Workshop on setting targets under the Protocol to support implementation of the Sustainable Development Goal
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2017 Voluntary national review for the High-level political forum on sustainable development with a particular focus on SDG 3 and SDG 6

Enrico Veschetti

Istituto Superiore di Sanità (Italian National Institute of Health)
Rome, Italy
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)
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.

- 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.

- 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). Challenges: 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 youngers

- 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