



# SDGs 2019 Report

## Statistical Information for Agenda 2030 in Italy

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Istat

# A global challenge: a big opportunity

The **2030 SDGs** of 2030 **Agenda**, are an Action Plan for the countries to reduce Poverty, inequity and to guarantee a sustainable and durable development.

*Sustainable development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs: **Leaving no one behind***

The **SDGs** refers to **concrete** questions or actions of our life

Related to **economic, social, environmental and institutional** themes

There are three principles to follow: **universality, integration, partnership**

**A Global Challenge, but also a big opportunity,**

for the **National Statistical System**, for the **Countries**, for **each of us**



# Istat and SDGs indicators



- *What we measure affects what we do*
- Istat and Sistan have a crucial role for the production of statistical information for monitoring 2030 Agenda for Italy of the National Strategy. Integrate global perspective, concrete progressive approach:
  - **Participation:** synergy among national statistical institution (Ispra, GSE, Iss, Mattm, Maeci, MEF, ...), and international (FAO, UNODC, UNESCO, ...) for the production of indicators ... a challenge in the challenge
  - **Statistical Measures:** identical, proxies and partial, national context
  - **Methodological approach from data to measures useful for analyses and monitoring**
  - **Increasing of statistical building capacity:** pushing for new measures, different approaches, new sources, more disaggregations



**SDGs Italian national Statistical indicators: challenges and opportunities**

# Istat and SDGs indicators



- Every six months, from 2016, Istat disseminates on website an update of indicators for Italy
- SDGs Istat Statistical Information system and Second SDGs 2019 Report
- 123 SDGs indicators and 303 statistical measures (273 different)
- Indicator updates, disaggregations, interlinkages



<https://www.istat.it>

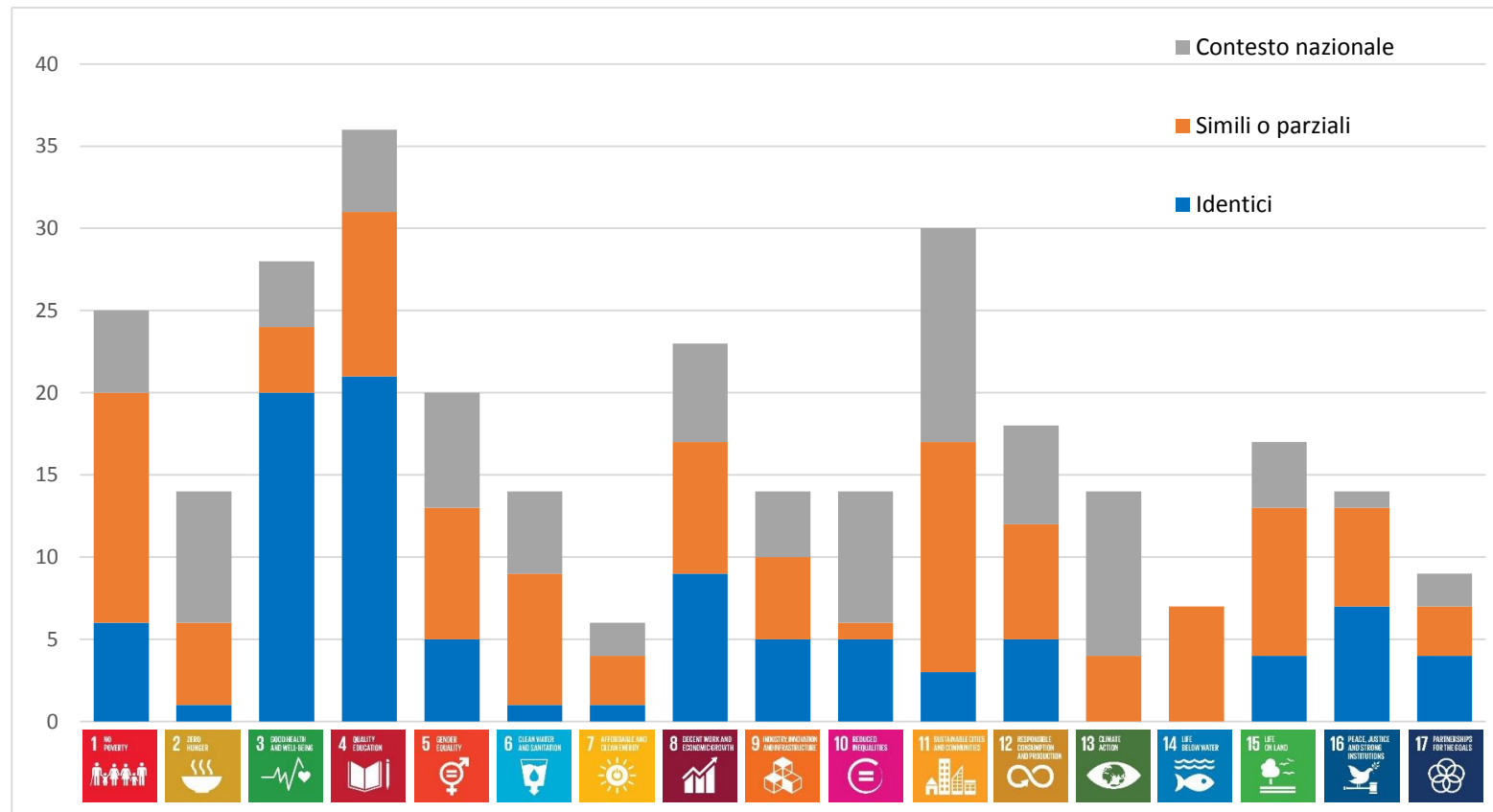


Latest update: 6 July 2018

 <b>Goal 1   xls   pdf  </b> End poverty in all its forms everywhere	 <b>Goal 10   xls   pdf  </b> Reduce inequality within and among countries
 <b>Goal 2   xls   pdf  </b> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture	 <b>Goal 11   xls   pdf  </b> Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
 <b>Goal 3   xls   pdf  </b> Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	 <b>Goal 12   xls   pdf  </b> Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
 <b>Goal 4   xls   pdf  </b> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all	 <b>Goal 13   xls   pdf  </b> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
 <b>Goal 5   xls   pdf  </b> Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	 <b>Goal 14   xls   pdf  </b> Conserve and Sustainably Use Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development
 <b>Goal 6   xls   pdf  </b> Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	 <b>Goal 15   xls   pdf  </b> Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
 <b>Goal 7   xls   pdf  </b> Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	 <b>Goal 16   xls   pdf  </b> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
 <b>Goal 8   xls   pdf  </b> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	 <b>Goal 17   xls   pdf  </b> Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development
 <b>Goal 9   xls   pdf  </b> Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	

# Istat and SDGs indicators

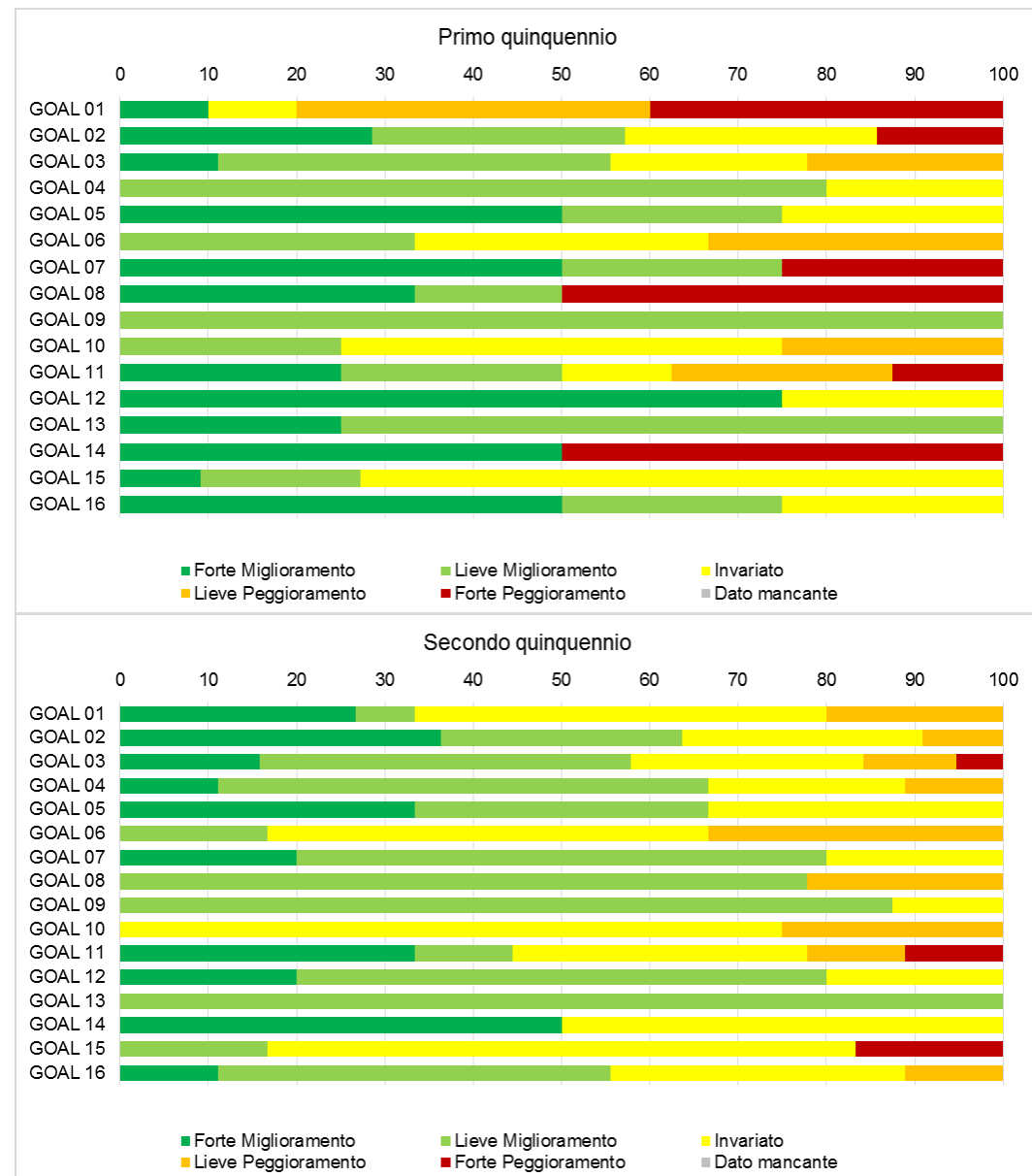
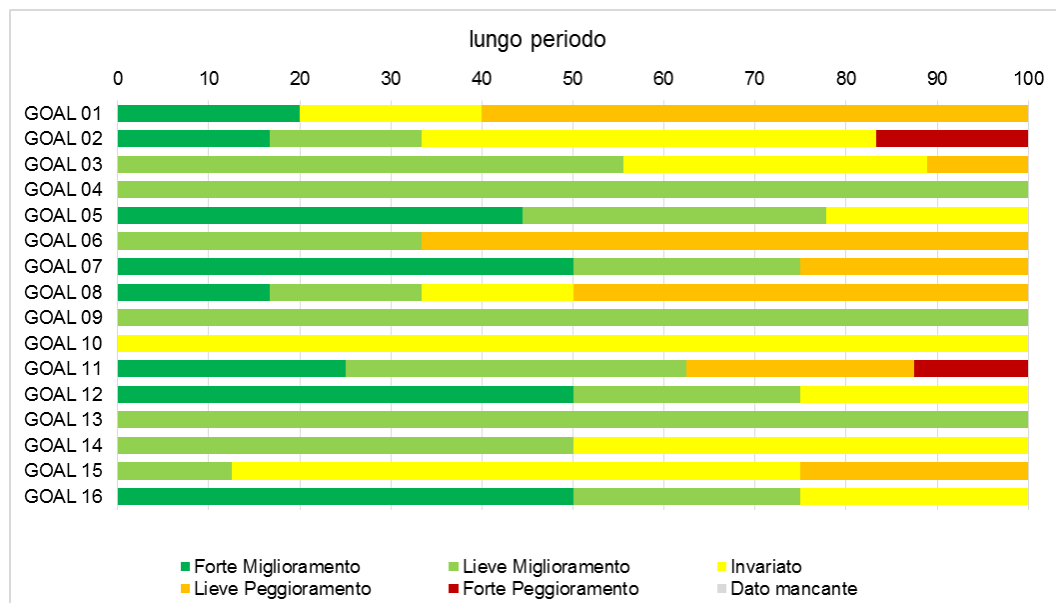
It is a continuous process



# Istat and SDGs indicators: trends







































## In the last decade:

Moderate progress: Goal 4, Goal 5, Goal 9, Goal 12, Goal 7, Goal 16



# Istat and SDGs indicators



Variabile di classificazione	Misure statistiche SDGs ISTAT	Goal
Grado di urbanizzazione / Comuni capoluogo / Tipologia comunale	51	        
Regioni	175	                
Sesso	82	          
Classe d'età	67	         
Cittadinanza / Nazionalità	54	         
Presenza di disabilità	17	    

# Istat and the SDGs indicators: the geography of sustainable development



## One section for each Region



- 20 regions
- 2 autonomous Provinces
- Nuts 1 (regions in the Eu28)
- 175 indicators

Indicators	Values			Comparison	
	Piemonte	North	Italy	Nuts1	Italy
<b>Goal 1</b>					
<b>SDG 1.2.1 - Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</b>					
Proportion of population living below the national (relative) poverty line (Istat, 2017, %, Negative polarity)	8,9	8,2	15,6		
<b>SDG 1.2.2 - Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</b>					
At risk of poverty or social exclusion - AROPE (Istat, 2017, %, Negative polarity)	22,0	18,8	28,9		
Severe material deprivation rate (Istat, 2017, %, Negative polarity)	9,0	6,3	10,1		
Low work intensity (Istat, 2017, %, Negative polarity)	7,5	6,6	11,8		
People at risk of poverty (Istat, 2017, %, Negative polarity)	14,0	12,2	20,3		
<b>SDG 1.4.1 - Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</b>					
Households unsatisfied for the continuity of the water supply service (Istat, 2018, %, Negative polarity)	3,9	3,0	10,4		
Households very or fairly satisfied for the continuity of the service of electricity supply (Istat, 2018, %, Positive polarity)	94,7	95,4	93,0		
Households per difficulties of links with public transport means (Istat, 2018, %, Negative polarity)	32,5	26,6	32,4		



# Istat and the SDGs indicators: the geography of sustainable development

## North-South differences

### Examples

Goal 1 problems also for Liguria and Piemonte

Goal 3 problems for Bolzano, Sicilia e Campania ....

Goal 9 better in Emilia Romagna, Lombardia e Piemonte

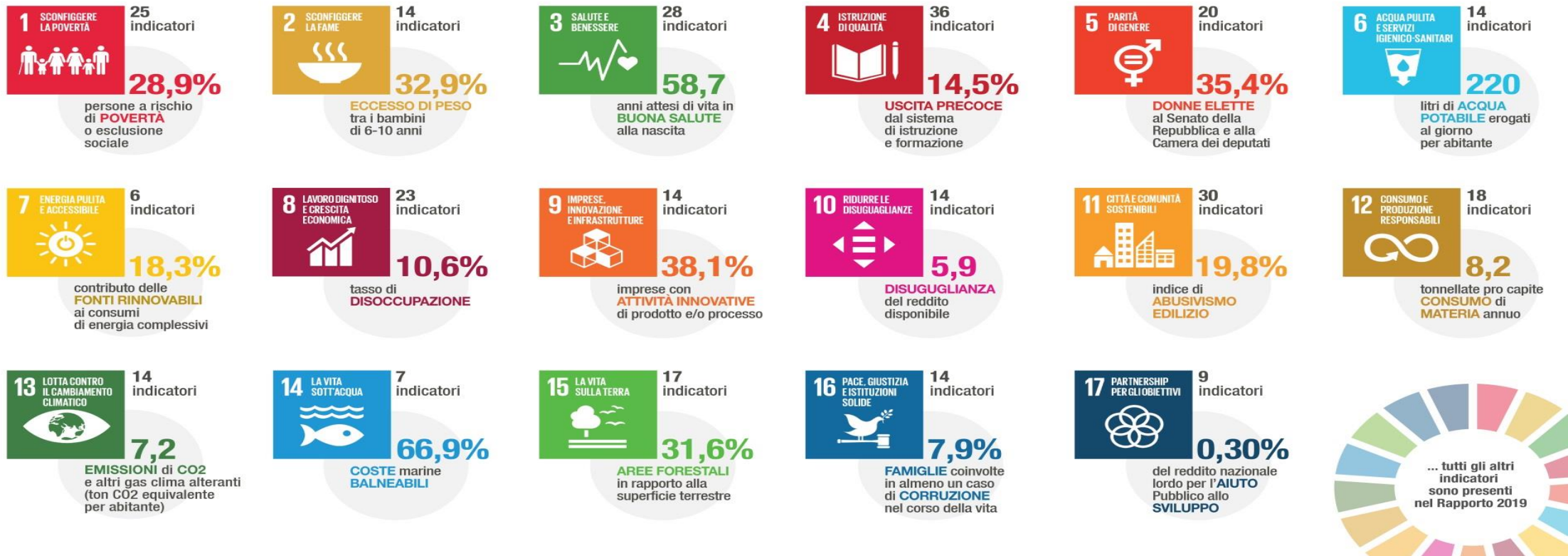


REGIONI E RIPARTIZIONI GEOGRAFICHE	Gruppo di collocazione (quintili)					Totale indicatori disponibili
	I	II	III	IV	V	
	(0-20)	(20-40)	(40-60)	(60-80)	(80-100)	
Piemonte	6,9	22,1	32,1	27,5	11,5	131
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	20,5	12,9	9,8	23,5	33,3	132
Liguria	15,2	19,7	26,5	22,0	16,7	132
Lombardia	14,4	13,6	13,6	26,5	31,8	132
<i>Bolzano/Bozen</i>	20,8	10,8	10,8	10,0	47,5	120
<i>Trento</i>	11,4	7,3	9,8	20,3	51,2	123
Veneto	13,7	10,7	23,7	35,1	16,8	131
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	9,1	12,9	22,0	23,5	32,6	132
Emilia-Romagna	15,9	9,1	15,9	27,3	31,8	132
Toscana	10,6	14,4	28,8	33,3	12,9	132
Umbria	9,2	26,9	33,1	15,4	15,4	130
Marche	9,1	25,0	30,3	25,0	10,6	132
Lazio	19,7	28,8	23,5	10,6	17,4	132
Abruzzo	18,9	36,4	18,2	16,7	9,8	132
Molise	27,7	33,1	9,2	10,0	20,0	130
Campania	54,5	15,9	10,6	8,3	10,6	132
Puglia	37,1	24,2	14,4	15,2	9,1	132
Basilicata	33,8	26,9	10,8	12,3	16,2	130
Calabria	56,1	8,3	9,8	10,6	15,2	132
Sicilia	56,1	14,4	9,1	8,3	12,1	132
Sardegna	34,1	24,2	15,2	15,2	11,4	132
Nord	7,6	11,9	17,8	50,0	12,7	118
Centro	11,5	23,0	36,9	24,6	4,1	122
Sud	48,3	19,8	15,5	11,2	5,2	116

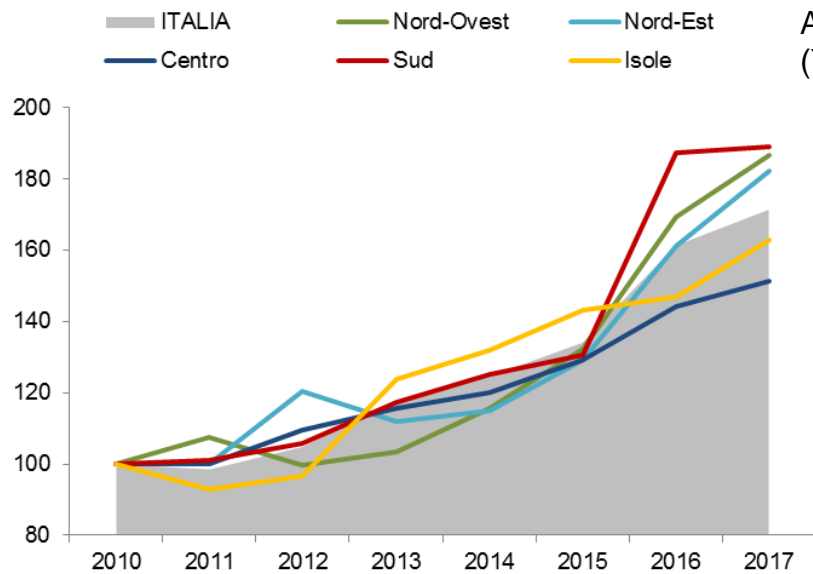
# Istat and the SDGs indicators: one section for each goal

## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile

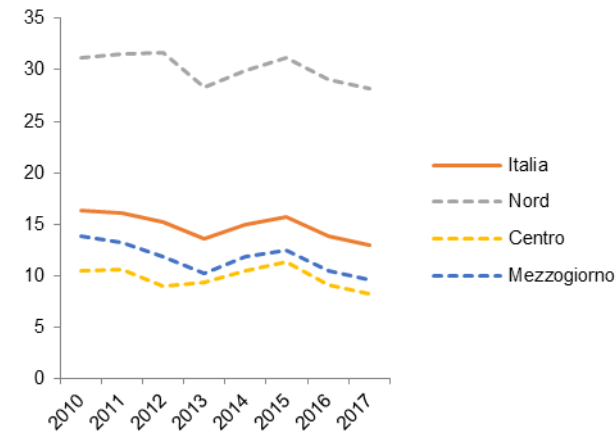
RAPPORTO 2019



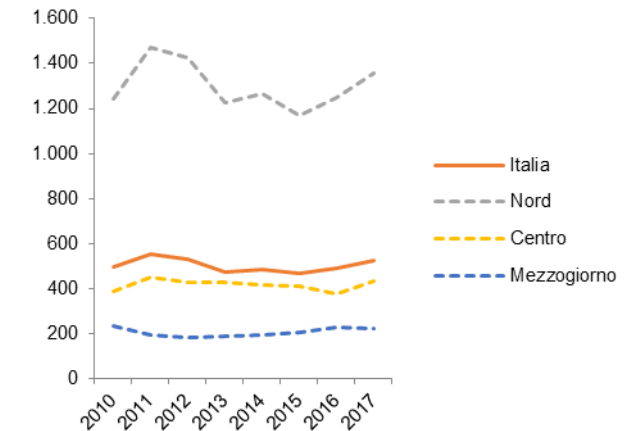
## GOAL 2



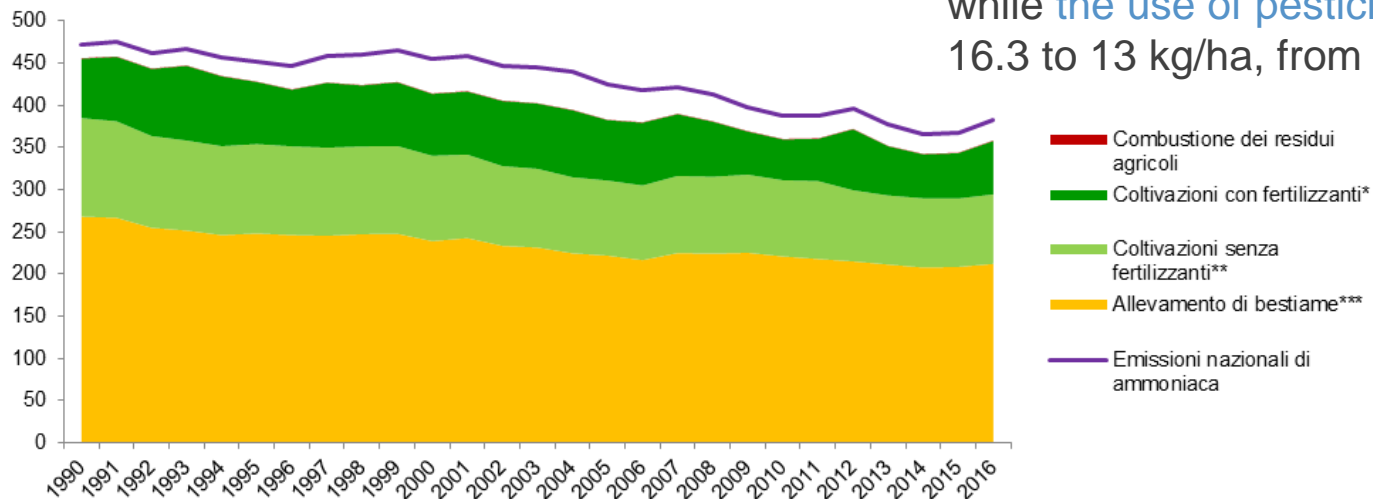
Plant protection products (kg/ha)



Fertilizers (kg/ha)



In agriculture, the area of **organic crops keeps growing** (+71%, 2010-2017) while **the use of pesticides and other plant protection products is lowering** (from 16.3 to 13 kg/ha, from 2010 to 2017)



At the same time, however, **ammonia emissions are increasing**, back to the level of 2010, and the use of **fertilizers does not decrease**

# GOAL 6

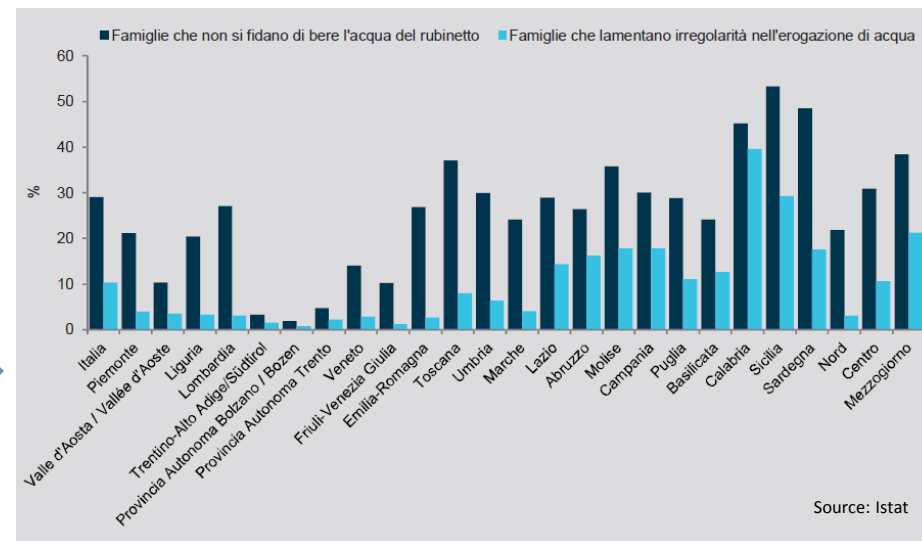
In Italy there are problems of water scarcity in some periods and areas of the country. Lack of investments in infrastructure determine inefficiencies and losses

Withdrawal **9,5** mld m<sup>3</sup>. Delivery to users **4,9** mld m<sup>3</sup>  
 Total leakage = **47,9%** (Year 2015)

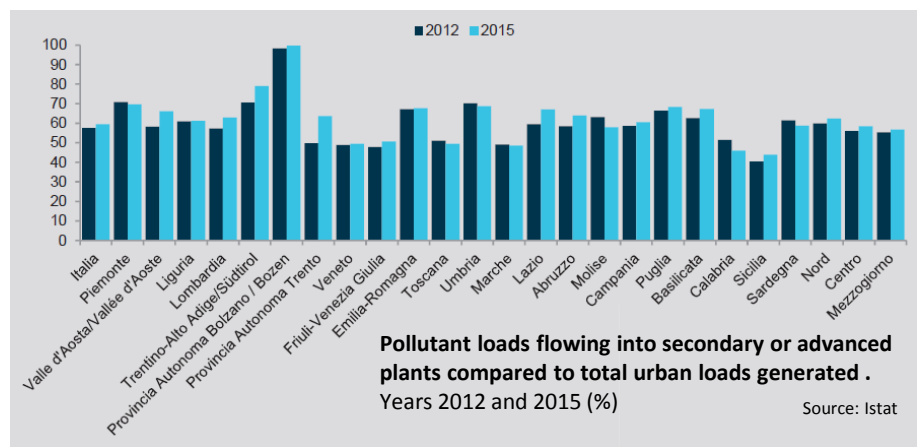
Italy has the highest per capita abstraction of drinking water among the 28 EU countries: 156 m<sup>3</sup> inhabitant, equivalent to 428 litres/ab/g (2015).

10.4% of households reported an irregular service of supply of water (2018) in their homes, an increase over previous years.

Stable the 29% of families declare that they do not trust to drink tap water.



## Significant regional differences



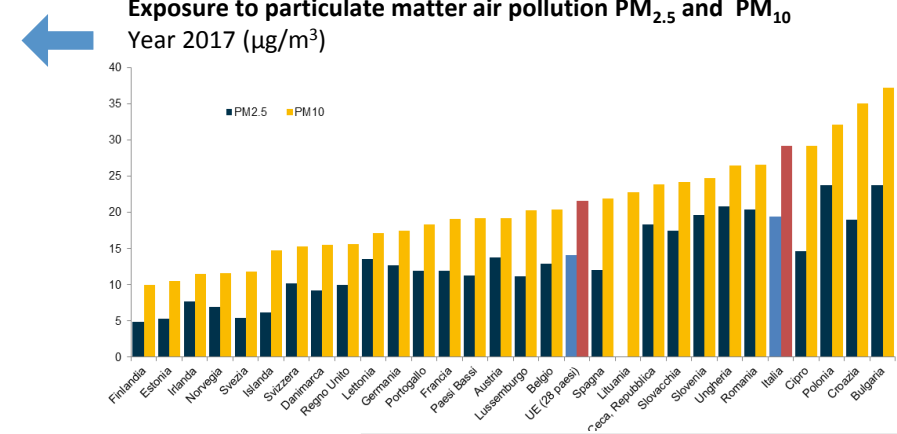
In 2015, 59.6% of potential pollutant loads flow into secondary or advanced urban wastewater treatment plants.

342 municipalities (1.4 million inhabitants, equal to 2.4% of the total population) without any urban wastewater treatment.

# GOAL 11

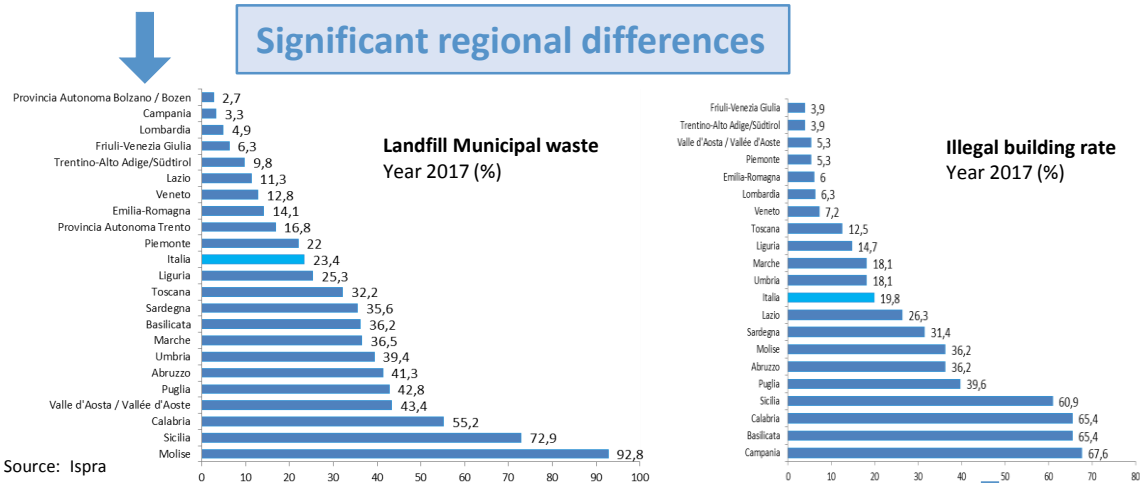
General setback in the reduction of the level of air pollution by particulate matter PM<sub>10</sub> and PM<sub>2.5</sub> (also due to weather conditions)

Exposure to particulate matter air pollution PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub> Year 2017 (µg/m<sup>3</sup>)

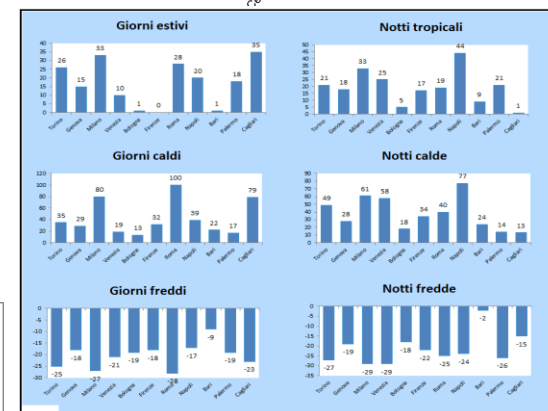


Continues to decrease the share of municipal waste sent to landfill: from half until 2008 to less than a quarter in the last two years (23.4% in 2017)

Significant regional differences

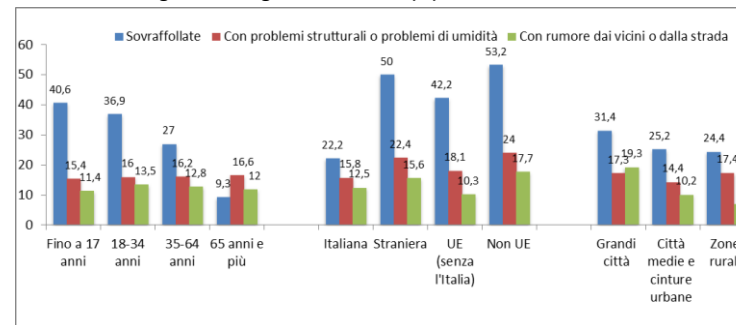


Increase in heat extremity indices and decrease in cold extremity indices



Source: Istat

Households living in dwelling.....: Year 2017 (%)



Source: Istat

Illegal building rate growing in recent years, is equal to 19.8% in 2017.

General housing conditions improve after years in which they were worse. Overcrowding is the most critical aspect, especially for young people and foreigners

# GOAL 14

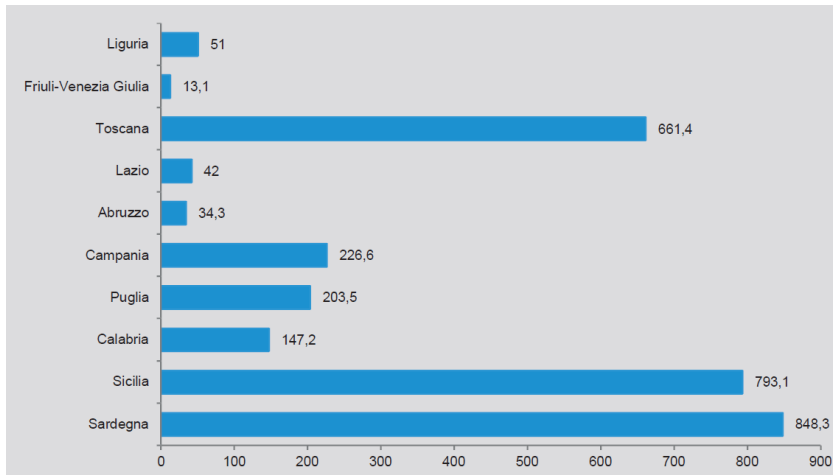
The phenomena induced by climate change, such as acidification, water heating, rising sea levels, have profound effects on the marine ecosystem and exacerbate the unsustainability of intensive fishing, which does not guarantee fish regeneration.

Most fish stocks are overfished.

In Italy, the surface area of marine protected areas is equal to a total of 3,020.5 km<sup>2</sup>. Three quarters of the protected areas are in Sardinia, Sicily and Tuscany.



Marine protected areas EUAP- Year 2013 (Km<sup>2</sup>)



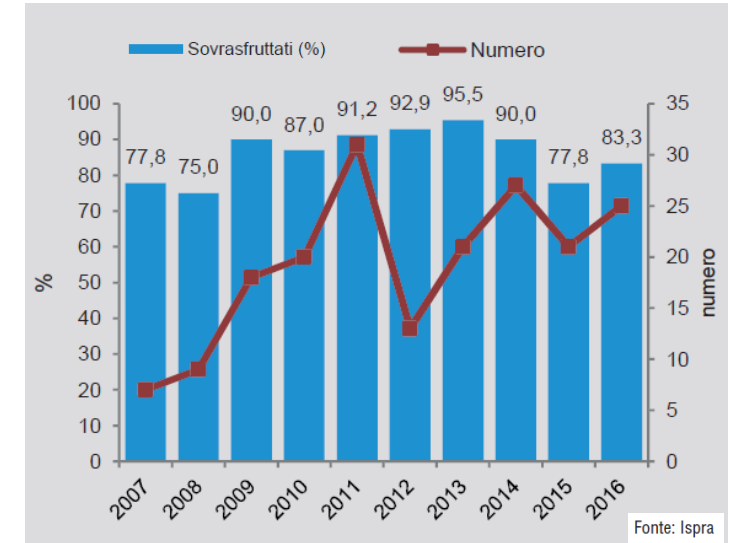
Fonte: Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Tutela del Territorio e del Mare

66.9% authorized coastal bathing waters on the total of the coastal line in accordance with the regulations (2017).

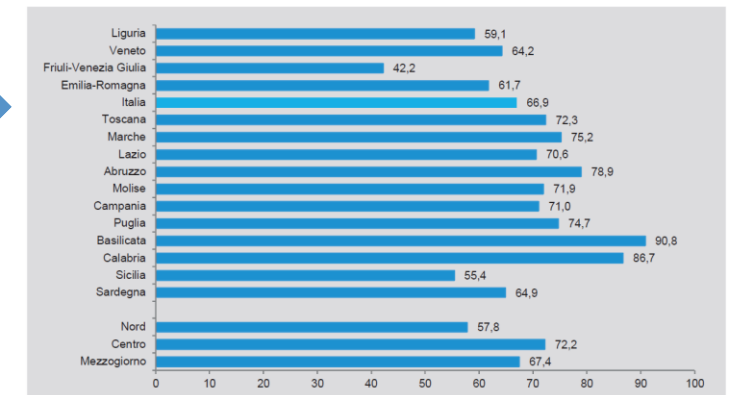
The share of unbathing coastline includes areas with health and hygiene or safety risks, but also military areas, ports, river mouths and areas subject to natural protection.



Overfished fish stocks - Mediterranean (Western) - Years 2007-2016

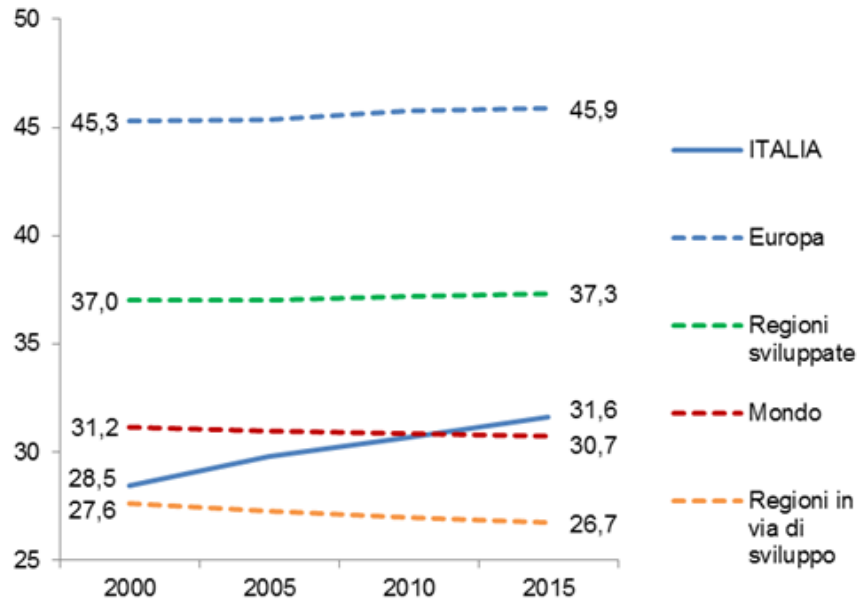


Percentage of bathing coasts - Year 2017 (%)

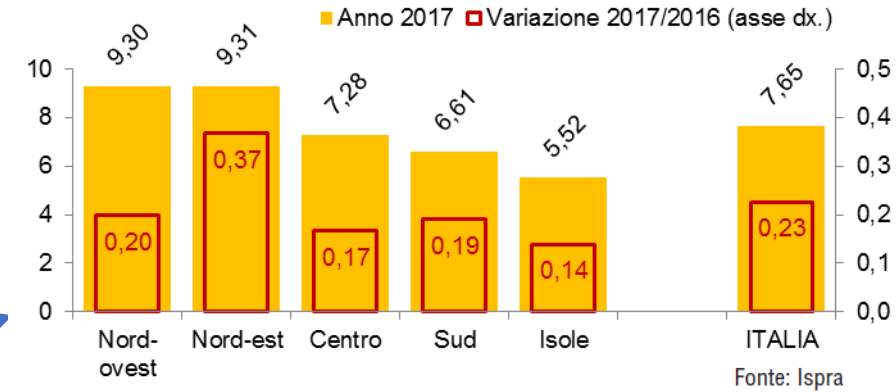


# GOAL 15

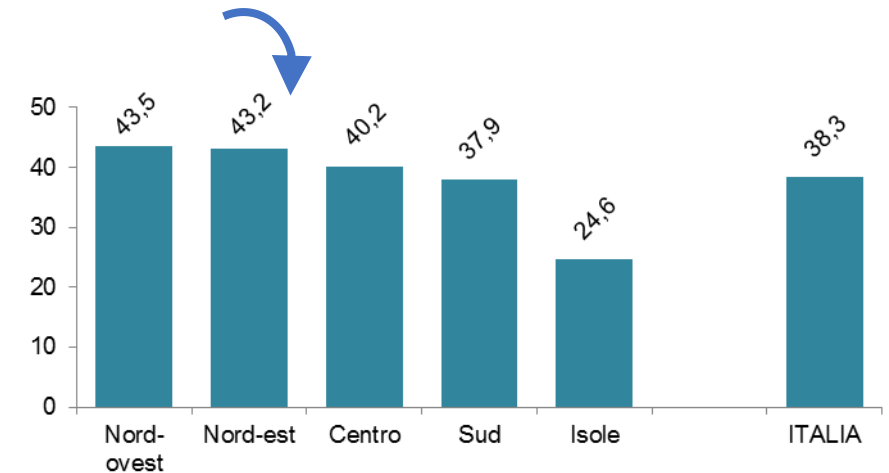
31.6% of national territory is covered by woods, whose area grew by 0.6% per year from 2000 to 2015. Also their density in terms of above-ground biomass is increasing (from 95 to 111 tonnes/ha)



The growth and densification of forest areas improves the sequestration of carbon dioxide, but it is largely an uncontrolled process, fed by the abandonment and degradation of rural landscapes in the inner areas



Land consumption is still on the rise (14 hectares per day in 2017). 7.65% of the national territory is sealed by artificial surfaces, but almost 40% has a high degree of fragmentation, due to the proliferation of physical barriers produced by urbanization



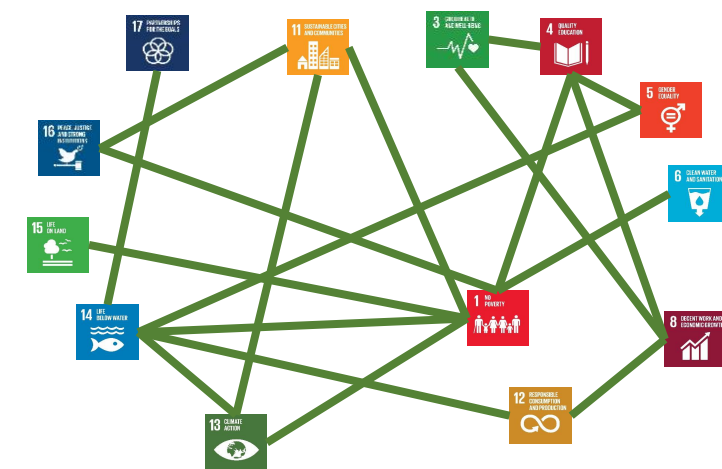
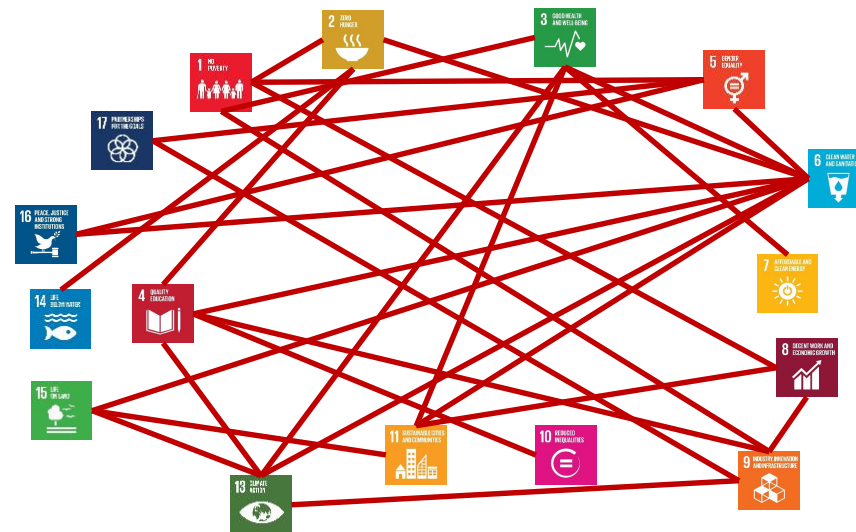
# Istat, SDGs indicators: Integrations and interlinkages



Expliciting interlinkages to make evident interconnections synergies and trade-off:

- Interconnections among humans and environmental systems,
- Interaction among environmental, social, economic and institutional dimensions,
- Integration among indicators, goals, target for statistical production, analysis and monitoring

## Interconnections: UN-IAEG-SDGs





# Integrations and interlinkages, analyses: urban sustainability



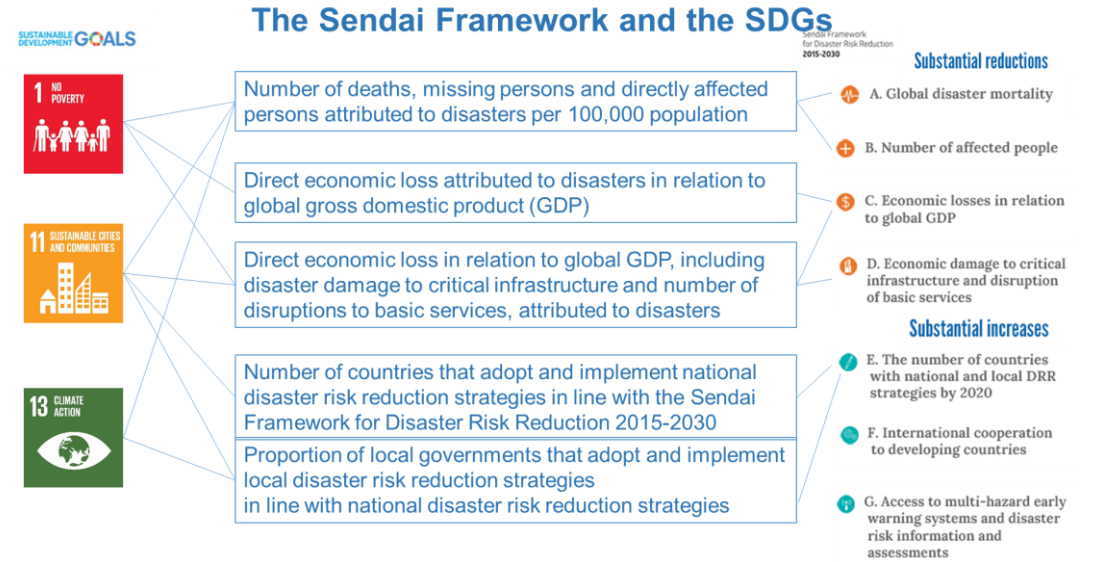
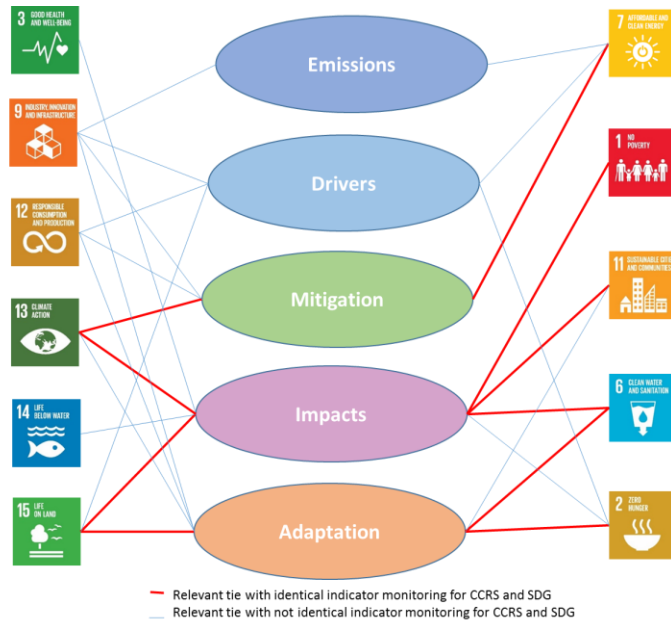
— Legami leggeri 1-3 indicatori  
 — Legami medi 4-10 indicatori  
 — Legami forti 10+ indicatori

## Italy

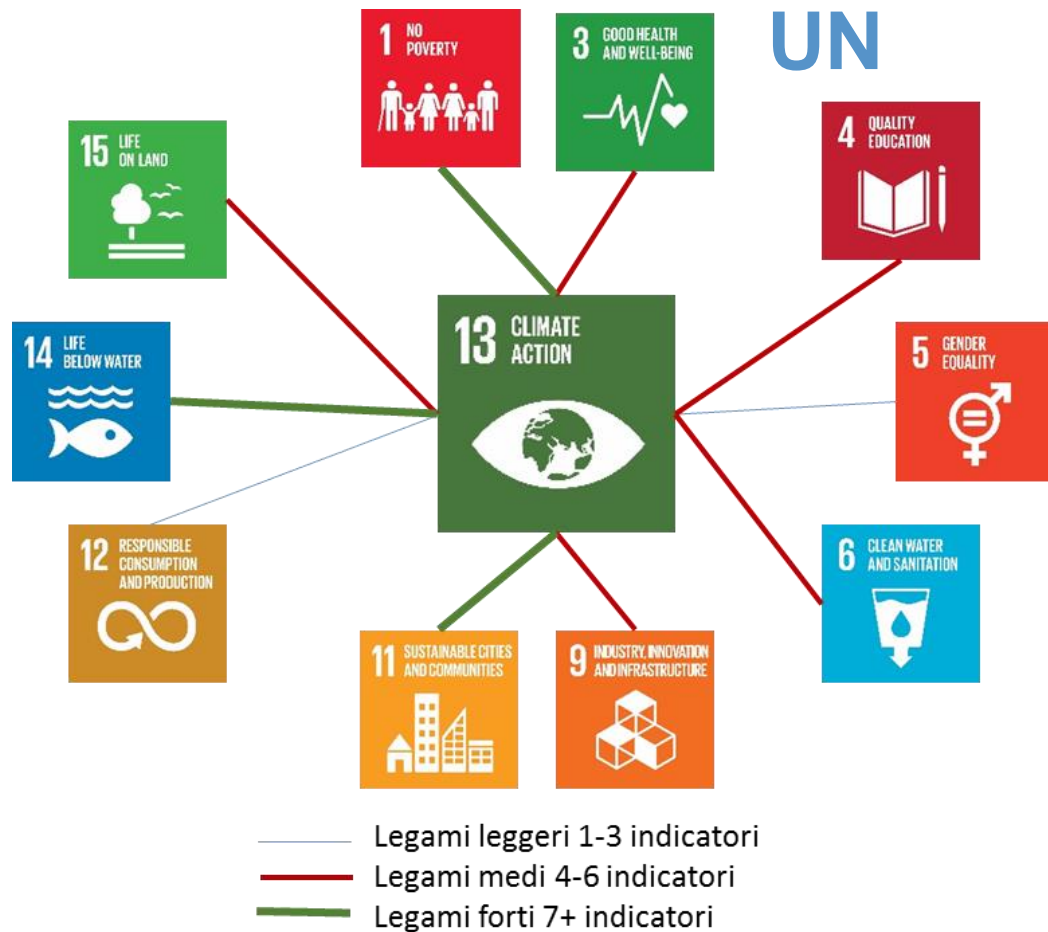


# Integrations and interlinkages, analyses: Climate change

## Climate Change Related Statistics Indicators and the SDGs



# Integrations ed interlinkages, analyses: Climate change



# Integrations and interlinkages, monitoring: National Sustainable Strategy Developing

## From Istat SDGs Platform to SNSvS Monitoring

### Criteria:

- Parsimony,
- Feasibility,
- Timeliness, extensions of historical series
- Sensibility to public policy
- Territorial dimension (regional, urban)

A subset of indicators



# It is necessary to measure to act. Our future will depend on the choices of the present

**Istat-Sistan SDGs platform makes possible SDGs analyses and monitoring at national and subnational level:**

- **Istat will follow the** UN-IAEG-SDGs indicators analysis using an inter-institutional approach, developing the methodological innovations that are necessary for the statistical production
- Istat will follow the dissemination of statistical measures to increase and to update the SDGs Istat platform and the Report of statistical analysis
- A Global Challenge, big opportunities for the Country, for Sistan, for each of us: increasing sustainability awareness of the systemic integrated and concrete vision.

# It is necessary to measure to act. Our future will depend on the choices of the present

Thank you for your attention

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