



**Workshop on setting targets under the Protocol
to support implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal
Geneva, 4–5 May 2017**

**2017 Voluntary national review for the
High-level political forum on sustainable development
with a particular focus on SDG 3 and SDG 6**

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Italian national strategy for SD

In Oct 2016 the Italian MoE, in co-operation with the Italian MoH, has drawn up the first draft of «The first reasoned structure of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development» (document of about 140 pages)



MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE E DELLA TUTELA DEL TERRITORIO E DEL MARE – DIREZIONE GENERALE PER LO SVILUPPO SOSTENIBILE, PER IL DANNO AMBIENTALE E PER I RAPPORTI CON L'UNIONE EUROPEA E GLI ORGANISMI INTERNAZIONALI

Prima struttura ragionata della Strategia Nazionale per lo Sviluppo Sostenibile
Bozza del 07.07.2016

Ottobre 2016

Outline of the National Strategy for SD

- **CONTEXT ANALYSIS**
 - National and international reference background
 - Italy and the sustainable development objectives of Agenda 2030
(focus on the main results obtained for the 17 SDGs and on strong/weak points)
- **PRIORITY AREAS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**
(focus on: Climate, energy, and decarbonisation; Natural resources and biodiversity; Blue growth of the marine environment; Sustainable urban and rural communities, landscape; Consumption and sustainable production; Growth and sustainable employment, knowledge society; Well-being, equity, inclusion, legality; Governance for sustainability)
- **MONITORING AND EVALUATION**
- **STRATEGY'S GOVERNANCE**
- **COMMUNICATION PLAN**
(focus on public and stakeholders consultation)



**Goal 3:
Ensure healthy lives and
promote well-being for all at all ages**

Goal 3 on healthy life and well-being: Italian strategic actions and challenges

- Italian National Health System provides universal health coverage
weak points: persistence of territorial gaps in health services provision; increase in health care renunciation by low-income population
- National Plan for Prevention 2014-2018 setting common priority objectives supported by evidence-based strategies on health promotion taking into account Regional and local contexts in medium/long-term implementation
- "Guidelines on health impact assessment for evaluators and proposers" issued by MoH and National Center for Diseases Prevention and Control on June 2016
weak points: regulatory and application shortcomings compared to international recommendations and EU guidelines on Health Impact Assessment; relevant application procedures are still unclear so that health component assessment is dismissed or handled insufficiently in Environmental Impact and Strategic Environmental Assessments
- Implementation of the national plan on chronicity and mental health

Goal 3 on healthy life and well-being: Italian strategic actions and challenges

- New molecular diagnostics to be implemented at regional certified laboratories as a corollary of the genomic national plan
- Government Program "Gaining health: make healthy choices easy", approved on May 2007 leading to collaboration with non-sanitary subjects through development of specific agreements
challenges: strengthening of the systemic approach
- Co-operation activities with the industrial sector to improve nutritional characteristics of infant foodstuffs and reduce levels of salt, saturated fat, trans-fatty acids and sugars
- Initiatives to encourage and promote technological innovations that meet the needs and ambitions of elders and assistants

Goal 3 on healthy life and well-being: Italian strategic actions and challenges

- Age-specific life-style surveillance systems (“OKKIO” on overweight/ obesity trend in children, “Health Behaviour in School-Aged Children”, “PASSI” and “Silver PASSI” on adults life styles) by MoH, ISS and Regions providing indicators for definition, implementation and monitoring of policies (together with ISTAT, SDO, etc.)
challenges: ensure data collection from population surveillance
- Integrated surveillance system for vector-transmitted diseases, including surveillance of human cases, surveillance in animals, entomological surveillance and risk communication
- Development of tools and methods for enhancing epidemiological surveillance (guidelines and projects) and risk communication
- In 34 cities with more than 200,000 inhabitants: integrated national surveillance/alarm system for heat waves, enabling timely activation of specific preventive interventions; daily mortality monitoring system and First-Aid Monitoring System on sentinel structures

Goal 3 on healthy life and well-being: Italian strategic actions and challenges

- Improvement in infant mortality rate under 5 years of age (among the lowest in the world and UE), particularly as regards mortality within 1st year of life
challenges: punctual interventions against maternal mortality (isolated/rare phenomenon)
- Positive trend in the reduction of deaths caused by tuberculosis and AIDS and in No. of chronic sufferers for hepatitis B and malaria
challenges: overall strategy of protection for low-income population, risks associated with migratory flows
weak points: coverage of vaccines declining since 2013 (93.5% in 2015 for vaccines against polio, tetanus, diphtheria, hepatitis B, pertussis and *haemophilus influenzae* type b)
- Improvement in mortality rate for cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (in line with UN goals: reduction of 1/3 by 2030)
weak points: worsening in suicide mortality rate (although Italy has one of the lowest suicide rates in EU)
- Decline in overweight/obesity trend in children of 8/9 years (from 23.2% and 12.0 in 2008 to 20.9% and 9.8% in 2014, respectively)
weak points: high prevalence of overweight/obesity in childhood, especially in southern Italy

Goal 3 on healthy life and well-being: Italian strategic actions and challenges

- Low No. of adolescent mothers (<18 and 20 years of age) compared to the total No. of births
weak points: poor effectiveness of social protection networks for adolescent mothers
- Increase in No. of people assisted by public health service network for their drug dependence
- Decline in annual per capita consumption of pure alcohol in population over 15 years of age
weak points: increase in the binge drinkers (who take more alcoholic beverages over a relatively short period of time), especially youngsters
- Decline in smokers prevalence trend (from 23.7% in 2001 to 19.6% in 2015 among 14-year-old population)
weak points: among 15-year-old students 13.8% of boys and 13.3% of girls smokes every day (growing rate compared to 2010)

Goal 3 on healthy life and well-being: Italian strategic actions and challenges

- Adoption of the National Road Safety Plan (aimed at halving deaths due to road accidents) by 2020
challenges: reduce the mortality rate for road accidents, which is higher than EU average
- Halved the number of deaths for road accidents between 2001 and 2014
- PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ values below legal limits in recent years
weak points: no proportional reduction of exposures in areas (like the Po valley) characterized by particular physical and meteorological conditions
- Following the Paris Agreement in 2015 resulted from COP21 and in compliance with Parma declaration, MoH has included the issue “climate change's impact on health profiles” as a health priority subject in the next G7 agenda (chaired by Italy in 2017)



**Goal 6:
Ensure access to water and sanitation for all**

Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation: Italian strategic actions and challenges

- Good access to drinking water and progressive improvement in services
challenges: need to improve water network management and efficiency to avoid irregularities and malfunctions
- Implementation of Water Safety Plans addressed by Italian guidelines (available on WHO-WSP web-portal) and developed by MoH, ISS with contributions by national/ local environmental agencies and other stakeholders
challenges: reduce water-related emergencies caused by chemicals not subject to ordinary monitoring; improve citizen confidence in tap water (currently 1/3 of citizens do not trust water supply)
- Reclassification of National Interest Sites and Regional Interest Sites in polluted areas that need remediation to avoid environmental and health damage
- Most of the population is operated by sewage plants, with a growing trend (74.5% in 2000 and 88.3% in 2008).
weak points: punctual territorial non-homogeneity with respect to the percentage of population served by purification plants; gaps in monitoring systems; lack of investments

Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation: Italian strategic actions and challenges

- Integrated management of water resources throughout the territory
(Management Plan set up for every district)
weak points: criticality for water bodies quality and for achievement of Water Framework Directive objectives (Directive 2000/60/EC)
- Update and revision of Water Management Plans with the involvement of citizens and stakeholders (under Directive 2000/60/EC)
weak points: poor water reuse
- Water Protection Plan approved by almost all Regions and currently being updated by some of them
weak points: lack of information and data on qualitative/quantitative status of the resource in different basins
- Highly protected surface area (terrestrial, marine and wetlands) compared to national territory
weak points: Italy is one of the most affected EU countries by water stress with periods of drought in different regions

Goal 6 on clean water and sanitation: Italian strategic actions and challenges

- Cooperation agreements with coastal states for all major transboundary water bodies (Isonzo, Roia, Alto Ada basin, Lake Maggiore) as “Agreement between States” or “River Contracts”
- Significant increase in Official Development Assistance for water sector over the last few years

Lessons learned and recommendations

Important keys to boost the process:

- co-operation between national, regional and local environmental and health bodies
- involvement of non-sanitary subjects (e.g., foodstuff industry)
- Adoption of age-specific life-style surveillance systems
- Development of specific guidelines and prevention plans
- Increase in Official Development Assistance (ODA)



Thank you for your kind attention