Italy and the Sustainable Development Goals
ASviS Report 2019

February 7th 2020 • Rome
Sala Conferenze Internazionali
Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI)

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The 2030 Agenda

The United Nations’ Global Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):

• 17 Goals
• 169 Targets
• 240+ indicators

An integrated vision of development, based on four pillars:

• Economy
• Society
• Environment
• Institutions

Three principles:

• Integration
• Universality
• Participation
A new development paradigm

Solar Energy

Well Being (Individual and Community)

Investment! (decisions about taxes, community spending, education, science and technology policy, etc., based on complex property rights regimes)

Human Capital

Social Capital

Built Capital

Natural Capital

Constitutional regime

Ecological services/amenities

Production process

Goods and Services

Waste heat

Waste

negative impacts on all forms of capital

Sociosystem services

Complex property rights regimes

A new development paradigm

A new development paradigm

Figure 1.7 Achieving the SDGs within PBs: Only one of the four scenarios achieves the grand challenge of improving the world’s SDG Success Score, without eroding Earth’s Safety Margin.
ASviS
A unique experience worldwide

- **ASviS was established on the 3rd of February 2016** with the aim of increasing the awareness of the Italian society about the importance of the 2030 Agenda, and to mobilize them in order to achieve the SDGs.
- It is the largest coalition ever established in Italy, with **more than 230 member organizations**.
- A **secretariat** (20FTE), **20 working groups**, **600 experts**.
- Daily updated **website**, weekly and monthly **newsletter**.
- A **wide range of activities**: education, advocacy, research, policy recommendations, etc.
ASviS
A unique experience worldwide
E-learning course on the 2030 Agenda, available also in English.
ASviS

A unique experience worldwide
The Report analyses the situation with respect to the 2030 Agenda at the global, EU, Italian and regional levels; for the latter three, it uses detailed statistical analysis for each SDG.

As of 2018, the Report is also available in English.
The Report is produced by the work of the over 600 experts of the Alliance’s member organizations. It puts forward both cross-cutting policy proposals and specific policy proposals using seven multi-SDG areas:

- Climate change and energy
- Poverty and inequalities
- Circular economy, innovation, employment
- Human capital, health and education
- Natural capital and quality of the environment
- Cities, infrastructures and social capital
- International cooperation
Italy and the SDGs

GOAL 1
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

GOAL 2
End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

GOAL 3
Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

GOAL 4
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

GOAL 5
Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

GOAL 6
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

GOAL 7
Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

GOAL 8
Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
Italy and the SDGs

GOAL 17
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
### Transformative recommendations

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<tr>
<th>Recommendations</th>
<th>Current state</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Include the principle of sustainable development in the Constitution</td>
<td>Commitment taken by the second Conte government</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Draft an effective national sustainable development strategy, to be</td>
<td>The “Wellbeing Italy” steering committee set up by the first Conte government</td>
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<td>implemented with close coordination by the Cabinet Office</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Promote the establishment of a cross-party group for sustainable</td>
<td>Established in the Chamber of Deputies, but not in the Senate</td>
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<td>development within the future Parliament</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Respect the Paris Accords for combating climate change, and ratify the</td>
<td>National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan finalized in December 2019. It does not include the objective of achieving climate neutrality by 2050</td>
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<td>international conventions and protocols already signed by Italy on other</td>
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<td>issues regarding sustainable development as soon as possible</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Convert the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning into an</td>
<td>Done. The reformed Committee will be operational in 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interministerial Committee for Sustainable Development, in order to direct</td>
<td></td>
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<td>public investment for this purpose</td>
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### «Transformative» recommendations

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<td>6. Draft a national strategy to implement an Urban Agenda for sustainable development, and relaunch the Interministerial Committee for Urban Policies</td>
<td>Commitment taken by the second Conte government</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Establish a permanent body within the Cabinet Office to consult with civil society on gender equality policies</td>
<td>Not established, but the second Conte government has a minister responsible for equal opportunities</td>
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<td>8. Involve the central and local government in the coordination of sustainable development actions within the sphere of responsibility of the state, the regions and cities</td>
<td>Calls for tender issued by the Ministry for the Environment to encourage regions, autonomous provinces and metropolitan cities to prepare their own sustainable development strategies</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Boost official development assistance (ODA) to achieve the goal of 0.7% of Gross National Income by 2025, in line with Italy’s commitments to the United Nations</td>
<td>No commitments up to 2025 and reduction in ODA in 2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Ensure that the European Union puts its commitment to implementing the 2030 Agenda at the heart of its new medium-term strategy</td>
<td>European institutions have put the 2030 Agenda at the heart of their strategies for the coming years</td>
</tr>
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International cooperation

- Strengthen partnerships with the third sector, NGOs, businesses and social partners.
- Encourage and regulate fair trade, approving the law that is currently under discussion in the Parliament.
- Adopt the European Directive on unfair trading practices between agricultural and food businesses.
- Regularly gather data on the volume of fair trade conducted as a proportion of imports from developing countries.
The EU and the SDGs

- Between 2010 and 2017:
  - Nine Goals out of 17 improve (3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 e 14);
  - Two worsen (15 e 17);
  - For five (1, 2, 9, 10 e 16) the situation remains unchanged.

- Between 2016 and 2017:
  - Improvements for ten Goals (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 14 e 16);
  - Stability for five (7, 9, 12, 13 e 17);
  - A deterioration in one case (15).

For Goal 6 it was impossible to calculate a composite index.
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Large inequalities among EU countries

The chart highlights substantial gaps between country performances with respect to Goal 1. There is a 31.4 point difference between the composite indicator value for the best performer (Czech Republic) and that of the country at the bottom of the ranking (Bulgaria). Italy ranks twenty-fourth, ahead of Greece, Romania and Bulgaria. Between 2010 and 2017, individual country trends differ considerably. In terms of “influence”, there is a degree of homogeneity between the considered indicators, with the share of the Population living in dwellings with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation or rot in window frames and of People at risk of income poverty after social transfers being the most relevant.

For Goal 15, Slovenia leads the ranking, with a composite indicator that is 33.7 points greater than Poland, the lowest ranked country. Italy is above the European average, but all countries, except for Romania, register a significant deterioration between 2010 and 2017. The indicators relating to the Soil sealing index and the Share of forest area have the greatest impact on country ranking.
Single country analysis over time
The Lisbon Treaty

1. The Union's aim is to **promote peace, its values and the well-being of its peoples.**

2. The Union shall offer its citizens **an area of freedom, security and justice without internal frontiers**...

3. The Union shall establish an internal market. **It shall work for the sustainable development of Europe** based on balanced economic growth and price stability, a highly competitive social market economy, **aiming at full employment and social progress**, and **a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment**. It shall promote scientific and technological advance. **It shall combat social exclusion and discrimination, and shall promote social justice and protection, equality between women and men, solidarity between generations and protection of the rights of the child.** **It shall promote economic, social and territorial cohesion, and solidarity among Member States.** It shall respect its rich cultural and linguistic diversity, and shall ensure that Europe's cultural heritage is safeguarded and enhanced.

4. **...It shall contribute to peace, security, the sustainable development of the Earth**, solidarity and mutual respect among peoples, free and fair trade, eradication of poverty and the protection of human rights, in particular the rights of the child, as well as to the strict observance and the development of international law, including respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter.
The new European Commission put the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development at the core of its political five-year programme.

All the Vice-Presidents and the Commissioners have been mandated to achieve the SDGs in their own field of competence.

The Commission as a whole is committed to make the Union able to achieve all of them.

The European Semester has to be based on the 2030 Agenda.
A big challenge: policy coherence
The new European Semester
The new European Semester

The refocusing of the European Semester has already started through the broader economic narrative put forward in this Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy.

It will continue with the 2020 country reports, the Commission’s analysis of the Member States’ social and economic situation. As a first step, the 2020 reports will feature a reinforced analysis and monitoring on the SDGs. They will include a new dedicated section focusing on environmental sustainability will be added to complement the analysis on economic and social challenges. In addition to this new section, each country report will also include a new annex setting out the individual Member States’ SDG performance.
The Sustainable Development Festival

- First edition in 2017
- A unique initiative worldwide
- 17 days (20 May – 5 June)
- More than 1.000 events in 2019
- Recognized as an innovative experience by the UN SDG Action Campaign.
The Sustainable Development Festival

New features for the 2020 edition:

- Involvement of Italian embassies all over the world
  - Involvement of foreign embassies, international organizations and UN agencies based in Italy
  - A platform towards Expo Dubai 2020
  - Opening event (20 May) in Parma, Italian Capital of Culture
  - Closing event (5 June – World Environment Day) in Rome

www.festivalsvilupposostenibile.it
Thank you for your attention

It’s time for action!