

# ITALY AND AGENDA 2030 AT A GLANCE

## ***Facing a demanding challenge***

Growing environmental, economic and social challenges put sustainable development at the core of the global agenda and induced the international community to act in order to strengthen and share worldwide sustainable development commitments.

The last decade-long economic crisis has provided evidence for the growth of inequalities in Italy as well. A number of factors underlie this long-term process. Many of them are directly linked to the creation of “new winners and losers” as well as to the lack of appropriate responses to several critical issues: globalization, trade and financial integration, technological transformation, labour market, demographic trends, migration.

## ***Towards a new development path***

Identifying and sharing policy solutions capable of reviving and balancing growth and making it sustainable is thus essential. Spreading the benefits of an increased prosperity requires in turn a multidimensional and country-specific approach, since there is no preordained and universal formula. A set of coherent and effective policies is needed, going beyond an income-oriented approach, addressing other key dimensions of welfare and targeted socio-economic groups (in particular middle-class, low-income families). Inequality can only be effectively fought by adopting an integrated vision and restoring a sustainable, balanced and inclusive development. To this end, all available instruments must be used, including budgetary policies and structural reforms.

More widely, the same approach continues to be followed – in line with the SDG’s domestic implementation policy agenda - for the management of our external relations and in the Italian participation to all major United Nations and international fora starting from our responsibility for 2017 of UN Security Council member. Italy, being fully aware of the global dimension of this challenge, has been actively promoting Agenda 2030 and its SDGs also in the context of its current G7 Presidency.

## ***Shaping and sharing a policy framework for sustainable development***

The definition of a strategic framework is crucial to lay the foundations for a sustainable future and adjust the undertaken national reform route in a long term perspective. To this aim, Italy is actually engaged in integrating the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals to the economic, social and environmental programming, through drafting the “National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017/2030” (NSDS).

Following the 2030 Agenda, the Strategy shapes a new vision towards a circular, low-emission economy, resilient to climate impacts and to other global changes endangering local communities, prioritising the fight against biodiversity loss, alteration of the fundamental biogeochemical cycles (carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus) and land-use change.

At the same time, together with the European Union and its Member States we are working to define a common framework for addressing and reflecting the challenges of the 2030 Agenda. Once defined, the EU framework for SDGs will provide a main reference for Member States in setting their final strategic objectives.

## ***The external dimension: contributing to SDGs implementation all over the world***

The NSDS recognises that global challenges can be solved only through a joint effort of the international community and that Italy has to help partner countries to reach the same Goals that have to be reached domestically.

The Three-year Strategic and Planning Document of the Italian Development Cooperation (which was reformed just before the adoption of the 2030 Agenda) related to the 2016-2018 period already adopts

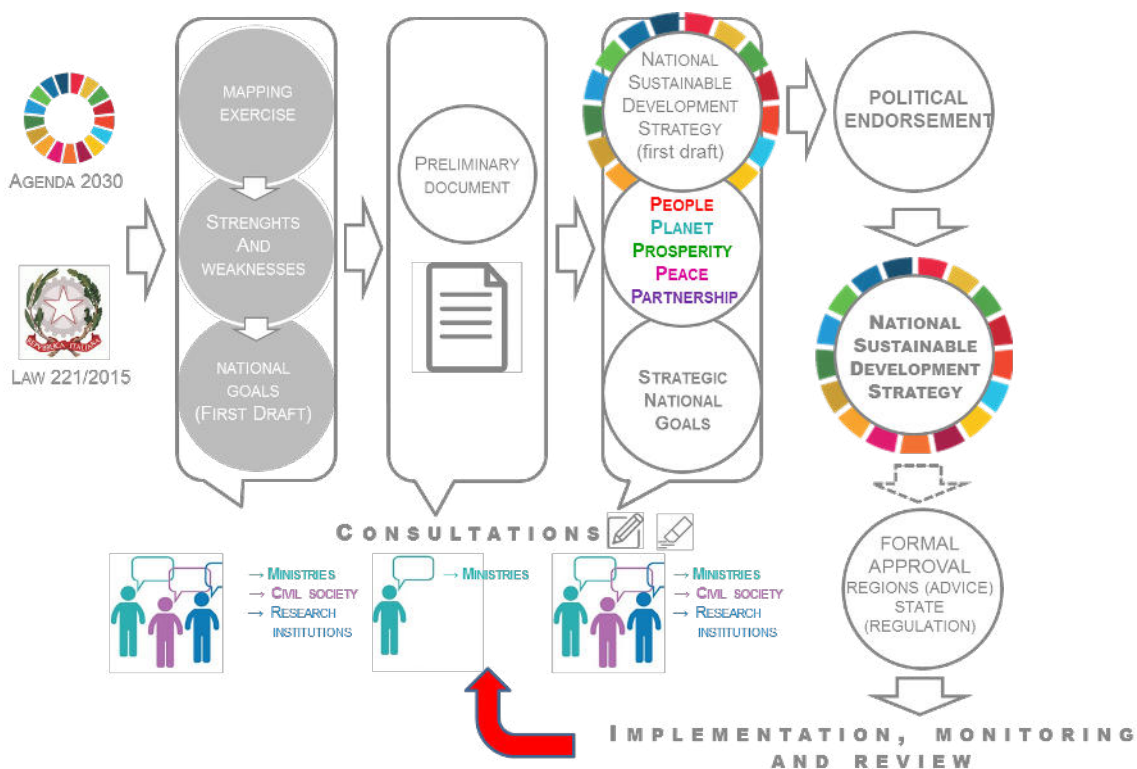
both content and structure of the Agenda. Macro-areas for action - that are reflected in the Partnership Section of the NSDS - have been re-arranged to take into account the integrated nature and the structure of the 17 SDGs and include new sectors for action – such as data for development and domestic resources mobilisation – together with those of more traditional engagement.

The Three-year Document served as a basis also for the active commitment of Italy in the elaboration of the new EU Consensus on Development. Consistently with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the Government proposed and the Parliament approved a substantial increase of Italian Official Development Assistance funds for the year 2016. The increase has been doubled in 2017 and will be tripled in 2018 in order to allow Italy to contribute to the implementation of the “external dimension” of the Agenda.

**Feeding a multilevel process**

Following the spirit of the 2030 Agenda, civil society engagement and consultations with public and private institutions have been at the core of the NSDS process, from the context analysis drawing the distance in the SDGs achievement (“Positioning”) to the identification of main strengths and weaknesses to be addressed, leading to the definition of widely shared national objectives.

More than 200 NGOs have been involved providing a valuable contribution to the context analysis and useful inputs to reflect the vision of the 2030 Agenda into the NSDS. Public national administrations cooperated throughout the process in order to set shared National Strategic Choices and Objectives, as well as to identify viable and existing means of implementation. Universities and research agencies were also hugely involved to verify and consolidate the technical-scientific basis and contents of the context analysis. Regional authorities also had an active role in collecting territorial issues and priorities.



Stakeholders involved in the NSDS definition process are directly engaged in carrying out initiatives linked to SDGs and NSDS implementation. Among the others, the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development (ASviS), which gathers over 150 organizations in the economic and social field, launched in May 2017 the first Sustainable Development Festival, a large-scale awareness raising campaign to foster cultural-political reflections on the issue across the country. Asvis, in partnership with the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea, is working to turn it into a yearly event and a point of reference for all SDGs-linked initiatives.

Multilevel participation will also inform the NSDS implementation process, through the NSDS forum, where stakeholders and experts will contribute to monitoring and assessment activities. Contributions from the Third Sector will be ensured, also thanks to a recently renewed regulatory framework.

### **The 5PS to deliver integrated strategic choices**

The NSDS is organized in five core areas: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. The former four areas mainly cover the domestic dimension; the latter covers principles and purposes of international cooperation, as integrating and qualifying part of Italian foreign policy, draft by law 125/2014.

Each area identifies a system of priorities (National Strategic Choices), delivering strategic goals. The goals are strongly integrated, as they embody and synthesize the most relevant issues emerged from the consultation process.

The implementation of the NSDS is tightly interlinked with the existing national programming documents, namely the National Reform Programme and the Economic and Financial Document, as well as with the existing and binding objectives set by the European Semester (i.e. EU2020 targets) which have to be fulfilled and are accounted for.

## PEOPLE

The area "People" focuses on the promotion of a social dimension capable to ensure a dignified life for the entire population, so that everyone is enabled to fulfil his/her potential within a healthy environment. This objective can be pursued through a coherent and effective policy that focuses not only on income, but extends to other key dimensions of well-being, targeting selected socio-economic groups such as low-income families, youth and women. Three national strategic choices are set in this area.

### FIGHT POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION, ELIMINATING TERRITORIAL GAPS



### GUARANTEE THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL



### PROMOTE HEALTH AND WELLBEING



## PLANET

The area "Planet" approaches crucial challenges in ensuring the sustainable management of both land and maritime natural resources, protecting and strengthening the ecosystem services they provide, for present and future generations. Furthermore, it supports the proper assessment of the value of Natural Capital within economic processes; the promotion of sustainability in cities and the inversion of depopulation trend in marginal areas; the sustainability and resilience of communities and territories; the protection of landscapes as well as natural cultural heritage. Three national strategic choices are set in this area.

### HALT THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY



### ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

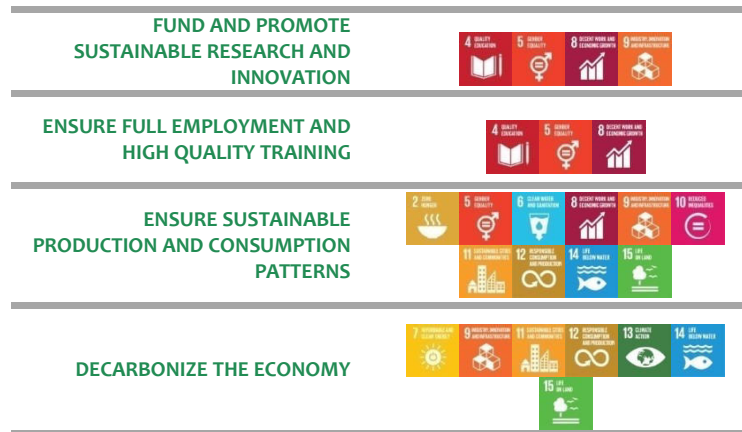


### CREATE RESILIENT COMMUNITIES AND TERRITORIES, PROTECT LANDSCAPES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE



## PROSPERITY

The area “Prosperity” boosts progress towards a new economic model, inspired by the principles of a circular economy, where the full development of human potential and a more efficient and responsible use of resources is crucial. The new development path will have to contribute to the minimization of the negative impacts on the environment by closing the loop between production and consumption cycles, by rationalizing the use of resources and by enhancing human capital. Four national strategic choices are identified in this area.



## PEACE

The area “Peace” is strictly linked with the implementation of policies of social protection and poverty reduction outlined in the area “People”. It refers to the need to promote peaceful, fair and inclusive societies. The main challenges refer to global changes, particularly regarding policies aimed at the inclusion of migrants and asylum-seekers in industrialized countries, at the promotion of respect for diversity and the fight against discrimination. This goes with the implementation of measures to counter the phenomenon of organized crime, corruption and violence in all its forms. The area is organized into three strategic choices.



## PARTNERSHIP

Partnership area embodies the “external dimension” of the 2030 Agenda, including strategy, areas of intervention and targets of the Development Cooperation Strategy, intended as part of the wider Italian foreign policy and carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI). In the short or medium term, the 8 UN Millennium Development Goals must be achieved in all Countries. Also, the efforts of Italian Cooperation must be framed within the integrated perspective set by the adoption of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, thus providing the widening of their field of action. Eight national strategic choices have been identified, described in the Three-year Strategic and Planning Document (2016-2018) of the Italian Development Cooperation



### Setting National Priorities at short term

In the next five years, Italy will focus on bringing the country back to at least the pre-crisis socio-economic prosperity conditions. The strategic topics to be addressed by the Government and envisaged

within the framework of the NSDS are the following: decreasing poverty, inequality, discrimination, unemployment (particularly among youth and women), ensuring an environmentally sustainable economic development, increasing the opportunities for training, education and social progress, restoring the competitiveness of Italian companies through a “fourth industrial revolution” based on innovative and sustainable technologies.

### ***Implementing, monitoring and assessing NSDS results***

The NSDS is endorsed by the Italian Council of Ministers. A future Plan of Action will be developed by the end of the year and will include numerical and quantitative targets at 2030, as well as monitoring and review mechanisms and analytical models capable of measuring the impacts of policies on the NSDS objectives. The NSDS will undergo an annual review and monitoring process.

The Prime Minister will take the lead in coordinating and managing the Strategy, with the support of the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, respectively for the internal and external dimension. The Ministry of Finance will be tasked to create strong synergies between the NSDS implementation and the formal economic policies and to coordinate models required to define such objectives. Given the importance of declining the SDGs on a local scale and provided that some of the areas of competence and responsibilities rely not only on the central administration, the Government, through the State and Regions Conference and in accordance with Art.34, of the Legislative Decree n.152 (April 3<sup>rd</sup> 2006), will enhance local and regional authorities to be active and take part to the implementation process.

The Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea will ensure the participation of civil society and relevant stakeholders by creating a Forum on the Strategy for Sustainable Development building on the positive experience of the NSDS consultation process and ensuring continuity by setting up similar multi-level consultation processes.

A huge effort is also being made by the Italian statistics system, together with the European, in order to guarantee at the earliest the availability of data and indicators gearing the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs). To this aim, the National Statistical System is progressively releasing sets of indicators widely based on the BES project, launched in 2011 to measure equitable and sustainable well-being (BES) besides economic conditions. It considers economic parameters alone as inadequate to evaluate the progress of societies and views them to be complemented by social and environmental information as well as by measures of inequality and sustainability. For the first time, in 2017 4 BES indicators have been introduced within the Economy and Financial Document, following national legislation promoting the integration of BES within economic programming (L.163/2016).



Voluntary National  
Review  
**ITALY**  
National Sustainable  
Development Strategy

*July, 2017*

**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

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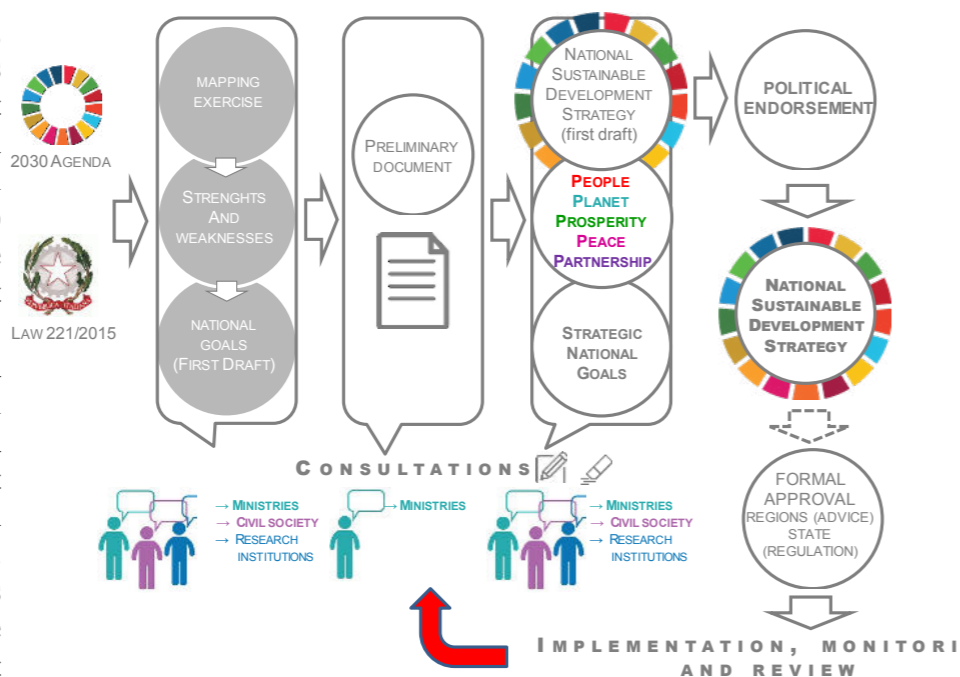
# FOREWORD

Growing environmental, economic and social challenges put sustainable development at the core of the global agenda and induced the international community to act in order to strengthen and share worldwide sustainable development commitments.

In Italy, the definition of a strategic framework is crucial to lay the foundations for a sustainable future and adjust the undertaken national reform route in a long-term perspective.

To this aim, our Country is currently engaged in gearing the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to the economic, social and environmental planning, by drafting the *National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017/2030* (NSDS). Meanwhile, the European Union is working to define a common framework to address and reflect the Agenda 2030 challenges. Once defined, the EU framework for SDGs will represent a main reference for Member States in setting their final strategic objectives.

The delivery and implementation of the NSDS interlink the existing national programming documents, namely the National Reform Programme and the Economy and Financial Document. The existing and binding objectives set by the European Semester (i.e. EU2020 targets) must also be fulfilled and accounted for.



The NSDS is an update of the former *Environmental Action Strategy for Sustainable Development in Italy 2002/2010* and a first step towards a holistic policy framework, widened to include social and economic dimensions, in line with the 2030 Agenda.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development has become the cornerstone of the shift towards a new vision of global development. It is expected to be respectful of people and the environment, to be focused on peace and cooperation and to give new impetus to sustainable development at a national level. Four guiding principles drive the shift: integration, universality, inclusion and transformation. Recently approved European

initiatives reassert the importance of acting together to ensure the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the sustainable development of the European Union in the framework of policies co-funded by structural and investment funds.

The last decade-long economic crisis has provided evidence of the growth of inequalities in Italy. Several factors underlie this long-term process. Many of them are directly linked to the creation of “new winners and losers” as well as to the lack of appropriate responses to several critical issues: globalization, trade and financial integration, technological transformation, labour market, demographic trends, migration.

Identifying and sharing policy solutions capable of reviving growth and making it sustainable is thus essential. Spreading the benefits of an increased prosperity requires in turn a multidimensional and country-specific approach, since there is no preordained and universal formula. A global, coherent and effective policy is needed, going beyond an income-oriented approach, addressing other key dimensions of welfare and targeted socio-economic groups (particularly middle-class, low-income families). Inequality can only be effectively fought by adopting an integrated vision and restoring a sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth. To this end, all available instruments must be used, including budgetary policies and structural reforms. In the next five years, Italy will focus its efforts to enhance the socio-economic prosperity

*2030 Agenda  
four guiding  
principles:  
integration  
universality  
inclusion  
transformation*

conditions. The strategic topics to be addressed by the Government and envisaged within the framework of the NSDS are the following: decrease poverty, inequality, discrimination, unemployment (particularly among youth and women); ensure an environmentally sustainable economic growth; increase the opportunities for training, study and social progress; restore the competitiveness

of Italian companies through a “fourth industrial revolution” based on innovative and sustainable technologies. Following the 2030 Agenda, the Strategy shapes a new vision towards a circular, low-emission economy, resilient to climate impacts and to other global changes endangering local communities, prioritising the fight against biodiversity loss, alteration of the fundamental biogeochemical cycles (carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus) and land-use change.

The NSDS is endorsed by the Italian Council of Ministers. A future Plan of Action will be developed by the end of 2017 and will include numerical and quantitative targets at 2030, as well as monitoring and review mechanisms and analytical models capable of measuring the impacts of policies on the NSDS objectives.

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers will take the lead in coordinating and managing the Strategy, with the support of the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, respectively for the domestic and external



dimension. The Government will provide an annual review about NSDS implementation as well as an assessment of the achieved results.

To this aim, the National Statistical System is progressively releasing sets of indicators hugely based on the BES project, launched in 2011 to measure equitable and sustainable well-being (BES) besides economic conditions. It considers economic parameters alone as inadequate to evaluate the progress of societies and views them to be complemented by social and environmental information as well as by measures of inequality and sustainability. For the first time, in 2017, four BES indicators have been introduced within the Economy and Financial Document, following national legislation promoting the integration of BES within economic programming (L.163/2016).

The Ministry of Finance will be tasked to create strong synergies between the NSDS implementation and the formal economic policies and to coordinate models required to define such objectives. Given

## *The Government will provide an annual review on the NSDS implementation*

the importance of declining the SDGs on a local scale and provided that some of the areas of competence and responsibilities rely not only on the central administration, the Government, through the State and Regions Conference and in accordance with Art.34, of the Legislative Decree n.152 (April 3rd 2006), will enhance local and regional authorities to be active and take part to the implementation process.

The Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea will ensure the participation of civil society and relevant stakeholders by creating a Forum on the Strategy for Sustainable Development building on the positive experience of the NSDS consultation process and ensuring continuity by setting up similar multi-level consultation processes.

Finally, the Italian statistics system, together with the European, will be in charge of rapidly improving the coverage and the significance of the indicators to be used for the update and review of the Positioning, in order to identify relevant trends in SDGs achievement.

# INTRODUCTION

## I. Methodological Approach

The drafting process leading to the elaboration of the NSDS builds on the shared concept of sustainability as the development model to be achieved as well as on the involvement of all relevant actors. The identified structure of the strategy originates from this vision. The elaboration of the Strategy was based, indeed, on a participatory process that focused on three main and subsequent objectives:

A) compilation of a *Positioning of Italy* (national reference context), i.e. an assessment in terms of Italian

performances vis-à-vis the 2030 Agenda's 17 SDGs and their 169 targets;

B) identification of strengths and weaknesses on which to build national objectives/priorities to be pursued;

C) elaboration of national strategic choices organized around the 5 areas of the 2030 Agenda - People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership - reflecting the interlinkages across the three dimensions of sustainable development.

The NSDS is the direct result of such work condensing contents, instances and ideas emerged in the long consultation process.

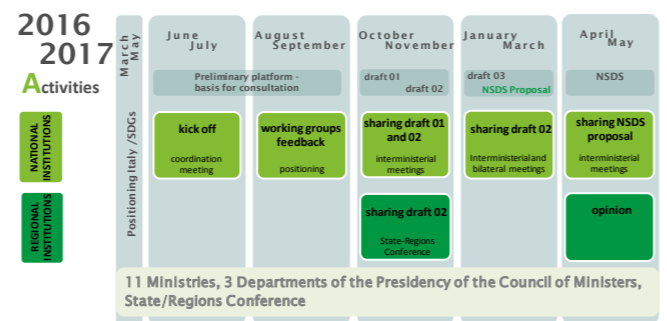
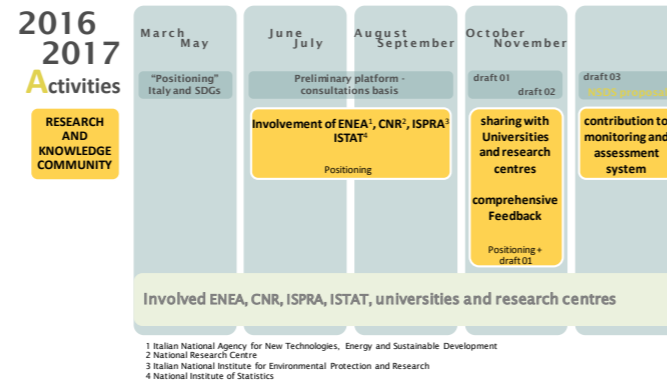


## II. Multilevel Consultation process

In line with 2030 Agenda principles, the consultation process involved all kinds of stakeholders, during all stages. All national public research institutes - CNR, ISPRA, ENEA, ISTAT - were involved, with the objective to ensure a scientifically-sound document. In terms of academia, the consultation allowed interactions with 217 organizations, essentially Universities, or other relevant research centres. More than 200 NGOs were contacted to ask for their factual and prospective inputs. Ministries and other public entities, institutionally mandated for the definition and execution of policies, were key to identify the national strategic choices.

The final steps in the elaboration of a National Strategy are imagined as strongly related to the National Reform Program (PNR), dealing with social and economic programming in the context of EU policies and processes and containing the bulk of present and future Government actions.

In order to give full implementation to the Strategy, also in terms of financial resources and operative tools, every year, the Economic and Finance Document (DEF) will reflect the national targets, taking into account any new European initiatives and strategies, and will outline actions and tools to achieve them. It is foreseen that Regional and Local Authorities will have to take part in the further implementation of the Strategy according to their specific institutional mandates and competencies.



## III. The structure of the Strategy

The NSDS is organized in five core areas: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. Each area consists of a set of national strategic choices articulated in strategic national goals. The goals integrate the three dimensions of sustainable development and are the result of a synthesis and abstraction procedure of the most relevant issues emerged in the consultation process. The chosen structure represents a concise way to reflect the complexity of the 2030 Agenda – and balance the three environmental, economic and social pillars of sustainable development, focusing with particular attention on the environmental dimension whose integration is traditionally weak. Furthermore, this arrangement allows to synthesized the information yielded from the consultation, without scattering the significant contribution provided by the institutional players, who know best about the different matters of intervention.

In the future, SDGs indicators, as recently published

by National Institute of Statistics, will be associated to each national strategic choice and goal. The NSDS has been provided with a set of “sustainability vectors”, that are to be intended as crosscutting, transversal areas of action, essential to guiding, managing and monitoring the integration of sustainability into national policies, plans and projects.

The NSDS sets the path for a long-term vision based on the 2030 Agenda. The Strategy will represent the reference framework for Italy also within the EU.

*The Strategy is organized in five areas: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, Partnership*

Ownership of the Strategy is to be considered a factor for its success. Only a shared effort aimed at reducing inequalities, poverty, unemployment, and at protecting the environment, nature and the climate, will enable us to be pioneers of a more equitable, cohesive and sustainable model.

The chapters below describe the strategic areas, priorities and national goals. Each goal has a corresponding set of 2030 Agenda

targets. For each of them, the degree of consistency with the 2030 Agenda (high, medium, low) is highlighted with different grey shading, while key implementation tools are linked.

# IV. Synthetic table of Areas, Choices and National Strategic Goals

PEOPLE		
<b>FIGHT POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION, ELIMINATING TERRITORIAL GAPS</b>	Reduce the intensity of poverty	
	Fight food and material deprivation	
	Reduce housing deprivation	
<b>GUARANTEE THE CONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL</b>	Reduce unemployment for the weakest segments of the population	
	Ensure the effectiveness of social protection and security system	
	Reduce the school drop-out rate and enhance the education system	
	Combat deviance through prevention and social integration of vulnerable individuals	
<b>PROMOTE HEALTH AND WELLBEING</b>	Reduce population exposure to anthropogenic and environmental risk	
	Promote healthy lifestyles and strengthen preventive healthcare systems	
	Guarantee access to effective healthcare services and reduce territorial gaps	

PLANET		
<b>HALT THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY</b>	Safeguard and improve the conservation status of species and habitats in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems	
	Halt the spreading of invasive alien species	
	Increase terrestrial and maritime protected areas and ensure their effective management	
	Protect and restore genetic resources and natural ecosystems linked to farming, forestry and aquaculture	
<b>ENSURE THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES</b>	Mainstream natural capital accounting in planning, programming and national accounting.	
	Provide biological diverse and dynamic seas and prevent impacts on maritime and coastal environment	
	Halt soil consumption and combat desertification	
	Minimize pollutant loads in soils, water bodies and aquifers, considering the good ecological status of natural systems	
	Implement integrated water resource management at all levels	
	Maximize water efficiency and adjust withdrawals to water scarcity	
	Minimize emissions and reduce air pollutants concentration	
Ensure sustainable forest management and combat forest abandonment and degradation		
<b>CREATE RESILIENT COMMUNITIES AND TERRITORIES, PROTECT LANDSCAPES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE</b>	Prevent anthropogenic and environmental risk and strengthen urban and territorial resilience	
	Guarantee high environmental performances of buildings, infrastructures and open spaces	
	Boost urban regeneration, ensure sustainable urban accessibility and mobility	
	Ensure ecosystems restoration and defragmentation, strengthen ecological urban-rural connections	
	Ensure the development of potential and the sustainable management of territories, landscapes and cultural heritage	

# PROSPERITY

## FUND AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE RESEARCH AND INNOVATION

- Increase the investments in research and development
- Implement the digital agenda and improve the spread of smart networks
- Innovate processes and products and promote technological transfer



## ENSURE FULL EMPLOYMENT AND HIGH QUALITY TRAINING

- Ensure accessible, high quality and permanent training
- Increase sustainable and high quality employment



## ENSURE SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

- Dematerialize the economy, improving the efficient use of resources and the circular economy
- Promote environmental taxation
- Ensure fair access to financial resources
- Promote social and environmental responsibility in companies and institutions
- Reduce waste production and promote secondary raw material market.
- Promote the demand and increase the supply of sustainable tourism
- Boost sustainable farming and forestry throughout the production and supply chain
- Boost sustainable fishing and aquaculture throughout the production and supply chain
- Promote Italian excellence worldwide



## DECARBONIZE THE ECONOMY

- Increase energy efficiency and renewable energy production, avoiding or reducing impacts on natural and cultural heritage and landscapes
- Increase sustainable mobility of people and goods
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in non-ETS sectors



# PEACE

## PROMOTE A NON-VIOLENT AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETY

- Prevent violence against women and children and provide adequate assistance to victims
- Guarantee migrants' and asylum seekers' reception and the full integration of ethnic and religious minorities



## END DISCRIMINATION IN ALL ITS FORMS

- End all forms of labour exploitation and ensure workers' rights
- Guarantee gender equality
- Combat all forms of discrimination and promote respect for diversity



## ENSURE LEGALITY AND JUSTICE

- Reinforce the fight against crime
- Fight bribery and corruption in the public sectors
- Ensure just and efficient judiciary system



# PARTNERSHIP

## GOVERNANCE, RIGHTS AND COMBAT INEQUALITIES

- Strengthen good governance and democracy
- Provide support to national and local institutions, social networks, social protection systems, trade unions, Civil Society Organizations
- Improve the interaction between State, intermediate bodies and citizens in order to promote human rights and transparency
- Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and enhance the role of women in development
- Combat gender violence and discrimination against women: improve access to and use of health services, education and training systems, economic and social independence
- Improve young people and minors' living conditions, combating: trafficking of young people, women, children and adolescents; work exploitation of children; new forms of slavery; juvenile crime; disabled minors; minors' sexual exploitation; all forms of abuses, among which sexual mutilations; sexual violence; sexual diseases (HIV AIDS); discriminations on the citizenship rights
- Encourage youth and children participation to make them "actors of change", promote social integration, inclusive education and training



## MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT

- Promote the role of migrants as actors for development
- Promote migrants' and diasporas' professional and entrepreneurial skills, in close connection with the Countries of origin
- Promote cooperation models between Europe and Africa to prevent and manage migrants' flows by strengthening institutional capacity, creating employment and economic opportunities, supporting micro-entrepreneurship and infrastructure investments
- Encouraging the adoption of measures to promote the competitiveness of products respecting sustainable diet principles
- Provide qualified technical assistance, training and institutional capacity building in order to strengthen the commitment to the development of key production chains recalling the peculiar Italian development model - SMEs and local districts -, increasing productivity and production, improving quality, enhancing product typicality, spreading good farming practices, preserving production areas, promoting fair trade, technology transfer, agroindustry development and export
- Strengthen education and training, institutional capacity, transfer of know-how, technology and innovation and addressing heritage protection, even in post-conflict crisis and natural disasters
- Launch and set up pilot initiatives oriented towards a greater understanding of landscape and natural heritage, targeted to different groups among the general public, to be properly monitored and assessed in time



# PARTNERSHIP

## HEALTH

- Improve access to health services and contribute to the extension of universal health coverage
- Strengthen basic healthcare systems and staff training
- Limit risk factors and the impact of health emergencies: improve early warning and prevention mechanisms
- Be committed to fight against pandemics, particularly AIDS, and to promote vaccination campaigns (Global Fund, GAVI)
- Support scientific research, promote health and prevention awareness
- Carry on a forceful action to relaunch public health functions and to support health reforms



## EDUCATION

- Ensure high quality basic education without gender discrimination
- Promote training and improve professional skills of teachers, school staff and development workers
- Provide inclusive education for the most disadvantaged, marginalized and discriminated social groups.
- Promote social and employment integration of young people and unemployed adults by offering professional training
- Valorise Universities contribution:
  - Define training paths offering new professional skills, addressed to students from partner countries;
  - Contribute to the development and strengthening of institutional capacities;
  - Train future professionals and leaders in partner Countries;
  - Provide research tools in order to produce innovation for development and to deliver assessment methods and models in line with good international practices



## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

- Ensure governance and access to land, water, natural and productive resources by farmers' families and small-scale producers
- Support and develop traditional adaptation techniques to biotic and abiotic factors
- Strengthen the capacity to cope with natural disasters by also promoting "green infrastructure"
- Promote agricultural, environmental and social policies supporting family farming and craft fishery
- Encouraging the adoption of measures to promote the competitiveness of products respecting sustainable diet principles
- Provide qualified technical assistance, training and institutional capacity building in order to strengthen the commitment to the development of key production chains recalling the peculiar Italian development model - SMEs and local districts -, increasing productivity and production, improving quality, enhancing product typicality, spreading good farming practices, preserving production areas, promoting fair trade, technology transfer, agroindustry development and export



# PARTNERSHIP

## ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Engage the private national sector, from cooperatives to agro-business, by promoting partnerships

Promote actions in the fields of reforestation, sustainable urban regeneration, preservation of protected terrestrial and marine areas, wetlands and river basins, sustainable fisheries management, land and soil recovery, particularly by revitalising family farming

Contribute to increase resilience and manage new environmental risks in most vulnerable regions

Promote technology transfers - also involving profit actors - in areas such as energy, transport, industry and urban management.

Promote energy for development: appropriate and sustainable technologies optimized for local contexts particularly in rural areas; new models for income generating energy activities; support to the development of enabling policies and regulatory mechanisms that lead to energy governance modernization based on local needs; development of technical and managerial skills of locals, through multi-level training.



## PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE

Contribute to economic diversification - particularly in rural, mountain and inner areas - to income generation and employment, to sustainable tourism promotion, to urban development and environmental protection, to cultural tourism industry support, to valorisation of local handicraft and traditional crafts recovery

Strengthen education and training, institutional capacity, transfer of know-how, technology and innovation and addressing heritage protection, even in post-conflict crisis and natural disasters

Launch and set up pilot initiatives oriented towards a greater understanding of landscape and natural heritage, targeted to different groups among the general public, to be properly monitored and assessed in time



## THE PRIVATE SECTOR

Promote innovative financial instruments to stimulate the “leverage” effect with private funds and improving access to credit by SMEs in partner Countries; promote structured dialogue with the private sector and the Civil Society; support the transfer of know-how in the areas of excellence of the Italian economy

Encourage innovative forms of collaboration between private profit and non-profit sector, with particular reference to the Civil Society Organizations in partner Countries, in order to support local entrepreneurship, with the aim of contributing to the fight against poverty through creating jobs and inclusive economic growth



# V. National indicators for the SDGs and the international framework of the United Nations

The United Nations Statistical Commission has called upon all National Statistical Institutions, including National Institute of Statistics, to play an active role, in national co-ordination for the elaboration of appropriate national indicators to measure sustainable development and monitor progress. The 17 SDGs that are part of the 2030 Agenda refer to different areas of social, economic and environmental development. They need to be considered as integrated, taking into account that they also interrelate with policies, including international co-operation, and with political and institutional environments.

It is important to highlight that numerous references have been made to people's well-being and fair share of the benefits of development.

### The 17 SDGs

1. No Poverty. End poverty in all its forms, everywhere
2. Zero Hunger. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Good health and well-being. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages
4. Quality education. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
5. Gender equality. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

6. Clear water and sanitation. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

7. Affordable and clean energy. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

8. Decent work and economic growth. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

9. Industry innovation and infrastructure. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

10. Reduce inequalities. Reduce inequality within and among countries

11. Sustainable cities and communities. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

12. Responsible consumption and production. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

13. Climate action. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

14. Life below water. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

15. Life on land. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, fight desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and stop biodiversity loss

16. Peace, justice and strong institutions. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

17. Partnership for the goals. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### **The Classification of the 2030 Agenda indicators in the international context**

In order to identify a shared statistical information framework as an international tool to monitor and evaluate progress towards the 17 SDGs, the United Nations Statistical Commission has established the Inter Agency Expert Group on SDGs (IAEG-SDGs) which, in March 2016, at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission,

proposed a first list of more than 200 indicators. This list was subsequently updated in March 2017. The set of currently revised indicators includes 244 indicators: 232 are used to monitor more than one goal. IAEG-SDGs are currently considering another 37 additional indicators.

The indicators were classified according to three levels (Tier I, II, III). Tier I indicators included all those that presented a methodology and a standard regularly produced by the countries (Currently 84 indicators, 34%); Tier II indicators included those that, despite having a consolidated methodology and standards, were not regularly produced (64 indicators, 26%); Tier III indicators include those for which shared methodology and standards are not available (86 indicators, 35%). Some indicators (5%) belong to multiple levels due to the heterogeneity of their components or still do not have indication of the tier level.

An important part of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda relies on the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity Building for Statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (HLG-PCCB), which was entrusted with the task of ensuring strategic leadership in the monitoring and statistical reporting during the process of achieving the goals.

## *A key role for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda relies on the UN High-level Group*

Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) has set up a Steering Group within the Conference of European Statisticians (CES), which is working on a roadmap for the development of SDG statistics at a European level. The road map, focusing on the coordination role of the national statistical institutes, aims at defining a strategy for the implementation of an SDG monitoring system and will guide the members of the CES towards achieving the objectives of the Declaration adopted in June 2015. The Road Map will be discussed in the Plenary Session of the Conference of European Statisticians scheduled for June 2017.

On 22 November 2016, the European Commission adopted three Communications outlining the path to the 2030 Agenda implementation. The first Communication clarifies how the Commission's priorities for action can and should contribute to the achievement of sustainable development objectives and how the Commission intends to further reinforce the implementation of the sustainable development principle in its political action. The other two communications relate to the Commission's co-operation policies revised in view of the objectives of sustainable development. Eurostat is supporting the process to develop and implement the

The HLG has worked on the implementation of a strategic document from which the UN Regional Commissions can develop tailored Roadmaps. The document is the Cape Town Global Action Plan for Sustainable Development Data, presented at the UN World Data Forum (January 2017) in South Africa.

At a European level, the 2030 Agenda has stimulated the launch of various initiatives. The United

global framework, by contributing to the definition of the set of indicators. It has been carried out an analysis of the information gaps associated with SDGs while assessing existing statistical information. The indicators were assessed based on relevance for the European context and for official statistics. From this survey work, Eurostat published a first analysis in November 2016 on the European Union's situation in relation to the SDGs,

thus analysing 51 indicators. Furthermore, Eurostat is developing a set of indicators aimed at monitoring the progress of SDGs at a European level, considering European policies, such as Europe 2020, the 10 priorities expressed by the Commission, the issues related to the circular economy. This set of indicators is open to subsequent changes and will be used to deliver a report in November 2017.

## VI. Goals of the proposition of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development

### **The institutional context and the Government's programmatic objectives presented in April 2017**

In the aftermath of the crisis, the hardest challenge for the Government is to produce noticeable results for citizens in terms of both individual and collective well-being, and to increase the number of those who benefit from economic recovery, while effectively supporting families and businesses left behind. Fighting inequalities is increasingly an inevitable goal for Governments, as a non-inclusive growth limits social mobility, damages growth, and creates political instability. To support this challenge it is essential to create employment, economic and social development. In this path, the sustainability of public finances plays a key role, especially in the countries with high public debt. In this context, the 2017 Budget law was also set up taking into account the NSDS and the measures were taken considering the goals of sustainable development (please visit [http://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/LeggeBilancio\\_Agenda2030\\_20161111.pdf](http://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/LeggeBilancio_Agenda2030_20161111.pdf)).

One of the 2017 Budget law's premises is an efficient welfare and taxation system, aimed at improving income distribution and restrict tax evasion. In this context, it is crucial to reduce the cost of labour and – simultaneously - to increase workers' disposable income. This measure needs to be accompanied by a more targeted use of taxation by facilitating the categories who were most penalized by the crisis. Finally, improving the equity of taxation can enable the gathering of the necessary resources to reduce the tax burden on the production factors. To

pursue these goals, the Government is committed to strengthen the initiatives launched during the last years and to enhance their implementation, to promote a “cooperative” approach, based on transparency, mutual trust and simplification between Public Administration and citizens. Much has been done through the Jobs Act to protect work, a key element in a process of fair growth and social promotion: the Government's commitment is now aimed at strengthening active policies of employment. The selected approach also confers the employee an active role in re-entering the market or in searching for employment, in an innovative perspective for the labour market in Italy. It will be up to the Government to evaluate the first field experiences - including the job re-integration voucher - in order to strengthen and improve them. Along with active policies, it will also be necessary to develop skills to reduce the mismatch within the labour market and promote the culture of the Industry 4.0 national plan at a pilot stage (e.g. through the establishment of specific university paths, the activation of research fellowships on the topic and dedicated Technical Colleges).

It is essential to extend the field of application of these measures with targeted intervention on lower-income families as well as on the population still excluded from the labour market or on which caregiving and family care burdens prevent the reconciliation of work and life. The Government will continue to implement measures in support of family welfare and welfare in general and in the introduction of measures that benefit the work of second income generators.

Moreover, job interventions are also at the basis of the policies that intend to stimulate growth and productivity. The enhancement of the corporate collective bargaining and the anticipation of an easier tax regime for an ever-widening basket of services are the first steps towards more targeted interventions in the field of corporate

welfare. At the same time, it is also necessary to look at the growth of the production system to increase employment, stimulate research and innovation, with a focus on sustainable patterns of production. To achieve these goals, the barriers to growth, both bureaucratic and structural, must be eliminated. Much progress has been made in this direction and in the coming months we will continue to implement the reform measures already underway, with reference to time reduction of civil justice cases.

The Public Administration is also progressively improving its efficiency, whereas, for several years it has negatively affected the proper functioning of different sectors and the overall productivity. The interventions in this area have been extensive and have covered heterogeneous areas, but with a strong added value for the country. The completion and effective implementation of Public Administration reform is a key objective of the Government, since a better business environment, greater investments and productivity growth, depended on it.

The country still has a low level of investment. The measures contained in Industry Plan 4.0 will be the key to the country's competitive revival over the next few years. In addition to supporting the investments, an enormous effort to secure the territory will also be

confirmed, carrying on 'Casa Italia' initiative, launched by the Government in 2016. Significant resources have been devoted to the prevention, maintenance and restructuring of infrastructures, homes and urban environments that have suffered damages from the earthquake or are still under seismic or landslide risk.

This is an important boost for one of the Country's most active sectors, which has greatly suffered from the economic crisis and will be accompanied by a major streamlining effort to maximize the use of available funds. The link between the state of ecosystems, social welfare and economic prospects is essential for territorial development and infrastructure policies.

In this sense, the ability to 'measure natural capital' is decisive to jumpstart Italy towards a lasting development through public policies that can capture economic growth by focusing on environmental quality.

This path will have to provide sustainable and efficient services, infrastructures and technologies across the whole national territory and reduce the impacts of climate emissions on human health and the environment.

A key role will also be played by the new National Energy Strategy, which will provide the horizon of the energy sector as the facilitator of the country's sustainable growth.



# PEOPLE

The area “People” focuses on the promotion of the social dimension in order to ensure a dignified life for the entire population, so that everyone is enabled to fulfil his or her potential within a healthy environment.

This objective can be pursued through a coherent and effective policy that focuses not only on income, but extends to other key dimensions of well-being, targeting selected socio-economic groups such as low-income families, young people and women.

The economic crisis affecting the current decade opened the path to the growing phenomenon of inequality, with a relevant impact on social cohesion. The great income inequality poses a threat to long-term growth and sustainability. The inequality of opportunities slows down social mobility, with obvious repercussions on the quality of life. In this context, it is the task of the welfare

system to ensure access to fundamental rights (work, public services, housing, health). At the same time, it is essential to share policies aimed at boosting growth and providing opportunities for individuals.

This implies making use of the full range of available tools, including budget policies and structural reforms. In addition, the expansion of the welfare state implies the promotion of equality conditions with specific impacts for social policies (income protection, integration measures, and labour, education, health and housing policies), and requires a local welfare system involving civil society. Measures along these lines include the Support for Active Inclusion (SIA), which introduces a financial benefit for disadvantaged families, and the Income for Inclusion (REI), a newly adopted law that provides a structural instrument to combat poverty.

## Strategic choices

- I. Fight poverty and social exclusion, eliminating territorial gaps
- II. Guarantee the conditions for the development of human potential
- III. Promote health and welfare

### 2030 Agenda: related goals



## I. Fight poverty and social exclusion, eliminating territorial gaps

In the last few years, simultaneously with the economic crisis, the individual absolute poverty rate in Italy has risen from 3.6% in 2008 to 7.3% in 2013 and 7.6% in 2015. Over the same period, the relative individual poverty rate has increased from 11.1% to 13.7%. According to Eurostat, people at risk of poverty or social exclusion in Italy have grown from 15 million in 2008 to 17.4 million in 2015. The highest percentage of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion was reached in 2012: 29.9%. The percentage declined in the following years and reached 28.7% in 2015.

In the framework of this strategic goal, the identified national objectives aim at reducing all the facets of poverty: economic poverty, food and material deprivation, inadequate housing, focusing on families and individuals living in extreme conditions.

### KEY INSTRUMENTS

*The government has implemented a strategy to combat poverty and social exclusion, which is an important step towards the introduction of a universal measure to economically support the families living in poverty. The main tool to achieve the objective will be the Income for Inclusion (REI), which prioritizes families with children in absolute poverty. It will only be assigned when the head of the family is engaged in a personalized social and work inclusion project. Other measures will be introduced and will have to intervene on the reorganization of welfare benefits and the reinforcement of the coordination of social service interventions. The following policies will also contribute towards the achievement: National Plan for food waste prevention; “After us” Fund; “Not Self-sufficiency” Fund; “Suburban regeneration Plan”; European Aids to the most deprived people Fund (FEAD); ASDI (unemployment benefit for over 55’s and unemployed people with minors); Partnership Agreement on Cohesion Policy 2014-2020 (PON Inclusion, PON METRO, POR FESR, POR FSE, PSR, FSC); PO FEAD.*

## National Strategic Goals

- I.1. Reduce the intensity of poverty
- I.2. Combat food and material deprivation
- I.3. Reduce inadequate housing

## I.1. Reduce the intensity of poverty

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



■ 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day

■ 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions

■ 1.b Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions

■ 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate

■ 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

■ 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

## I.2. Combat food and material deprivation

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



■ 1.a Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions

■ 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round

■ 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

■ 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

## I.3. Reduce inadequate housing

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



■ 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

■ 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

■ 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

■ 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

■ 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services

■ 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

## II. Guarantee the conditions for the development of human potential

The moderate recovery of employment levels continued in 2015: from 55.5% in 2013 (IV quarter) to 57.4 % in 2016 (IV quarter). The 2016 value is however lower than 2008, the year of the economic crisis, when this indicator reached 58.8 %. The positive result of the last year involved both women (from 47.4 % to 48.2 %) and men (from 66 % to 66.7 %). For both, the growth of the indicator is widespread across the national territory, particularly in the South (from 19.2% to 20.2 %). In this part of the country, the unemployment rate now stands at 20.1 %, about 13 % above the value reached by the northern regions. Moreover, the female condition is particularly critical, with an employment rate of 31.7%. On the contrary, in the Northern regions, the incidence of male employment on the population has exceeded 75 %.

The labour market situation has an impact on families, on young people, among which there is a high number of NEETs (young people who do not work and

do not study) and people at risk of social deviance. In Italy, the percentage of young people between the ages of 18 and 24 who abandoned school early, without obtaining secondary qualifications or vocational training certificates, dropped from 19.2 % in 2009 to 14.7 percent in 2015. However, there are strong disparities between male and female drop-out rates. More specifically, setting the Italian population aged 18-24 equal to 100, the incidence of school dropouts is 12.8 % for Italian citizens, reaching 34.1 % for the foreign population. The school drop-out phenomenon affects the South more heavily, with 24.3 % in Sicily and 22.9 % in Sardinia.

Hence the national objectives identified to guarantee the development of human potential aim at reducing social and wealth distribution inequalities, also at a local level, to promote inclusive labour and education policies, eradicating labour exploitation and guaranteeing universal access to basic services.

### National Strategic Goals

- II.1 Reduce unemployment for the weakest segments of the population
- II.2 Ensure the effectiveness of the social protection and security system
- II.3 Reduce the school drop-out rate and enhance the education system
- II.4 Fight deviance through prevention and social integration of vulnerable individuals

## KEY INSTRUMENTS

The Italian Government implemented a coherent strategy to reduce the phenomenon of school disadvantages as well as to increase well-being, and to guarantee good living conditions and a good coexistence amongst students. In addition, this strategy focuses on the prevention of juvenile distress, with reference to gender equality, bullying and cyberbullying and overcoming drug and alcohol addictions. Furthermore, the strategy is aimed at ensuring the effective exploitation of the right to education throughout the national territory.

For this reason, a Plan for a more open, inclusive and innovative school was introduced through 10 actions,

which are part of the SDGs set by the 2030 Agenda. The key tools identified for the implementation of this choice are the following: Partnership agreement 2014-2020 (PON Imprese e Competitività, PON Inclusione, PON SPAO, PON Cultura, PON METRO, PON Legalità, PON Istruzione, POR FESR, POR FSE, PON Pesca, FSC); PN FAMI; National Inclusion Strategy for Rom, Sinti and Caminanti population, National Plan for digital school, National Plan to fight poverty and social exclusion; National Plan for teacher training; Carta cultura giovani, Anti-cyberbullying Plan; Garanzia Giovani, Self-employment support).

## II.1 Ensure the effectiveness of the social protection and security system

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



■ 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

■ 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

■ 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy

■ 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

■ 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

■ 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women

■ 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

■ 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

## II.2 Ensure the effectiveness of the social protection and security system

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



- 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable
- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

## II.3 Reduce the school drop-out rate and enhance the education system

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



- 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
- 4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning

## II.4 Fight deviance through prevention and social integration of vulnerable individuals

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



- 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status

## III. Promote health and welfare

The reform of Title V of the Italian Constitution has introduced a decentralized health care system, to better respond to the needs of the different regions. However, territorial gaps still persist and a growing section of the low-income population is forced to give up medical care. At the same time, special attention should be given to both the rise in poverty rates and emerging phenomena such as the intensification of migratory flows. Furthermore, the need to reduce population exposure to environmental, seismic and anthropic risk factors, promoting a healthy lifestyle and security, is becoming increasingly urgent. Finally, it is also important to promote a closer contact with nature, to improve the population's health. This Strategy considers the country's position in relation to all these elements.

### KEY INSTRUMENTS

*The Government has updated the Essential Assistance Levels - LEA (further yearly updates are planned) by broadening and largely improving the offer of both free public services and services where a ticket must be paid. One hundred and ten new rare illnesses are included*

*with ticket exemptions and a list of chronic diseases is reviewed. The National Vaccine Prevention Plan (PNPV), on the other hand, aims at reducing or eliminating the consequences of vaccine-preventable infectious diseases through the identification of effective and homogenous strategies across the national territory. The National Chronicity Plan (PNC) has become operational to harmonize long-term health and social care activities with residential and territorial services at national level. These measures are part of a healthcare vision that is acknowledged not only as assistance by the Government, but above all as prevention. Moreover, other strategic plans are: Partnership agreement 2014-2020 (PON Governance, PON Legalità, PON METRO, PON Infrastrutture e Reti, POR FESR, POR FSE, PSR, FSC); National Health Plan; National Plan for the Prevention; Health pact; National Plan for epidemic emergencies, National Vaccination plan; National Road safety plan; National program of care services for children and the elderly who are not self-sufficient; National Action Plan for the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products; Digital health pact; National Chronicity Plan; National Action Plan for Mental Health; Definition and upgrading of LEAs; Government programme "Guardare alla salute – rendere facili le scelte salutari"; Guidelines to defend and promote the health into Neighbouring environment.*

### National Strategic Goals

- III.1 Reduce population exposure to anthropogenic and environmental risks
- III.2 Promote healthy lifestyles and strengthen preventive healthcare systems
- III.3 Guarantee access to effective healthcare services and reduce territorial gaps

## III.1 Reduce population exposure to anthropogenic and environmental risks

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



■ 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters



■ 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality



■ 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination



■ 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally



■ 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations



■ 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management



■ 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

## III.2 Promote healthy lifestyles and strengthen preventive healthcare systems

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



■ 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons



■ 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases

■ 3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

■ 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol

■ 3.6 By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

■ 3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes

■ 3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate

■ 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences

■ 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

## III.3 Guarantee access to effective healthcare services and reduce territorial gaps

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births
- 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under 5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- 3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States
- 5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation



# PLANET

The "Planet" area intends to approach many challenges. Primarily, it is necessary to ensure the sustainable management of both land and maritime natural resources, to protect and strengthen the ecosystem services they provide, for present and future generations. Furthermore, it is necessary to properly assess the value of the Natural Capital within economic processes; promote the sustainability of cities and invert the depopulation trend in marginal areas; enhance the sustainability and resilience of communities and territories; protect landscapes as well as natural cultural heritage.

Italy will have to increase effort to preserve half of the species and more than half of the habitats of European interest, as well as all

endangered species. It also must tackle invasive alien species, soil degradation and desertification and the negative impacts of human activities on water resources and the atmosphere.

To make this challenge possible, an integrated and inclusive approach geared towards the sustainability of decision-making, planning and implementation processes must be adopted. Such an approach is instrumental for building sustainable and efficient cities, more resilient and safe communities and more interconnected territories enhancing green infrastructures. It would reduce natural and anthropic risk levels and allow the preservation of identity features and landscapes through the appropriate management of territories and natural resources.

## Strategic choices

- I. Halt the loss of biodiversity
- II. Ensure the sustainable management of natural resources
- III. Create resilient communities and territories, protect landscapes and cultural heritage

### 2030 Agenda: related goals



## I. Halt the loss of biodiversity

In Italy, the percentage of protected land and maritime areas is relatively high and the forest land is gradually and constantly growing. Despite this, about half of the species and habitats of European interest show a poor conservation status. Furthermore, the number of identified invasive alien species is constantly increasing.

The national objectives for the area "Halting biodiversity loss" concern both specific preservation, management and conservation actions, and the integration of these objectives into sectoral policies and programmes (including agriculture, industry and tourism).

### KEY INSTRUMENTS

*It is crucial to adequately consider the link between the health of terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, social well-being and economic perspectives within territorial development and infrastructure policies. In this sense, the*

*ability to account Natural Capital is decisive to promote long-lasting growth by focusing on environmental quality. This objective is at the basis of the first report on the State of Natural Capital, coordinated by a Natural Capital Committee, composed by representatives of institutions and research experts. In 2010, Italy adopted a National Strategy for Biodiversity, building on a participatory and shared process involving institutional, social and economic actors concerned with Natural Capital accountability and mainstreaming. The Strategy and its mid-term review are to be considered as the main instrument for integrating conservation and sustainable use of natural resources into national sector policies in line with the objectives set out by the European Biodiversity Strategy. The Objective will also be to adopt the following actions: National Strategy for the Marine Environment, Strategic Plan for research and innovation in the agricultural-food and Forestry sector, National Plan on biodiversity of agricultural interest; National Strategic plan for biological sector, Reporting on the State of Natural Capital, Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 (POR FESR, PSRN, PON Pesca); Rural development Programmes.*

## National Strategic Goals

- I.1 Safeguard and improve the conservation of species and habitats in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems
- I.2 Halt the spreading of invasive alien species
- I.3 Increase land and maritime protected areas and ensure their effective management
- I.4 Protect and restore genetic resources and natural ecosystems linked to farming, forestry and aquaculture
- I.5 Mainstream natural capital accounting in planning, programming and national accounting

## I.1 Safeguard and improve the conservation of species and habitats in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



■ 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

■ 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

■ 15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products

## I.2 Halt the spreading of invasive alien species

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



■ 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species

## I.3 Increase land and maritime protected areas and ensure their effective management

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



■ 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

■ 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information

■ 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

■ 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

■ 15.a Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems

■ 15.b Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation

## I.4 Protect and restore genetic resources and natural ecosystems linked to farming, forestry and aquaculture

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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■ 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

■ 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

■ 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

■ 15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed

## I.5 Mainstream natural capital accounting in planning, programming and national accounting

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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■ 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

■ 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

## II. Ensure the sustainable management of natural resources

To ensure the sustainable use of natural resources – i.e. inland and marine waters, soil, air and forests – the resource conservation criticalities and management policies must be directly addressed. The transformative effort should be directed towards the following priorities: maintaining the vitality of seas, preventing impacts on the marine and coastal environment, halting soil consumption and desertification, ensuring sustainable management and fighting abandonment and degradation of forests.

It is also necessary to minimize water, soil and air pollution, maximize water efficiency, reduce water stress and ensure integrated water management at all levels.

### KEY INSTRUMENTS

*The government has prioritized the upgrading and modernization of Italy's water infrastructure system within its political agenda.*

*The ultimate goal is to improve efficiency and bridge the gap with European standards, providing better services to citizens and cities, together with a healthier environment. Key Tools also include: Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 (POR FESR, PSR, PSRN; PON Pesca; FSC); National Adaptation to Climate Change Strategy, National Action Program for the Fight against Desertification, National Action Plan for the Sustainable Use of Plant Protection Products, National experimental scheme for sustainable daily mobility to school and work; Bio-economy Strategy; Framework program for the forestry sector.*

### National Strategic Goals

II.1 Provide biologically diverse and dynamic seas and prevent impacts on maritime and coastal environment

II.2 Halt soil consumption and combat desertification

II.3 Minimize pollutant loads in soils, water bodies and aquifers, taking into consideration the good ecological status of natural systems

II.4 Implement integrated water resource management at all levels

II.5 Maximize water efficiency and adjust withdrawals to water scarcity

II.6 Minimize emissions and reduce air pollutants concentration

II.7 Ensure sustainable forest management and combat forest abandonment and degradation

## II.1 Provide biologically diverse and dynamic seas and prevent impacts on maritime and coastal environment

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans
- 14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels
- 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

## II.2 Halt soil consumption and combat desertification

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

## II.3 Minimize pollutant loads in soils, water bodies and aquifers, taking into consideration the good ecological status of natural systems

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- 15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world

## II.4 Implement integrated water resource management at all levels

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

## II.5 Maximize water efficiency and adjust withdrawals to water scarcity

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

## II.6 Minimize emissions and reduce air pollutants concentration

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

## II.7 Ensure sustainable forest management and combat forest abandonment and degradation



### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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■ 15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

■ 15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

## III. Create resilient communities and territories, protect landscapes and cultural

Urban and territorial development must be capable of stimulating the full expression of the economic, social and cultural potential of cities, rebalancing the relationships between urban cores and their growing “belt territories”, while reversing actual trends of population spreading outside the inner city.

It is necessary to re-build and regenerate sustainable and efficient urban areas and resilient communities and territories, which have to be capable of adequately preventing and addressing natural and man-driven hazards, and to become

accessible as well as physically, ecologically and digitally connected. There is a demanding call upon the transformation of territorial development, planning and design practices. A cultural and civil shift is needed, in order to increase the quality of infrastructures, buildings and open spaces, by ensuring high environmental, energy and seismic performances.

To this aim, planning as well as the whole project cycle – from design to implementation and maintenance – are expected to fully combine all dimensions of sustainability.

### **National Strategic Goals**

III.1 Prevent anthropogenic and environmental risk and strengthen urban and territorial resilience

III.2 Guarantee high environmental performances of buildings, infrastructures and open spaces

III.3 Boost urban regeneration, ensure sustainable urban accessibility and mobility

III.4 Ensure ecosystems restoration and defragmentation, strengthen ecological urban-rural connections

III.5 Ensure the development of potential and the sustainable management of territories, landscapes and cultural heritage

## KEY INSTRUMENTS

Reducing and managing the risk of environmental disasters is not only a cost but a key investment to resettle the country.

The Italian Government activated the project "Casa Italia" in order to look after and enhance the housing assets. To this aim, a "mission structure" was included in the national budget. The project aims to strengthen the country's prevention system, ensuring the integration and consistency of the various existing measures aimed to protect buildings and infrastructures as well as to counter landslide and seismic risk. The mission structure defines a general safety programme for the country; it ensures constant monitoring of the safety and quality of life; it defines guiding principles to set measures to detect and reduce risks; it identifies criteria to determine the state of the buildings; it promotes a more efficient and effective use of available resources.

The government has established a multi-year fund of 47.5 billion for prevention and infrastructure, which will be mainly used in the areas of landslide disaster, seismic risk reduction and public education and awareness, specifically targeted in schools. These resources are complemented by funds directly addressing landslide risk, namely 7.6 billion according to the new 2015-2023 programming and a further 2.2 billion under the previous programmes.

Finally, the government has allocated 7 billion tailored to territories affected by recent earthquakes in Central Italy. They are being spent for re-building and renovation of public and private buildings as well as for industry resettlement. On the prevention side, the government has

promoted, throughout the country, measures to encourage restructuring by private individuals (from real estate to condominiums), with tax deductions up to 85% of the expense for those who increase the seismic safety.

A large portion of the national territory (sixty percent) has gradually overcome a marginalization process that has resulted in a demographic decline, declining employment, and inadequate soil protection. These are small centers, or areas that are far from centers offering essential education, health and mobility services, which are very diverse amongst themselves and have a strong attraction potential. Commitment to these territories is incorporated into the National Strategy for Inner Areas, which has the dual aim of adjusting the quantity and quality of education, health, mobility and promoting development projects, also targeting local production chains.

Further main means are: Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 (PON Legality, PON METRO, PON Enterprises and Competitiveness, PON Infrastructures and Networks; POR FESR, PSR, FSC); National Urban Agenda; National Strategy for Inner Areas; National plan for prevention and control of landslide risk; National plan for social and cultural upgrading of degraded urban areas; Seismic bonus; National road safety plan; National Strategic Framework for the Development of the Alternative Fuel Market in the Transport Sector and the Realization of its Infrastructure; Infrastructure National Renewal Plan for Electric Power Vehicles; Complementary MIT Operational Program.

## III.1 Prevent anthropogenic and environmental risk and strengthen urban and territorial resilience

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency

■ 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

■ 11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

■ 13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

■ 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning



## III.2 Guarantee high environmental performances of buildings, infrastructures and open spaces

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency

■ 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally

■ 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

■ 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

■ 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

■ 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities



### III.3 Boost urban regeneration, ensure sustainable urban accessibility and mobility

#### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



- 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

### III.4 Ensure ecosystems restoration and defragmentation, strengthen ecological urban-rural connections

#### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



- 11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities
- 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

### III.5 Ensure the development of potential and the sustainable management of territories, landscapes and cultural heritage

#### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning



# PEACE

The area “Peace” - strictly linked with the implementation of policies of social protection and poverty reduction outlined in the area “People” - refers to the need to promote peaceful, fair and inclusive societies.

The main challenges refer to global changes, in particular regarding the implementation of

policies aimed at the inclusion of migrants and asylum-seekers in industrialized countries, promotion of respect for diversity and the fight against discrimination.

This goes with the implementation of measures to counter the phenomenon of organized crime, corruption and violence in all its forms.

## Strategic choices

- I. Promote a non-violent and inclusive society
- II. End discrimination in all its forms
- III. Ensure legality and justice

### *2030 Agenda: related goals*



## I. Promote a non-violent and inclusive society

The phenomenon of physical, sexual and psychologic violence against women and children is serious and widespread in the Italian territory. Episodes of female killings continue.

Furthermore, the current migratory flows cause new social problems, linked both to the need to monitor cases of violence perpetrated against and within migrant communities (for example, female genital mutilation), and to put in place adequate integration and reception policies aimed at guaranteeing the social rights of migrants and asylum seekers, with special focus on unaccompanied minors.

### KEY INSTRUMENTS

*The action plan against sexual and gender-based violence as provided by the law against female homicides, establishes a system of multi-level governance to fight these phenomena and support their victims. Furthermore, the Government has arranged a national plan for integration articulated as follows: socio-occupational inclusion, sanitary assistance, linguistic education, family reunification, education and recognition of qualifications. Additional implementation instruments are reported: Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 [PON Inclusion (the National Operation Plan for Inclusion), PON METRO (the NOP for urban areas), PON Istruzione (the NOP for Education), PON SPAO (the NOP for active employment policies), POR ESF (the European Social Fund's Regional Operational Plan)]; PN FAMI (AMIF national plan); the National action plan against trafficking and serious exploitation of human beings; the National Strategy for Inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Travellers.*

## National Strategic Goals

- I.1 Prevent violence against women and children and provide adequate assistance to victims
- I.2 Guarantee migrants' and asylum seekers' reception and the full integration of ethnic and religious minorities

## I.1 Prevent violence against women and children and provide adequate assistance to victims

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.3 Eliminare ogni pratica abusiva come il matrimonio combinato, il fenomeno delle spose bambine e le mutilazioni genitali femminili
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

## I.2 Guarantee migrants' and asylum seekers' reception and the full integration of ethnic and religious minorities

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
- 16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration

## II. End discrimination in all its forms

High exploitation rates, unreported employment and irregular recruitment of agricultural workers are phenomena that still characterize some sectors of the Italian economy. The specific investigative campaigns and inter-active initiatives launched over the years, have achieved good results, but it is necessary to strengthen monitoring and counteraction activities, as established by the new legislation against the gangmaster system (Law 199/2016). In addition, the participation rate of women in the labour market is amongst the lowest in the European Union, especially in the South.

For the effective implementation of the non-discrimination principle, it is necessary to guarantee measures promoting gender equality, equal opportunities, the respect for diversity, and support the fight against any kind of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religious or sexual orientation.

### National Strategic Goals

- II.1 End all forms of labour exploitation and ensure the rights of workers
- II.2 Ensure gender equality
- II.3 Combat all forms of discrimination and promote respect for diversity

#### KEY INSTRUMENTS

*The following key implementation tools are indicative of the efforts made: the Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 [PON Inclusion, PON SPAO, PON METRO, POR ERDF, POR ESF]; National program of care services for children and the non-self-sufficient elders; the National Strategy for Inclusion of Roma, Sinti and Travellers.*

## II.1 End all forms of labour exploitation and ensure the rights of workers

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



- 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
- 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- 10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies

## II.2 Ensure gender equality

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

## II.3 Combat all forms of discrimination and promote respect for diversity

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all
- 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
- 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements
- 16.b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

### III. Ensure legality and justice

Italy is characterized by a high incidence of infiltration of organized crime in major sectors of the economy, as well as a high index of corruption.

Such elements, followed by phenomena such as undeclared and irregular work and tax evasion, represent a limitation to development and are likely to make the policies of social and economic cohesion ineffective. In addition, crimes related to eco-mafia and pollution discourage investments

and encourage the abandonment of the territories.

Finally, the judiciary system is affected by the excessive length of lawsuits and the high number of pending cases.

Therefore, the goals stress the need to strengthen the fight against organized crime, corruption and bribery, to support the victims of crime whether businesses or individuals, and to promote the simplification of the judiciary system.

#### KEY INSTRUMENTS

*Over the last few years, many initiatives have affected criminal justice. Among these, it's worth mentioning the introduction of more effective means of fighting transnational crime and self-regulation. Furthermore, the regulation on crimes related to eco-mafia was adopted and the following measures were approved: the law against the so called caporalato (gangmaster system), the revision of the false accounting charges and the tightening of the charges for "mafia-type" criminal conspiracy and for the most serious crimes against public administration. Civil justice is also involved in a broad reform process that is producing the first positive results. In 2016, pending civil cases decreased by 3.6% compared to 2015. Except for the Supreme Court, there has also been a significant reduction in civil proceedings potentially subjected to the Pinto law, namely those pending cases*

*not decided by the terms of law and for which the parties concerned could request compensation from the State due to an unreasonable duration. Finally, regarding urban redevelopment and the security of suburbs, a national plan is dedicated to those metropolitan areas characterized by economic and social marginalization, urban decay and lack of services. Additional tools are: the Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 [PON for legality, PON METRO, PON Governance, PON POAS, PON Education, PON for research and innovation, POR FESR, POR ESF, FSC (the national fund for development and cohesion)]; the Action Plan on confiscated assets and cohesion; the anti-corruption national plan; the Internal Security Fund; the Single Fund for Justice; the anti-counterfeiting national plan; the national plan for cyber protection and computer security.*

#### National Strategic Goals

III.1 Reinforce the fight against crime

III.2 Fight bribery and corruption in the public sectors

III.3 Ensure a just and efficient judiciary system

### III.1 Reinforce the fight against crime



#### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
- 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere
- 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime

### III.2 Fight bribery and corruption in the public sectors



#### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

### III.3 Ensure a just and efficient judiciary system



#### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

# PROSPERITY

To ensure prosperity, efforts need to be made to progress towards a new economic model, inspired by the principles of circular economy. The full development of human potential and a more efficient and responsible use of resources is crucial. The new development path will have to contribute to the minimization of the negative impacts on the environment by closing the loop between production and consumption cycles, by

rationalizing the use of resources and by enhancing human capital.

The economic, social and technological progress must focus on challenges such as the decarbonization of the economy; research and innovation in sustainability; sustainable production and consumption patterns; continuous professionalization and vocational training and sustainable employment.

## Strategic choices

- I. Financially support and promote research and innovation in sustainability
- II. Ensure full employment and high quality education
- III. Promote sustainable production and consumption patterns
- IV. Decarbonize the economy

### 2030 Agenda: related goals



## I. Financially support and promote research and innovation in sustainability

In 2014, the most recent year for definitive data available, R&D expenditure incurred by businesses, public institutions, private non-profit institutions and universities was about 22.3 billion. Compared with 2013 (around 21 billion), expenditure increased both in nominal (+ 6.2%) and real terms (+ 5.3%). The current percentage incidence of R&D on GDP is 1.38%, up from 2012 (1.31%). Compared to 2013, R&D spending increased in all areas. By December 2016, the number of innovative startups in Italy was 6,745, an increase of 31% from 2015 and 112% over two years. 75% of innovative startups operate in the services sector, with a predominance of those active in R&D. The growth rates of investments made by innovative startups are significantly higher than by other newly established companies. The number of innovative SMEs has also increased considerably.

In this context, crucial steps need to be taken in the direction of creating a digital economy. Those steps will have to address: furthering research, innovation and technology transfer, activating research and business networks, empowering access to information and communication technologies.

### KEY INSTRUMENTS

The Government has approved the “National Industry 4.0. Plan”. The Plan intends to provide an opportunity for Italian companies who want to take advantage of the innovations introduced by the fourth industrial revolution entailing totally digitized and connected processes. The Plan contains a set of measures inspired by the principle of technology neutrality. It includes horizontal measures addressing the issues of productivity, flexibility and competitiveness, with the aim of favouring the quality of production while reducing production time through innovative technologies. The measures contained in the plan include tax incentives for private investments in 4.0 technologies and goods as well as for private spending on Research, Development and Innovation; it also includes measures that strengthen financial support in favour of 4.0, venture capital and start-ups. Another goal of the plan is to foster a 4.0 culture among students by creating skills and stimulating research through the “Digital School and Alternative Training Plan”; new dedicated curricula at College, University, and PHD level; National Competence Centres and Digital Innovation Hub. Also worth mentioning are: Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 (National Operative Programme (NOP) Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness, NOP Research and Innovation, NOP Governance, PON Legality, NOP METRO, PON SPAO, NOP Education, Regional Operative Programme FESR, POR FSE, PSR, NOP Fishing, FSC); National Intelligence Specialization Strategy; National Research Plan; Italian Strategy for the Ultra-wide Band; Strategy for Digital Growth; National Plan for Health Research; Strategy for Bio economics; Strategic Plan for Innovation and Research in Agriculture, Food and Forestry.

### National Strategic Goals

- I.1 Increase investments in research and development
- I.2 Implement the digital agenda and enhance the diffusion of smart grids
- I.3 Innovate processes and products and promote technological transfer

## I.1 Increase investments in research and development

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

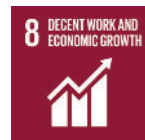
■ 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

■ 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

■ 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries

■ 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

■ 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending



## I.2 Implement the digital agenda and enhance the diffusion of smart grids

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

■ 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

■ 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

■ 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020



## I.3 Innovate processes and products and promote technological transfer

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

■ 9.5 Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending





## II. Ensure full employment and high quality education

In 2016, the labour market reform has shown its positive effects: employment is growing and the quality of work has improved. Labour market reform has been accompanied by the education reform. Education is indeed the prerequisite for the development of the skills necessary to intercept technological and productive change. Additionally, interventions will be increasingly targeting low-income families, people excluded from the labour market, better reconciliation of working and family time. In 2016, the 20-64 year-old employment rate has gone back to 2009 levels (61.6%). The unemployment rate has fallen steadily since 2014, though still occurring at 2009 levels (7.7%), reaching 11.7 % in 2016. Policies for youth have helped to reduce unemployment rate from 42.7% in 2014 to 37.8% in 2016. Illegal work deserves special attention: according to the last available data, illegal work affected 3.6 million in 2014, especially in Southern Italy. While considering public finance constraints, the job market reform will have to be continued, following the path initiated with the Jobs Act dedicated to the creation of permanent jobs through total or partial tax waivers, particularly for young people. Priority will be given to the improvement of the permanent vocational training system for the skill retraining of workers at risk of social and work exclusion, and to the continuation of experimental measures to reduce the placement timing of unemployed people benefitting from forms of income support.

### KEY INSTRUMENTS

*The Government has put in place a variety of instruments to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), start-ups and technology innovations, and to stimulate the size increase of Italian companies.*

*New tools have been introduced to simplify access to credit, promote productive investments and innovation, encourage capitalization and stock market listing. Such tools include mini-bonds, credit-funds, equity crowdfunding and stock market listing. The Central Guarantee Fund for SMEs will play an increasingly crucial role. At least 20% of the resources of the Fund will be dedicated to companies and investments located in the regions in the South of Italy. The 2015-2020 National Research Plan (PNR), launched in May 2016, aims at stimulating industrial competitiveness and promoting the country's development by targeting 2.4*

*billion for the 2015-2017 three-year period (4.7 billion for the whole 2015-2020 period) in areas considered as strategic for the Italian research system. The PNR complements the "National Industry 4.0. Plan" that provides for the establishment of a permanent multi-stakeholder governance structure and whose resources will be coming from the increase in tax credit for R & D. Other policies relevant for the achievement of this goal are: the Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 (NOP Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness, NOP Culture, NOP Legality, NOP SPAO, NOP Youth Employment, NOP Inclusion, NOP Education, ROP FESR, ROP FSE, PSR, NOP Fishing, FSC); Action Plan for Employability of Young People; Three Year Plan for the Development of the University System; National Energy Strategy; Rural Development Programs.*

### National Strategic Goals

II.1 Ensure accessible, high quality and life-long learning

II.2 Increase sustainable and high quality employment

## II.1 Ensure accessible, high quality and life-long learning



### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

- 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
- 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship
- 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations
- 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy
- 4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

## II.2 Increase sustainable and high quality employment



### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

- 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
- 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life
- 8.2 Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors
- 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services
- 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
- 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

## III. Promote sustainable production and consumption patterns

Supporting Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) patterns is to be considered crucial for the implementation of the NSDS. SCP addresses not only environmental issues (resource efficiency, removal of environmental impacts not compatible with the self-generating capacity of natural systems, closing production and consumption material cycles, waste elimination and reduction), but lays the bases to reinforce the link between the three sustainable development pillars, tangibly encouraging operating models of circular economy. Through the promotion of new production, distribution and consumption sustainability-oriented models in relevant economic sectors, SCP aims at establishing new relationships among economic actors based on principles of cohesion and social responsibility, on fair access to resources, on the respect of work dignity and social inclusion.

### National Strategic Goals

- III.1 Dematerialize the economy, improving the efficient use of resources and the circular economy
- III.2 Promote environmental taxation
- III.3 Ensure fair access to financial resources
- III.4 Promote social and environmental responsibility in companies and institutions
- III.5 Reduce waste production and promote secondary raw material market
- III.6 Promote the demand and increase the supply for sustainable tourism
- III.7 Substantially increase sustainable farming and forestry throughout the production and supply chain
- III.8 Substantially increase sustainable fishing and aquaculture throughout the production and supply chain
- III.9 Promote Italian excellence worldwide

### KEY INSTRUMENTS

*With the 2017-2022 Tourism Strategy Plan, approved in February 2017, the Government has set guidelines that outline the sector's development over the next six years. The Plan includes measures to promote technological and organizational innovation, enhancement of skills, the quality of tourism services, as well as the sustainable and long-lasting use of environmental and cultural heritage. The main tools for implementing this choice are the following: Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 (PON Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness, NOP Culture, NOP Legality, NOP Inclusion, ROP FESR, PSR, PSRN, POR FSE, PON Fishing, FSC ); National Action Plan for Environmental Sustainability of PA Consumption; National Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption; Strategic Plan for Innovation and Research in the Agricultural-Food and Forestry Sector; Strategic Development Plan for Tourism in Italy; National Fisheries and Aquaculture Plan; Plan for the promotion of Made in Italy; Art Bonus; Finance for growth; Italy Manufacturing Plan; Strategy for bio economics; National Energy Strategy; Rural Development Programs; Environmental Aid Catalogue.*

## III.1 Dematerialize the economy, improving the efficient use of resources and the circular economy

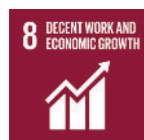
### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



- 6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- 6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
- 8.4 Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 12.1 Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries
- 12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

## III.2 Promote environmental taxation

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



■ 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

■ 10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality

■ 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

## III.3 Ensure fair access to financial resources

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*



■ 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

■ 5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

■ 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

■ 8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all

■ 9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

### III.4 Promote social and environmental responsibility in companies and institutions

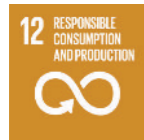
#### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



- 12.6 Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle
- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities

### III.5 Reduce waste production and promote secondary raw material market

#### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse
- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

### III.6 Promote the demand and increase the supply for sustainable tourism

#### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



- 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- 12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products
- 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts

## III.7 Substantially increase sustainable farming and forestry throughout the production and supply chain

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

■ 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

■ 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality

■ 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed

■ 2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries

■ 12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

■ 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment



## III.8 Substantially increase sustainable fishing and aquaculture throughout the production and supply chain

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

■ 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

■ 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

■ 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

■ 14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets



## III.9 Promote Italian excellence worldwide

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

■ 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products



## IV. Decarbonize the economy

The Paris Agreement provides, as a long-term objective, the containment of the temperature increase below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels. Countries that have signed the Agreement must carry out decarbonizing policies in all economic sectors. Therefore, Italy must undertake a “system” process to support a transition towards a low carbon emission economy, in line with the commitments taken within the United Nations and European Union. This path must ensure sustainable and efficient services, infrastructures and technologies on the entire national territory, promoting competitiveness and employment. Particularly important in this context is the National Energy Strategy.

### KEY INSTRUMENTS

One of the main implementation tools for this choice is the new National Energy Strategy (SEN), which is in the process of being approved. The SEN is based on the following objectives: i) reduce the price differential of energy products compared to other European countries; ii) identify the main strategic choices in the energy field, also considering the new European Clean Energy

Package objectives; (iii) define the priorities for action and allocation of national resources; (iv) manage the key role of the energy sector as the enabler for sustainable growth in the country. The strategy to pursue the national renewable energy target is contained within the National Action Plan (NAP), which outlines the objectives and main actions taken to reach 17% of renewable energy consumption. In Italy, in recent years there has been rapid growth in the production of renewable energy sources, also because of the incentive policies undertaken. Relevant tools are also Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 (NOP Enterprises and Competitiveness, NOP METRO, NOP Infrastructures and Networks, ROP FESR, PSR, PON Fishing, FSC); National Strategy for Climate Adaptation; National Energy Strategy; General Transport and Logistics Plan; National Action Plan for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gases; National Action Plan for Renewable Energy; National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency; Energy Regeneration Program for Central Government Buildings; National road safety plan; National Strategic Framework for the Development of the Alternative Fuel Market in the Transport Sector and the Construction of its Infrastructure; National Plan for Airports; National strategic plan for sustainable mobility; Complementary MIT Operational Program; Infrastructure National Renewal Plan for Electric Power Vehicles; National action plan to promote near-zero energy buildings.

### National Strategic Goals

IV.1 Increase energy efficiency and renewable energy production, avoiding or reducing impacts on natural and cultural heritage and landscapes

IV.2 Increase sustainable mobility of people and goods

IV.3 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in non-ETS

## IV.1 Increase energy efficiency and renewable energy production, avoiding or reducing impacts on natural and cultural heritage and landscapes

### 2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency



- 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
- 7.3 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries
- 9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities
- 12.c Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities

## IV.2 Increase sustainable mobility of people and goods

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
- 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons
- 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution

## IV.3 Reduce greenhouse gas emissions in non-ETS

### *2030 Agenda: related targets and degree of consistency*

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- 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management
- 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning



# PARTNERSHIP

Partnership area embodies the “external dimension” of the 2030 Agenda, including strategy, areas of intervention and targets of the Development Cooperation Strategy, intended as part of the wider Italian foreign policy and carried out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI).

Principles and purposes of development cooperation are defined by National Law 125/2014 as follows:

- Eradicate poverty and reduce inequality, improve people’s living conditions and promote sustainable development;
- Protect and affirm human rights, self-dignity, gender equality, equal opportunities and democracy principles and rule of law;
- Prevent conflicts, support peace-keeping processes, reconciliation, post-conflict stabilisation, democratic institutions building and strengthening.

In line with these main aims, the Italian strategic lines are set in the Triennial Programme adopted each year by the Council of Ministers on a proposal by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation jointly with the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The Programme sets

thematic, sectoral and geographical priorities. It also provides the budget framework for development cooperation, delivering a renewed planning approach towards the predictability and effectiveness of the implemented measures. The Italian Government is also committed to strengthen development cooperation and to gradually realign the relationship between the Official Development Assistance (APS) and the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to international standards. To this end, ODA intermediate growth targets are set to achieve 0.30% of GDP in 2020 and 0.7% in 2030.

In the short or medium term, attention should focus also on completing the achievement of the 8 UN Millennium Development Goals in all Countries. At the same time, efforts of the Italian Cooperation are framed within the integrated perspective set by the adoption of the 17 SDGs, thus providing the widening of their field of action.

Geographical priorities must be set, in order to allow for Italian Official Development Assistance to leverage further resources, implement innovative bilateral and multilateral cooperation schemes, strengthen coordination

among interventions funded by other institutions and cooperation with stakeholders. Such actions will contribute to increase the overall effectiveness and consistency of interventions, also with respect to domestic growth policies to carefully assess the displayed impacts, to consolidate mechanisms that allow a permanent review of the cooperation action and make it adaptive to an increasingly evolving context, to elaborate a national vision to promote in multilateral cooperation fora.

On environmental and climate change issues, the MAECI and the Italian Ministry for Environment, Land and Sea (IMELS) deliver a shared framework

of actions. IMELS intervention is particularly inclined to agreements concerning bilateral cooperation (at present 60 Countries are involved in bilateral projects) as well as development banks and multilateral institutions, prioritizing Africa and Small Developing Island States in the Pacific and Caribbean.

Partnerships and agreements in this field are also intended as opportunities of technologies exchange and promotion of the “Sistema Italia”.

Within this framework the Partnership Area identifies the following Strategic Choices and National Objectives.

*2030 Agenda: related goals*



*2030 Agenda: related goals*



**GOVERNANCE, RIGHTS AND COMBAT INEQUALITIES**

Strengthen good governance and democracy  
 Provide support to national and local institutions, social networks, social protection systems, trade unions, Civil Society Organizations

Improve the interaction between State, intermediate bodies and citizens in order to promote human rights and transparency

Promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and enhance the role of women in development

Combat gender violence and discrimination against women: improve access to and use of health services, education and training systems, economic and social independence

Improve young people and minors' living conditions, combating: trafficking of young people, women, children and adolescents; work exploitation of children; new forms of slavery; juvenile crime; disabled minors; minors' sexual exploitation; all forms of abuses, among which sexual mutilations; sexual violence; sexual diseases (HIV AIDS); discriminations on the citizenship rights

Encourage youth and children participation to make them "actors of change", promote social integration, inclusive education and training



**MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT**

Promote the role of migrants as actors for development

Promote migrants' and diasporas' professional and entrepreneurial skills, in close connection with the Countries of origin

Promote cooperation models between Europe and Africa to prevent and manage migrants' flows by strengthening institutional capacity, creating employment and economic opportunities, supporting micro-entrepreneurship and infrastructure investments

Encouraging the adoption of measures to promote the competitiveness of products respecting sustainable diet principles

Provide qualified technical assistance, training and institutional capacity building in order to strengthen the commitment to the development of key production chains recalling the peculiar Italian development model - SMEs and local districts -, increasing productivity and production, improving quality, enhancing product typicality, spreading good farming practices, preserving production areas, promoting fair trade, technology transfer, agroindustry development and export

Strengthen education and training, institutional capacity, transfer of know-how, technology and innovation and addressing heritage protection, even in post-conflict crisis and natural disasters

Launch and set up pilot initiatives oriented towards a greater understanding of landscape and natural heritage, targeted to different groups among the general public, to be properly monitored and assessed in time



**HEALTH**

Improve access to health services and contribute to the extension of universal health coverage

Strengthen basic healthcare systems and staff training

Limit risk factors and the impact of health emergencies: improve early warning and prevention mechanisms

Be committed to fight against pandemics, particularly AIDS, and to promote vaccination campaigns (Global Fund, GAVI)

Support scientific research, promote health and prevention awareness

Carry on a forceful action to relaunch public health functions and to support health reforms



**EDUCATION**

Ensure high quality basic education without gender discrimination

Promote training and improve professional skills of teachers, school staff and development workers

Provide inclusive education for the most disadvantaged, marginalized and discriminated social groups. Promote social and employment integration of young people and unemployed adults by offering professional training

Valorise Universities contribution:

- Define training paths offering new professional skills, addressed to students from partner countries;
- Contribute to the development and strengthening of institutional capacities;
- Train future professionals and leaders in partner Countries;
- Provide research tools in order to produce innovation for development and to deliver assessment methods and models in line with good international practices



**SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY**

Ensure governance and access to land, water, natural and productive resources by farmers' families and small-scale producers

Support and develop traditional adaptation techniques to biotic and abiotic factors

Strengthen the capacity to cope with natural disasters by also promoting "green infrastructure"

Promote agricultural, environmental and social policies supporting family farming and craft fishery

Encouraging the adoption of measures to promote the competitiveness of products respecting sustainable diet principles

Provide qualified technical assistance, training and institutional capacity building in order to strengthen the commitment to the development of key production chains recalling the peculiar Italian development model - SMEs and local districts -, increasing productivity and production, improving quality, enhancing product typicality, spreading good farming practices, preserving production areas, promoting fair trade, technology transfer, agroindustry development and export



**ENVIRONMENT,  
CLIMATE  
CHANGE AND  
ENERGY FOR  
DEVELOPMENT**

Engage the private national sector, from cooperatives to agro-business, by promoting partnerships

Promote actions in the fields of reforestation, sustainable urban regeneration, preservation of protected terrestrial and marine areas, wetlands and river basins, sustainable fisheries management, land and soil recovery, particularly by revitalising family farming

Contribute to increase resilience and manage new environmental risks in most vulnerable regions

Promote technology transfers - also involving profit actors - in areas such as energy, transport, industry and urban management.

Promote energy for development: appropriate and sustainable technologies optimized for local contexts particularly in rural areas; new models for income generating energy activities; support to the development of enabling policies and regulatory mechanisms that lead to energy governance modernization based on local needs; development of technical and managerial skills of locals, through multi-level training.



**PRESERVATION  
OF CULTURAL  
AND NATURAL  
HERITAGE**

Contribute to economic diversification - particularly in rural, mountain and inner areas - to income generation and employment, to sustainable tourism promotion, to urban development and environmental protection, to cultural tourism industry support, to valorisation of local handicraft and traditional crafts recovery

Strengthen education and training, institutional capacity, transfer of know-how, technology and innovation and addressing heritage protection, even in post-conflict crisis and natural disasters

Launch and set up pilot initiatives oriented towards a greater understanding of landscape and natural heritage, targeted to different groups among the general public, to be properly monitored and assessed in time



**THE PRIVATE  
SECTOR**

Promote innovative financial instruments to stimulate the “leverage” effect with private funds and improving access to credit by SMEs in partner Countries; promote structured dialogue with the private sector and the Civil Society; support the transfer of know-how in the areas of excellence of the Italian economy

Encourage innovative forms of collaboration between private profit and non-profit sector, with particular reference to the Civil Society Organizations in partner Countries, in order to support local entrepreneurship, with the aim of contributing to the fight against poverty through creating jobs and inclusive economic growth



Concerning humanitarian aids, Italian Cooperation will continue to provide assistance to people affected by humanitarian crises caused by catastrophic events, whether human or natural, with the aim to protect life, alleviate or prevent sufferings and safeguard the dignity of people.

Humanitarian aid actions will be set in coherence and complementarity with the general strategic guidelines of the Italian Development Cooperation. Particular attention will be paid to those areas considered crucial for the survival and improvement of essential living conditions such as the protection of refugees and displaced people, health, food safety and access to water. At the same time, attention will be paid to cross-cutting issues such as promoting the status of women, and protecting children, elderly people and people with disabilities.

In line with the objectives of the "World Humanitarian Summit", aid is directed towards respecting humanitarian principles and strengthening its effectiveness through greater accountability, a results-based approach and the use of innovative technologies to improve - at both local and central level - the prevention, mitigation and disaster risk response systems. Finally, special attention will be paid to the link between humanitarian aid, the private sector and migrations. The Istanbul Summit in 2016

represents the starting point of a renewal process for the response system to humanitarian crises, which have greatly increased in number and became longer and more complex.

Governments are called to engage in political and, in part, financial commitments to translate the principle of humanity into concrete actions. Together with the other partners of the European Union, Italy fully supports the humanitarian reform process launched by the "World Humanitarian Summit".

Indeed, the international humanitarian system needs to urgently undergo a deep reform capable of reflecting a radically changed world of donors (with the introduction of new financiers), the complexity and number of crises, the challenges for humanitarian protection and the protection of the operators.

The definition of the main lines of humanitarian action, intervention areas and channels must be widely shared with sectors of civil society active in the field of volunteering and emergency interventions in coordination with their representative networks. Their engagement will also facilitate the exchange of information with a view to launch local public calls for the financing of emergency projects.

Lastly, the MAECI collaboration with the Department of Civil Protection will be further strengthened.

# SUSTAINABILITY VECTORS

The sustainability vectors are cross-cutting fields of action of the NSDS. They are considered as crucial levers to launch, guide, manage and monitor the mainstreaming of sustainability issues into policies, plans and projects, in line with the reform process triggered at the international level by the 2030 Agenda. The vectors have been defined in view of and in conformity with: the 2030 Agenda targets, the strategic guidelines set in the main national and European legislative instruments,

the feedbacks emerged from consultations with institutional actors and other stakeholders, and the needs related to the 2030 Agenda implementation. Five vectors, with associated cross-cutting objectives, have been identified. Other areas to be further investigated and better defined during the implementation phase have been selected for each objective. Each of these areas will be integrated with relative instruments, fields of action and adequate monitoring indicators.

*2030 Agenda: related goals*



## I. Common Knowledge

The “Common Knowledge” vector includes objectives aimed at improving the state of knowledge, with special attention to the areas where more effort is required to complete the current information framework. This refers to environment and culture (natural ecosystems and related services, preservation and exploitation of natural and cultural resources) and to society

(human equality and dignity, migrations, social inclusion, legality).

The vector also aims at developing a knowledge system concerning all the dimensions of sustainability, to ensure availability, access and networking of data and information that are instrumental in decision making and policy assessment.

### CROSS-CUTTING GOALS

### AREAS OF INTEREST

#### I.1 Improving knowledge of natural ecosystems and related services

Further areas to be deepened will relate to the following priorities: increase of national Red Lists, species and habitats of European interest, the conservation status of which is defined as “Unknown”; indicators to determine the maritime environmental status (D.M. 17 October 2014); database of plant and animal genetic resources; development of national knowledge systems (i.e. to support the management of the Natura 2000 websites).

#### I.2 Improving knowledge on quantitative and qualitative status and exploitation of natural, cultural and landscapes resources

Further areas to be explored will be identified for each category of natural resources: water (inland and maritime waters), air, soil, species (for commercial use), forests, cultural heritage (dimension, conservation, enjoyment), traditional and historical landscapes.

#### I.3 Improving knowledge on equality, dignity, immigration, social inclusion and legality

Further areas to be explored will aim at improving the knowledge of the causal links and the statistical measurements of complex and interconnected phenomena such as equality, dignity, immigration, social inclusion and legality.

#### I.4 Developing an integrated knowledge-system to formulate and evaluate development policies

The identification of further areas to be explored will consider the evolution and improvement of available instruments, including Istat-BES (Equitable and Sustainable Wellbeing in Italy) and UN SDGs indicators, as well as the development of new statistical instruments to measure, also locally, those phenomena that are not yet analysed in-depth in public statistics.

#### I.5 Ensuring data and information availability, access and networking

Further areas to be explored will deal with processes, strategies and instruments (i.e. gateways, open data systems) already available and under development, to ensure availability, access and networking of data and information.

## II. Monitoring and evaluating policies, plans and projects

The vector “Monitoring and evaluating policies, plans and projects” includes objectives targeted to the definition and implementation of integrated systems to monitor and assess policies, plans and projects. Such systems should be the reference framework to monitor the implementation of the

NSDS, to analyse and evaluate the impacts of the decision-making process and to understand whether and how the triggered dynamics are coherent with the selected targets. The effectiveness of this vector is closely linked to the definition of integrated information frameworks (1st Vector).

## III. Institutions, participation and partnerships

The objectives of the vector “Institutions, participation and partnerships” aim at promoting the realization and dissemination of effective initiatives and continuous pathways for the inclusion of all stakeholders in each decision-making and implementation phase at different territorial levels. To this end, it is necessary to

develop institutional integration mechanisms and to promote the active participation and involvement of civil society, following EU and international guidelines. Furthermore, it aims to promote effective public-private partnerships to ensure the adoption of criteria for sustainability, quality and innovation, as provided for in national and EU legislation.

### CROSS-CUTTING GOALS

### AREAS OF INTEREST

**II.1 Ensuring the development and population of integrated monitoring and assessment systems for interlinked policies, plans and projects**

The priority for the identification of further areas to be explored is the monitoring and evaluation of strategic and sectorial policies, plans and projects. This includes environmental, landscape and socio-economic assessments, as provided for also by the Ministerial Decree of 11th February 2015 entitled “Identification of indicators and monitoring plans to evaluate environmental targets, as required under Legislative Decree n. 190/2010, Arts. 10.1-11.1”.

**II.2 Creating an integrated monitoring and assessment system for the NSDS, ensuring its effective management and unceasing implementation**

Further areas to be explored will deal with the criteria to define and create the monitoring system and the reference framework for the further evaluation of activities under the NSDS. These instruments will be developed as consistent with the principles set out by Art. 74 of the 2030 Agenda. Priority will be given to the fulfilment of the needs emerging from the NSDS implementation path and instruments at a national and regional level, and to comply with the international evaluation and monitoring mechanisms.

### CROSS-CUTTING GOALS

### AREAS OF INTEREST

**III.1 Promoting the active participation of civil society in decision-making processes and policy implementation and evaluation**

Further areas to be explored will look at the consistency, effectiveness and quality of the mechanisms set up to promote the involvement and participation of civil society in decision-making processes and policy implementation and evaluation.

**III.2 Promoting the establishment of effective mechanisms to promote interaction between the different institutions and implement and evaluate the NSDS**

Further areas to be explored will follow the strategic guidelines to establish a governance system for the implementation and evaluation of the NSDS. This system will define how, when and where institutions shall interact (horizontal and vertical integration mechanisms), considering existing national and European guidelines.

**III.3 Ensuring sustainability, quality and innovation in public-private partnerships**

Further areas to be explored will deal with the legislative instruments and the existing national and international guidelines (i.e. COM (2009) 615 DEF) for the development of public-private partnerships, with a focus on criteria for sustainability, quality and innovation.

## IV. Education, awareness and communication

The vector “Education, awareness and communication” is fundamental to achieve the NSDS goals.

The “culture of sustainability” must be spread at all levels (companies, civil society, institutions, research), including formal and informal education centres, in a life-long learning perspective. This is the most important vector to trigger the

transformation of the current development model and the dissemination of knowledge, skills, lifestyles and best practices for sustainable production and consumption.

To implement this vector, relationships and collaborations between professionals in the field of sustainable development and environmental education will be facilitated.

## V. Modernising public administration and restructuring public expenditure

The vector “Modernising public administration and restructuring public expenditure” includes pivotal areas to ensure the proper functioning of public administration, which is a prerequisite for the achievement of all the national strategic goals. In fact, the public sector plays an important role

to ensure inclusive growth, based on an enhanced environmental, social and financial sustainability. This role entails the strengthening of public governance, the simplification and improvement of regulation, and an efficient and sustainable use of public financial resources.

### CROSS-CUTTING GOALS

### AREAS OF INTEREST

#### IV.1 Turning knowledge into competences

Promoting mechanisms and instruments to exploit data and knowledge on sustainable development, in synergy with the first vector, to improve individual skills.

#### IV.2 Promoting education on sustainable development

Ensuring the inclusion at all stages of education (from pre-scholar age to university, up to vocational training, including both formal and informal education) of cross-thematic paths aimed at spreading knowledge, skills, capabilities and lifestyles following a sustainable development approach. This can be realized also investing on teacher training, integration of educational programmes, and respect for the principles of environmental sustainability and social inclusion in education centres.

#### IV.3 Promoting and applying solutions for sustainable development

Promoting initiatives for education, research and innovation with a high impact potential. Valuing solutions with positive impacts on society. Considering all education structures as laboratories for the elaboration of innovative solutions. Facilitating the application of innovative solutions in communities, companies and civil society, also developing new professional specialisations.

#### IV.4 Communication

Promoting the dissemination, in the widest and most accessible manner, of principles, objectives, instruments and solutions for sustainable development, starting from the knowledge developed inside the education and research system. The recipients will be people inside the education system as well as the society as a whole.

### CROSS-CUTTING GOALS

### AREAS OF INTEREST

#### V.1 Strengthening public governance

In-depth analysis and fields of actions will be provided on the following issues: integrity and transparency of the public sector, accessibility and quality of public services for citizens and companies, effectiveness of the public sector, efficiency of digitalisation processes and systems to manage human resources and performance.

#### V.2. Ensuring regulatory simplification and quality.

Main deepening areas will relate to: simplification of laws and procedures; effectiveness, quality and accessibility of legal and regulatory system.

#### V.3 Ensuring the efficient and sustainable use of public financial resources

Further areas will be defined and developed under the following priorities: efficiency of the public expenditure per sector, interactions within existing monitoring instruments, including BESs indicators (The Equitable and Sustainable Wellbeing in Italy); dissemination of methodologies for public expenditure evaluation; quality capital expenditure; green procurement.

#### V.4 Implementing gender budgeting

Main priority areas will relate to: defining a general methodology for reporting on gender budgeting, by building upon the budgetary reporting experience of local authorities; testing gender budgeting for the evaluation of the different impacts of budget policies on women and men in terms of money, services, time and unpaid work; reporting to the Parliamentary Chambers on the outcomes of the test performed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and eventually proceed to its adoption.

# MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE STRATEGY

## **National Institute of Statistics and the SDGs indicators of the 2030 Agenda: a challenge and an opportunity**

The National Institute of Statistics is analysing the indicators proposed by the Inter Agency Expert Group on SDGs and has started an inter-institutional comparative work – both within and beyond the SISTAN (the National Statistical System) limits – which will enable the completion of a methodologically consistent, integrated and shared mapping and the evaluation of the overall availability of indicators for SDGs. The roadmap will continue to define and implement the indicators provided by the 2030 Agenda. It will also contribute to develop those necessary indicators, but currently not available, by promoting the follow-up, the sharing of information, and the necessary and profitable synergies.

In May 2017, National Institute of Statistics published 100 SDGs indicators (34 more compared to those circulated in December 2016) and 173 indicators were made available among which: 48% is referred to primary indicators, 36% to secondary

indicators and 16% to tertiary indicators. For 36 indicators that were already released in December 2016, the time-series were updated or disaggregation was increased. 62 indicators correspond to those defined internationally, 74 are similar or partially similar (namely not all data are available or not all of them have the required specificity). Sometimes, it was considered appropriate to integrate the indicators with other “context indicators”, to provide additional useful elements to understand and monitor the target.

There are 38 National Institute of Statistics Indicators for Equitable and Sustainable Welfare (BES) reported among the SDGs indicators. There are several contact points between the two systems: in both cases, they derive from a well-established literature, they are not bound by a rigid theoretical approach, but rather related to the contexts that generated them, they are conceptually contiguous and both referable to the "Beyond GDP" approach. The aim is to provide an integrated and enriched quantitative information framework to measure well-being and sustainable development.