

CHAPTER 3 - THE 2030 AGENDA, A CHALLENGE FOR THE VENETO REGION

On 25 September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a global action plan for the well-being of people, the protection of the environment and the prosperity of countries. The Agenda aims to achieve 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, targeting a development model that combines economic progress with social development and care of the environment, in order to ensure a fairer and more prosperous society for the new generations on the planet. The "Global SDG Index 2018" measures the progress of 156 countries towards sustainable development: the world rankings show the EU ahead of the rest, with Italy in 29th place. The national version of the 2030 Agenda is the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS), approved in December 2017, while at regional level the Veneto region started the process of drawing up its own Sustainable Development Strategy in 2018. In terms of the objectives for which comparison with Italy is available, Veneto shows sustainability levels that are better than the national average for 11 goals, while in 2 cases it is in a slightly more critical position.



On 25 September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a global action plan for the well-being of people, the protection of the environment and the prosperity of countries. The Agenda aims to achieve 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, targeting a development model that combines economic progress with social development and attention to the environment, in order to ensure a fairer and more prosperous society, while respecting future generations. The adoption of the Agenda represents a historic event from several points of view. A clear judgement has been given on the unsustainability of the current development model, not only from an environmental point of view, but also from an economic and social perspective: therefore, the idea that sustainability is an exclusively environmental issue has been superseded and an integrated vision of the different aspects of development has been established. All countries are called upon to contribute, without distinguishing between developed, emerging and developing countries, and therefore each country must endeavour to define its own sustainable development strategy, which allows the relative objectives to be achieved, reporting on the results achieved within a process coordinated by the UN. Finally, the implementation of the Agenda requires the strong involvement of all components of society, from businesses to the public sector, civil society, universities and research centres, information and cultural operators.

The SDGs chart the course, act as a compass for all countries in a long-term approach, help to guide us in improving our habitat, our economy and our lives. The 17 objectives, divided into 169 targets, are closely interlinked and are:

1. No poverty: put an end to all forms of poverty in the world;
2. Zero hunger: end hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture;
- Good Health and well-being: ensuring health and well-being for all and for all ages;
4. Quality education: providing quality, equitable and inclusive education and lifelong learning opportunities for all;
- Gender equality: achieving gender equality and empowerment (greater power, self-esteem and awareness) of all women and girls;
6. Clean water and sanitation: ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;
7. Affordable and Clean Energy: ensuring access for

all to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy systems;

8. Decent work and economic growth: fostering long-term, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;

Industry, innovation and infrastructure: building a resilient infrastructure and promoting innovation and equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialisation:

10. Reduced inequalities: reduce inequality within and between nations;

Sustainable cities and communities: making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, durable and sustainable;

12. Responsible consumption and production: ensuring sustainable patterns of production and consumption;

13. Climate Action: promoting actions at all levels to combat climate change;

Life Below Water: conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

15. Life on Land: protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of the earth's ecosystem, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, halting and reversing land degradation, and halting the loss of biological diversity;

16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: promoting peaceful and more inclusive societies for sustainable development; providing access to justice for all; and creating efficient, accountable and inclusive bodies at all levels;

17. Partnerships to achieve the Goals: strengthening means of implementation and renewing the global partnership for sustainable development.

3.1 Where we stand

About 4 years on, some work has been done, but many challenges remain that cannot wait, in the knowledge that time is a luxury that we do not have! The "Global SDG Index 2018", drawn up by the Bertelsmann Stiftung Foundation and Sustainable Development Solution Network, measures the progress of 156 countries towards sustainable de-

1 The SDG Index assumes values from 0 to 100 and expresses a percentage of achievement of the 2030 Agenda: the closer the indicator is to 100, the closer the country is to full achievement of the SDGs. Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network. *SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2018 – Global responsibilities implementing the goals*. July 2018.



2030 Agenda, Italy three quarters of the way there

best in Europe, surpassed by countries such as the Czech Republic

(13th), Estonia (16th) or Latvia (27th).

However, it appears that no country can really be said to be on the right path towards sustainability, not even those that dominate the rankings. In the majority of wealthy countries, the most serious sustainability deficit is ecological debt, due to uncontrolled economic development, over-exploitation and depletion of natural resources; while developing countries, after significant progress in the field of extreme poverty, malnutrition, access to health and education services and basic infrastructure, are in danger of collapsing as a result of conflict.

We need a change of culture, to overcome the current obsession with economic growth; we need the commitment of everyone, the political will and the

courage to persevere, to make ambitious and courageous choices. Society is mature, young people insistently ask for it, we have the capacity to do so.

"Act in such a way that the effects of your action are compatible with the permanence of genuine human life" says Hans Jonas²; in every decision we must look to the future, to what repercussions it has for ourselves, for others and for nature.

Sustainable development is rooted in the European Project

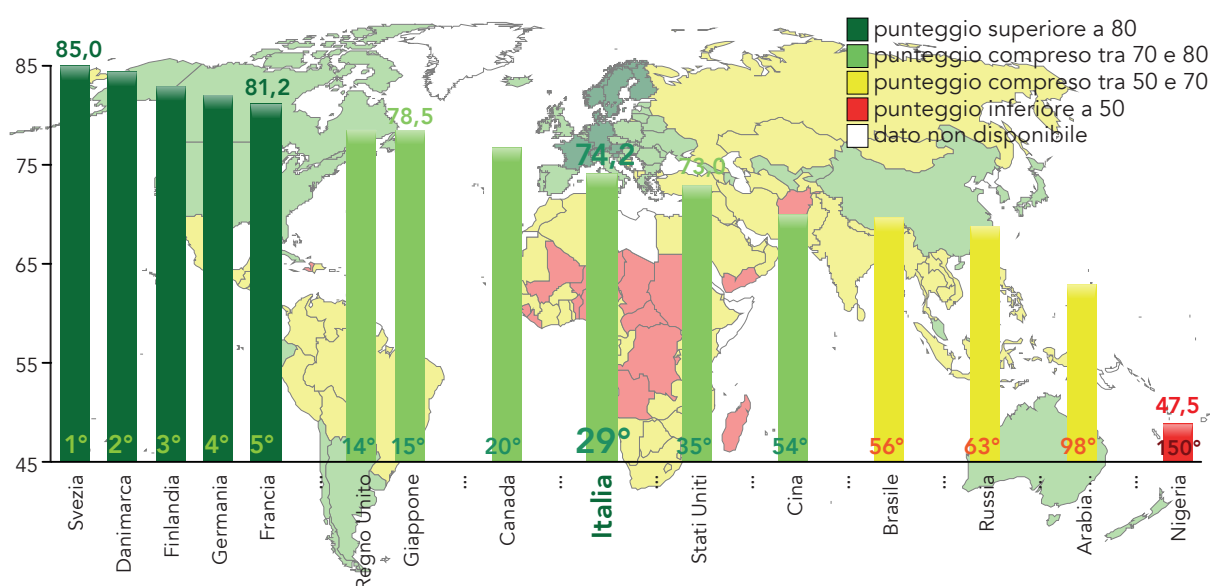
The EU is one of the driving forces behind 2030 Agenda and is actively engaged in its implementation, with 7 Member States in the top 10 and all in the top 50. In addition, sustainable development is deeply rooted in the European project: the EU has some of the most ambitious social and health standards in the world, it has set some of the highest environmental standards, it has become a champion in the fight against climate change and, through its cohesion policy, it aims to reduce inequalities between Member States.

However, like the rest of the world, the European Union faces complex and urgent challenges.

With the Reflection Paper "Towards a Sustainable Future by 2030", published in January 2019, the Com-

² Philosopher 1903-1993.

Fig. 3.1.1 - Global SDG Index 2018: scores and ranking of some countries



Source: Processing of data from Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network, July 2018, by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

mission again proposes a debate on how best to achieve SDGs within the EU in the coming years, presenting three possible scenarios reflecting different views of the EU and its role vis-à-vis Member States:



The three scenarios proposed by the European Commission

- a comprehensive EU strategy on SDGs to guide EU and Member States' actions, i.e. to make the 2030 Agenda the lynchpin of all EU and Member States' policies, by setting concrete common objectives for sustainable development at the highest EU policy level;
- to use SDGs as a guiding criterion for all Community policies in the EU's post-2020 growth strategy, without restricting the actions of Member States; this approach would give greater freedom to Member States, including regional and local authorities, to decide whether and how to adapt their activities to achieve the sustainable development objectives;
- focus more on external action towards the rest of the world, given that Europe is already ahead of many other countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda.

In April, the European Council formally expressed its ³ preference for the second scenario with a view to implementing a comprehensive approach at EU level, which will speed up the achievement of the 17 SDGs set out in the Agenda. Policy coherence for sustainable development will need to be strengthened, integrating the Agenda into all relevant EU policies, strategies and instruments, and existing mechanisms and instruments will have to be used more effectively, including the European Semester, the Better Lawmaking Agenda, impact assessment procedures and policy coherence for development, in addition to assessing how the new Multiannual Financial Framework can support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

The main policy foundations for a sustainable future identified by the Council include a decisive transition to a circular economy, the pursuit of a neutral climate, the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems and the fight against climate change, the sustainability of agriculture and the food system, and safe and sustainable low-carbon energy, construction and mobility. The Council also calls for the social aspect to be strengthened to promote inclusion, equality and gender equality, while ensuring the

preservation of the EU's common values, including democracy, the rule of law and fundamental rights, and recognising in particular the key role that young people can play in achieving SDGs. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda is also a shared responsibility, and therefore calls for the strengthening of the Multi-Stakeholder Platform on the SDGs that ensures the involvement of Member States.

Finally, it urges the Commission to develop a comprehensive and all-inclusive implementation strategy outlining the timeframe, objectives and concrete measures to take account of the 2030 Agenda and integrate SDGs into all relevant internal and external EU policies, based on what remains to be done until 2030.

The National Strategy⁴

The national version of the 2030 Agenda is the National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS), approved in December 2017. The SNSvS adopts the four guiding principles of the 2030 Agenda: integration, universality, inclusion and transformation; it is divided into five areas, corresponding to the "5Ps" of sustainable development proposed by the Agenda, each of which contains strategic choices and objectives for Italy, related to the SDGs of the 2030 Agenda, namely:

- People: combating poverty and social exclusion and promoting health and well-being to ensure the conditions for the development of human capital;
- Planet: ensuring sustainable management of natural resources, combating the loss of biodiversity and protecting environmental and cultural assets;
- Prosperity: establishing sustainable patterns of production and consumption, ensuring quality employment and training;
- Peace: to promote a non-violent and inclusive society without discrimination and to fight illegality;
- Partnership: to intervene in the various areas in an integrated manner.

³ European Council, General Secretariat, Doc 8071/19, "Towards an ever more sustainable Union by 2030 - Council Conclusions", 9 April 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/39019/st08286-en19.pdf>.

⁴ With the contribution of the Directorate of Assessment Commissions.

Fig. 3.1.2 - The National Strategy for Sustainable Development and the 5 Ps: the interconnection of objectives



Source: Processing of data from SNSvS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

The document also identifies a system of sustainability vectors, defined as transversal areas of action and fundamental levers to initiate, guide, manage and monitor the integration of sustainability in Italian policies, plans and projects.

At national level, the implementation of the Strategy must be linked to existing policy documents, in particular the National Reform Programme (PNR) and, more generally, the Document on the Economy and Finance (DEF); moreover, the proposed actions must be in line with the objectives already existing at Community level.

The SNSvS is a national reference framework for sectoral and regional planning, programming and evaluating.

3.2 Towards a regional development strategy⁵

The resolution of the European Parliament of 6 July 2017 recognises the importance of local and regional authorities in the implementation of the SDGs. Indeed, it is at regional level that we observe concrete-

ly the impact of many policies and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda Goals in the greater well-being of citizens. Moreover, it is at regional level that the policies of consultation, inclusion and participation of citizens in the monitoring and evaluation phase of the policies implemented can be most effectively conducted.

In order to comply with this resolution and subsequent national provisions, the Regions are also responsible for adopting a comprehensive Sustainable Development Strategy, defining the relative contribution to the achievement of the objectives in the National Strategy, within a period of twelve months from its approval. The CReLAMO PA Project, financed by the National Operational Programme "Governance and Institutional Capacity 2014-2020" and managed by the Ministry for the Environment and Protection of Land and Sea (MATTM), also supports these processes. Line 2 - WP1 Implementing and Monitoring the 2030 Agenda - aims to contribute to institutional strengthening for the construction and implementation of regional sustainability strategies. In response to the public notice from the MATTM, aimed at supporting local authorities, even financially, in preparing Regional Strategies, the Veneto Regional Council, with resolution no. 1351 of September 2018, started drafting its own Strategy, following the intervention categories indicated by the Ministry: constructing the governance of the Regional Strategy, engaging civil society and drafting the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNSvS) document.

The project presented by the Veneto Region to the MATTM foresees the establishment of thematic and intersectoral working groups in connection with the regional organisation to assess the consistency of regional programming with national strategic decisions, in order to help define the Regional Strategy. At present, the existing governance tools at regional level are made up of a multiplicity of sectoral Plans (such as the Regional Territorial Coordination Plan, the Regional Strategic Plan for Tourism, the Action Plan for GPP), with which the Veneto Region has acted with particular focus on environmental protection and the pursuit of objectives for improving economic and social conditions. Consideration of the regional planning and programming tools currently in force will therefore be the starting point for the elaboration of the SNSvS document.

The Regional Strategy document must identify the regional objectives, the priority actions and the tools for their implementation, identifying the main

⁵ With the contribution of the Directorate of Assessment Commissions.

lines of financing and providing for specific ways of relating to the Regional Economic and Financial Document (REFD).

Veneto's path towards sustainability: strengths and objectives in which to invest

Monitoring the progression of the path towards sustainability at a regional level is important, because it allows decision-makers to design effectively regional strategies for sustainable development and to adjust them according to new needs, identifying strengths and weaknesses in the path towards full economic, social, environmental and institutional sustainability.

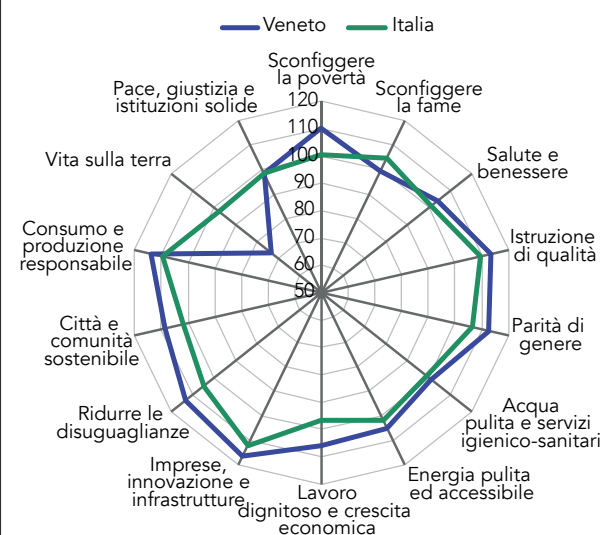
For monitoring and evaluating the progress of the 2030 Agenda, the UN has defined 244 indicators, albeit not always measurable for all countries. The measurement of objectives is certainly an evolving process, subject to continuous updating and revision in order to achieve reliable, solid and internationally comparable results.

The objectives of the 2030 Agenda must be defined according to the context of each country, therefore not all UN indicators are relevant for every country. In Italy, Istat has identified an initial system of indicators that are relevant to the national context, both integrated and shared. At the same time, ASviS⁶ proposes a composite indicator for each objective, calculated using a core of elementary indicators that are the same for all regions, for territorial comparisons. It is an initial concise measure that expresses the region's path of approach to or deviation from the various objectives: given the Italian value of 100 for 2010, the indicator allows us to observe the performance of each region over time with respect to the objective and to compare it with the national average trend.

Using the ASviS composite indicators, in general the Veneto region shows a better performance in the transition towards sustainable development than the national average; however, the road to full and complete sustainability is still long and some areas are critical for our region. For the objectives

⁶ The ASviS is the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development, founded in 2016, which currently unites over 200 of the most important civil society institutions and networks. It is involved in information and promotional activities to raise awareness on the importance of the 2030 Agenda in Italian society, in economic actors and institutions and to mobilise towards achieving the SDGs.

Fig. 3.2 - Composite indicator score per goal. Veneto and Italy - 2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

for which comparison with Italy is available⁷, Veneto shows sustainability levels that are above the national average for 11 goals, while in 2 cases it is faring slightly worse; and for one goal it is in line with Italy. Since 2010, significant improvements have been observed in Veneto: with a view to greater social inclusion and fair distribution, poverty and inequality have

decreased, especially in terms of progress over the past year; overall access to and quality of education and training courses have improved; there is greater gender equality in the various areas of life, although significant gaps still need to be bridged. The business community is advancing in its reconfiguration towards sustainability, thanks to investment in innovation and increased use of more highly skilled human capital. However, the labour market situation is struggling to return to pre-crisis levels, despite its performance being higher than that recorded nationally, showing progress over the past year. While the use of renewable energy sources has improved,

⁷ At the regional level, the composite ASviS indicator is currently not available for 3 goals, due to lack of data. This concerns goal 13 "Climate Action", goal 14 "Life Below Water" and goal 17 "Partnerships to achieve the Goal".

there are still some critical environmental issues, in particular concerning excessive land consumption, the inefficiency of water networks and poor air conditions in cities. The goal of "Good Health and Well-being" remains stable in the excellence of Venetian health care.

In the following chapter we provide a presentation profile for each 2030 Agenda goal: how Veneto is doing, what progress has been made or what delays need to be overcome, pushing the analysis beyond the generic nature of the summary indicator and taking into consideration certain specific detailed indicators for each goal; for the sake of completeness, the short-term analysis of the last year is supported by the medium-long term analysis, from 2010 to the present day. In the profile tables with the trend of indicators over time, the 5 colours, from red to green, help to show the direction and intensity of the steps taken.

In line with the methodology used by Istat, the trend for each indicator is assessed using the *Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)*, calculated as:

$$TCCA = \left(\frac{y_t}{y_{t_0}} \right)^{\frac{1}{t-t_0}} - 1$$

Where t_0 is the base year, t is the most recent year and y the value of the indicator in the two years.

In the absence of available values for the years indicated, the variations are calculated for the intervals closest to those of reference.

For indicators with a positive trend, i.e. those whose increase indicates a convergence towards the objectives, the trends are taken into account are:

- *clear improvement* (dark green) for CAGR values greater than 0.05 (i.e. for annual growth rates above 5%);
- *slight improvement* (light green) for CAGR values less than or equal to 0.05 and greater than 0.01;
- *stable* (yellow) for CAGR values less than or equal to 0.01 and greater than -0.01;
- *slight worsening* (orange) for CAGR values less than or equal to -0.01 and greater than -0.05;
- *clear worsening* (red) for CAGR values less than or equal to -0.05.

The scale applies, of course, in reverse for indicators with a negative trend.

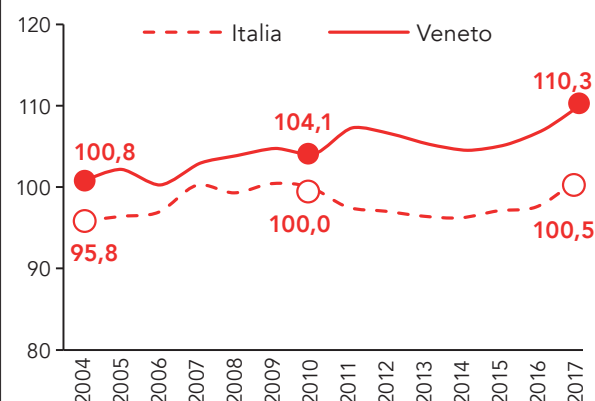
GOAL 1: NO POVERTY



The fight against poverty is at the heart of sustainable development: poverty is a prerequisite for limitations and inequalities in terms of opportunities, growth and access to basic services, such as adequate care, quality education or decent work. With Goal 1, in addition to eradicating extreme poverty by 2030, the 2030 Agenda aims to "reduce the percentage of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its forms by at least half, according to national definitions".

The years of recession have amplified the situations of hardship and there have only been encouraging improvements in the last year. However, in Italy the risk of poverty or social exclusion still concerns 28.9% of the population in 2017 (it was 30% in 2016), one of the highest values at European level (EU28 22.4%). In Veneto, the hardship is lower, 15.4%, and down compared to 2016 (17.9%). However, the extent of the phenomenon should not be overlooked: there are about 755,000 people in difficulty, who in the most serious cases are unable to provide for the basic needs of life. The data summarises various aspects of poverty: 10.4% of people in Veneto are at risk of income poverty, 4.1% are in conditions of severe material deprivation and are forced to deprive themselves of common goods and services and 4.2% live in families with low work intensity; all indicators have fallen in the last year. The condition for the most disadvantaged people remains critical: at national level (8.4%), but also in the North-East

Fig. 3.3.1 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 1 "No poverty". Veneto and Italy - Years 2004:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

(6.2%), the percentage of people in absolute poverty continues to grow. Goal 1 also concerns access to basic services such as healthcare and the right to housing. Housing conditions are generally improving in Veneto: the percentage has fallen of those living in poor homes or for whom housing costs are considered unsustainable, representing more than 40% of family income. Overall, the composite index for our region is higher than the national average and improving.

Table 3.3.1 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 1

"No poverty": some indicators.

	2017		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Change period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
Poverty or social exclusion (% of people)	15.4	28.9		
Risk of poverty (% of people with income below the relative poverty line)	10.4	20.3		
Severe material deprivation (% of people who forego commonly used goods and services)	4.1	10.1		
People who work less than 20% of full potential (%)	4.2	11.8		
People in absolute poverty (%) (a)	6.2	8.4	(b)	
People living in houses with structural or damp problems (%)	14.5	16.1		
Persons for whom the cost of housing exceeds 40% of income (%)	5.2	8.2		

(a) The figure is not available at regional level: therefore for Veneto the value for the North-East is considered. (b) 2014

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

Significant improvement Slight improvement Stable Slight deterioration Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from ISTAT by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

GOAL 2: ZERO HUNGER

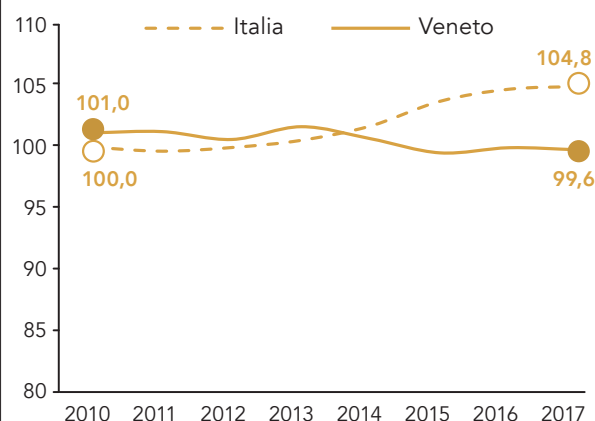


The sustainability of development also involves combating hunger and malnutrition and orienting food production towards methods that respect quality and nutritional and environmental safety. The number of people

facing hunger in the world is increasing, returning to the levels of a decade ago: 821 million in 2017, or one in nine people. In addition, the current food production system is a major cause of environmental damage, including climate change and depletion of natural resources. With goal 2, in addition to ending hunger and malnutrition by 2030, the 2030 Agenda aims to *"ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, help protect ecosystems, strengthen the capacity to adapt to climate change, extreme weather conditions, droughts, floods and other disasters and progressively improve soil quality"*. For developed countries, the objective is to combat poor eating habits and obesity, especially in children and adolescents, and to promote sustainable agriculture. In Italy, as in Veneto, the incidence of overweight children and adults is stable with a slight increase; in Veneto, 22.5% of children are overweight (7 years ago it was 21.7%) and 43.7% of adults.

Goal 2 also concerns food production that is as healthy and sustainable as possible, not only from an environmental point of view, but also from the economic point of view of those who put their products on the market. In Veneto, the value of economic production per agricultural unit has decreased over

Fig. 3.3.2 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 2 "Zero hunger". Veneto and Italy - Years 2010:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

time, going from over 64,000 euro in 2011 to 43,000 in 2015, in contrast to the Italian average, which in the same period grew and reached a value of over 53,000 euro. On the other hand, the percentage of agricultural land dedicated to organic production methods is increasing: in 2016 it was 2.3% of the UAA in Veneto, almost doubled since 2010, but still well below the European average (6.7%) and national average (12.3%).

Table 3.3.2 - 2030 Agenda, goal 2

"Zero hunger": some indicators.

	2017		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
Excess weight among children aged 6 to 17 years (%) (c)	22.5	24.2		
Excess weight among adults (18 years and older) (%) (a)	43.7	44.8		
Production per farm work unit (euro) (b)	43,127	53,228	(d)	
Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) covered with organic crops (%) (c)	2.3	12.3		

(A) Last year 2018; (b) Last year 2015; (c) Last year 2016; (d) Year 2011

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

Significant improvement Slight Improvement Stable Slight deterioration Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

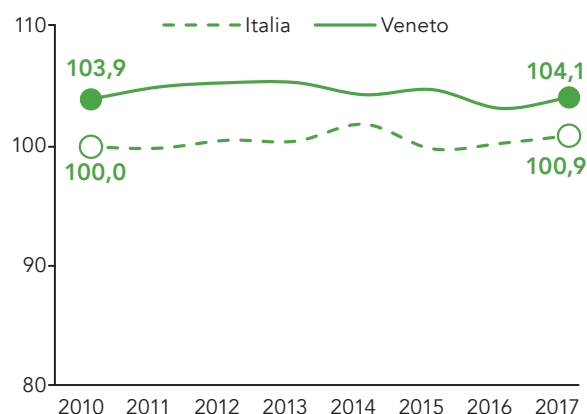
GOAL 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



"To ensure good health and promote well-being for everyone and at all ages"; for this purpose, we need to implement appropriate health and non-health policies, to empower citizens with regard to their health and to combat social and territorial inequalities.

. The objective is expressed in numerous targets, some of which refer more specifically to populations in the first stage of health transition, where mortality is still high.. The most relevant areas for Italy, and for the more developed countries, are linked to the new epidemiological and environmental context and the ageing of the population: the spread of chronic diseases, the fight against unhealthy lifestyles, mental health and road deaths. The summary indicator shows that the situation in Veneto has always been better than in Italy. Over time, there has been considerable progress, as witnessed by the continuous increase in life expectancy at birth, which for the Veneto region reached 83.4 years in 2017, above the Italian average (82.7) and among the highest in the world. However, the improvements in terms of years lived in good health, which in 2017 reached 59.5 years, are not so significant, lower for women (58.9) despite the higher life expectancy. Premature death from non-transmissible diseases (cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular and chronic respiratory diseases) is lower, although the rate indicates a higher risk in Veneto than in other regions. There is a certain sluggishness in the change of lifestyles: while in the medium to long term, the in-

Fig. 3.3.3 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 3 "Good Health and well-being". Veneto and Italy - Years 2010:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical office

cidence of those who smoke or drink alcohol has fallen, in the last year the number of smokers has risen again (from 16.7% to 18.3%) and those who drink to excess (from 18.5% to 19.6%). One avoidable cause of death is to road accidents: the mortality rate per road accident in Veneto is structurally worse than in Italy but fell sharply in 2017 compared to 2016, in contrast to the increase in the national indicator. In the last 7 years, both the regional road accident mortality rate and the injury rate have improved slightly.

Table 3.3.3 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 3

"Good Health and well-being": some indicators.

	2017		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
Life expectancy at birth (years)	83.4	82.7		
Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)	59.5	58.7		
Standardised death rate for major causes of death between 30-69 years of age (per 100,000) (a)	193.4	223.3		
Standardised suicide rate (per 100,000) (a)	6.5	5.8		
Risk behaviour regarding alcohol consumption among persons aged 14 years and over (%) (b)	19.6	16.7		
Declared smokers among persons aged 15 and over (%) (b)	18.3	20.2		
Road accident death rate (per 100,000)	6.1	5.6		
Injury rate per road accident (per 100,000)	393.1	413.2	(c)	

(a) Last year 2016; (b) Standardised proportion; (c) Year 2012

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

Significant improvement Slight Improvement Stable Slight deterioration Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from ISTAT by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

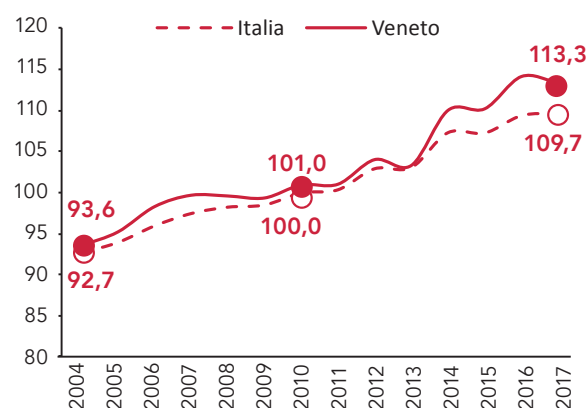
GOAL 4: QUALITY EDUCATION



Goal 4 is closely linked to the others, as quality education lays the foundations for the growth of society and the development of human capital, as well as being a key lever for overcoming poverty, ensuring decent work and reducing inequalities. The targets to be achieved are equal access for all to education at all levels, including early childhood services, quality of education, acquisition of knowledge and skills relevant to employment and sustainable development. In Veneto, as in Italy, the path taken is positive, as shown by the summary indicator trend, and over time almost all the indicators for participation in the education and training system have improved. Since 2010, school drop-out rates have decreased significantly: the proportion of young people aged 18-24 with at most a middle school leaving certificate, who left the education system prematurely, fell from 15.5% in 2010 to 11% in 2018, one of the lowest values in Italy. However, in the last two years, the situation has suffered a setback and the indicator has risen by 4 percentage points. There have been no setbacks, instead, in the increase in educational qualifications of the population, so much so that the percentage of those who have completed at least secondary school level II rose from 57.3% in 2010 to 64.3% in 2018. University education is also growing rapidly and the percentage of 30-34 year-olds with a university degree has increased by 13 percentage points in eight years (32% in 2018). However, learning does not end with the attainment of a qualification, but must continue throughout life. The proportion of

25-64 year olds who have participated in education and training in the last 4 weeks has risen from 5.9% in 2010 to 9.8% in 2018, though this figure remains low. The Veneto region is also characterised by the excellent skills acquired by young people: the percentage of students in upper secondary schools who do not reach a sufficient standard of numeracy stands at 24.6% compared to 41.6% in Italy (19.9% for literacy competence vs 33.5% in Italy).

Fig. 3.3.4 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 4 "Quality Education". Veneto and Italy - 2004:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

Table 3.3.4 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 4

"Quality Education": some indicators.

	2018		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
18-24 year-olds with at most a middle school leaving certificate and not in education or training (%)	11.0	14.5		
30-34 year-olds with a university degree (%)	32.0	27.8		
25-64 year-olds who have completed at least upper-secondary education (%)	64.3	61.4		
25 to 64 year olds who have participated in education and training activities in the last 4 weeks (%)	9.8	8.1		
% of children aged 0-2 years who have received early childhood care (a)	10.0	12.6		

(A) Last year 2016. Reference is made only to public or subsidized private facilities financed by municipal authorities

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

■ Significant improvement
 ■ Slight Improvement
 ■ Stable
 ■ Slight deterioration
 ■ Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from ISTAT by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

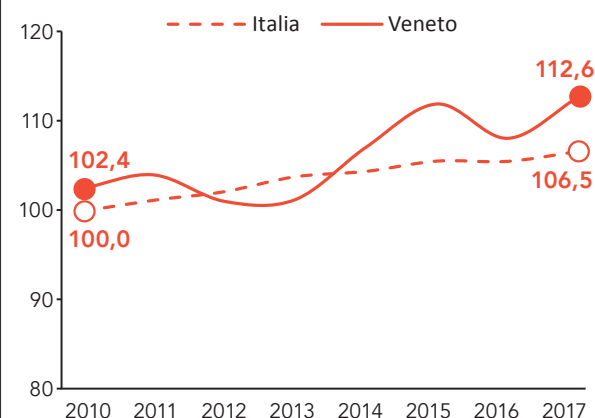
GOAL 5: GENDER EQUALITY



Equality between men and women involves many aspects: education, work, health, justice, representation and daily life. It is more difficult, for example, for women to balance family and work, to obtain prestigious positions, to overcome stereotypes, to be respected and to enjoy the same rights as men. The summary index shows a positive trend over time in the Veneto region, but with a non-linear trend, where phases of improvement alternate with negative phases. For several years now, there have been more female graduates than male: 37% of women have a degree compared to 27% of men. Nevertheless, women face more obstacles in their career paths: they work more than they used to, thus reducing the gap with men, but they have less chance of a career. The proportion of women managers is much lower and the gap is widening; there are also fewer women in business. Moreover, the burden of family duties is still largely on the shoulders of women, which adds to the greater challenges they face in balancing family and work; the employment rate of women with small children remains lower than the rate of women without children, a gap that has increased since 2015. Political power continues to be in the hands of men: in the 2018 elections, women obtained 35.4% of the seats. In the regional council only 21.6% of the seats are held by women, which is still higher than in previous elections. Gender inequalities are also found in terms of health: despite their longer survival, women live fewer years in good health than men (58.9 years vs 60.2). Finally,

violence against women continues to be a serious and widespread phenomenon; in Veneto, as in Italy, 31.7% of women between 16 and 70 years old have suffered physical or sexual abuse. This figure is improving, including in relation to domestic violence. However, the percentage of women who suffer sexual abuse at the hands of their partner or ex has increased from 5.1% to 7.1%. Another negative trend is the greater severity of the violence suffered.

Fig. 3.3.5 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 5 "Gender Equality". Veneto and Italy - 2010:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

Tab. 3.3.5 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 5

"Gender Equality": some indicators.

	2018		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
Ratio of male to female employment rate	0.78	0.73		
Ratio of % of female managers to % of male managers	0.40	0.52		
Ratio of female to male business owners (a)	0.40	0.36		
% of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work (b)	13.4	13.5		NA
Ratio of employment rates (25-49 years) of women with children of pre-school age and women without children	76.9	73.8		
Women elected to regional councils	21.6	20.3		
Ratio of female to male healthy life expectancy at birth (a)	0.98	0.97		
Women who have suffered domestic violence (%) (b)	4.4	4.9		NA
Women who have been sexually assaulted by partners or an ex (%) (b)	7.1	8.2		NA

(A) Last year 2017; (b) last year 2014, 2013 data not available

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

Significant improvement Slight Improvement Stable Slight deterioration Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from ISTAT by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

GOAL 6 - CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



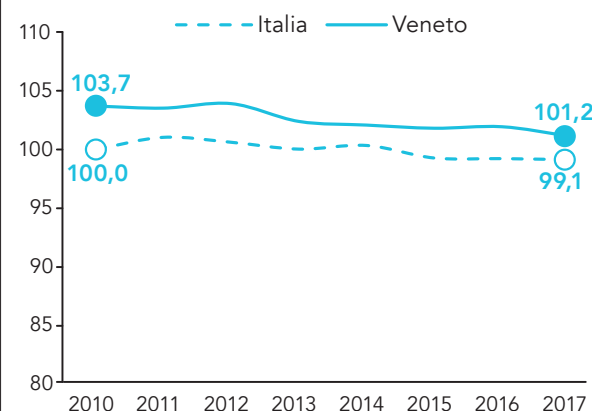
Having clean water accessible to all is an essential requirement of the world in which we want to live. The planet has enough drinking water but millions of people are forced to live with shortages or poor quality, a fact that

fuels the death rate and health risks. Goal 6 deals with the availability of clean water, the efficiency of distribution and use, as well as the quality of wastewater for the protection of aquatic ecosystems, lakes, rivers and groundwater, but also mountains and forests: the conservation and proper use of water helps to limit water stresses and preserve the natural recovery of the resource.

The composite indicator remained stable in Italy between 2010 and 2017, while it worsened slightly in the Veneto region. One aspect that worsens the general situation is the inefficiency of the distribution networks, with efficiency levels falling in Veneto from 70% in 2008 to 60% in 2015, a value that is slightly higher than the national average (58.6%); this means that the losses in drinking water amount to 40% of the volume fed into the network. This is mainly due to the obsolescence of the networks, the losses due to storage reservoir spillways and the transfer of drinking water, which sometimes occurs, to the agricultural or industrial sector. It should be noted that water consumption per capita in Italy is the highest among European Union countries.

In Italy, access to water services is guaranteed to almost the entire population, even if there are sometimes problems concerning the regularity of water supply. In Veneto, 97.2% of families express their satisfaction with the regularity of the supply and,

Fig. 3.3.6 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 6 "Clean water and sanitation". Veneto and Italy - 2010:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

for the most part, also appreciate the quality of the drinking water available: in fact, more and more families are demonstrating their confidence in drinking tap water, now at 86%.

As far as the quality of the water returned to the environment is concerned, the treatment of polluting substances is fundamental; the waste water treatment measures have remained stable over time and are guaranteed for about 50% of the volume. The miles of swimming coastline and the areas covered by wetlands of international importance, good indicators of the health of the water in the ecosystem, have also remained stable over time.

Table 3.3.6 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 6

"Clean water and sanitation."

	2018		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation period last year and (*)	
Water supplied (litres/person/day) (a)	216.0	220.0	2010	previous year
Families who do not trust drinking tap water (%)	14.0	29.0	(c)	(e)
Households complaining about irregularities in water supply (%)	2.8	10.4		
Waste water treatment (%) (a)	49.4	59.6	(c)	(e)
Coastal swimming areas (%) (b)	64.2	66.9		
Efficiency of drinking water networks (%) (a)	60.0	58.6	(c)	(e)
Wetlands of international importance (hectares)	1,213.0	80,836.0	(d)	(f)

(a) Last year 2015; (b) Last year 2017; (c) Year 2008; (d) There are only two surveys: 2013 and 2018; (e) Year 2012; (f) Year 2013

(*) Compound rate of annual growth in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year.

Significant improvement Slight Improvement Stable Slight deterioration Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from ISTAT by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

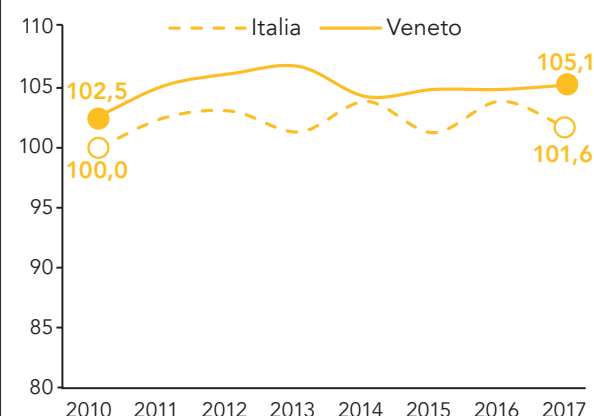
GOAL 7: AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



The energy issue is the biggest challenge and opportunity the world faces today. Around 3 billion people do not have access to healthy energy sources for cooking or heating; 13% of the population does not have access to electricity; at the same time, the production of electricity, as well as other forms of energy, exploits non-sustainable sources, causing pollution and contributing to global warming. Goal 7 aims to "ensure universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy services"; this implies ensuring inclusion and equity in accessing energy services and, at the same time, reducing the environmental impact of the energy sector by using more efficient systems that support both consumption and increased use of renewable sources. The objective is also of great importance for the more developed economies that are, indeed, often among the most energy-intensive, and is particularly significant not only for environmental impacts but also for health risks.

Some progress has been made in the last decade, increasing the use of renewable sources such as water, solar and wind in the production of electricity, but by 2030 more needs to be done. The index that sums up Goal 7 for Veneto shows a situation that is improving, more than nationally, albeit with a non-linear trend. The result is mainly due to the proportion of energy consumption from renewable sources, excluding the transport sector, which in Veneto reached 17.6% in 2016 and for which the target set for 2020 on the use of renewable sources (10.3%) has already been exceeded. The improve-

Fig. 3.3.7 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 7 "Affordable and Clean Energy". Veneto and Italy - 2010:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

ment can also be seen if we look at the final consumption of electricity since the proportion covered by renewable sources has risen from 15.8% to 21.3% in the last 7 years. This is a good long-term performance despite last year's contraction due to a drop in hydroelectric production closely linked to the climate factor and, therefore, not stable from year to year. The perceived continuity of the electricity supply service is also solid because it is very high: 94.5% of households say they are very or fairly satisfied.

Table 3.3.7 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 7

"Affordable and Clean Energy": some indicators.

	2017		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
Households very or fairly satisfied with the continuity of the electricity supply (%) (a)	94.5	93.0		
Consumption of energy from renewable sources excluding transport sector (% of gross final energy consumption) (b)	17.6	16.6	(c)	
Electricity from renewable sources as a proportion of final consumption of electricity (%)	21.3	31.1		

(a) Last year 2018; (b) Last year 2016; (c) Year 2012

(*) Compound rate of annual growth in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year.

Significant improvement Slight Improvement Stable Slight deterioration Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from ISTAT by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

GOAL 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



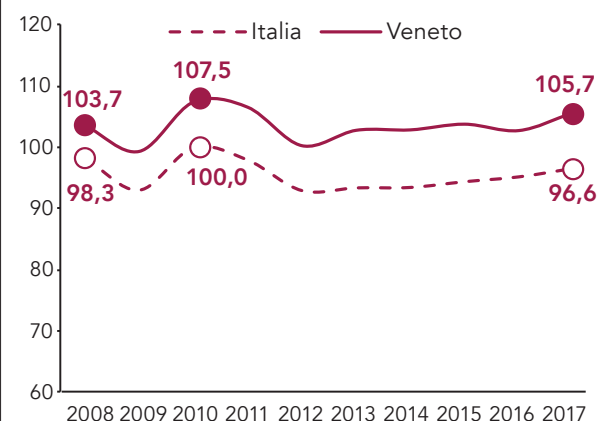
Goal 8 focuses on a combination of growth and sustainability: it is essential, in fact, to create conditions for economic development that combat environmental damage rather than fuelling it, a labour market that gener-

ates inclusive results rather than increasing disparities, focusing on the quality of employment.

The composite indicator trend shows a very complex period for the Italian and Veneto economies. The 2008 crisis paralysed growth, alternating between negative periods and successive phases of recovery. Starting in 2013, market fluctuations were less marked, perhaps a sign of a closer balance.

The evolution of real GDP per capita in Veneto, after the difficult years of the economic crisis, shows strong recovery in recent years (+1.9% in 2016 and +2.4% in 2017). The labour market situation in Veneto is historically better than in Italy, even though our region is struggling to return to pre-crisis levels. The unemployment rate, which was 6.4% in 2018, was slightly lower than both the previous year and 2010. The employment rate, on the other hand, has returned to 2008 levels, recording 66.6% in 2018. Positive signals also came on the NEET front, i.e. young people aged 15-29 who not in education, employment or training: their percentage of the total number of young people has decreased in the last year, going from 15.2% in 2017 to 14.8% in 2018. However, securing a job is not enough; quality work is needed. In this sense, the increase in involuntary part-time work is worrying: the proportion

Fig. 3.3.8 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 8 "Decent Work and Economic Growth". Veneto and Italy - Years 2008:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

of employees working part-time, not by choice but because they cannot find a full-time job, has worsened compared to both 2010 and 2017. Since 2010, the number of illegal workers has also increased, accounting for 8.9% of the total in 2016. Finally, there has been a continuous decrease in the number of fatal and permanently disabling accidents at work, a significant result in terms of quality and safety at work.

Table 3.3.8 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 8

"Decent Work and Economic Growth": some indicators.

	2018		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
Annual growth rate of real GDP per person (%) (a)	2.4	1.7		
Unemployment rate (%)	6.4	10.6		
Employment rate 15-64 years (%)	66.6	58.5		
15-29 year-olds not in employment, education or training (NEETs) (%)	14.8	23.4		
Involuntary part-time workers as a proportion of total employed (%)	9.6	11.9		
Non-regular employment rate (%) (b)	8.9	13.1		
Fatal accident and permanent disability rate (%) (b)	12.1	11.6		

(a) Last year 2017 (b) Last year 2016

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

■ Significant improvement
 ■ Slight Improvement
 ■ Stable
 ■ Slight deterioration
 ■ Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

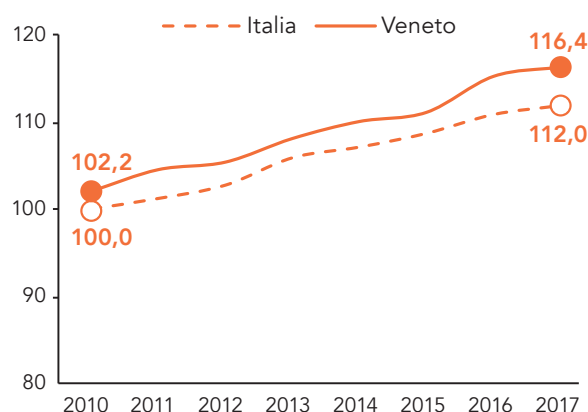
GOAL 9 - INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Goal 9 could be translated as the sustainable reconfiguration of industry. This essentially means increasing resource efficiency and promoting technologies with lower environmental impact. Therefore, we need the coordinated development of infrastructure, industrialisation and innovation, aspects that are central to the UN Agenda.

The composite indicator for Veneto is consistently higher than the national average and shows a fairly constant progress. Looking at the individual indicators that make up this composite indicator, we can see a general improvement in the Veneto situation over the years. The industrial development of Veneto supports the standard of living: the added value of manufacturing per capita is 7,065 euro, almost 3,000 euro higher than the national average and is growing steadily. In terms of research and innovation, the Veneto region, although starting from a weak situation compared to other regions in the north, is making clear progress: the R&D expenditure in relation to GDP is 1.3%, slightly lower than the national figure (1.4%), but it has doubled in the last 10 years. In advanced economies, traditional industry is gradually being replaced by high-tech industry, which tends to absorb a greater proportion of qualified personnel. The Veneto region is in line with the national average, with a 32.2% share of the value added of high and medium-high tech in-

Fig. 3.3.9 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 9 "Industry, innovation and infrastructure". Veneto and Italy - 2010:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

dustry, stable compared to 2010. The improvement of the technological infrastructure allows a higher than national average use of the Internet by families in Veneto and it is growing, while the number of companies with websites is at a decent level but decreased slightly in the last year

Tab. 3.3.9 - 2030 Agenda, goal 9

"Industry, innovation and infrastructure ": some indicators.

	2018		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
Value added of manufacturing industry per person (euro) (a)	7,065.4	4,115.7		
Spending on research and development (% of GDP) (a)	1.3	1.4		
Researchers (FTE) per 10,000 persons (a)	20.6	22.0		
Companies with over 10 employees with product/process innovation) (a)	44.9	38.1		
Employed people with a university degree in science and technology (%)	14.5	17.3		
Value added of medium-high technology manufacturing businesses (% of total manufacturing companies) (a)	32.2	32.2		
Persons aged 6 and over who have used the internet in the last 3 months (%)	68.9	66.4		
Index of website take-up among companies (%)	77.1	71.4		

(a) Last year 2016

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

■ Significant improvement
 ■ Slight Improvement
 ■ Stable
 ■ Slight deterioration
 ■ Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of Istat data by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

GOAL 10 - REDUCE INEQUALITIES



It is widely acknowledged that wealth alone does not lead to the progress of a country, if situations of strong inequality persist. Marked disparities threaten social cohesion and restrict economic growth and progress in individual and collective well-being.

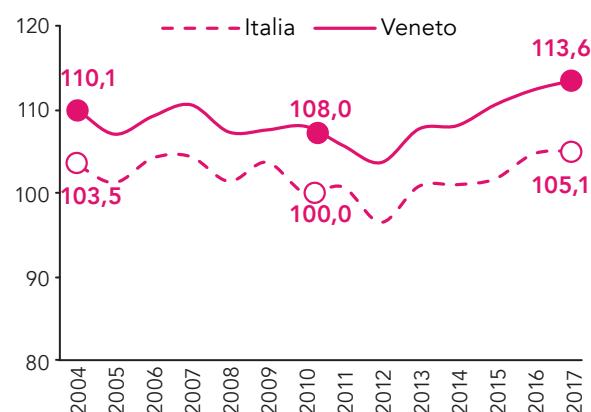
Goal 10 urges countries to implement policies and actions to eliminate any inequality based on income, sex, age, disability, race, social class and economic status, religion or ethnicity. It also addresses inequalities between states by encouraging development assistance and investment in the less developed countries.

In Italy, the crisis has accentuated inequalities, in particular at the expense of the young generation and the less well-off sections of the population, with signs of slight improvement only in the last year.

The summary index shows that the situation for our region is better than the national average, recording a more positive trend from 2013.

After a negative trend lasting several years, the recovery in household incomes in Veneto is also strengthening and the risk of poverty is decreasing: in 2017 the average disposable income per capita was 20,350 euro, up compared to the previous year and 2010. However, the positive data on income growth is not accompanied by a significant reduction in inequalities. While until ten years ago the income of the less affluent population had increased more than that of the population as a whole, since 2008 the phenomenon has reversed, penalising the

Fig. 3.3.10 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 10 "Reduced Inequalities". Veneto and Italy - Years 2004:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

lowest incomes. Despite a start to economic recovery, the negative effect on lower incomes does not seem to be over: in 2016, the poorest 40% of the population in Veneto saw their household income per capita increase by 3.1%, compared to a stronger positive variation for the overall population of 4.4%. This also means that the wealthiest 20% of households have a total income equal to 4.2 times that of the poorest 20% of households (5.9% in Italy).

Table 3.3.10 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 10

"Reduced inequalities": some indicators.

	2017		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
Rate of change in household income per capita for the poorest 40% of the population (a)	3.08	4.77		
Rate of change in household income per capita for the total population (a)	4.44	2.69		
Disposable income inequality index (ratio between the income of the richest 20% and that of the poorest 20%) (a)	4.2	5.9		
Average disposable income per capita (in euro)	20,350	18,505		
Risk of poverty (% of people with an income below the national relative poverty threshold)	10.4	20.3		

(a) Last year 2016

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

Significant improvement Slight Improvement Stable Slight deterioration Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of Istat data by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

GOAL 11 - SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

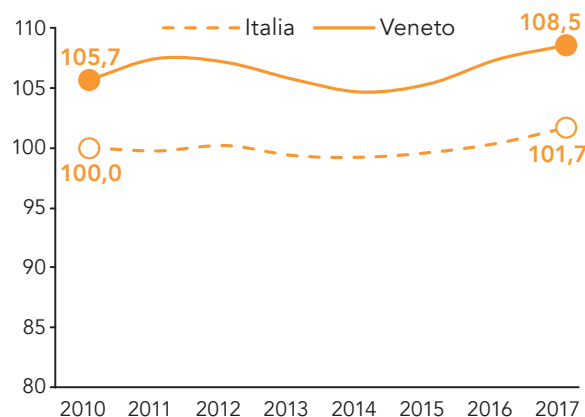


From a global point of view, cities play a fundamental role, home to more than half of the entire world population: they are centres of economic development, culture and innovation, but they are also to a number of critical issues. For this reason, Goal 11 of the 2030 Agenda recognises the strategic role of cities and local communities in implementing the policies and actions necessary to achieve the SDGs.

Within the broader national and international programmes, urban policies must "make cities and urban human settlements inclusive, safe, durable and sustainable". The mayors of our cities can, therefore, draw inspiration from the 2030 Agenda, to address critical issues for urban areas, such as poverty and marginalisation, energy efficiency, mobility, pollution and degradation of the suburbs, in a coordinated and synergistic way.

The summary indicator shows an improving trend for the Veneto region, with values well above the national average. While the living conditions experienced by the citizens of Veneto have improved, the environmental indicators instead highlight some critical points. The objective is to reduce the negative per capita environmental impact of cities by 2030, particularly with regard to air quality and waste management. As far as waste management is concerned, the situation in the Veneto region is evolving positively, with a reduction in the number

Fig. 3.3. 11 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 11 "Sustainable Cities and Communities". Veneto and Italy - Years 2010:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

of landfills over the years in favour of recycling the various materials. Air quality continues to suffer from a complicated climatic situation, due to the poor circulation of currents, which leads to the stagnation of pollutants. For PM10, the situation has remained stable in recent years, while that of nitrogen dioxide has worsened.

Table 3.3.11 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 11

"Sustainable cities and communities": some indicators.

	2017		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
People in overcrowded accommodation with structural problems (%) (a)	4.3	7.6		
People living in accommodation with structural or damp problems (%)	14.5	16.1		
People living in overcrowded accommodation (%)	20.2	27.1		
Seats/km offered by the LPT (seats/km) (a) (b)	5,315.8	4,615.1		
Municipal waste sent to landfill (%)	12.8	23.4		
Air quality in provincial capitals - PM10 (% of control units exceeding 50µg/m3 more than 35 times/year)	90.5	34.0	(c)	
Air quality in capitals - NO ₂ (% of control units above annual limit value (40 µg/m3))	15.0	19.7	(c)	

(a) Last year 2016; (b) The value is not regional but relates to the provincial capitals; (c) Year 2013

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

■ Significant improvement
 ■ Slight Improvement
 ■ Stable
 ■ Slight deterioration
 ■ Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from Ispra and Istat by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

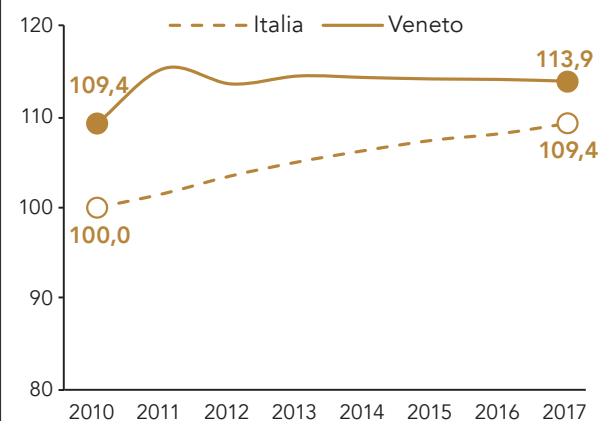
GOAL 12 - RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



To say that production and consumption patterns must be sustainable means aiming to increase efficiency, use fewer resources and pollute less. Sustainability means reducing the economic, environmental and social

costs of production and consumption and is an essential part of reducing inequalities, improving water and energy management and combating climate change. The circular economy models, through re-use and recycling, are moving in this direction, foreseeing a reduction in consumption and the recycling of waste materials through careful and prudent waste management. The summary indicator for Goal 12 shows a fairly significant improvement over time in Italy, which is also confirmed in the Veneto region, albeit to a lesser extent. One contribution to this improvement comes from those companies that have subjected their activities to environmental assessment and improved their performance in this field (EMAS) in recent years. Despite starting from a weak situation compared to the national average, the number of organisations/companies registered in Veneto, 0.03 per thousand employees, shows a clear upward trend, with a drop that only occurred in the last year. Another indicator that contributes to the general positive trend is the reduction in urban waste over the last year, 476 kg per capita (489 in Italy), but above all the increase in waste recycling: over the years, the overall quantity of recycled waste has increased, despite a slowdown in the last year, to reach a healthy 73.6% of the total, compared to an Italian average of 55.5%. As you can

Fig. 3.3.12 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 12 "Responsible consumption and production". Veneto and Italy - Years 2010:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

easily guess, there is significantly more urban waste produced in places where there is a strong tourist presence. In Veneto, as the number one region for tourism, the impact of this sector is considerable: 17.2 kg per population equivalent, the fourth highest value among the Italian regions. This quantity has remained fairly stable over time, with a slight decline in the last year.

Table 3.3.12 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 12

"Responsible consumption and production."

some indicators.

	2017		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
EMAS registered organisations/companies per 1,000 employees in local units (a)	0.03	0.06		
Recycled municipal waste (tonnes)	1,719,477.0	16,425,018.0		
Municipal waste recycling (%)	73.6	55.5		
Municipal waste production (kg/person/year)	476.0	489.1		
Impact of tourism on waste (kg/population equivalent)	17.2	8.9		
Index of tourist density (per 1,000 persons) (b)	14,098.0	6,942.0		

(a) Last year 2016; (b) Last year 2012

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

■ Significant improvement
 ■ Slight Improvement
 ■ Stable
 ■ Slight deterioration
 ■ Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from Ispra and Istat by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

GOAL 13 - CLIMATE ACTION⁸

Goal 13 proposes to take urgent measures to combat climate change and its consequences. These include rising atmospheric and ocean temperatures, acidification of the oceans, rising sea levels, increasing extreme

precipitation events and normal precipitation patterns, all of which lead to changes in ecosystems. The main cause of global warming is the increase in greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere, which must therefore be kept under control.

The multidimensional nature of climate change, which involves economic, social and environmental aspects, in addition to the global scale of the phenomenon, calls for systemic and integrated response strategies, which urgently affect all countries. The five targets highlighted by the goal are mainly aimed at improving resilience and adaptability to climate risks and extreme events, at integrating measures to combat climate change into national policies, strategies and plans and at increasing public awareness of climate change. In Italy, the catastrophic events caused by climate change are intensifying: 10.4% of the population is exposed to the risk of flooding, 2.2% to the risk of landslides. The risk varies greatly according to the geography of the territory: Valle d'Aosta has the highest percentage of population at risk of landslides, equal to 12.1%, while in Veneto the risk is more contained, equal to 0.1% of the population. The inhabitants of Emilia-Romagna are the most exposed to the risk of flooding, 63.7%, while in Veneto the population at risk is 9.5%.

⁸ A composite index of Goal 13 at regional level is not available due to a lack of basic indicators.

GOAL 14 - LIFE BELOW WATER⁹



Goal 14 aims to conserve the oceans, seas and marine resources. These are in fact essential resources for the health and protection of the entire planet: the sea regulates the climate, the availability of fresh water and

food, and even the air we breathe. The goal is divided into ten targets mainly aimed at preventing and reducing marine pollution, protecting marine and coastal ecosystems, controlling the effects of ocean acidification and to regulate in such a way as to make the management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism sustainable. One indicator used is the size of marine areas included in the Natura 2000 network, an EU tool that recognises the value of significant areas for the conservation of biodiversity. In Veneto, the marine areas covered by this network cover 38 km², which has remained stable over time; the percentage of bathing coastline, another indicator of sea health, is 64.2%, which has also remained stable over the years.

⁹ A composite index of Goal 14 at regional level is not available due to a lack of basic indicators.

Table 3.3.13 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 13

**"Climate Action" and Goal 14 "Life Below Water":
some indicators.**

Goal		2017		Veneto	
				Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
		Veneto	Italy	2010	previous year
13	Population exposed to the risk of landslides (%) (a)	0.1	2.2	NA	
13	Population exposed to the risk of floods (%) (a)	9.5	10.4	NA	
14	Marine areas included in the Natura 2000 network (km ²)	38	5,878	(b)	
14	Coastal swimming areas (%)	64.2	66.9	(c)	

(a) Currently there are only two surveys for 2015 and 2017; 2015 has been used to compare the last two years available

(b) The first year available is 2014, so the comparison was made with this year.

(c) The first year available is 2013, therefore the comparison was made with this year

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

Significant improvement
 Slight Improvement
 Stable
 Slight deterioration
 Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from ISTAT by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

GOAL 15 - LIFE ON LAND

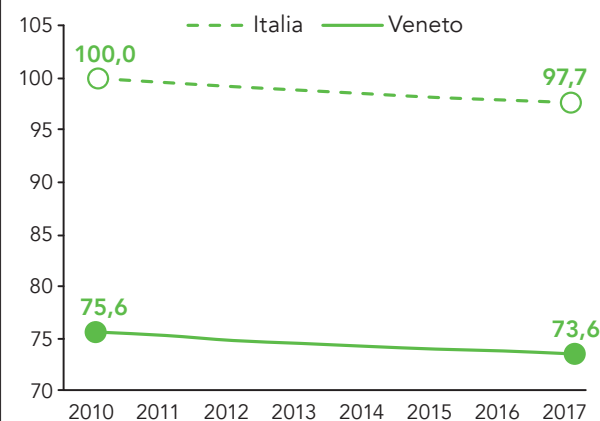


Goal 15 aims to protect terrestrial ecosystems and their biodiversity through environmental conservation and restoration policies, to combat the extinction of species and to share and sustain the use of genetic resources.

Particular emphasis is placed on the problems of deforestation and desertification, macro phenomena related to human activity.

The summary indicator of this goal shows a slightly worsening trend over time in both Italy and Veneto. The Veneto region, however, remains well below the national average, highlighting a more critical situation. The indicators used included those with data available on a regional scale, i.e. the percentages of protected areas, impermeable soil and fragmentation of the natural and agricultural territory. Protected areas consist of nature reserves with different animal and plant species that serve to maintain the environmental balance of a certain place. In general, the Italian network of protected areas is at a good level, covering 21.6% of the national territory, reaching 23% in Veneto. Soil sealing, i.e. the artificial covering of the ground with asphalts or cementing that make it inert and unproductive, is a particular form of destruction for non-renewable resources and should therefore be monitored. In Italy, sealed territory is equal to 7.7% of the total, while in Veneto it exceeds 12%, following the North-East trend where, on average, the highest values are concentrated in addition to the most significant increases. One of the consequences of land consumption is the frag-

Fig. 3.3.13 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 15 "Life on land". Veneto and Italy - Years 2010:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

mentation of natural and agricultural land, which leads to a reduction in the continuity of ecosystems, habitats and landscapes; this leads to a reduction in the land's capacity to provide ecosystem services as well as preventing wildlife from accessing resources, increasing their isolation and therefore vulnerability. Fragmentation affects 57.3% of the Veneto territory, while at national level it stands at 38.3%.

Table 3.3.14 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 15

"Life on Land": some indicators.

	2017		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
Protected areas (%)	23.0	21.6	(a)	
Artificial soil sealing (%)	12.4	7.7	(b)	
Fragmentation of natural and agricultural land (%) (c)	57.3	38.3	NA	NA

(a) Year 2013 (b) Year 2015 (c) Only 2017 exists, so no comparison with the past is possible

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

Significant improvement Slight Improvement Stable Slight deterioration Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from ISTAT by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

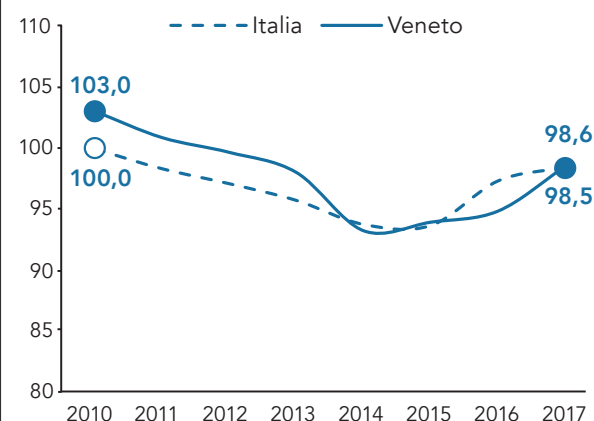
GOAL 16 - PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



"Promoting a peaceful and inclusive society for sustainable development, guaranteeing access to justice for all and building responsible and inclusive institutions at all levels". This is what goal 16 states, focusing on the

theme of security and the efficiency and credibility of institutions. Despite the recovery in the last three years, the composite indicator for both Veneto and Italy is lower than in 2010, showing a deviation from achieving the target. In Veneto, crime levels are lower than the Italian average and are decreasing: in 2017 162,365 crimes were reported, equal to 3,309 per 100,000 inhabitants (4,014 the national average), 4.4% less than in 2016. The most common crimes are theft, especially domestic theft, even though it has fallen in the last year; the number of victims of robbery or pickpocketing is on the rise. The most violent crimes, such as homicides, are relatively rare. The reduction in general levels of crime is not associated with a higher perception of personal safety, even though the majority (60%) feel safe walking alone in the dark. The sense of security expressed by citizens reflects the trust they place in institutions. Apart from the high regard for law enforcement and firefighters, a negative judgement remains. In the field of civil justice, the time required for proceedings in ordinary courts is still long, despite the use of electronic civil proceedings: in Veneto the average effective duration was 361 days in 2018, lower than the national average (429 days);

Fig. 3.3.14 - 2030 Agenda: composite indicator of Goal 16 "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions". Veneto and Italy - Years 2010:2017



Source: Processing of data from ASviS by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

it was stable in the last year, but up compared to 2012 (301 days). The target of ensuring access to justice for everyone is assessed by the ability of the judicial systems to prosecute the accused efficiently. Among the indicators identified, the percentage of prisoners awaiting trial is considered: there has been a significant improvement in Italy, and even more so in the Veneto region.

Table 3.3.15 - 2030 Agenda, goal 16

"Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions": some indicators.

	2017		Veneto	
	Veneto	Italy	Variation in the period between last year and (*)	
			2010	previous year
Number of reported crimes (per 100,000 persons)	3,309.3	4,013.8		
Victims of 1st degree murder (per 100,000 persons)	0.4	0.6		
Robbery rate (per 1,000 persons)	0.67	1.29		
Home burglary rate (per 1,000 persons)	13.22	13.21		
Pickpocketing rate (per 1,000 persons)	5.74	6.37		
People who feel safe walking alone when it is dark (%) (a)	60.0 (a)	60.6 (a)	(b)	NA
Confidence in the police and fire services (score 0-10) (d)	7.4	7.3	(c)	
Duration of civil proceedings, average duration (days) (d)	361	429	(c)	
Prisoners awaiting trial (% of total prisoners) (d)	13.8	16.5		

(a) Last year 2016; (b) Year 2009; (c) Year 2012; (d) Last year 2018

(*) Compound annual growth rate in the period (Last year-year t), where t= 2010 and previous year

Significant improvement Slight Improvement Stable Slight deterioration Significant deterioration

Source: Processing of data from the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Justice and Istat by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office

GOAL 17 - PARTNERSHIPS TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL¹⁰



"All the countries and all the parties involved, working as a collaborative association, will implement this programme". This is what the 2030 Agenda sets out, clearly explaining the role of collaboration and solidarity

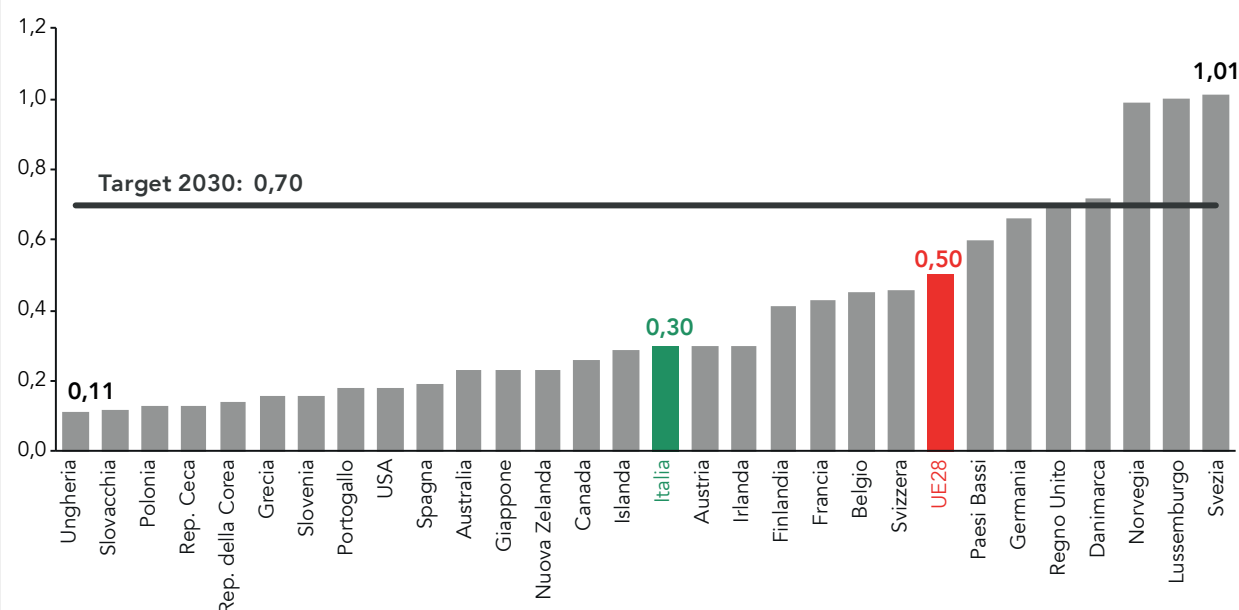
as a principle embedded in the very concept of sustainability. Collaboration should be sought at every level, international, national and local, engaging public and private institutions, as well as civil society. There is particular focus on the least developed and developing countries in order to ensure their greater integration into the global economy. A number of actions towards these countries are encouraged, including an increase in development assistance, policies for debt reduction and restructuring and support for access to science and technology. The debate on the effectiveness of international aid given to the least developed countries is still ongoing; it is therefore stipulated that the principle of global cooperation must be free from the commercial interests of donor states and must respect the political space and leadership of each country. Given the economic and financial crisis of recent years, this goal is on a difficult path. The European Un-

ion as a whole has failed to meet the commitments made in 2015 to allocate 0.7% of national income to developing countries and 0.15-0.20% to the least developed countries, objectives reconfirmed by the 2030 Agenda. In fact, the overall share of aid from the European Union reached 0.46% in 2017 and that intended only for the least developed countries reached 0.11%. Only 5 countries have reached the target, Sweden in the lead (1.01%). Italy contributes with a share of 0.30%, a value that has increased over time, given that in 2013 it was 0.17%. The share allocated to the least developed countries is stable and equal to 0.05% of this quantity.

As far as international solidarity is concerned, remittances, i.e. the transfer of money from immigrant workers to the families residing in the country of origin, represent one of the fundamental financial flows for improving the living conditions of families and for the development of local economies, especially for developing countries. In Italy, remittances to foreign countries, having decreased from 2012, are on the increase again, reaching 6.2 billion euro in 2018. Of this amount, over 530 million, or 8.6%, comes from foreign immigrants residing in Veneto.

¹⁰ At the regional level there is currently no data available.

Fig. 3.3.15 - 2030 Agenda, Goal 17 "Partnerships to Achieve the Goals": Official Development Assistance (ODA) by DAC (Development Assistance Committee) donor country - Year 2017



Source: Processing of data from Unstats by the Regione Veneto Statistical Office