March 2021

Report

Italy after five years from the adoption of the 2030 Agenda: a quantitative review

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ISBN 9791280348067

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Abstract

In order to promote the achievement of sustainable development at the global level, the signatory States of the 2030 Agenda, with Italy among them, starting from 2015, committed to define policies and strategies to guide the coordination and the cooperation of different actors and at different levels, and to encourage the application of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their targets from the global to the local level.

With the elaboration of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS), Italy has played and is still playing a key role in the implementation process of the SDGs: by making use of monitoring, control and evaluation tools, our country is helping in tackling those systemic and enduring obstacles which prevent the realization of an economic growth compatible with both the constraints of the existing physical limits of our planet and with social equity.

With the aim of promoting knowledge, awareness and information on the value of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, the following Report reveals where Italy stands five years after the 2030 Agenda adoption by providing a quantitative focus on the results achieved at date within the international, national and local panorama.

Acknowledgements:

To Edward Cruickshank, for his contribution to the translation of the Report.

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01

From the birth of the UN Agenda to the Decade of Action

The UN 2030 Agenda, adopted in New York on 25 September 2015 (Resolution A/RES/70/1), represents an ambitious, programmatic and transformative plan of action internationally endorsed in order to reach sustainable development in every region and nation of the world.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) listed in the Agenda – indivisible, interconnected and universal – are an expression of the economic, environmental and social dimensions of sustainability, with the addition of the institutional one.

Declined into 169 targets to be met by 2030, 21 of which coming due in 2020 (see Annex 1 for more details), the SDGs aim at facing the persistent global challenges and at completing what the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) failed in achieving: the eradication of poverty in every form and dimension, the elimination of inequalities, the realization of human rights, the enhancement of prosperity, wellbeing and progress, while still protecting the environment and its natural resources.

Figure 1. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals

In order to ensure its realization, the 2030 Agenda presupposes, in addition to the collaboration between different governments and international and regional organisms, the participation of local authorities, as well as that of enterprises, of the private sector, of universities and of any other civil society actor.

Within a renowned global partnership, the United Nations promote the involvement of the entire international community so that "each individual, nation and segments of society" could truly participate to the path leading to sustainable development, with an equal access to the planet's resources and by earning equivalent benefits from the economic progress and growth. Every single actor should take the lead so that, in conditions of equality, justice and social equity, no one is left behind.

The five "Ps", "People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership", represent the areas of coverage and application of the 2030 Agenda.

Based on what it establishes, every country, regardless of its level of development, shares the responsibility to elaborate adequate strategies and policies to decline the 17 Goals and their targets within national and local programmes, by means of centralized coordination and appropriate control and monitoring tools.

One year after the entry into force of the 2030 Agenda (1 January 2016) the Italian Government elaborated, on the Italian Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea's (MATTM) proposal, the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS), which has been approved with Delibera 108 of the Inter-ministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE) on 22 December 2017, after a long consultation process between various institutions and representatives of civil societies lead by the Italian Ministry for the Environment, in collaboration with the Presidency of the Council of Ministries, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Economy.

The Strategy, structured on the "5Ps" model to which a sixth, dedicated to sustainability transformation drivers is added, represents the national reference tool to orient and coordinate policies, programs and actions' priorities to reach sustainable development in our country.

Italy's effort is supported by that of every other country, thanks to which important progresses have been registered in the achievement of the 17 SDGs in the last several years; nevertheless, to date, none of the Global Goals has yet been achieved entirely.

The commencement of the Decade of Action, promoted at the High-level Political Forum (HLPF) on 24 September 2019 in New York, represents an important opportunity to move forward into the fulfilment of the Sustainable Development Goals at the global level. Indeed, during the launch event, the UN Secretary General António Guterres has encouraged governments, enterprises, stakeholders and organizations of civil society to take urgent and imminent actions, at different levels, to accelerate the path towards the 2030 Agenda achievement.

The attainment of the Agenda and its Goals cannot prescind from a constant monitoring of the 169 targets which appear in it. Indeed, the analysis and the evaluation of the results is crucial in order to capture the state of the art of different realities at regional, national and local level, which, in turn, is paramount in order to identify the areas and Goals on which focus should be concentrated.

The process of monitoring, undertaken not only at international level by the United Nations but also nationally by each individual State, should not take place in an autonomous and individual manner; rather, it should be the result of a strategic collaboration, integrated and supported by a large number of agents.

By considering the variety of areas, including the urban, peri urban and rural zones, existing in the various territories of our country, it becomes impossible to assume a homogeneous and uniform declination of the 17 Goals and their targets at local level. For this reason, the role played by all individual territorial units, whether they are cities, municipalities, provinces or metropolitan areas, is crucial in order to ensure a real localization of the 2030 Agenda.

In fact, through the planning and the adoption of targeted policies and strategies, the regional, provincial or local authorities could contribute to the implementation of the 17 SDGs, making use of their elaborated tools to respond to the specific needs of their territory, while integrating those instruments with the interventions identified and found in national programs.

The commitments made by the global, European, national and local level to reach a sustainable development need to be shared, known and enhanced, in order to let every single individual, entity or institution, contribute to its achievement.

For this reason, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM), hosting institution – together with the University of Siena's Santa Chiara Lab – of the Italian network of the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), by making use of the monitoring tools elaborated by SDSN at international and regional level, and by those of the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development (ASviS) at national level proposes, together with its SDSN Italia SDGs City Index (2018) and with the Index for Italian Provinces and Metropolitan Cities (2020), an illustrative framework of the results reached so far in our country in terms of the 17 SDGs. It is worth mentioning that at the time of the publication of the present literature review, the health emergency caused by the COVID-19 pandemics linked to the SARS-CoV-2 (Severe acute respiratory syndrome – coronavirus 2) was still ongoing.

SDSN, launched in August 2012 by the previous UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon and chaired by Professor Jeffrey Sachs (Columbia University), mobilizes scientific and technologic competences of the academic world, of the civil society and of the private sector, to facilitate the achievement of sustainable development globally, realizing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (2015).

SDSN, supported by 38 national and regional networks, promotes knowledge, research, innovation and training through the extension of its networks and the building of new partnership.

In the awareness that, for the purpose of the

implementation of the action plan, boosting knowledge and divulgating information on the 2030 Agenda represent an indispensable mean to assure the participation, the coordination and the collaboration among different actors, in different sectors at different levels of government – supranational, national and local (Cavalli, 2018) – SDSN Italia promotes the interaction among academic institutions, enterprises, research centres, organizations and associations of civil societies, to facilitate the achievement of sustainable development within our country.

In strict collaboration with SDSN Mediterranean, the regional hub for the area of the Mediterranean, and other association including the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development (ASviS), SDSN Italia operates mainly in the area of training, education and innovation with the aim of developing professional skills in the sector of sustainability.

02 Monitoring the SDGs: the universal monitoring system

At international level, the process of monitoring and evaluating the 17 SDGs occurs through an official statistic framework made of 231 universal indicators – of which 12 are used for more than one target, thus in total 247 indicators, updated in March 2020 (United Nations Statistic Division, 2020),[1] – than have been elaborated, starting from 2015, by the Inter Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs), based on the directions on the UN Statistical Commission (UNSC).

The indicators have been classified in three levels (Tier I, II, and III): to the first level belong those indicators that are regularly produced based on consolidated methodologies and standards; to the second, indicators developed not regularly but rather through methodologies of calculation deemed to be reliable; to the last one, indicators of which no shared methodology nor standards exist. Of the 231 actual indicators only 123, meaning the 53% of the total, belong to the first Tier, while the others belong to the second.

In order to fill up the unregular availability and reliability of the data, the United Nations invite all the States to choose and elaborate, in line with the 2030 Agenda directions and based on the needs of each national statistical system, both the indicators and the methodologies of measurement through which to control the progress of the SDGs at internal level.

Through the National Voluntary Reviews (VNR), the mechanism of voluntary reporting conducted by the single States and resulting with the predisposition and provision of updating reports on the 17 SDGs, the 193 signatory countries participate in the follow-up and revision phase of the Agenda, whose progresses, challenges and results are examined annually by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) under the aegis of the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC).

Despite countries contribute to the global process of monitoring, thanks to the elaboration of various indicators and to the selection of ad hoc measurement methodologies, the difficulty of the national statistical systems in harmonizing their works with the universal reference framework of the United Nations has contributed to the production of results which have not always been easily comparable one another.

According to the experts Lafortune, Fuller, Schmidt-Traub and Kroll (2020), from the entire process of the SDGs evaluation, at date some mainly technical issues persist, on which, actually, there is no real consensus: that is to say, which indicators to take into consideration rather than others; how to exactly calculate the distance from the achievement of the targets; and finally how to aggregate the information based on the different benchmarks of evaluation.

1 https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/.

03

National results in the international and European context

Italy in the Sustainable Report 2020

Starting from 2016, a group of independent experts of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), in collaboration with the Bertelsmann Foundation, have realized the annual Sustainable Development Report, including the SDG Index and Dashboards.

The elaboration of the Global SDG Index facilitates the classification of each State's performance in the achievement of the SDGs compared to 2015, year of the 2030 Agenda adoption. The Global SDG Index makes use of data that have been officially published, and it serves exclusively as an informative base to monitor progresses towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

The last edition of the Report, made available on 30 June 2020, highlights the advancements attained at national and regional level, revealing for each State an overall improvement in the achievement of the 17 Goals between 2015 and 2019.

The progresses vary from Goal to Goal and for different regions and nations.

Due to some differences in the selection of the indicators, the ranking and the scores of the present edition could not be compared to the results of last year. The SDG Index and Dashboards of year 2020 include 85 global indicators and 30 additional ones for the OECD Countries. Also, compared to the 162 countries of 2019, the following Index contains data of four additional nations (Barbados, Brunei Darussalam, Somalia and South Sudan), making possible an examination and comparison of the overall results of 166 nations in total.

Figure 2. Improvements in the SDG Index for region (2015-2019)

Source: Sachs et al. 2020,

As emerges from the figure above (source: Sachs et al., 2020), at regional level, **East and South Asia is the region with the highest number of advancements registered from the adoption of the 2030 Agenda so far.**

Positive results can also be noted for the countries belonging to the Sub-Saharan Africa from 2015 to date. In turn, Latin America and the Caribbean, East Europe and Central Asia, the Middle East and North Africa reveal progresses between 2010 and 2019, increasing their scores by an average of one point in the SDG Index.

On the other hand, OECD Countries, displaying on average the highest scores in the ranking, have progressed only moderately since 2015 and mainly did so the lower and medium-income countries.

At national level, once again this year the Northern Countries **Sweden, Denmark and Finland confirm the top three positions in the 2020 SDG Index score.**

On the other side, the countries showing the major progresses towards the achievement of the SDGs after four years are the Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso and Cambodia; instead, Venezuela, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo have still regressed mainly due to armed conflicts and other economic and social reasons.

Figure 3. 2020 SDG Index scores for the first 30 countries

Rank	Country	Score
1	Sweden	84.7
2	Denmark	84.6
3	Finland	83.8
4	France	81.1
5	Germany	80.8
6	Norway	80.8
7	Austria	80.7
8	Czech Republic	80.6
9	Netherlands	80.4
10	Estonia	80.1
11	Belgium	80.0
12	Slovenia	79.8
13	United Kingdom	79.8
14	Ireland	79.4
15	Switzerland	79.4
16	New Zealand	79.2
17	Japan	79.2
18	Belarus	78.8
19	Croatia	78.4
20	Korea, Rep.	78.3
21	Canada	78.2
22	Spain	78.1
23	Poland	78..1
24	Latvia	77.7
25	Portugal	77.6
26	Iceland	77.5
27	Slovak Republic	77.5
28	Chile	77.4
29	Hungary	77.3
30	Italy	77.0

Figure 4. Italian overall performances

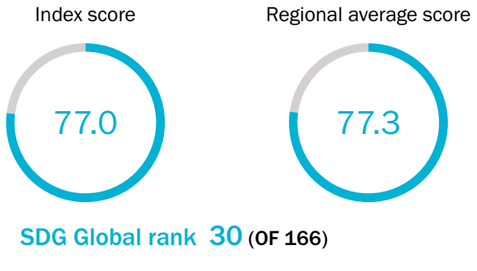


Figure 5. Italian average performances

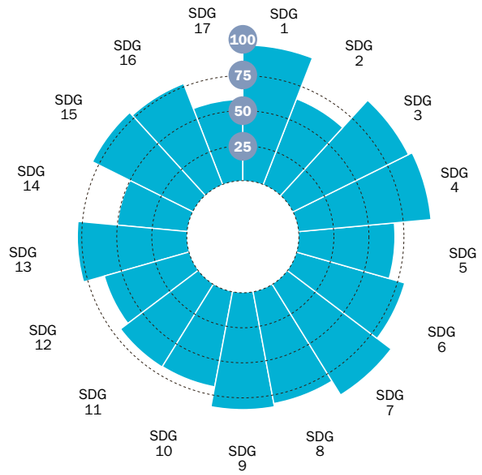
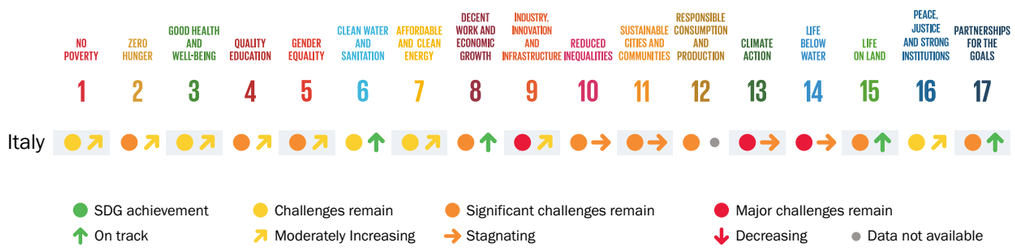


Figure 6: 2020 SDG Dashboard. Overview of Italian results and trends



With an equivalent score of 77, **Italy ranks in 30th place** among 166 countries, behind some OECD Member States, other than the Northern ones, such as France (81.1), Germany (80.8) and Spain (78.1).

Figure 7: 2020 SDG Dashboard for Italy

From the SDG Dashboard regarding Italy[2] it emerges that none of the Sustainable Development Goals has yet been achieved. The **major challenges** persist in the achievement of **Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 13 (Climate Action) and 14 (Life Below Water).**

Figure 8. Trends for each SDG in Italy

From the above graph showing Italian trends for each Goal **improvements are displayed in Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), 15 (Life on Land) and 17 (Partnerships).**

G20 Countries and SDGs

G20 Member States account for 85% of global GDP, 75% of international trade and two-third of the global population, in addition to being responsible for the production of 80% of CO2 emissions.

With values expressed in percentage, Figure 9 illustrates the gaps existing in terms of the noncompliance in the realization of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 Goals by the G20 Countries. The results, which are shown for each State and subdivided into SDGs, highlight how the intervention of each G20 Member State could, rather, facilitate the reconstruction and remediation phase following the pandemics, beyond accelerating the completing of each Goal.

2 https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/ITA.

Contrary to the expectations, the following data show that, with the exception of Goal 1 (No Poverty) and 4 (Quality Education), the non-achievement of which is attributable to Sub-Saharan Africa, the **G20 Countries are responsible of the overall non completion of 50% or more of each SDG at global level.**

Figure 9: Absolute gaps in G20 Members' performances in terms of SDGs achievement

Country	SDG1	SDG2	SDG3	SDG4	SDG5	SDG6	SDG7	SDG8	SDG9	SDG10	SDG11	SDG12	SDG13	SDG14	SDG15	SDG16	SDG17	Spillovers
Argentina	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Australia	0.0	0,3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.2	2.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.4
Brazil	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.1	0.6	3.3	2.3	4.6	1.7	3.6	1.4	2.0	2.9	3.3	1.5	0.9
Canada	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.5	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.2
China	1.8	10.5	11.7	5.4	10.7	17.2	20.1	10.3	10.5	16.0	13.5	13.7	17.2	23.2	18.7	18.2	22.8	12.4
Germany	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	3.3	3.7	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	5.3
France	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.7
United Kingdom	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.6	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	4.8
Indonesia	4.1	3.7	4.1	1.8	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.3	5.1	3.6	2.7	2.2	3.6	4.9	2.6	4.2	1.0
India	21.8	23.8	24.5	17.3	29.2	23.1	19.7	14.0	21.5	17.6	27.2	8.8	5.2	16.6	22.0	18.7	20.8	2.5
Italy	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	2.8
Japan	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.8	1.2	3.3	4.7	2.0	1.4	0.4	1.2	6.3
Korea. Rep.	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	2.4
Mexico	1.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.8	2.9	0.9	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.0
Russian Federation	0.0	2.3	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.0	2.7	4.0	2.3	1.6	2.5	1.3	4.7
Saudi Arabia	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.3
Turkey	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
United States	0,	3,5	1.5	0.1	2.6	2.1	1.0	2.8	0.5	5.0	1.4	12.5	16.3	3.9	4.3	2.9	3.0	20.0
South Africa	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7
European Union	0.3	4.6	1.5	1.1	3.1	2.6	1.4	4.7	2.1	3.1	2.7	14.7	14.6	6.1	2.9	3.1	4.7	23.5
Total G20	**33.30**	**57.80**	**50.80**	**3,20**	**58.70**	**56.30**	**49.70**	**49.20**	**47.60**	**62.40**	**56,80**	**74.70**	**81.90**	**66.30**	**66.30**	**57.90**	**65.10**	**86.30**

>20%	10-20%	2-10%	0-2%

Among all the Members, India, followed by China, is the country with the highest percentages in each SDG: this is due to the lack of intervention for the purpose of the Agenda.

As for **Italy**, indeed, **the values regarding the performance gap are very positive, since for each Goal a low gap percentage between 0 and 2% can be observed.**

International spillover

The strategies adopted by single governments to realize the 17 Development Goals need a controlled, measured and accurately managed internal application, in order for them not to provoke environmental, social, economic and financial externalities on other countries (spillover), as normally occurs due to the unsustainable consumptions and growth of high-income countries.

Starting from 2017 the SDSN Report shows available data on the positive and negative externalities of the countries respect to the SDGs, through a consolidated Spillover Index.

Negative spillover is grouped into three different categories:

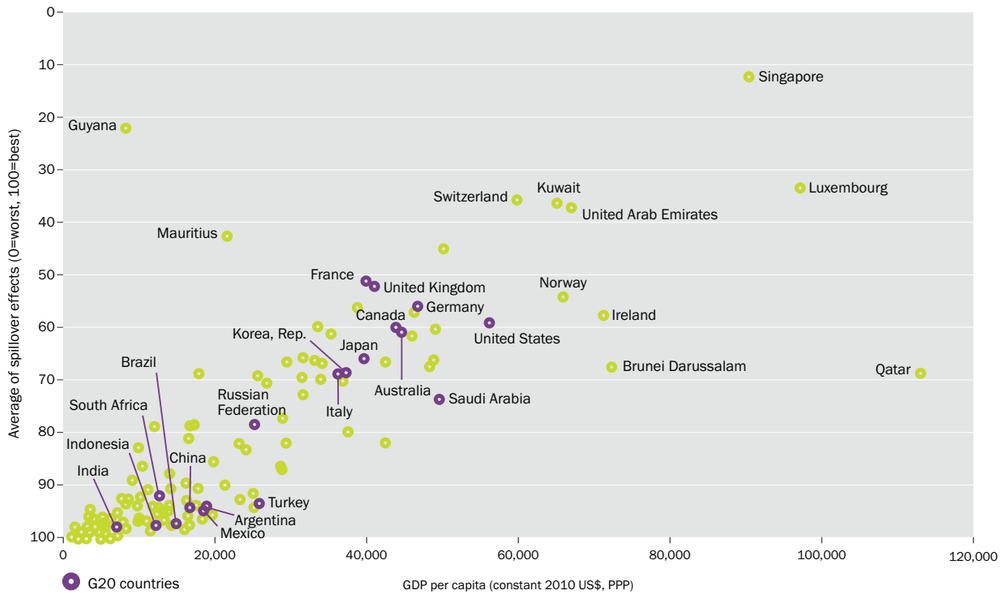
1. Environmental spillover including international spillover linked to the use of natural resources and pollution, in two ways generated:
   a. Through cross-border effects caused by commercial activities;
   b. Through cross-border flows directed into air and water;

2. Spillover linked to the economy, finance or governance, comprising the financing of international development (e.g. ODA), unfair tax competition, bank secret and labour international norms;

3. Spillover regarding security, which includes negative externalities such as trade in weapons, in particular small weapons (Adenyi, 2017) and international organized criminality, that are able to cause a destabilizing impact mainly in very low-income countries.

On the contrary, positive spillover includes, among others, the investments in the prevention of armed conflicts and in the maintenance of peace, also through the intervention of the United Nations.

Figure 10: Spillover average scores compared to the gross domestic product per capita (GDP per capita, constant 2010 US $, PPP)



Note: The Spillover Index measures transboundary impacts generated by one country on others, undermine their ability to achieve the SDGs. The Spillover Index covers financial spillovers (e.g., financial secrecy, profit-shifting), environmental and social impacts embodied into trade and comsumption (e.g., imported CO_2 emissions, imported biodiversity threats, accidents at work embodied into trade) and security/development cooperation (ODA, weapons exports). ODA is an example of a positive spillover. Scores should be interpreted in the same way as for the SDG Index, ranging from d (worst performance i.e., significant negative spillovers) to 100 (best possible performance, i.g., no significant negative spillovers). To allow for international comparisons, most spillover indicators a expressend on a per capita basis. The Spillover index scores and ranks are available in Table 13.

Source: Author's analysis.

From the Report it is understandable how, overall, high-income countries are primarily responsible of the creation of negative spillover on other countries, thus undermining the efforts of many nations in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

Figure 11: Italian score and rank for spillover

Country	Spillover Index Score	Spillover Index Rank	SDG Index Rank
Italy	69.0	132	30

Placing itself in **132nd position** in the ranking of the **Spillover Index**, Italy registers a score of 69.

Figure 12: Score and rank for spillover of Comoros, Sweden and Singapore

Country	Spillover Index Score	Spillover Index Rank	SDG Index Rank
Comoros	100.0	1	146
Sweden	67.4	137	1
Singapore	12.4	166	93

The country with the highest score (100) reported on the Spillover Index is Comoros, holding the 146° position on the SDG Index; while the last one is Singapore with a score of 12.4 (93, SDG Index Rank).

In this regard, it is interesting to underline how **Sweden, though in first place on the SDG Index ranking, shows a spillover score of 67.4, placing at position 137**. Therefore, despite it represents the very best example in the achievement of the SDGs at national level, it could not be said the same as far as its negative externalities abroad.

Probably, by integrating the results obtained by both the Spillover Index and the SDG Index, the ranking positions might considerably change, as well as the methodology of the analysis and the monitoring process of the implementation of the Agenda itself. Such combination could also contribute to the valorisation of the modalities through which the internal development strategies and policies could lead to the achievement of the 17 SDGs at local level, without compromising the achievement of the SDGs by the other nations.

Italy in the European Sustainable Development Report 2020

The European Union has played a major role in the definition of the 2030 Agenda, and its effort in the achievement of the 17 SDGs is demonstrated by the centrality of sustainable development in the interventions and political projects starting from the adoption, in 2016, of a strategic approach for the realization of the SDGs.

The recent European Green Deal (UE, 2019), the new orientation of the European Semester towards the SDGs, the 2020 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy and the Recovery and Resilience Facility (UE, 2020) represent only some of the initiatives promoted by the European Commission, chaired by Ursula von der Leyen, in line with the UN 2030 Agenda. At regional level, the European Union regularly provides a high quantity of updated data and statistics on the 17 SDGs. Various measurement tools exist to assess the advancement of the European Union and its Member States towards the SDGs: among these, the OECD Report, Measuring Distance to SDG Targets 2019: An Assessment of Where OECD Countries Stand (2019), which examines the progresses made by the OECD Member States, measuring distance to targets and grouping countries according to the positive or negative direction of their trends; the Monitoring Report on Progress Towards the SDGs in an EU Context, produced by Eurostat every year starting from 2016, which provides a screenshot of the progresses of the EU towards the 17 Goals; and The European Union and the Sustainable Development Goals, published in 2019 by ASviS to track progresses of the EU towards the Goals, availing of a subgroup of Eurostat indicators covering the period between 2010 and 2017.

The European Sustainable Development Report 2020, produced by the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), is part of these tools.

SDG Index 2020 and Dashboard

According to the **2020 Global SDG Index**,[3] elaborated by the Bertlsmann Stiftung and a group of independent experts of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), the **ten countries closest to achieving the SDGs are all European Countries** – as well as the first 17 out of the first 20 nations.[4]

Yet, significant gaps in performance persist across European Countries: as opposed to Sweden, Denmark and Finland, at the top of the list, Bulgaria, Greece and Romania are placed very far away in the ranking (35th and above).

Even before the outbreak of COVID-19, none of the European Countries was on the way to achieve the SDGs and both the short and long-term impacts caused by the pandemic represent yet another obstacle in the path towards their realization, both in Europe and globally.

The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), in collaboration with the Institute for European Environmental Policy (IEEP), has developed a Europe SDG Index and Dashboard,[5] providing data and statistics for the European context.[6]

3 https://eu-dashboards.sdgindex.org/chapters/part-1-performance-of-european-countries-against-the-sdgs#1.1-The-SDG-Index-and-Dashboards.

4 https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/rankings.

5 https://eu-dashboards.sdgindex.org/chapters/part-1-performance-of-european-countries-against-the-sdgs#The-2020-Europe-SDG-Index-and-Dashboards.

6 Due to changes in the selection of the indicators, the Europe SDG Index 2020 cannot be directly comparable to the previous edition's Index.

The overall evaluations include the European Union as a whole, the 27 EU Member States, the European Free Trade Association (Island, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland) and the United Kingdom, for a total of 32 nations.

The 2020 edition of the Europe Sustainable Development Report includes 113 indicators on which SDSN has calculated each country's performance and displays the score in percentage on a scale 0-100.

The methodology used for the elaboration of the SDG Index and Dashboards has been verified by the Joint Research Centre of the European Union.

The results provided in the present Report serve as an implementation of the information made available by the official Eurostat Monitoring Report, Sustainable Development in the European Union. This year Index, in the absence of reliable, recent data, does not present the short and long-term impacts caused by the pandemic.

European SDG Index and Dashboard

None of the European States had realized the SDGs before the spread of the COVID-19, nor was on the good path to do so.

According to the Report, the best results have been registered with respect to the socioeconomic Goals, among which SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) and SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).

On the contrary, the European Countries obtain negative results in SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water) and SDG 15 (Life on Land).

In the period between 2010 and 2015, the overall score of the European Union and its subregions has definitely got better. The most rapid progresses starting from 2010 have been obtained by the Baltic Countries, with a 6.6 points percentage increase.

The European Union as a whole has reached an improvement of 4.6 points with respect to 2010, and of 2.0 from 2015.

Within the European Union, moreover, a certain level of convergence among the States has recently occurred, considering that, starting from 2015, the subregions with the lowest score in the SDG Index (Baltic Countries, Central and East Europe, South Europe) have continued to progress at a fastest rate compared to the regions with the highest scores in the Index (North and West Europe).

Based on the latest results, SDSN forecasts that the Baltic Countries, South, Centre and East Europe will take respectively 21, 20 and 25 years to reach the average score of Northern Europe, the best performing subregion at date.

Figure 13: Progresses of the SDG Index for the European subregions (2010-2019)

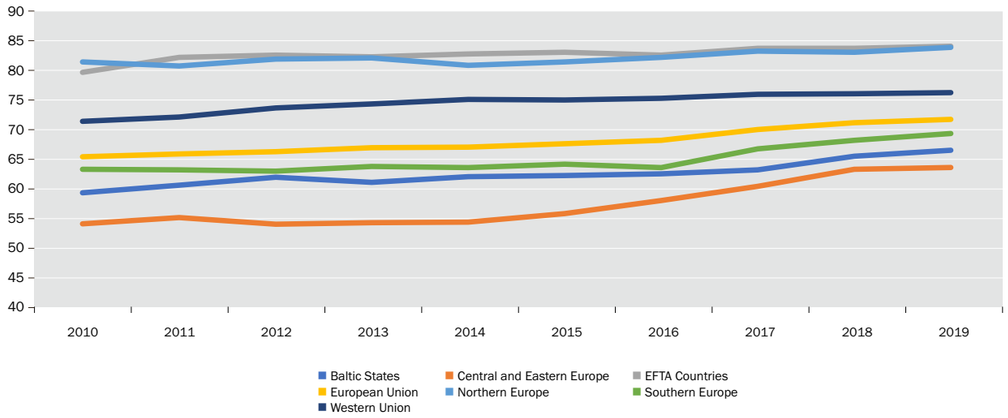
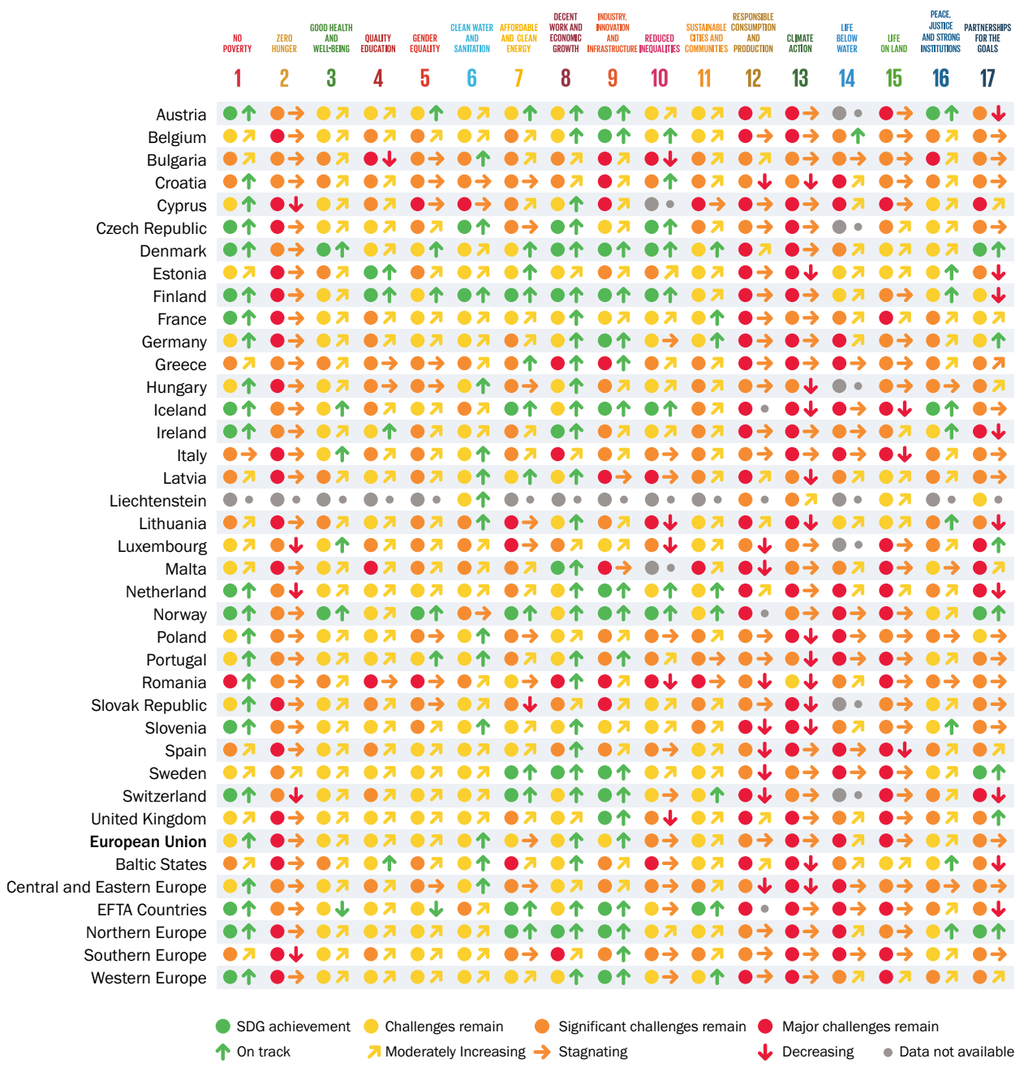


Figure 14: SDG Dashboard 2020 for Europe



Source:Authors' calculators

"Leave no one behind": inequalities among European States

Reducing existing inequalities is one the Goals of the 2030 Agenda: the principle of "Leave no one behind" is central within it and at the same time indispensable for its achievement.

In order to measure inequalities at European level, SDSN has elaborated an autonomous index, the "Leave-No-One-Behind Index" (LNOB), which includes 29 indicators measuring the gaps among different groups of population in terms of income and wealth, unequal access to public services and infrastructures, gender inequalities and disparities in the access of food, wealth, education and other factors related to human development.

All those indicators constituting the LNOB European Index are also included in the SDG Index and Dashboard.

From the outcomes of the Index it results how, overall, **three Northern Countries are on the top of the LNOB Index: Norway, Finland and Island**. The same countries are also among the 5 happiest ones in the world, according to the World Happiness Report (Helliwell et al., 2020).

On the contrary, the States of East and Central Europe are facing important challenges connected to social equity, due to high levels of poverty and material deprivation, but also significative gaps between groups of people having access to assistance and care services, to a quality education and infrastructures (including broadband connection).

According to the last decade's trends, **all the European subregions have progressed in the LNOB** Index. The progresses have been faster in the subregions with lowest scores, including the Baltic States, the States of Central, East and South Europe, especially since 2015.

At the same time, since 2015, the LNOB Index has stagnated in those countries with the best performances, including the EFTA Countries (European Free Trade Association), Northern Europe and West Europe.

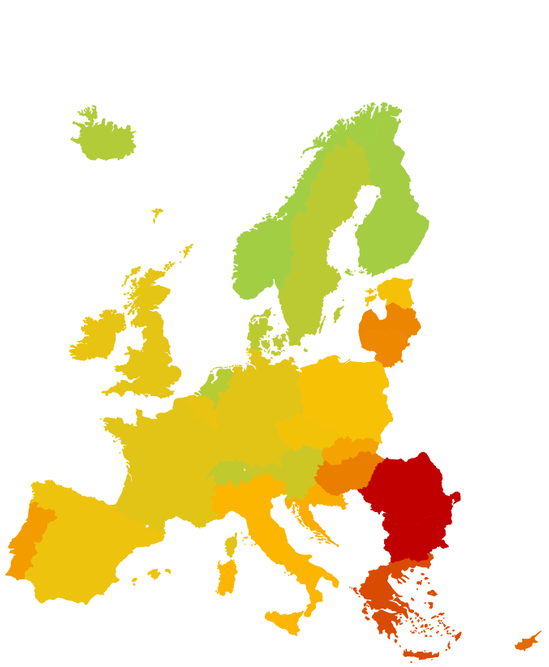
In Europe, a significative correlation exists between the low scores in the LNOB Index and the overall positions and scores emerging from the SDG Index.

The countries with the highest percentages in terms of existing inequalities are generally the same displaying delay in the achievement of the SDGs.

The persisting inequalities existing in some of the States and the slow convergence within the European Union could require increasing concern in face of the current historical context, since it is demonstrated that the pandemic COVID-19 will significantly amplify existing inequalities.

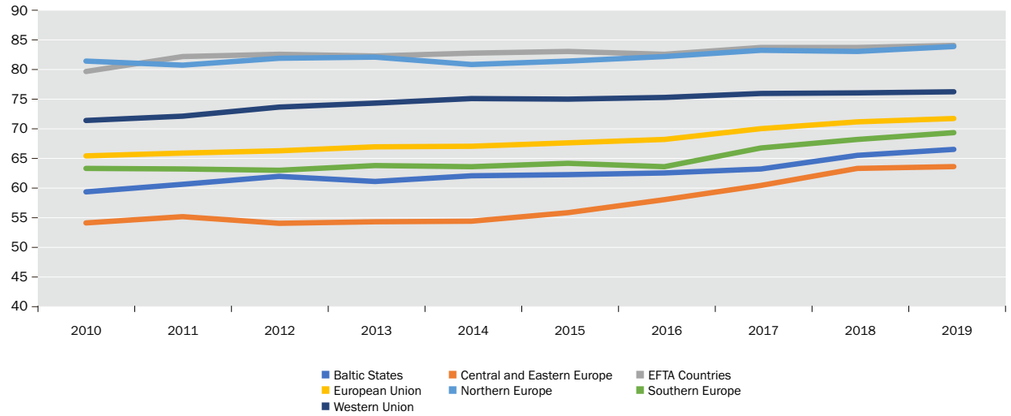
Italy, with a score of 68.96% places itself at the 20th position compared to the 32 European countries overall considered.

Figure 15. Leave No One Behind Index Score for Europe



country	Leave No One Behind Index Score
Norway	87.03
Finland	86,69
Iceland	84.23
Netherlands	83.22
Sweden	82.47
Denmark	82.27
Switzerland	81.55
Austria	79.36
Slovenia	79.12
France	75.48
germany	75.44
United Kingdom	74.98
Belgium	74.27
Ireland	74.15
Spain	73.35
Luxembourg	73.13
Czech Republic	72.3
Estonia	71.75
Poland	71.46
Italy	69.96
Croatia	68.03
Malta	67.92
Slovak Republic	66.95
Portugal	66.22
Lithuania	64.2
Latvia	63.82
Hungary	63.13
Cyprus	61.09
Greece	57.82
Bulgaria	47.97
Romania	47.74
Liechtenstein	NA

Figure 16: Progress in the Leave No One Behind Index Score in European subregions (2010-2019)



Convergence among EU Member States

SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) aims at reducing internal and external inequalities, within and among countries. The European Union uses the term “convergence” to describe this reduction.

Actually, among the key goals of the EU is the promotion of sustainable development in low-income countries. But, as highlighted by the Report, for some of the Goals the performance among Member States still differs considerably, confirming persisting differences between nations.

Considering the trends of the European Countries with respect to the socio-economic SDGs, **the extension of the performance gap is higher for SDG 9** (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure), with a gap of 60 points among States with the best and worst performance (Figure 17).

The results for Goal 4 (Quality Education) are also relevant, as well as those for SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), where the extension for the overall performance gap among European States exceeds 40 points.

Between 2010 and 2019, a certain convergence among EU Member States is found as far as SDG 9 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure) is concerned: nations with a lower initial score among the Baltic Countries and Central and Eastern Europe are in fact making process faster than other regions, despite a still very slow rhythm. According to SDSN, in order to obtain a fast convergence on SDG 9, the EU Member State should prioritize the reduction of existing gaps in productivity levels and innovation capacities.

Figure 17: Existing gaps in the performance of the European Countries respect to socio-economic Goals (SDG 1, 10 and 16)

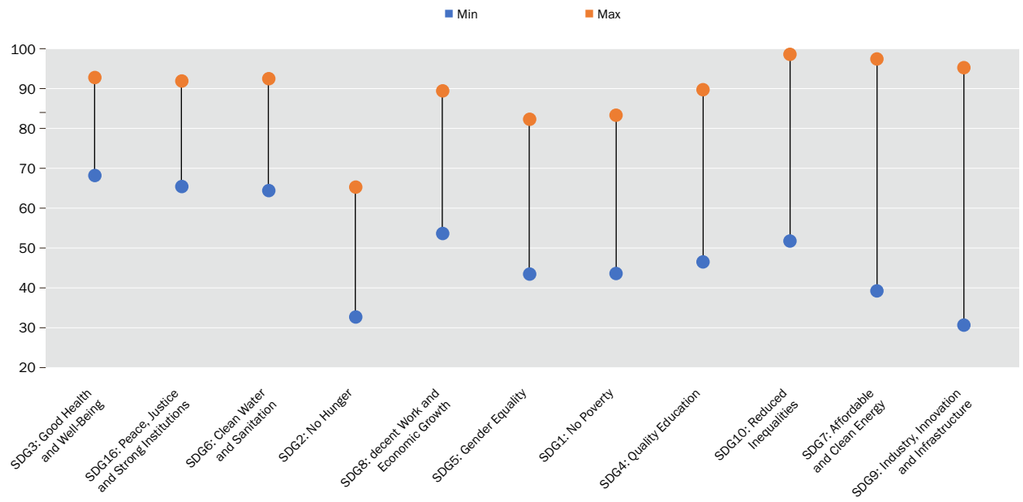
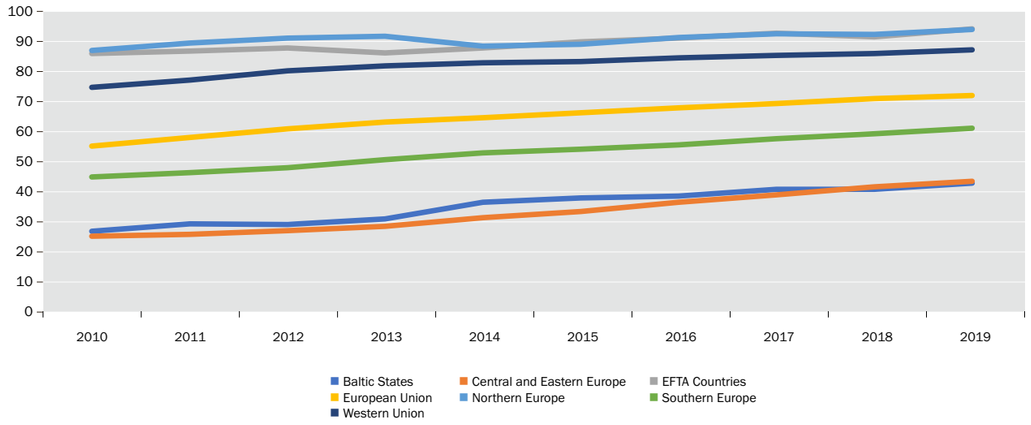


Figure 18: Progress in the scores for SDG 9 (Industries, Innovation and Infrastructure) by the European subregions (2010-2019)



04 Local results in the national context

2020 ASviS Report: Italy and the Sustainable Development Goals

The Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development plays a major role in the achievement of the 17 SDGs in our country. Starting from 2016, ASviS has annually published a monitoring Report tracking the advancements towards the Goals of the Agenda 2030, together with an organic framework including proposals and targeted interventions. For the monitoring of the SDGs at national level, ASviS makes use of composite indicators,[7] based on 105 elementary indicators realized by ISTAT,[8] the National Statistic System and other official sources, built following the AMPI methodology (also adopted by ISTAT), for the construction of indicators which are analogous to those of the Equal and Sustainable Wellbeing (BES). More precisely, ASviS has produced composite indicators for 16 over 17 SDGs, choosing to use a single headline indicator for Goal 13.

According to the last published Report (2020), between 2018 and 2019 **Italy has registered improvements for four Goals** (1, 8, 12, 16); **it has showed an overall stability for ten Goals** (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17) and **aggravations for Goal 9 and 11**.

In the period between 2010 and 2019, instead, **Italy has made improvements in eight Goals**: that connected to nutrition and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), energy system (SDG 7), innovation (SDG 9), sustainable models of production and consumption (SDG 12), and climate action (SDG 13). On the contrary, for six Goals our country has got worse: poverty (SDG 1), water (SDG 6), economic growth and occupation (SDG 8), inequalities (SDG 10), ecosystem and international cooperation (SDG 17); last, for the three missing Goals (condition of cities, marine ecosystem, and peace, justice and strong institutions), a substantial stability is reported.

The data presented in the most recent Report include considerations on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on each one of the SDGs. Although even prior to the spread of the virus Italy was not on its way towards the achievement of sustainable development, **the health and economic global crisis has surely determined a slowdown in the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda**. The same happened for most of the 21 targets which were supposed to be reached by 2020 and for which we have statistic indicators: indeed, for those 21 targets

7 With the purpose of improving the quality of the information provided, in the last months a review of the elementary indicators has occurred, as well as that of the methodologies used to evaluate the state of the art of our country respect to the 17 SDGs. The review of the elementary indicators has been carried out with the participation of the various groups of the Alliance, together with the contribution of experts specialized in the relevant issues linked to the SDGs. Moreover, composite indicators have been updated to 2019 and quantitative evaluations have been added, which can be summed to the qualitative ones already disseminated last May.

8 https://www.istat.it/en/well-being-and-sustainability/sustainable-development-goals/istat-indicators-for-sustainable-development.

the situation is negative, since Italy still appears far away from the benchmarks. The Alliance's hope is for a transition process in order to face the main challenges of our country, including the occupational crisis, the climate resilience, and the loss of biodiversity, making use of national and European resources.

2020 ASviS Report: territories and Sustainable Development Goals

The 2020 Report published by ASviS on the territories, among the first of its kind in terms of the level of detail on the sustainability levels of various Italian realities, highlights the necessity of a cooperation between regions, provinces, cities and internal areas to reach a real, sustainable development in our country. The results, which include the impact of the COVID-19 pandemics on the 17 SDGs, show a variety of different circumstances at national level, in which the 2030 Agenda increasingly represents a point of reference for regions and cities in the adoption and promotion of local policies. In order to evaluate the distance from the SDGs of the different territorial levels, ASviS chose to use a double measurement, based on both the synthetic indicators used in the past and on the new indicators elaborated to monitor quantitative targets.

According to the Report, in regions and autonomous provinces, more than 90% of the territories has reached or will shortly reach the 25% level agricultural area under biological cultures, and about 70% of them will presumably reduce the mortality rate between 30 and 69 years by 25% compared to 2013; more than 60% of the regions and autonomous provinces should reduce down to 10% the proportion of early exit from the education and training system (18-24 years), and about 50% will reach 32% of energy from renewables on the final gross energy consumption. On the contrary, more than two-third of the regions and autonomous provinces is moving far away or will never get close to the targets concerning the following: a 20% reduction in the share of fertilizers distributed in agriculture compared to 2018, and a 50% one of the rate of injuries in road accident compared to 2010 (about 40% of areas are far from the target); the promotion of gender equality in the feminization ratio of the employment rate (20-64 years) and an 80% share in the efficiency of drinking water distribution networks; a reduction down to 4.2% of the inequality index of disposable income; the achievement of a 26% increase of the share of places-km offered by local public transport compared to 2004, and a 27% reduction of the share of municipal waste produced per capita compared to 2003; reaching a 10% share of marine protected areas; zeroing, by 2050, the annual increase in land consumed.

As for **metropolitan cities**, with about 22 million people (over 36% of the resident population), a positive situation is detected only for those targets related to the share of graduates and people with other tertiary qualifications (25-39 years), for which the 50% of cities has already reached the target or is showing appropriate trends to reach it, and those linked to the employment rate, which has been reached or will be reached by 36% of the cities, despite our country being still far away from the benchmark. On the other hand, a negative situation is highlighted for many targets, including issues such as the efficiency of drinking water distribution networks, the share of energy from renewable sources in gross final consumption of energy, municipal waste produced per capita, and land consumption.

The Report also provides a series of proposals identified by ASviS in view of the preparation of the National Reform Programme (NRP) 2021.

The SDSN Italia SDGs City Index of Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei

To contribute to the complex design of the Agenda 2030, two years ago Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei (FEEM) developed the SDSN Italia SDGs City Index, a composite indicator serving as a tool to provide the degree of implementation of the SDGs in municipalities and provincial capitals of our country.

This, not only to support local administrators in facing the challenges affecting individual cities, but also to develop a consolidated database of indicators on sustainable urban development in Italy, to be monitored over time. Two years after the publication of its first Report, For a sustainable Italy: the SDSN Italia SDGs City Index, FEEM has published the updated data for the 103 Italian provincial capitals, based on 46 elementary indicators (for details see Annex 2) for 16 out of 17 Sustainable Development Goals, except, for comparability reasons, Goal 14 (Life Below Water). Based on the SDSN methodology and representing the data through the colors of a traffic light – green, achieving sustainability between 80% and 100%; orange, between 50% and 80%, yellow, between 20% and 50% and red, between 0 and 20% – the results showed that **the average sustainability of Italian cities stands between the yellow and orange band of the traffic light**: specifically, there is no city, among those analyzed, which has reached more than 80% of the overall sustainability; none that has reached less than 20% of it. The composite index, in fact, obtained by considering all the elementary indicators that make up the individual Goals, setting 100% the full achievement of the international targets of the UN Agenda, has shown how **the Italian cities has reached on average 53%**.

Figure 19. Dashboard of the SDSN SDGs City Index 2020

Comune	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17
AGRIGENTO	33,5%	4,5%	39,6%	20,7%	45,9%	61,0%	60,9%	32,4%	15,4%	38,3%	74,8%	77,6%	73,7%	60,5%	24,5%	72,8%
ALESSANDRIA	86,2%	60,7%	40,5%	26,8%	60,8%	64,6%	65,7%	38,1%	21,6%	23,3%	45,0%	51,3%	69,1%	52,0%	57,6%	46,0%
ANCONA	88,8%	28,6%	62,2%	52,1%	67,6%	71,5%	42,7%	60,8%	62,8%	54,7%	58,2%	61,6%	81,5%	27,8%	66,5%	61,5%
AOSTA	93,5%	71,2%	43,5%	46,2%	71,2%	87,9%	6,1%	44,0%	7,1%	47,0%	65,7%	77,1%	69,1%	51,5%	63,8%	60,2%
AREZZO	90,2%	84,7%	66,8%	28,5%	67,6%	56,5%	20,8%	56,8%	23,6%	56,3%	68,8%	39,1%	69,9%	53,0%	90,8%	26,9%
ASCOLI PICENO	77,4%	28,0%	67,0%	33,7%	66,3%	80,8%	49,0%	62,7%	29,8%	40,3%	67,6%	73,6%	80,2%	34,7%	55,3%	59,2%
ASTI	84,8%	63,3%	52,4%	42,8%	52,4%	78,9%	15,4%	43,3%	15,4%	45,2%	40,7%	75,4%	68,6%	52,8%	74,2%	70,3%
AVELLINO	63,4%	0,0%	52,7%	29,8%	66,8%	76,5%	38,3%	62,9%	27,8%	51,8%	57,2%	88,4%	93,1%	44,8%	57,3%	82,0%
BARI	51,5%	8,0%	53,7%	37,0%	50,9%	64,9%	38,1%	33,8%	52,5%	55,9%	60,5%	41,2%	49,7%	32,2%	29,8%	72,1%
BELLUNO	100,0%	58,8%	72,2%	42,7%	68,3%	57,4%	7,6%	77,9%	38,1%	24,9%	61,4%	91,9%	67,8%	42,9%	52,2%	50,0%
BENEVENTO	46,4%	0,0%	56,3%	28,3%	65,3%	33,7%	33,1%	41,1%	21,6%	36,3%	63,9%	81,2%	93,1%	45,7%	49,2%	69,4%
BERGAMO	89,1%	50,0%	47,5%	50,5%	66,4%	85,3%	30,4%	73,8%	46,3%	55,9%	52,4%	73,4%	69,3%	52,1%	71,0%	87,8%
BIELLA	86,6%	40,9%	61,5%	50,2%	73,5%	69,2%	25,6%	52,1%	9,2%	50,4%	60,0%	74,2%	69,2%	51,6%	69,9%	80,0%
BOLOGNA	93,3%	71,2%	57,4%	52,8%	88,3%	83,9%	26,8%	70,2%	69,0%	59,2%	61,9%	50,4%	41,2%	2,4%	59,6%	64,9%
BOLZANO	90,1%	51,7%	63,8%	47,0%	75,6%	86,9%	41,2%	69,1%	52,5%	62,7%	60,6%	71,3%	76,4%	51,9%	77,3%	94,6%
BRESCIA	84,4%	50,2%	53,5%	36,9%	59,3%	82,0%	55,9%	63,7%	67,0%	55,9%	44,7%	66,0%	68,1%	38,9%	58,5%	87,5%
BRINDISI	33,9%	8,0%	52,9%	36,0%	42,0%	79,8%	100,0%	22,4%	40,1%	41,5%	65,1%	45,9%	49,3%	50,8%	33,8%	45,7%
CAGLIARI	61,4%	50,0%	69,8%	41,7%	78,6%	65,6%	17,4%	45,0%	100,0%	53,8%	55,2%	40,0%	49,0%	56,0%	28,9%	95,8%
CALTANISSETTA	21,0%	4,5%	28,3%	23,6%	38,9%	63,0%	15,0%	14,5%	0,0%	49,8%	66,2%	48,1%	73,8%	50,4%	37,4%	37,4%
CAMPOBASSO	63,0%	3,4%	75,1%	15,2%	74,2%	40,4%	10,6%	52,6%	31,9%	45,8%	55,4%	47,5%	62,1%	40,6%	46,5%	74,6%
CATANIA	7,6%	4,5%	34,9%	17,0%	44,8%	8,0%	41,6%	6,8%	46,3%	43,5%	60,8%	5,9%	73,6%	51,2%	29,7%	92,3%
CATANZARO	39,7%	6,1%	51,5%	30,3%	61,3%	50,1%	10,3%	45,0%	40,1%	52,0%	54,9%	83,8%	78,6%	37,7%	35,9%	56,1%
CHIETI	75,0%	11,4%	62,1%	31,7%	58,2%	20,2%	38,6%	60,4%	42,2%	58,0%	54,2%	65,1%	82,8%	25,1%	67,9%	49,6%
COMO	84,2%	69,9%	60,4%	47,9%	67,1%	69,9%	8,0%	65,7%	44,3%	55,9%	30,2%	77,0%	68,6%	57,9%	62,2%	77,6%
COSENZA	22,4%	6,1%	48,2%	22,6%	62,8%	81,3%	9,8%	32,2%	48,4%	34,7%	63,9%	75,2%	79,8%	29,4%	25,0%	69,9%
CREMONA	96,9%	71,5%	50,9%	47,3%	63,5%	85,6%	25,9%	64,1%	21,6%	51,9%	52,3%	75,2%	45,4%	52,9%	63,8%	89,8%
CROTONE	1,1%	6,1%	63,9%	20,0%	38,0%	49,9%	15,2%	16,0%	19,5%	41,6%	55,5%	38,9%	74,9%	50,0%	26,7%	41,3%
CUNEO	94,2%	36,7%	51,5%	39,1%	59,9%	61,2%	73,0%	55,8%	29,8%	50,4%	60,7%	73,4%	68,9%	54,1%	84,5%	75,9%
ENNA	49,5%	4,5%	49,0%	23,9%	49,6%	61,2%	27,0%	30,8%	15,4%	44,1%	79,3%	61,1%	73,8%	50,9%	43,1%	79,7%
FERRARA	93,4%	76,9%	56,9%	54,3%	76,0%	60,3%	54,8%	60,2%	21,6%	50,0%	61,7%	68,8%	14,4%	47,0%	81,6%	37,4%
FIRENZE	86,0%	59,1%	59,5%	45,5%	85,2%	69,7%	3,8%	67,8%	71,1%	58,6%	51,6%	43,6%	51,2%	3,3%	63,2%	67,1%
FOGGIA	33,1%	8,0%	55,7%	30,9%	44,8%	90,5%	77,1%	19,5%	36,0%	50,2%	66,6%	40,1%	49,9%	50,3%	29,6%	89,6%
FORLÌ	83,6%	61,4%	68,4%	55,0%	67,0%	78,4%	56,4%	54,8%	29,8%	56,9%	67,3%	29,2%	16,2%	51,5%	64,1%	62,8%
FROSINONE	62,9%	37,9%	60,4%	31,9%	53,6%	52,0%	31,0%	43,7%	27,8%	50,0%	52,0%	25,1%	75,7%	45,1%	49,2%	69,7%
GENOVA	81,1%	35,9%	49,8%	32,5%	69,9%	85,9%	0,9%	49,3%	81,4%	56,2%	46,5%	50,4%	65,5%	35,1%	61,0%	50,0%
GORIZIA	75,4%	33,0%	59,1%	55,5%	67,2%	68,2%	31,8%	48,5%	19,5%	60,8%	59,2%	75,4%	58,7%	66,0%	60,0%	83,3%
GROSSETO	77,6%	38,6%	67,9%	39,7%	68,3%	57,4%	19,5%	52,3%	15,4%	51,7%	61,7%	38,0%	76,2%	53,6%	46,9%	23,5%
IMPERIA	75,6%	35,2%	56,0%	37,6%	55,1%	74,4%	8,4%	32,0%	29,8%	50,5%	44,8%	45,8%	69,2%	50,2%	52,7%	48,4%
ISERNIA	52,5%	3,4%	69,8%	35,4%	72,5%	67,5%	10,4%	47,5%	11,2%	37,2%	60,8%	77,3%	61,7%	23,3%	27,7%	74,1%
L'AQUILA	88,5%	11,4%	71,6%	37,9%	76,6%	63,8%	20,2%	60,4%	95,9%	47,7%	68,9%	49,7%	82,0%	50,7%	50,6%	25,6%
LA SPEZIA	86,3%	35,2%	71,9%	38,4%	55,6%	60,6%	12,2%	54,7%	73,2%	53,4%	61,0%	75,0%	62,5%	27,3%	55,8%	84,6%
LATINA	62,7%	31,5%	63,6%	37,0%	50,3%	16,0%	65,1%	47,0%	15,4%	37,9%	62,6%	36,4%	75,1%	50,9%	40,6%	45,6%
LECCE	41,2%	8,0%	61,8%	52,3%	70,4%	57,5%	60,7%	44,7%	19,5%	52,5%	75,0%	69,5%	50,4%	50,5%	39,6%	85,2%
LECCO	96,3%	67,4%	65,8%	45,4%	72,0%	84,3%	9,6%	70,8%	29,8%	55,9%	37,2%	73,1%	69,6%	51,1%	75,7%	86,1%
LIVORNO	84,8%	45,9%	58,9%	41,9%	55,3%	88,1%	11,7%	51,4%	34,0%	56,9%	66,7%	59,9%	75,5%	50,8%	73,7%	41,3%
LODI	100,0%	46,7%	61,9%	43,1%	66,6%	75,4%	28,8%	67,5%	9,2%	55,9%	55,2%	86,7%	65,0%	56,5%	75,2%	90,5%
LUCCA	89,3%	38,6%	57,4%	51,9%	66,6%	39,5%	12,6%	58,8%	25,7%	8,6%	47,4%	66,9%	62,5%	52,0%	59,4%	68,3%
MACERATA	83,1%	31,1%	74,4%	45,6%	79,0%	76,6%	36,9%	56,9%	31,9%	55,9%	75,8%	83,5%	81,4%	42,2%	54,1%	63,4%
MANTOVA	91,4%	61,5%	57,1%	58,9%	62,3%	92,4%	25,5%	55,0%	42,2%	55,9%	61,9%	84,2%	63,1%	55,2%	67,8%	86,4%
MASSA	69,5%	44,2%	67,2%	35,6%	52,3%	54,7%	13,4%	37,4%	7,1%	28,8%	52,2%	10,7%	58,5%	45,8%	42,0%	42,3%
MATERA	69,2%	3,8%	75,5%	42,4%	51,8%	72,3%	53,5%	43,9%	31,9%	50,5%	78,6%	45,7%	69,0%	89,4%	28,9%	89,3%
MESSINA	24,6%	4,5%	34,1%	20,2%	56,6%	64,0%	2,9%	23,6%	21,6%	33,2%	52,6%	35,3%	73,8%	50,9%	5,6%	47,8%
MILANO	86,2%	47,9%	51,1%	47,6%	84,9%	91,7%	11,3%	79,8%	100,0%	55,9%	37,0%	67,3%	68,0%	15,1%	66,3%	43,1%
MODENA	100,0%	66,5%	58,8%	48,7%	70,3%	81,5%	30,4%	67,8%	48,4%	58,1%	50,8%	42,7%	61,7%	15,8%	55,4%	66,2%
MONZA	98,6%	43,6%	63,7%	50,9%	71,1%	94,0%	17,6%	74,5%	29,8%	55,9%	39,0%	80,2%	65,7%	58,1%	81,1%	71,8%
NAPOLI	13,2%	0,9%	27,0%	14,8%	39,4%	74,5%	9,2%	10,2%	23,6%	50,7%	38,9%	47,1%	93,4%	50,8%	30,1%	41,4%
NOVARA	93,0%	36,7%	53,2%	45,0%	57,3%	85,6%	17,5%	47,3%	21,6%	51,5%	50,7%	86,8%	69,1%	51,1%	71,2%	81,8%
NUORO	70,2%	66,4%	68,3%	43,8%	73,9%	72,8%	14,1%	40,1%	42,2%	53,2%	66,1%	89,5%	50,0%	53,1%	39,1%	88,6%
ORISTANO	67,2%	50,0%	65,8%	24,5%	69,5%	67,0%	44,7%	38,4%	50,5%	52,1%	81,8%	77,3%	49,0%	55,1%	18,5%	62,5%
PADOVA	87,6%	56,6%	60,0%	62,8%	79,1%	71,6%	66,1%	75,9%	48,4%	58,8%	47,1%	50,6%	55,8%	4,2%	64,3%	87,9%
PALERMO	14,2%	9,3%	36,9%	16,1%	46,1%	39,2%	11,1%	8,6%	29,8%	52,1%	57,5%	26,8%	73,6%	50,7%	30,0%	63,5%
PARMA	98,2%	76,9%	67,0%	50,2%	77,5%	75,6%	39,2%	68,4%	69,0%	52,9%	47,6%	73,9%	42,3%	12,2%	50,5%	69,2%
PAVIA	90,8%	67,3%	42,3%	55,4%	86,9%	90,1%	13,0%	75,1%	56,7%	52,5%	43,7%	61,0%	69,3%	52,2%	53,0%	82,5%
PERUGIA	83,5%	48,1%	72,1%	53,2%	72,6%	60,0%	36,2%	58,3%	73,2%	51,0%	63,5%	61,1%	67,6%	8,5%	49,5%	54,0%
PESARO	85,8%	28,0%	76,9%	48,0%	70,2%	72,3%	33,7%	55,9%	15,4%	56,4%	67,6%	36,2%	74,6%	37,7%	67,1%	54,9%
PESCARA	60,9%	11,4%	66,9%	30,4%	65,5%	58,7%	28,4%	57,3%	15,4%	58,0%	56,8%	39,7%	63,3%	27,7%	58,0%	59,7%
PIACENZA	94,7%	32,5%	60,4%	61,2%	63,5%	87,9%	47,2%	58,3%	40,1%	54,6%	55,2%	36,3%	15,9%	43,1%	45,7%	87,6%
PISA	80,0%	50,7%	58,8%	36,9%	85,9%	60,8%	17,9%	64,6%	46,3%	58,6%	60,0%	39,0%	53,4%	39,2%	58,2%	39,8%
PISTOIA	89,8%	38,6%	75,8%	34,9%	64,8%	16,6%	5,1%	43,5%	9,2%	8,6%	55,4%	39,9%	60,9%	51,9%	61,7%	48,7%
PORDENONE	94,2%	58,7%	72,8%	58,5%	64,7%	63,8%	48,6%	60,0%	27,8%	60,8%	61,3%	84,1%	55,7%	62,9%	72,5%	82,0%
POTENZA	74,9%	3,8%	52,6%	35,9%	65,2%	66,7%	11,4%	49,4%	34,0%	37,3%	73,5%	84,3%	68,9%	57,8%	46,9%	56,9%
PRATO	77,4%	41,6%	66,9%	40,7%	55,6%	65,1%	64,9%	38,5%	15,4%	58,6%	60,4%	57,3%	65,4%	52,9%	70,2%	61,9%
RAGUSA	46,7%	4,5%	52,3%	29,3%	53,9%	68,5%	41,6%	32,5%	0,0%	48,1%	75,9%	54,4%	73,8%	52,0%	27,6%	83,5%
RAVENNA	91,2%	76,9%	72,2%	57,1%	61,6%	80,6%	70,8%	44,1%	23,6%	47,2%	58,8%	30,3%	14,4%	46,5%	75,7%	36,3%
REGGIO DI CALABRIA	32,4%	6,1%	49,3%	29,9%	62,4%	72,3%	3,0%	36,7%	34,0%	3,1%	68,4%	70,4%	79,3%	12,0%	24,4%	59,1%
REGGIO NELL'EMILIA	93,4%	31,0%	62,0%	47,0%	58,0%	60,9%	23,3%	53,9%	42,2%	56,9%	48,4%	55,8%	14,4%	42,8%	52,4%	72,6%
RIETI	82,1%	56,5%	75,1%	39,0%	71,3%	44,2%	9,8%	53,5%	48,4%	27,0%	69,2%	43,0%	68,8%	44,2%	52,2%	68,3%
RIMINI	68,8%	40,6%	66,6%	52,5%	68,1%	78,2%	34,0%	43,8%	42,2%	58,7%	55,6%	40,5%	18,3%	49,5%	63,0%	84,7%
ROMA	68,4%	31,5%	48,4%	44,6%	74,8%	55,7%	13,0%	66,4%	100,0%	49,4%	53,8%	42,8%	73,6%	4,2%	44,3%	51,6%
ROVIGO	89,9%	30,3%	55,4%	53,2%	74,3%	65,1%	29,7%	57,9%	23,6%	40,4%	51,1%	58,4%	67,8%	53,5%	52,1%	67,1%
SALERNO	59,9%	0,0%	39,2%	39,8%	68,1%	71,6%	42,2%	48,5%	17,4%	42,0%	45,8%	72,4%	90,5%	51,5%	64,8%	86,2%
SASSARI	50,4%	50,0%	59,7%	34,3%	65,1%	63,0%	15,8%	30,4%	44,3%	45,7%	65,5%	65,7%	48,5%	51,3%	44,2%	59,8%
SAVONA	84,6%	35,2%	53,2%	47,5%	59,8%	83,0%	2,0%	52,7%	50,5%	45,3%	63,0%	49,5%	57,5%	50,1%	55,2%	86,7%
SIENA	100,0%	38,6%	62,6%	46,9%	83,7%	82,0%	2,2%	71,8%	93,8%	54,0%	43,2%	31,4%	77,5%	30,3%	64,2%	63,7%
SIRACUSA	33,1%	4,5%	39,1%	29,8%	44,2%	58,0%	19,3%	17,3%	3,0%	52,1%	63,4%	48,4%	73,6%	50,2%	18,7%	88,1%
SONDRIO	92,3%	68,2%	65,9%	49,1%	61,3%	90,9%	16,4%	65,3%	0,0%	43,3%	67,0%	79,2%	66,3%	88,0%	57,4%	69,9%
TARANTO	36,1%	8,0%	63,6%	26,7%	36,1%	53,9%	39,7%	22,2%	62,8%	55,9%	70,8%	31,1%	50,3%	50,9%	37,9%	39,6%
TERAMO	73,2%	11,4%	75,2%	36,8%	68,0%	85,5%	34,6%	53,4%	27,8%	14,9%	65,9%	81,2%	82,6%	51,4%	50,9%	60,9%
TERNI	79,3%	19,3%	72,4%	41,9%	64,2%	54,4%	31,6%	47,5%	38,1%	51,0%	49,8%	83,9%	67,2%	46,2%	68,0%	50,3%
TORINO	77,3%	86,7%	51,3%	39,2%	68,6%	86,0%	17,1%	53,1%	77,3%	59,5%	31,0%	56,1%	68,3%	52,0%	74,7%	51,1%
TRAPANI	17,6%	4,5%	41,3%	24,6%	39,0%	52,8%	40,1%	8,0%	21,6%	44,6%	67,9%	31,5%	73,8%	50,0%	30,4%	64,9%
TRENTO	93,0%	71,1%	69,3%	52,3%	78,9%	82,6%	31,1%	68,2%	85,6%	48,8%	48,8%	88,1%	75,2%	93,6%	88,0%	78,0%
TREVISO	91,5%	39,6%	71,8%	51,8%	68,4%	13,0%	24,5%	76,2%	58,7%	57,6%	47,5%	89,5%	67,7%	51,6%	69,3%	79,2%
TRIESTE	87,0%	33,4%	62,3%	43,1%	81,3%	76,8%	23,6%	61,9%	100,0%	62,0%	64,9%	57,9%	60,3%	57,4%	65,2%	68,7%
UDINE	86,8%	37,1%	64,4%	60,8%	75,8%	81,6%	31,2%	63,7%	50,5%	62,0%	66,0%	62,8%	60,4%	46,6%	81,1%	88,8%
VARESE	89,9%	51,1%	53,1%	36,5%	69,7%	59,2%	9,3%	64,0%	42,2%	47,9%	53,2%	75,2%	70,3%	51,5%	68,8%	76,3%

Comune	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17
VENEZIA	90,2%	37,0%	67,2%	45,7%	65,2%	31,7%	8,6%	63,9%	100,0%	51,3%	40,6%	49,6%	53,5%	41,5%	60,6%	56,4%
VERBANIA	79,9%	36,7%	59,5%	48,2%	53,1%	71,9%	11,1%	34,6%	19,5%	46,3%	61,3%	66,3%	65,4%	62,4%	74,4%	27,2%
VERCELLI	88,2%	44,8%	56,6%	42,6%	53,5%	87,2%	19,1%	47,1%	3,0%	59,5%	58,8%	65,0%	69,2%	55,2%	58,9%	91,8%
VERONA	88,8%	54,7%	60,1%	53,9%	70,7%	52,0%	32,0%	59,3%	42,2%	59,3%	52,1%	55,8%	65,1%	31,4%	80,8%	72,5%
VIBO VALENTIA	30,1%	6,1%	66,7%	24,6%	57,6%	60,1%	24,3%	43,5%	0,9%	47,9%	54,2%	47,2%	69,1%	52,2%	37,5%	82,4%
VICENZA	88,6%	35,0%	64,8%	53,8%	59,9%	81,4%	25,0%	64,8%	31,9%	61,1%	47,9%	65,3%	59,7%	52,1%	43,7%	79,3%
VITERBO	66,4%	29,9%	35,7%	39,0%	63,5%	52,8%	34,7%	52,6%	17,4%	32,2%	71,6%	77,8%	76,0%	51,8%	58,8%	63,0%

Targets achievement:

Red: $0 \leq \bar{x} < 20$ Orange: $20 \leq \bar{x} < 50$ Yellow: $50 \leq \bar{x} < 80$ Green: $80 \leq \bar{x} \leq 100$

The **prioritized challenges that Italian cities will have to face** are translated into ensuring clean and accessible energy systems and encouraging the use of renewable energy (**Goal 7**), eliminating/defeating all forms of hunger and malnutrition (**Goal 2**), and building resilient infrastructure while fostering finance innovation (**Goal 9**). On the contrary, in Italian cities SDG 1 (No Poverty) is the Goal showing the best results, followed by SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) and SDG 17 (Partnerships) both with an overall result of cities exceeding the 60% of the target.

In addition to the City Index, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei has recently published the Index for the Provinces and Metropolitan Cities of our country, which analyzed the distance of the latter from the Sustainable Development Goals. The Index calculates the level of sustainability of 106 provinces and metropolitan cities, taking into account 57 elementary indicators (at least two per Goal) related to 16 Sustainable Development Goals, with the exclusion, for reasons of comparability, of Goal 14 (Life Below Water). The methodology of the Report is the same as that applied to the urban Index.

Figure 20. Dashboard of the SDGs Index for Provinces and Metropolitan Cities

Comune	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17
AGRIGENTO	0,8%	4,5%	49,9%	22,9%	25,5%	44,2%	41,3%	7,7%	42,7%	2,1%	62,8%	39,1%	76,8%	52,6%	48,5%	48,7%
ALESSANDRIA	74,9%	51,7%	34,8%	41,7%	41,5%	43,6%	50,1%	73,6%	24,4%	40,4%	22,3%	49,4%	96,8%	38,2%	65,1%	25,9%
ANCONA	80,4%	47,1%	48,0%	66,2%	39,7%	65,4%	40,2%	76,2%	44,3%	33,1%	49,2%	61,4%	86,6%	47,1%	68,7%	38,1%
AOSTA	81,6%	70,4%	28,4%	60,6%	47,0%	74,9%	52,6%	84,6%	25,5%	53,0%	34,7%	49,2%	75,0%	35,3%	69,8%	34,1%
AREZZO	71,0%	61,0%	59,9%	44,2%	48,6%	80,9%	44,3%	80,2%	28,3%	34,0%	54,9%	35,4%	95,0%	41,7%	80,5%	41,2%
ASCOLI PICENO	61,5%	44,5%	58,8%	47,4%	24,1%	79,1%	47,3%	68,3%	20,5%	33,1%	65,2%	53,6%	91,5%	49,3%	58,0%	34,4%
ASTI	72,1%	63,1%	48,4%	44,5%	33,8%	68,9%	35,0%	77,0%	12,8%	9,5%	19,5%	76,5%	95,9%	42,0%	69,1%	19,1%
AVELLINO	17,5%	14,5%	61,0%	40,4%	17,4%	15,0%	39,7%	44,8%	26,3%	24,5%	44,2%	78,2%	53,8%	43,0%	65,6%	35,2%
BARI	37,7%	24,8%	61,6%	40,7%	17,6%	9,8%	29,3%	32,1%	54,7%	34,0%	38,7%	54,9%	96,9%	48,9%	39,1%	44,4%
BARLETTA-ANDRIA-TRANI	7,0%	37,5%	61,7%	32,8%	9,5%	32,8%	42,2%	16,0%	45,9%	25,8%	45,6%	59,0%	89,0%	53,5%	40,9%	39,6%
BELLUNO	76,7%	54,4%	52,5%	59,3%	35,7%	23,5%	47,8%	95,1%	39,1%	58,3%	35,2%	82,5%	97,5%	44,0%	66,3%	20,5%
BENEVENTO	20,1%	0,5%	57,4%	47,5%	13,6%	16,8%	41,2%	22,2%	13,2%	29,9%	30,9%	88,8%	81,2%	41,6%	57,3%	29,4%
BERGAMO	74,4%	87,2%	53,1%	49,2%	28,1%	70,7%	35,3%	81,8%	51,7%	34,0%	29,4%	79,0%	89,6%	45,4%	58,3%	46,0%
BIELLA	89,9%	54,1%	53,2%	55,8%	51,9%	69,7%	40,2%	84,6%	37,4%	43,1%	45,7%	69,3%	98,8%	46,7%	78,0%	40,7%
BOLOGNA	96,6%	50,7%	61,1%	73,3%	62,2%	79,7%	31,9%	93,6%	52,2%	51,0%	47,4%	51,0%	36,9%	49,8%	47,0%	41,8%
BOLZANO	83,8%	95,5%	58,9%	59,0%	43,8%	85,4%	61,5%	95,6%	36,1%	62,7%	41,0%	68,9%	96,6%	42,2%	68,3%	29,8%
BRESCIA	70,3%	91,1%	56,5%	46,6%	26,8%	54,3%	36,2%	86,4%	74,1%	25,8%	24,5%	70,5%	73,0%	40,8%	55,0%	57,2%
BRINDISI	35,8%	23,7%	51,0%	36,8%	15,1%	37,1%	66,6%	22,1%	41,9%	20,3%	42,4%	59,1%	98,3%	36,9%	46,0%	40,3%
CAGLIARI	45,3%	68,5%	52,0%	35,2%	48,3%	13,8%	20,7%	44,5%	78,8%	40,1%	58,2%	59,6%	89,3%	58,5%	40,6%	56,6%
CALTANISSETTA	7,3%	18,5%	28,4%	18,4%	17,4%	67,2%	28,4%	5,1%	36,5%	2,9%	44,9%	56,2%	92,4%	47,7%	54,6%	34,6%
CAMPOBASSO	34,3%	17,4%	72,7%	38,1%	19,6%	12,1%	63,5%	45,2%	10,0%	28,4%	31,0%	52,1%	84,8%	42,8%	61,2%	23,7%
CASERTA	14,4%	14,7%	41,7%	20,8%	8,1%	54,6%	16,9%	2,9%	38,0%	10,8%	25,5%	64,0%	86,7%	51,0%	51,6%	53,2%
CATANIA	17,1%	16,1%	46,6%	20,7%	29,5%	35,6%	12,6%	5,0%	50,7%	5,6%	39,2%	35,1%	55,1%	54,0%	48,4%	54,5%
CATANZARO	24,9%	22,5%	61,2%	26,0%	15,8%	47,6%	44,1%	21,2%	40,9%	27,3%	48,8%	65,1%	92,8%	49,4%	53,4%	25,9%
CHIETI	45,6%	24,6%	57,4%	44,1%	8,1%	15,5%	45,8%	61,2%	18,7%	22,5%	55,0%	75,8%	71,8%	48,1%	62,3%	12,8%
COMO	65,6%	82,8%	65,3%	64,5%	30,5%	62,7%	24,5%	84,9%	51,8%	47,7%	37,3%	68,9%	80,3%	50,9%	51,6%	42,0%
COSENZA	11,3%	20,1%	60,6%	26,7%	11,5%	52,8%	37,0%	10,7%	29,3%	16,4%	40,7%	65,3%	54,9%	51,2%	55,8%	30,9%
CREMONA	80,8%	81,2%	42,1%	58,9%	41,3%	82,9%	51,2%	87,8%	38,4%	39,5%	23,6%	78,7%	97,2%	35,2%	72,7%	38,4%
CROTONE	2,4%	6,1%	62,2%	14,9%	11,6%	26,9%	43,4%	1,0%	35,7%	16,4%	29,2%	43,5%	88,4%	53,9%	61,7%	30,2%
CUNEO	80,0%	67,9%	42,7%	37,0%	29,5%	54,8%	69,4%	84,6%	22,9%	54,1%	28,2%	66,5%	96,0%	41,8%	82,0%	22,3%
ENNA	2,6%	4,5%	56,1%	21,7%	61,8%	52,6%	43,0%	11,4%	36,5%	11,1%	65,1%	48,0%	91,3%	45,8%	50,9%	33,4%
FERMO	51,4%	58,1%	63,8%	45,6%	33,6%	79,6%	43,9%	81,8%	19,6%	24,9%	49,2%	60,2%	96,9%	49,8%	53,9%	21,8%
FERRARA	76,1%	46,1%	49,8%	55,5%	55,7%	56,8%	46,9%	76,0%	28,1%	51,0%	42,9%	42,0%	50,0%	42,8%	57,7%	29,5%
FIRENZE	88,1%	70,6%	64,5%	68,3%	58,0%	59,6%	20,5%	90,0%	67,8%	47,7%	42,7%	46,1%	52,8%	53,2%	56,5%	53,3%
FOGGIA	16,5%	18,6%	59,2%	29,5%	8,3%	57,6%	66,0%	8,2%	49,9%	25,8%	51,6%	48,9%	69,7%	47,9%	33,4%	60,5%
FORLÌ-CESENA	88,3%	45,8%	60,3%	65,2%	46,6%	92,1%	47,1%	85,3%	35,4%	51,0%	55,4%	28,8%	40,7%	44,1%	68,9%	43,0%
FROSINONE	40,1%	42,0%	59,7%	38,6%	7,8%	0,6%	30,5%	32,4%	10,5%	9,0%	20,7%	68,3%	67,0%	46,6%	58,3%	30,7%
GENOVA	72,4%	46,7%	47,1%	50,8%	38,9%	68,1%	17,5%	71,2%	65,4%	40,4%	33,3%	45,0%	49,3%	57,5%	56,7%	52,9%
GORIZIA	75,8%	60,3%	47,1%	67,7%	36,7%	29,1%	40,6%	68,3%	37,7%	56,5%	65,2%	63,9%	85,2%	44,1%	68,0%	64,0%
GROSSETO	61,6%	51,8%	59,3%	52,3%	41,2%	36,8%	59,8%	75,4%	11,2%	36,7%	50,6%	19,4%	87,3%	33,9%	47,0%	23,0%
IMPERIA	50,4%	40,8%	45,4%	34,6%	27,4%	52,7%	26,1%	60,2%	30,9%	26,7%	32,6%	34,5%	88,5%	45,6%	61,9%	63,4%
ISERNIA	32,9%	11,0%	76,6%	42,5%	19,3%	55,2%	46,9%	48,5%	4,1%	20,2%	42,3%	57,3%	92,9%	40,4%	60,9%	27,4%
L'AQUILA	47,7%	29,6%	58,9%	44,0%	27,2%	20,3%	30,8%	59,4%	16,9%	30,7%	60,2%	61,3%	81,6%	45,9%	59,2%	20,5%
LA SPEZIA	67,2%	64,6%	68,3%	51,6%	36,4%	62,6%	18,7%	78,5%	44,3%	51,3%	48,3%	66,8%	88,7%	47,8%	52,3%	57,8%
LATINA	30,1%	55,6%	60,7%	35,9%	15,6%	38,2%	33,2%	51,4%	22,7%	22,6%	42,8%	51,5%	77,8%	43,6%	41,2%	64,0%
LECCE	18,1%	36,3%	65,9%	42,6%	19,5%	10,5%	52,3%	23,7%	44,5%	23,1%	48,5%	40,2%	90,2%	31,5%	51,9%	54,8%
LECCO	78,9%	88,2%	61,1%	59,7%	41,4%	43,8%	25,2%	91,4%	48,9%	42,2%	42,2%	72,2%	91,2%	45,7%	71,6%	41,8%

Comune	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17
LIVORNO	67,0%	60,7%	50,6%	54,0%	43,2%	56,2%	24,1%	75,6%	47,0%	42,2%	53,6%	20,3%	95,8%	43,0%	67,8%	46,2%
LODI	72,9%	93,6%	53,3%	48,2%	35,3%	84,1%	54,3%	80,5%	38,9%	31,3%	26,3%	81,7%	99,1%	39,9%	65,6%	44,8%
LUCCA	67,4%	60,9%	43,0%	52,7%	33,1%	56,9%	27,0%	73,4%	30,0%	28,5%	24,0%	50,4%	31,3%	40,7%	52,2%	38,2%
MACERATA	72,0%	46,7%	65,1%	44,5%	37,3%	65,5%	60,4%	74,1%	20,0%	35,8%	61,5%	70,1%	91,5%	43,0%	57,6%	27,6%
MANTOVA	78,9%	75,8%	58,1%	52,0%	37,0%	91,4%	45,4%	79,0%	45,5%	25,8%	33,7%	77,6%	95,6%	32,4%	69,1%	49,3%
MASSA CARRARA	57,2%	62,2%	56,1%	51,0%	37,3%	34,0%	23,7%	59,1%	32,2%	31,3%	43,8%	31,6%	87,6%	42,4%	47,8%	32,6%
MATERA	32,0%	18,6%	75,3%	38,2%	12,1%	38,0%	70,5%	38,3%	34,7%	52,0%	81,5%	57,9%	93,7%	83,3%	46,4%	43,8%
MESSINA	25,7%	10,8%	45,0%	26,7%	41,4%	47,8%	2,2%	12,0%	23,3%	5,6%	39,1%	34,3%	76,8%	52,6%	52,9%	37,1%
MILANO	96,4%	87,0%	61,4%	66,9%	46,1%	98,2%	23,8%	87,3%	91,1%	42,2%	23,3%	69,3%	76,7%	34,3%	52,4%	50,5%
MODENA	89,5%	59,7%	54,7%	55,8%	52,2%	64,8%	35,1%	92,0%	43,1%	37,4%	32,4%	51,2%	38,5%	42,4%	56,5%	35,3%
MONZA E BRIANZA	82,3%	91,4%	64,4%	63,0%	39,6%	83,6%	22,3%	84,2%	49,9%	39,5%	29,4%	83,1%	99,1%	37,2%	59,6%	44,6%
NAPOLI	23,3%	17,2%	42,8%	22,3%	8,3%	40,1%	5,3%	4,3%	52,3%	16,3%	18,0%	54,4%	61,8%	34,0%	44,5%	44,3%
NOVARA	82,6%	63,4%	51,7%	45,1%	39,4%	64,4%	28,8%	70,3%	48,2%	37,7%	30,1%	73,2%	95,9%	42,7%	73,6%	40,2%
NUORO	34,1%	89,0%	55,3%	26,7%	52,1%	10,3%	55,6%	40,9%	45,7%	40,1%	59,0%	91,1%	44,2%	34,0%	42,5%	61,3%
ORISTANO	27,5%	80,2%	57,3%	35,8%	41,8%	6,5%	67,2%	45,2%	44,3%	31,9%	52,5%	87,5%	96,5%	34,6%	32,6%	60,7%
PADOVA	86,4%	59,9%	62,2%	66,3%	33,4%	62,3%	33,1%	86,2%	50,3%	47,4%	25,6%	71,9%	75,8%	31,5%	59,1%	36,9%
PALERMO	24,5%	21,7%	42,7%	15,8%	37,8%	24,0%	14,8%	0,3%	47,3%	16,6%	31,2%	32,1%	85,9%	59,0%	53,3%	44,4%
PARMA	85,0%	57,7%	63,4%	56,0%	38,3%	54,7%	35,8%	89,8%	40,6%	51,0%	27,4%	65,3%	68,2%	31,2%	50,4%	31,4%
PAVIA	74,4%	62,9%	39,0%	48,9%	39,7%	96,1%	38,5%	81,1%	43,8%	31,3%	29,4%	51,8%	97,2%	33,2%	55,3%	39,2%
PERUGIA	70,3%	53,3%	70,9%	62,4%	35,0%	40,6%	42,3%	76,0%	17,2%	31,3%	60,8%	55,2%	92,9%	45,8%	63,1%	25,5%
PESARO E URBINO	66,8%	66,2%	68,4%	50,5%	35,4%	62,1%	52,6%	71,8%	28,9%	19,4%	39,6%	44,4%	93,9%	44,0%	71,0%	23,9%
PESCARA	42,2%	38,7%	55,6%	51,9%	13,6%	17,5%	20,1%	54,0%	34,8%	19,7%	49,3%	48,8%	89,1%	57,1%	62,7%	30,8%
PIACENZA	80,0%	57,4%	54,3%	58,5%	43,5%	78,1%	49,5%	87,8%	23,5%	40,1%	31,8%	39,8%	71,3%	27,1%	60,6%	35,3%
PISA	73,0%	65,1%	52,3%	65,5%	48,4%	57,8%	47,3%	84,6%	44,9%	42,2%	50,2%	56,5%	86,3%	45,1%	50,1%	45,4%
PISTOIA	70,5%	77,5%	62,9%	49,4%	48,4%	42,6%	25,1%	72,6%	41,3%	23,1%	46,8%	42,3%	80,2%	43,6%	72,1%	41,9%
PORDENONE	81,5%	77,5%	75,4%	66,6%	26,5%	42,9%	49,4%	82,4%	27,2%	56,5%	44,3%	83,0%	98,8%	42,1%	54,6%	24,4%
POTENZA	29,7%	15,6%	55,6%	39,1%	15,9%	26,2%	55,0%	35,5%	14,1%	41,0%	67,1%	73,4%	81,0%	52,7%	57,1%	31,6%
PRATO	75,5%	67,0%	59,6%	43,1%	56,6%	18,2%	28,8%	86,4%	49,6%	39,5%	41,3%	57,3%	92,8%	49,3%	62,1%	71,1%
RAGUSA	13,3%	16,8%	47,4%	24,2%	42,5%	38,9%	36,5%	35,0%	31,6%	13,8%	59,3%	37,2%	94,5%	16,8%	45,7%	54,4%
RAVENNA	82,3%	48,8%	62,4%	67,8%	57,8%	91,3%	70,9%	77,3%	35,0%	48,3%	46,5%	26,1%	44,7%	41,9%	61,2%	39,6%
REGGIO DI CALABRIA	19,2%	10,5%	55,4%	27,1%	12,7%	47,2%	10,6%	0,9%	21,6%	13,7%	52,5%	51,1%	92,5%	60,1%	48,8%	54,8%
REGGIO NELL'EMILIA	84,5%	57,5%	54,6%	51,9%	44,1%	77,3%	28,9%	87,9%	40,8%	29,1%	22,6%	40,0%	48,9%	38,8%	57,4%	39,3%
RIETI	42,8%	48,0%	81,7%	44,9%	29,5%	39,8%	36,5%	54,3%	20,1%	25,4%	51,3%	59,3%	97,9%	43,5%	67,9%	38,1%
RIMINI	66,9%	67,3%	60,1%	50,4%	47,5%	87,7%	29,2%	70,9%	50,0%	42,8%	54,3%	34,2%	26,3%	43,9%	60,6%	53,2%
ROMA	69,2%	60,4%	62,0%	49,7%	35,1%	37,8%	14,0%	71,7%	76,1%	33,6%	42,4%	43,9%	51,4%	52,6%	43,0%	56,9%
ROVIGO	73,4%	40,3%	50,6%	56,0%	50,3%	57,5%	75,9%	74,4%	38,5%	50,1%	24,6%	60,5%	99,6%	30,8%	65,6%	41,1%
SALERNO	23,9%	9,1%	50,9%	36,4%	7,4%	15,2%	12,2%	27,2%	32,2%	13,5%	32,6%	74,0%	41,9%	49,5%	61,2%	39,7%
SASSARI	36,3%	97,0%	44,5%	25,2%	38,1%	5,0%	41,7%	36,4%	43,6%	37,4%	57,7%	60,1%	89,0%	41,0%	64,8%	55,9%
SAVONA	68,0%	49,5%	43,3%	52,7%	23,1%	76,1%	24,4%	79,5%	46,0%	34,9%	47,5%	44,5%	86,1%	43,8%	64,0%	46,3%
SIENA	80,9%	60,0%	60,3%	60,6%	46,8%	80,1%	53,8%	80,9%	39,7%	42,2%	41,4%	34,1%	79,2%	34,4%	59,6%	39,3%
SIRACUSA	19,6%	15,4%	41,9%	25,4%	20,8%	19,3%	33,8%	12,9%	42,3%	11,1%	53,9%	31,7%	95,4%	38,2%	44,7%	42,4%
SONDRIO	68,8%	92,2%	47,1%	62,7%	29,6%	62,1%	56,0%	84,7%	31,6%	45,0%	73,1%	61,3%	85,3%	69,6%	70,3%	35,9%
TARANTO	40,3%	25,9%	60,5%	36,7%	14,0%	37,8%	35,5%	21,3%	50,5%	25,8%	51,8%	39,8%	97,6%	43,7%	41,4%	32,4%
TERAMO	34,2%	32,6%	61,6%	40,8%	21,7%	51,8%	48,1%	62,3%	8,8%	8,0%	52,6%	65,1%	95,8%	48,0%	53,7%	29,0%
TERNI	58,4%	44,3%	63,7%	53,9%	28,5%	49,4%	58,4%	61,7%	23,8%	39,5%	56,4%	74,9%	93,4%	57,4%	72,0%	35,6%
TORINO	83,1%	72,8%	56,2%	53,3%	41,9%	58,3%	32,8%	74,5%	69,4%	51,3%	18,1%	61,2%	85,8%	54,6%	65,2%	31,9%
TRAPANI	14,7%	9,6%	42,8%	21,6%	38,4%	30,0%	30,4%	2,0%	39,6%	5,6%	46,3%	44,2%	97,6%	43,3%	53,7%	37,9%
TRENTO	77,3%	88,0%	69,6%	73,5%	44,1%	74,6%	55,4%	86,1%	48,5%	43,3%	65,6%	73,9%	88,5%	74,7%	67,2%	30,6%
TREVISO	81,9%	74,6%	65,4%	58,5%	28,8%	26,9%	36,7%	88,9%	36,2%	47,4%	33,6%	92,6%	96,2%	30,4%	61,5%	24,9%

Comune	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17
TRIESTE	84,0%	59,4%	50,5%	70,8%	66,4%	26,3%	20,5%	84,8%	73,4%	62,0%	43,7%	47,0%	99,3%	37,9%	58,2%	69,3%
UDINE	77,2%	72,4%	60,1%	70,5%	33,7%	25,8%	47,6%	82,0%	28,4%	53,8%	51,6%	66,6%	50,0%	30,3%	70,2%	18,3%
VARESE	72,1%	84,6%	55,6%	49,9%	33,8%	72,8%	23,4%	80,4%	52,7%	47,7%	36,0%	76,7%	93,9%	32,9%	62,2%	44,9%
VENEZIA	79,1%	59,3%	56,2%	56,3%	35,2%	79,1%	28,4%	85,8%	87,3%	52,9%	23,7%	55,5%	79,9%	37,8%	52,4%	48,1%
VERBANO-CUSIO-OSSOLA	57,5%	64,4%	65,0%	38,1%	24,7%	51,2%	49,5%	80,8%	27,5%	54,1%	51,8%	64,3%	51,1%	61,7%	81,0%	25,8%
VERCELLI	83,7%	45,8%	39,5%	44,7%	37,8%	56,9%	48,3%	77,4%	22,9%	37,7%	27,4%	68,0%	98,4%	43,0%	70,7%	30,1%
VERONA	79,8%	65,6%	59,4%	56,6%	29,9%	52,5%	38,3%	80,4%	52,8%	36,4%	32,2%	69,4%	95,6%	37,3%	65,1%	48,9%
VIBO VALENTIA	13,0%	28,4%	68,1%	31,6%	12,1%	53,7%	8,7%	17,5%	22,1%	19,1%	42,0%	53,2%	94,0%	49,7%	44,5%	29,9%
VICENZA	86,1%	70,6%	65,4%	58,5%	27,0%	55,4%	29,6%	85,7%	49,7%	41,9%	28,6%	82,6%	96,1%	39,6%	54,2%	36,5%
VITERBO	41,7%	48,1%	43,5%	47,9%	26,8%	50,5%	79,9%	57,2%	29,3%	11,7%	61,6%	64,1%	92,8%	44,6%	62,3%	42,0%

Targets achievement:

Red: $0 \leq \tilde{x} < 20$ Orange: $20 \leq \tilde{x} < 50$ Yellow: $50 \leq \tilde{x} < 80$ Green: $80 \leq \tilde{x} \leq 100$

The results have shown that some Goals are far from being reached; others are on the right track; some others are on the way to full sustainability. From the Report, **the challenges that Italian provinces and metropolitan cities as a whole have to face with priority** are linked to gender equality (**Goal 5**) and the reduction of inequalities (**Goal 10**), but also refer to **Goal 9** (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), **7** (Affordable and Clean Energy) **and 17** (Partnerships). At the same time, **the strengths** of the provinces and metropolitan cities mainly concern **Goal 13** (Climate Action), but also **Goal 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth), **12** (Responsible Consumption and Production) **and 16** (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions).

05 Concluding reflections

On the road to sustainability, it is essential to equip ourselves with tools capable of describing the state of the art of our countries and communities, as well as individual and collective results in terms of the achievement of the UN targets. As emerged from this Report, there are several international and national tools to support communities understand where we are, having clear our destination. Other than making the current level of sustainability of our territories explicit, indices and indicators are able to provide a complete picture of our performances throughout the years, to better identify progresses, as well as deficiencies that need to be corrected through ad hoc policies.

In this regard, according to the Sustainable Development Report 2020, between 2015 and 2019 Italy showed significant improvements compared to four Goals: SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 15 (Life on Land) and SDG 17 (Partnerships). On the contrary, according to the latest ASviS publication, which considers a longer period of time for the analysis, at national level eight Goals have improved over time: these relate to food and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), gender equality (SDG 5), energy system (SDG 7), innovation (SDG 9), sustainable production and consumption (SDG 12), and climate change (SDG 13). As for criticalities, however, if on the one hand, according to SDSN, greater challenges can be found in the achievement of Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), 13 (Climate Action) and 14 (Life Below Water), for ASviS, on the other hand, the greatest challenges exist in the domain of those Goals related to poverty (SDG 1), water (SDG 6), economic and employment status (SDG 8), and inequalities (SDG 10).

In light of different and sometimes conflicting results, which of these two instruments is more reliable to understand where we are on the road to full sustainability?

A single answer to the question does not exist.

Indeed, if from the comparison of the reported information it would seem that the data processed by the two organizations with respect to the achievement of the SDGs in Italy are discordant, as stated by authors such as Lafortune, Fuller, Schmidt-Traub and Kroll (2020), it should be borne in mind that differences in the final results emerge due to the different methodologies chosen and from the type of the indicators considered.

First of all, the time period in which the indicators are considered is crucial for comparing the results. SDSN and ASviS, in fact, consider different time periods that inevitably affect the final assessments of their Reports: on the one hand, SDSN, for which the reference year is 2015 (2010 for the Report on the European Union and its Member States), from which different trends within each State are calculated; on the other hand, ASviS, which reports the results achieved starting from 2010.

Another distinctive aspect is the inclusion of quantitative thresholds for the achievement of the SDGs within the respective assessments, in order to measure each State's distance from the targets. If the SDSN Report provide both a "static" assessment of distance from the targets, and a "dynamic" one, able to assess whether the current pace of progress will allow the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, ASviS only offers the latter, *i.e.* a "dynamic" assessment of the trajectories for each country, thus identifying the SDGs in which each State achieves the best results.

Another difference is the inclusion of measurements capable of assessing cross-border impacts (spillovers) at the expense of other States during the implementation of the SDGs at national and regional level. The UN Agenda 2030, in fact, largely recognizes the importance of assessing the effects of negative externalities specifically linked to the achievement of SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production) at international level. In this regard, and as explained in this Report, only SDSN undertakes to include within its Reports the Spillover Index, used to assess any international positive and negative externality (spillovers).

A final important factor which affects the differences in the final outcomes of the two evaluation systems is the use of additional indicators developed from official and unofficial sources to fill the unavailability of data in the international reference for universal indicators (Lafortune, 2020).

In light of the considerations here mentioned, SDSN Italia, providing the results of both the ASviS and SDSN Report, invites the readers to an **integrated reading and analysis of the data and statistics apparently different one another**, so as **to have a comprehensive and critical idea of the state of the art of sustainability in Italy**.

06
In-depth

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on achieving the SDGs

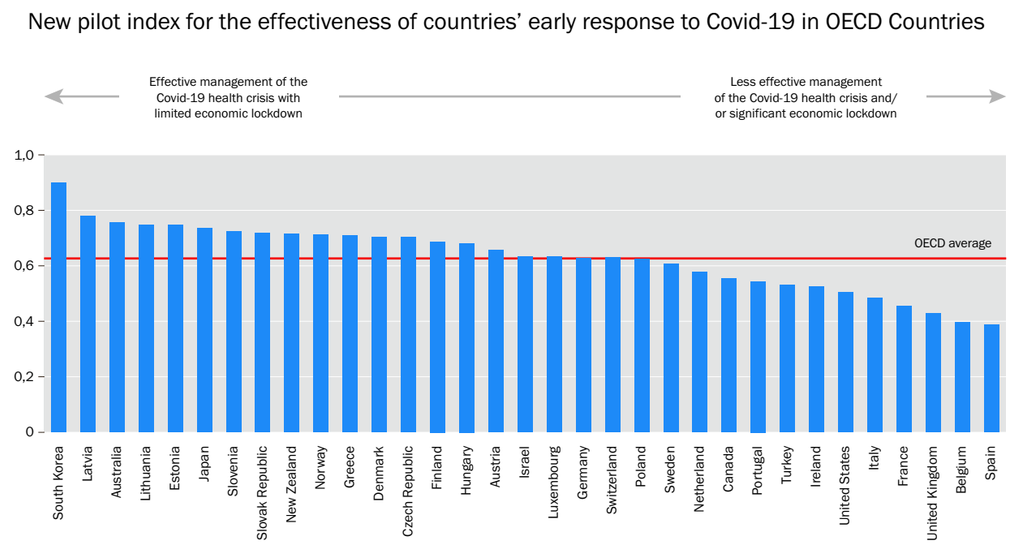
The pandemic caused by COVID-19, triggering an unprecedented humanitarian, economic and social crisis, has further hampered the achievements of many SDGs, causing damages to the social groups living in poverty and at risk of marginalization, including migrants, refugees, the elderly, children, people with disabilities and women, even more exposed during lockdowns to various forms of domestic violence.

According to various studies on environmental degradation (UNEP, 2020), the spread of the virus has contributed to highlight the connection existing between human health and the protection of our planet, demonstrating once again the unsustainability of the current development model. Using the pandemic as a lesson from which to learn can help to abandon the current socioeconomic paradigm, and develop, instead, a resilience path, which minimizes the effects caused by the pandemic on people, society and economy, thus allowing the worldwide realization of the Global Goals. “The principles on which the SDGs have been defined will be key to recover after the COVID-19 emergency,” said the Secretary General for Economic and Social Affairs, Liu Zhenmin. “The constant pursuit of these Universal Goals will keep Governments focused on growth, as well as inclusion, equity and sustainability”.

The latest edition of the aforementioned Sustainable Development Report, in addition to highlighting the progress achieved at national and regional level, includes a reference to the likely short-term impacts of COVID-19 on each SDG, describing how countries can foster the process of economic, political and social reconstruction following the pandemic.

A further novelty this year is the introduction of a new measurement index, reported below, including three dimensions (mortality rate, effective reproduction rate and efficiency in pandemic control), designed to assess the effectiveness of immediate responses to the health emergency by 33 OECD Countries excluding Chile, Colombia and Mexico, where the virus appeared later, and Iceland.

Figure 21: Pilot Index on the efficiency of the immediate responses to COVID-19 by 33 OECD Countries



Source: Sachs et al. 2020. Based on the three key variables: (1) mortality rates; (2) Effective Reproduction rate and (3) Reduced mobility (based on Google mobility measurement, GM(t)).

Covers the period from March 4 to May 12, 2020. See detailed methodology in section 12 of the report.

The results of the COVID-19 index indicate that **countries from the Asia-Pacific region have managed the global health emergency more effectively than others**, better minimizing the damages caused by the virus to their economies.

On the chart below, South Korea is in the first place, followed by the Baltic States and other Asia-Pacific ones. However, contrary to expectations, the countries of Western Europe and the United States of America have not been able to effectively contain the spread of the virus, nor to limit the economic and health damages caused by it.

With a score of 0.49, Italy ranks in 29th place among 33 OECD Countries, followed by France (0.46), the United Kingdom (0.43), Belgium (0.40) and Spain (0.39), due to the severe economic consequences of a rigid and extremely long lockdown, as well as a high number of infections per day and a high death rate.

Figure 21. COVID-19 pilot Index and results for OECD Countries

Rank	Country	Covid Index	Deaths Per Million	Effective Reproduction Rate (ERR)	Epidemic Control Efficiency (ECE)	ERR Decline	Mobility Decline
1	South Korea	0.90	5.00	0.76	0.63	0.36	0.10
2	Latvia	0.78	9.34	0.95	0.29	0.63	0.24
3	Australia	0.76	3.88	1.06	0.27	0.67	0.24
4	Lithuania	0.75	17.85	0.90	0.15	0.61	0.36
5	Estonia	0.75	46.14	0.94	0.21	0.73	0.31
6	Japan	0.73	5.08	1.25	0.29	0.70	0.16
7	Slovenia	0.72	49.18	0.83	0.07	0.78	0.46
8	Slovak Republic	0.72	4.77	0.96	0.07	0.74	0.42
9	New Zealand	0.71	4.34	0.80	-0.03	0.86	0.44
10	Norway	0.71	42.17	1.13	0.18	0.72	0.30
11	Greece	0.71	14.07	0.99	0.07	0.62	0.43
12	Denmark	0.70	92.00	1.11	0.19	0.73	0.29
13	Czech Republic	0.70	26.53	1.11	0.11	0.67	0.33
14	Finland	0.69	49.13	1.18	0.12	0.65	0.32
15	Hungary	0.68	43.48	1.14	0.06	0.63	0.32
16	Austria	0.65	70.13	1.16	0.00	0.58	0.44
17	Israel	0.64	29.04	1.22	-0.06	0.82	0.42
18	Luxembourg	0.64	166.13	0.95	-0.07	0.78	0.50
19	Germany	0.63	90.86	1.38	0.07	0.70	0.31
20	Switzerland	0.63	181.13	1.23	0.06	0.78	0.37
21	Poland	0.63	21.36	1.34	-0.05	0.52	0.38
22	Sweden	0.61	319.99	1.36	0.21	0.60	0.19
23	Netherland	0.58	316.63	1.30	0.08	0.72	0.32
24	Canada	0.56	134.74	1.51	-0.10	0.63	0.37
25	Portugal	0.55	111.24	1.39	-0.21	0.65	0.49
26	Turkey	0.53	46.66	1.56	-0.25	0.65	0.38
27	Ireland	0.53	301.40	1.31	-0.14	0.73	0.44
28	United States	0.51	246.98	1.73	-0.05	0.63	0.27
29	Italy	0.49	508.74	1.19	-0.15	0.69	0.62
30	France	0.46	397.79	1.50	-0.21	0.68	0.54
31	United Kingdom	0.43	482.47	1.60	-0.15	0.60	0.43
32	Belgium	0.40	761.55	1.39	-0.10	0.67	0.45
33	Spain	0.39	575.26	1.50	-0.28	0.64	0.60

The data reported in the latest ASviS Report also include considerations related to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on each SDG.

Although even before the spread of the virus Italy was not on the right path towards the achievement of sustainable development, **the global economic and health crisis has undoubtedly led to a slowdown in the achievement of the Agenda 2030**.

On the same path, Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei proposed a **qualitative reflection on the impact that the COVID-19 pandemic and the following Italian crisis could have on the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals**. Taking into account all 169 targets of the Agenda, in the Policy Brief entitled COVID-19 & SDGs: Does the pandemic affect the targets of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals?, FEEM has analyzed the effects of the crisis on the three dimensions of sustainable development: economy, society, and environment.

By assessing the impact (no impact, indirect, direct) of the pandemic on each target, its orientation (negative or positive) and its magnitude (low, medium, high), an attempt has been made to outline which Goals will be mostly impacted by the crisis, and to understand how these effects will be reflected in the economic and social life of our country.

Figure 23. The COVID-19 impacts on the 17 SDGs

The study showed how the most affected Goals by the emergency are SDG 1 (No Poverty), 4 (Quality Education), and especially Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). Although the pandemic has primarily represented a health emergency, Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) is not part of the list, despite this being the only Goal directly impacted by the emergency. Better situation, instead, for Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Goal 7 (Afforbable and Clean Energy) and 15 (Life on Land), in which the performance of our country is not expected to significantly vary in the near future. Upstream, finally, Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), expected to improve in the aftermath of the pandemic, thanks to the introduction of new technologies especially in the professional (smart working) and educational (e-learning) fields.

In addition to the results showing some major interconnections between **the Agenda 2030 and the COVID-19 pandemic, the Brief pointed out the need to broaden and further develop targets in order to capture all aspects of sustainable development. Indeed, the Agenda 2030 has not always proved to be able to provide a comprehensive and systemic understanding of the shock that the pandemic is generating worldwide**. Having established the fact that the quality of its results depends not only on its contents, but also on the use that is made of it, a second reading and a new, updated interpretation of the Goals and the targets appears essential.

Annex 1

The targets of the Agenda expiring in 2020

2.5 Maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, plants and animals for food and agriculture

3.6 Halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents

4.b Expand the number of scholarships to developing countries, especially LDCs, small island developing States and African countries

6.6 Protect and restore water-related ecosystems

8.6 Reduce the proportion of youth not engaged in employment, education or training

8.b Develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment

9.c Increase access to information and communications technology

11.b Implement policies for inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaption to climate change and promote holistic disaster risk management

12.4 Responsibly manage chemicals and waste

13.a Jointly mobilize $100 billion annually for developing countries for climate change mitigation

14.2 Protect and restore marine and coastal ecosystems

14.4 Restore fish stocks to sustainable levels

14.5 Conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas

14.6 End subsidies that contribute to over-fishing and to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing

15.1 Conserve and restore terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems

15.2 Promote sustainable management of forests, halt deforestation and re-store degraded forests

15.5 Protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species

15.8 Prevent invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems

15.9 Integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values in governmental planning and accounts

17.11 Increase the exports of developing countries and double the share of LDC global exports

17.18 Enhance capacity-building support to developing countries to increase the availability of timely, quality and dis-aggregated data

Annex 2

Elementary indicators used by Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei

Indicator	SDG	Orientation	Units	Available data years	Source
Population in economic suffering	1	negative	%	2017	Italian Department of Finance, MEF
Work intensity	1	negative	%	2011	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Urban gardens	2	positive	m2	2013	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Overweight or obesity	2	negative	%	2018	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Life expectancy at birth	3	positive	Years	2018	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Life expectancy at 65 years	3	positive	Years	2018	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Deaths and injuries in road accidents	3	negative	Number	2017	LEGAMBIENTE
Deaths for suicide and intentional self-harm	3	negative	Number	2016	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Infant mortality rate	3	negative	Number	2016	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Under 3 year olds in early childhood education and care services	4	positive	%	2013	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Literacy skill of students	4	positive	Score	2013/2014	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Numerical skill of students	4	positive	Score	2013/2014	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Lower secondary completion rate	4	positive	%	2011	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Early childhood educational facilities	4	positive	%	2011	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Schools provided of ramps	4	positive	%	2018	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Gender employment gap	5	positive	%	2018	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Educational level of women	5	positive	%	2011	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Women enrolled in the university	5	positive	%	2017	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Water loss	6	negative	%	2015	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Urban waste-water treatment	6	positive	%	2016	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Urban waste-water sewerage	6	positive	%	2016	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Solar thermal and photovoltaic	7	positive	kW	2018	LEGAMBIENTE
Disposable income	8	positive	€	2017	Italian Department of Finance, MEF
"Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) "	8	negative	%	2017	National Agency of Active Labor Policies, ANPAL
Early school leavers from the educational and training system	8	negative	%	2011	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Mobility provided by public transportation	9	positive	Km	2018	LEGAMBIENTE
Digital divide	10	negative	%	2013	National Department on Economic Development, MISE
Cycle paths	11	positive	m	2018	LEGAMBIENTE
PM2,5 levels	11	negative	µg/m3	2018	LEGAMBIENTE
Housing quality	11	negative	Number	2011	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
PM10 levels	11	negative	µg/m3	2018	LEGAMBIENTE
Noise pollution	11	negative	Number	2017	LEGAMBIENTE
Nitrogen dioxide	11	negative	µg/m3	2018	LEGAMBIENTE
Road surface for pedestrians	11	positive	m2	2018	LEGAMBIENTE
Deaths and missings caused by disasters	11	negative	Number	2017	Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, ISPRA
Recycling	12	positive	%	2018	LEGAMBIENTE
Urban waste production	12	negative	Kg	2018	LEGAMBIENTE
Residential waste collection	12	positive	%	2018	LEGAMBIENTE
Ecological areas / Recycling points	12	positive	m2	2015	LEGAMBIENTE
CO2 emissions	13	negative	Tonnes	2015	Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, ISPRA
Flood risk	11	negative	%	2017	Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, ISPRA
ECOLABEL licences	15	positive	%	2017	Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, ISPRA

Indicator	SDG	Orientation	Units	Available data years	Source
Urban green	15	positive	m2	2017	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT
Voter turnout	16	positive	%	2018	Internal Department
Efficiency of the courts	16	negative	Days	2012	Public Administration Forum, FPA
Internet access	17	positive	%	2018	Authority for Communications Guarantees, AGCOM
Social cooperatives	17	positive	Number	2011	National Institute of Statistics, ISTAT

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