SDGs 2019 Report

Statistical Information for Agenda 2030 in Italy

Angela Ferruzza
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
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variabile di classificazione</th>
<th>Misure statistiche SDGs ISTAT</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grado di urbanizzazione / Comuni capoluogo / Tipologia comunale</td>
<td>51</td>
<td><img src="goals_icon1.png" alt="Goal Icons" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regioni</td>
<td>175</td>
<td><img src="goals_icon2.png" alt="Goal Icons" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sesso</td>
<td>82</td>
<td><img src="goals_icon3.png" alt="Goal Icons" /></td>
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<tr>
<td>Classe d'età</td>
<td>67</td>
<td><img src="goals_icon4.png" alt="Goal Icons" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cittadinanza / Nazionalità</td>
<td>54</td>
<td><img src="goals_icon5.png" alt="Goal Icons" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presenza di disabilità</td>
<td>17</td>
<td><img src="goals_icon6.png" alt="Goal Icons" /></td>
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</tbody>
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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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 1.2.1 - Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of population living below the national (relative) poverty line (Istat, 2017, %, Negative polarity)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Values</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 1.2.2 - Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>At risk of poverty or social exclusion - AROPE (Istat, 2017, %, Negative polarity)</td>
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<td>Values</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severe material deprivation rate (Istat, 2017, %, Negative polarity)</td>
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<td>Values</td>
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<td>Low work intensity (Istat, 2017, %, Negative polarity)</td>
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<td>Values</td>
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<tr>
<td>People at risk of poverty (Istat, 2017, %, Negative polarity)</td>
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<td>Values</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG 1.4.1 - Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Households unsatisfied for the continuity of the water supply service (Istat, 2018, %, Negative polarity)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Values</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households very or fairly satisfied for the continuity of the service of electricity supply (Istat, 2018, %, Positive polarity)</td>
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<td>Values</td>
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<tr>
<td>Households per difficulties of links with public transport means (Istat, 2018, %, Nonattachment relative)</td>
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<td>Values</td>
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**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGIONI E RIPARTIZIONI GEOGRAFICHE</th>
<th>Gruppo di collocazione (quintili)</th>
<th>Totale indicatori disponibili</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I (0-20)</td>
<td>II (20-40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piemonte</td>
<td>6,9</td>
<td>22,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valle d’Aosta/Vallée d’Aoste</td>
<td>20,5</td>
<td>10,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liguria</td>
<td>5,2</td>
<td>19,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lombardia</td>
<td>14,4</td>
<td>19,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolzano/Bozen</td>
<td>20,8</td>
<td>10,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trento</td>
<td>11,4</td>
<td>7,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veneto</td>
<td>13,7</td>
<td>11,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friuli-Venezia Giulia</td>
<td>9,1</td>
<td>12,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emilia-Romagna</td>
<td>15,9</td>
<td>9,1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toscana</td>
<td>12,6</td>
<td>14,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbria</td>
<td>9,2</td>
<td>26,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marche</td>
<td>9,1</td>
<td>25,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lazio</td>
<td>9,7</td>
<td>28,8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abruzzo</td>
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<td>36,4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molise</td>
<td>27,7</td>
<td>33,1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Campania</td>
<td>54,5</td>
<td>15,9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Puglia</td>
<td>37,1</td>
<td>24,2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basilicata</td>
<td>33,8</td>
<td>26,9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calabria</td>
<td>56,1</td>
<td>8,3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicilia</td>
<td>56,1</td>
<td>14,4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sardegna</td>
<td>34,1</td>
<td>24,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nord</td>
<td>7,6</td>
<td>11,9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centro</td>
<td>11,5</td>
<td>23,0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sud</td>
<td>48,3</td>
<td>19,8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

**LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND**
Istat and the SDGs indicators: one section for each goal

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

**RAPPORTO 2019**

1. **Generar e distribuire l'energia**
   - 25 indicatori
   - 28,9%

2. **Economia forte e inclusiva**
   - 14 indicatori
   - 32,9%

3. **Sostenibilità dell'ambiente**
   - 28 indicatori
   - 58,7

4. **Uscita precoce dal sistema di istruzione e formazione**
   - 36 indicatori
   - 14,5%

5. **Equità e genere**
   - 20 indicatori
   - 35,4%

6. **Acqua pulita e accessibile**
   - 14 indicatori
   - 220

7. **Energia pulita e accessibile**
   - 6 indicatori
   - 18,3%

8. **Lavoro decente e crescita economica**
   - 23 indicatori
   - 10,6%

9. **Imprese innovative e infrastrutture**
   - 14 indicatori
   - 38,1%

10. **Umanità, popolazione armoniosa**
    - 14 indicatori
    - 5,9

11. **Città e comunità sostenibili**
    - 30 indicatori
    - 19,8%

12. **Consumi e produzioni responsabili**
    - 18 indicatori
    - 8,2

13. **Lotta contro la corruzione e abbeveramento legale**
    - 14 indicatori
    - 7,2

14. **Lotta al cambiamento climatico**
    - 7 indicatori
    - 66,9%

15. **Giustizia e libertà**
    - 14 indicatori
    - 31,6%

16. **Sicurezza alimentare e nutrizione**
    - 14 indicatori
    - 7,9%

17. **Partnership per il mondo**
    - 9 indicatori
    - 0,30%

... tutti gli altri indicatori sono presenti nel Rapporto 2019
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.
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$^3$. Delivery to users 4,9 mld m$^3$.**
Total leakage = 47,9% (Year 2015)

Italy has the highest per capita abstraction of drinking water among the 28 EU countries: 156 m$^3$ 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.

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.

Source: Istat
General setback in the reduction of the level of air pollution by particulate matter PM$_{10}$ and PM$_{2.5}$ (also due to weather conditions)

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)

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.
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$^2$. Three quarters of the protected areas are in Sardinia, Sicily and Tuscany.

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.
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).

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.

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.
Istat, SDGs indicators: Integrations and interlinkages

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

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

Interconnessions: UN-IAEG-SDGs
Integrations and interlinkages, analyses: urban sustainability
Integrations and interlinkages, analyses: Climate change

The Sendai Framework and the SDGs

- Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population
- Number of affected people
- Economic losses in relation to global GDP
- Economic damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters
- Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
- Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Relevant tie with identical indicator monitoring for CCaR and SDG
Relevant tie with not identical indicator monitoring for CCaR and SDG
Integrations ed interlinkages, analyses: Climate change

UN

13 CLIMATE ACTION

15 LIFE ON LAND
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
2 NO POVERTY
1 NO POVERTY

13 CLIMATE ACTION

15.1
15.2.1
15.3.1
15.5.1
12.c.1
11.3.1
11.5.1
9.4.1
6.4.1
7.2.1
2.4.1

Legami leggeri 1-3 indicatori
Legami medi 4-6 indicatori
Legami forti 7+ indicatori

Italy

Istat
Istituto Nazionale
di Statistica
Integrations and interlinkages, monitoring: National Sustainable Strategy Developing

From Istat SDGs Platform to SNSvS Monitoring

Criteria:

- Parsimony,
- Feasibility,
- Tempestivity, 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

Angela Ferruzza ferruzza@istat.it