



SDGs Facts in Italy

**You**  **COME**

Dear,

Each partner within the "mYOUth Digital Marketing Leaders for SDGs" project prepared a Guide "YouCOME: SDGs Facts in (their country)". A double win-win effect has been achieved:

- a. Knowledge of the SDGs issue has been deepened and
- b. the current situation of their country in this field has been observed.

For better dissemination of the SDGs, the Guides and the project as a whole, each partner also prepared 40 Kahoot questions, the links of which we provide for your use at the following links:

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# SDGs: Facts in Italy



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“

Small acts, when  
multiplied by millions  
of people, can  
transform the world

*Howard Zinn*



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## INTRODUCTION

In 2015 ONU launched the Agenda 2030, an ambitious program consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets aimed at reducing poverty, inequalities and accelerating climate actions on a global scale. Every country joining the program worldwide adapted the Global Goals to their own context, involving governments, public institutions, the private sector, educational system, non governmental sector and communities to ensure a stronger participation and a wider impact.

In this document we will try to explore what Italy is doing to move towards a just transition and how are Italian politicians, business companies, regions and associations working to accomplish these goals within 10 years, presenting a general overview of Italy commitments on a political, economic and social level.





## Overview of the implementation of the Sustainable Developments Goals in Italy in 2021

ITALY

OECD Countries

### OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

ITALY

25/163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

### AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

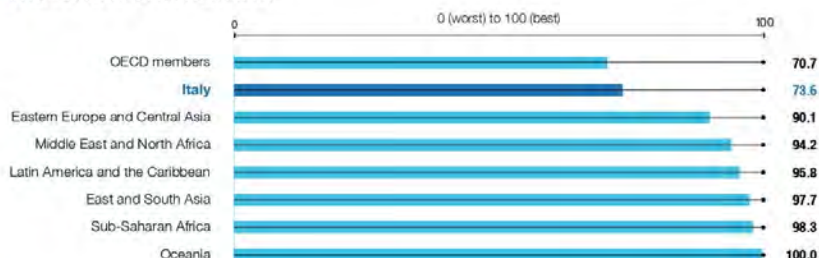


### SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS

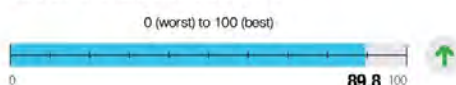


Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

### INTERNATIONAL SPILLOVER INDEX



### STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX



### MISSING DATA IN SDG INDEX

1%



## ITALY AND THE 17 SDGs AT A GLANCE

### Italy Position on European and Global Rankings

According to a report published by the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Development (Asvis), Italy is not excelling in the achievement of the 17 SDG in comparison to the other European countries. The report of Asvis presents the results obtained by the 27 countries of the European Union, on the basis of Eurostat data collection of the last decade.

Interestingly, the study has also shown that the overall situation in Europe from 2010-2021 was heavily compromised by the pandemic, which forced many countries to slow down their transitional programs.

### Italy Results of Asvis Report

Italy rankings are mainly below the European average, especially with regard to Fight against Poverty (Goal 1), Quality Education (Goal 4), Clean Water and Sanitation (Goal 6), Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (9), Sustainable Cities and Communities (11), Partnership for the Goals (Goal 17).

As concerns the rest of the goals, neutral and positive results are to be seen. More specifically, Italy has obtained average evaluation scores in the field of Good Health and Well-being (Goal 3), Gender Equality (Goal 5), Affordable and Clean Energy (Goal 7), Climate Action (Goal 13), Life on Land (Goal 15).

To conclude with a positive note, Italy has accomplished successful results in regard with Fight against Hunger (Goal 2) and Responsible Consumption and Production (Goal 12) positioning above the European average. After this first European overview, it would be interesting to discover what is Italy's position compared to the rest of the world. The answer is provided by Sustainable Development Report 2022 published by Cambridge University Press: Italy is at the 25th place out of 163 countries and has gained a higher position in comparison to 2021 Sdr.

## SUSTAINABILITY IN ITALY: STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES

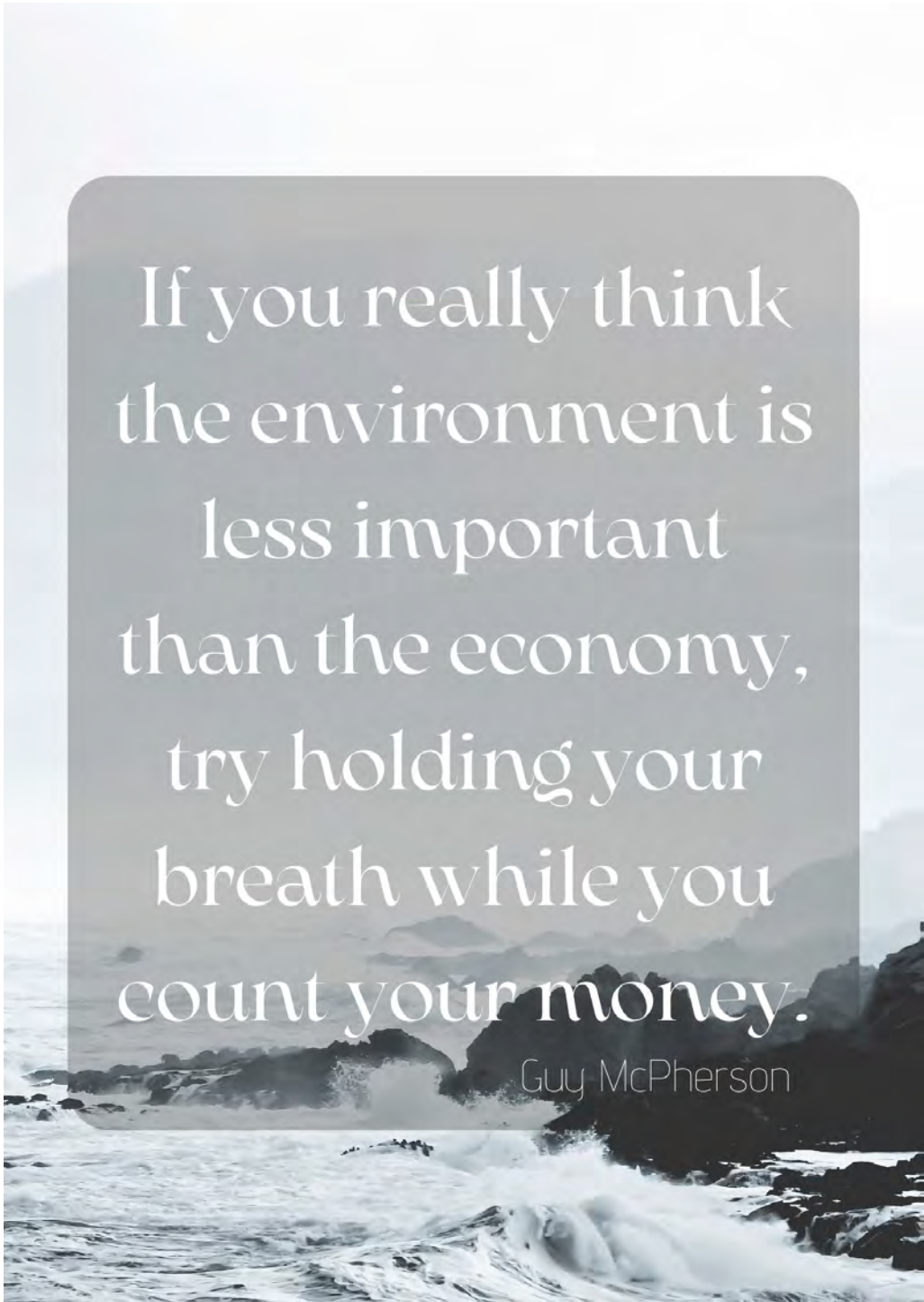
After this first ranking overview, it can be stated that Italy still needs to improve on multiple aspects to accomplish Agenda 2030 Goals. The most critical aspects regard poverty and education. Indeed, according to the Instat SDGs' report, around 30% of the Italian population is at risk of poverty and social exclusion, while considering higher education, Italy has the second lowest percentage of university graduates in the European Union, in compliance with Eurostat statistics.

As regards gender inequalities, slow improvements have been registered: a wider percentage of women occupies roles of power in politics and economics than in the past, however the gender payment gap still constitutes a problem affecting all types of sectors. Istat (Italian National Institute of Statistics) graphs show indeed that women are systematically paid less than men for the same working position.

The number of physical or sexual assaults against women and feminicides has been decreasing over the years, even if the rate continues to be high. In particular, Istat affirms that the number of cases of physical violence suffered by women grew during the pandemic period, between 2020-2021.

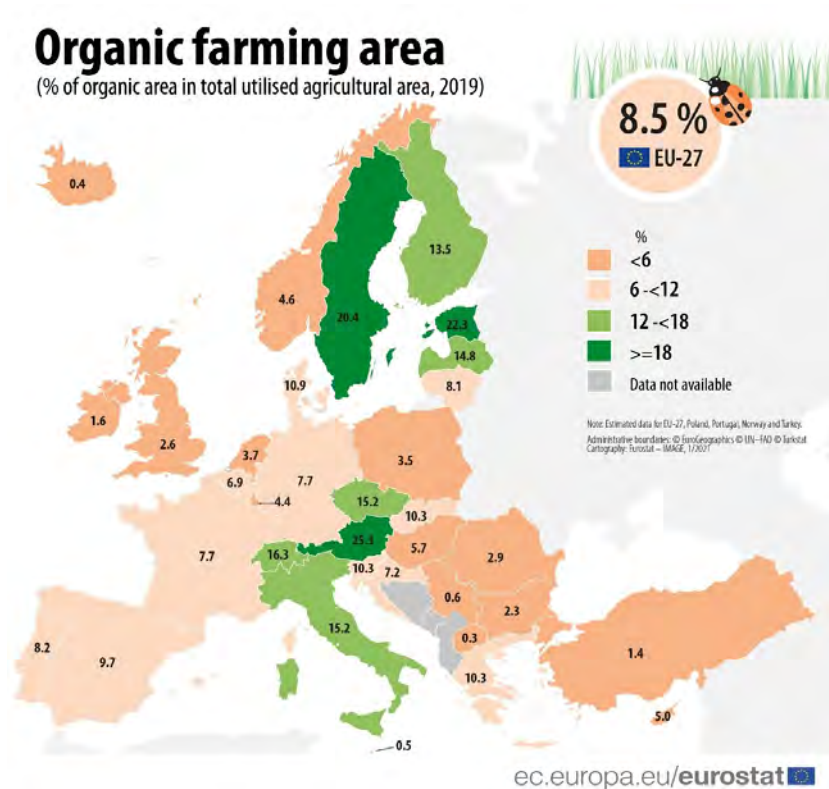
As far as the healthcare system is concerned, it can be stated that Italy is one of the leading countries in the world. World Health Organization data reveals that Italy has one of the lowest infant mortality rates in Europe and the death rate for people suffering from cancer and cardiovascular illnesses has been declining over the last decade, according to the National Institute of Statistics.

Concerning agriculture, the use of pesticides and agrochemicals is still high, thus provoking side effects on human health and water pollution. Nevertheless, Eurostat statistics have shown that in 2019, around 15% of the total agricultural area in Italy was destined to organic farming and the number is still on a rise.



If you really think  
the environment is  
less important  
than the economy,  
try holding your  
breath while you  
count your money.

Guy McPherson



Organic crop area by agricultural production methods and crops (from 2012 onwards), Eurostat

Positive results are also to be seen with clean water and sanitation: as a matter of fact, The European House states that drinkable water in Italy is among the safest and purest of the EU countries. Nevertheless, air pollution continues to be a critical issue, especially for Pianura Padana, a large area in the north of Italy, classified as one of the most polluted regions of Europe.

Regarding climate action, Italy took part in the Paris agreement of 2015. Additionally, the Italian government signed a broad transitional plan aimed at reducing 55% of the polluting emissions in 2030 and reaching climate neutrality within 2050. Therefore, big investments are being made to support technological innovations and implement renewable energies.

Data from BP Statistical Review of World Energy show that 16% of the energy produced in Italy in 2020 derived from renewable energies, mainly from hydroelectric and solar resources.



### Energia prodotta da fonti rinnovabili in Italia

**YOU TREND**

"Quando contano le energie rinnovabili in Italia", Lorenzo Ruffino

Italy's energy policy is strongly pro-renewables. The country has experienced impressive growth in the renewable energy sector and has been successful in integrating large volumes of variable renewable generation.

Italy has also continued to progress in terms of market liberalisation and infrastructure development, notably in the electricity market where transmission improvements between north and south, as well as market coupling, have resulted in price convergence throughout the country. Development in the gas sector has been slower, and greater progress is needed if Italy is to become a southern European gas hub. Furthermore, institutional arrangements within the energy sector remain complex and should be reformed and strengthened.

## ITALY

## Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)		1.0	2022	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)		1.3	2022	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)		14.2	2018	●	→
SDG2 – Zero Hunger		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)		2.5	2019	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	2.6	2019	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	*	0.7	2019	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)		19.9	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)		2.4	2017	●	→
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)		5.3	2018	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–141 worst)		0.6	2015	●	→
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)		58.9	2018	●	→
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)		4.5	2019	●	→
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		2	2017	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		1.7	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)		2.9	2020	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)		6.6	2020	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)		0.0	2020	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)		9.0	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)		15	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)		5.3	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)		83.0	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)		4.1	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		99.9	2016	●	↑
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)		92	2020	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)		83	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)		6.5	2021	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)		2.8	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)		9.3	2019	●	↑
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)		18.6	2019	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)		91.5	2019	●	↑
Net primary enrollment rate (%)		96.5	2019	●	↓
Lower secondary completion rate (%)		97.5	2019	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)		99.9	2018	●	↑
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)		28.9	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)		477.0	2018	●	↓
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)		8.5	2018	●	↑
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)		25.9	2018	●	↓
SDG5 – Gender Equality		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	*	74.4	2022	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)		96.2	2019	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)		68.9	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)		35.7	2020	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)		7.6	2019	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)		99.9	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)		99.9	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)		30.0	2018	●	→
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)		58.8	2018	●	→
Scarc water consumption embodied in imports (m <sup>3</sup> H <sub>2</sub> O eq/capita)		3058.6	2018	●	→
Population using safely managed water services (%)		95.8	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		95.8	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)		100.0	2019	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)		100.0	2019	●	↑
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO <sub>2</sub> /TWh)		1.1	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)		18.1	2019	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Adjusted GDP growth (%)		-2.3	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)		2.4	2018	●	→
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 and over)		93.8	2017	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)		0.6	2020	●	→
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)		0.8	2015	●	↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)		57.5	2020	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)		23.5	2020	●	→
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using the internet (%)		70.5	2020	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)		92.2	2019	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)		3.9	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)		54.6	2022	●	→
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)		2.1	2020	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)		1.4	2018	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)		6.3	2019	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)		15.6	2019	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)		47.4	2013	●	→
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)		39.5	2016	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini coefficient		35.9	2017	●	↓
Palma ratio		1.3	2018	●	→
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)		11.3	2018	●	↓
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)		0.0	2018	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> ) (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )		15.8	2019	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)		NA	NA	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)		41.0	2021	●	→
Population with rent overburden (%)		8.4	2018	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Electronic waste (kg/capita)		17.5	2019	●	→
Production-based SO <sub>2</sub> emissions (kg/capita)		7.7	2018	●	→
SO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		4.0	2018	●	→
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)		8.0	2015	●	→
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)		10.7	2015	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)		1.7	2020	●	→
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)		0.6	2019	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		5.0	2020	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in imports (tCO <sub>2</sub> /capita)		1.5	2018	●	→
CO <sub>2</sub> emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)		33.9	2020	●	→
Carbon Pricing Score at EUR60/tCO <sub>2</sub> (% worst 0–100 best)		50.9	2018	●	→
SDG14 – Life Below Water		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)		76.0	2020	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)		50.0	2020	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)		52.3	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)		46.4	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)		8.4	2018	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		0.3	2018	●	→
SDG15 – Life on Land		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)		75.7	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)		85.2	2020	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)		0.9	2021	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area 5-year average)		0.0	2020	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)		3.5	2018	●	→
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)		0.5	2020	●	↑
Unsentenced detainees (% of prison population)		17.4	2019	●	→
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		69	2021	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)		4.6	2020	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		100.0	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		56	2021	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	*	0.0	2019	●	→
Exports of major conventional weapons (TIV constant million USD per 100,000 population)		1.0	2020	●	→
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		23.4	2021	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)		0.6	2020	●	→
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)		102.8	2019	●	↓
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals		Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		10.7	2019	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)		0.3	2021	●	→
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)		NA	NA	●	→
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)		50.5	2019	●	→
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)		50.4	2020	●	→
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)		31.7	2018	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)		89.8	2019	●	↑

\* Imputed data point

## Towards 2030: Actions from Business Companies and Local Governments

In the first chapter it was presented a brief and general outline of how Italy is moving towards the accomplishment of Agenda 2030. It will be now shown how business companies together with local and regional governments are translating the 17 SDGs into concrete actions to integrate sustainability into their economic and political activities. Diverse examples will be provided.

### Lavazza Group

Many Italian business companies are trying to develop sustainable projects to become part of the transitional process of Agenda 2030. Among these, Lavazza Group has signed the Sustainability Manifesto, a public declaration stating Lavazza commitment to help achieving the 17 SDGs. More specifically, the purpose is to operate respectfully towards their coffee-producers, employees, and consumers, focusing primarily on 4 “Priority Goals”: Gender Equality, Decent Work and Economic Growth, Responsible Consumption and Production and Climate Action.

Furthermore, Lavazza has always carried out public activities and projects to raise awareness about sustainability. Among these, a challenging project of street art was launched in collaboration with Torino municipality for the creation of massive eye-catching graffiti around the city. Each Goal was illustrated by famous street artists in different parts of the town through the involvement of local citizens.







ToWards 2030: What are you doing? - Goal 14 – Life below water –  
Artwork by Mr Fijodor





ToWards 2030: What are you doing? - Goal 16 – Peace and justice –  
Artwork by Louis Masai



ToWards 2030: What are you doing? - Goal 17 – Renewable energy –  
Artwork by Gerada

## Muse – Science Museum of Trento

Museums as well play a fundamental role in the conveying useful information about sustainability and raise awareness among the public.

For instance, an interesting exhibition entitled “2050: HOW DO WE GET THERE? Cleaner, faster, safer, sustainable mobility for everyone” has been held in MUSE, the renowned Science Museum in the city of Trento. The exhibition outlines the challenges and choices related to the ecological transition with the ambitious goal of reaching zero-emission mobility within 2050. An interactive journey shows actual concerns about the future and presents innovative mobility options with reference to the local, interregional and European context.

From daily trips for work, visiting families and friends, tourism, up to the entire supply chain for shops and industrial production, transportation and mobility is vital socially and economically. When talking about sustainable transition it is important to be aware of the current impact of our mobility, greenhouse gas emissions, noise and water pollution, but also accidents, traffic congestion, loss of biodiversity, all of which have implications for our health and Welfare.



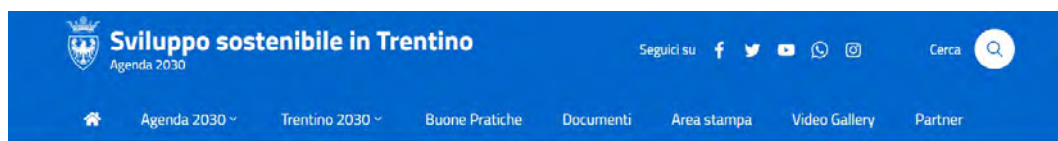
Illustration “2050: come ci arriviamo? Mobilità sostenibile, più pulita, più veloce, più sicura per tutti”

## Local and Regional Governments

After having signed the Agenda 2030, the Italian government set up a program called Strategia Nazionale per lo Sviluppo Sostenibile (National Strategy for Sustainable Development), structured on 5 areas: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. The Strategy was adopted by every single Region and Province, with the duty of implementing a local sustainability project according to their own needs and resources.

Autonomous Province of Trento signed together with other 15 municipalities the so-called “Patto per lo sviluppo sostenibile del Trentino”, a pact between local governments aimed at furthering the implementation of the 17 SDGs, sharing knowledge and innovative practices, and raising awareness about sustainable development.

A large number of local companies, municipalities, cultural and educational institutes have subscribed the agreement as a proof of their pledge towards a sustainable transition for the future of Trentino.





*the difference  
between who you are  
and who you want to  
be is what you do*

Bill Phillips





As another example in the political field, Emilia-Romagna Region has recently outlined a detailed strategy called “Agenda 2030 for sustainable Development” for the accomplishment of the 17 SDGs on a regional scale. This sustainable project is based on two main pillars regarding ecological transition and fight against social, economic and generational inequalities.

Additionally, a pact entitled “Patto per il Lavoro e per il Clima” (Work and Climate Pact) was established to involve a multitude of local communities in a cooperation network and reinforce their commitment to work for climate and social justice.



*start where you are.  
use what you have.  
do what you can.*

Arthur Ashe

“ —

there is no CHANGE  
where there is  
no

ACTION

## Towards 2030: Non-profit Organizations and Youth Associations

Not only business companies and politicians are working to reach the 17 SDGs, but also Italian non-profit organizations and youth associations are involved in this massive transitional evolution, promoting activities to raise awareness and spread sustainable behaviours. Some examples are given in the following paragraphs.

### Agenzia di Stampa Giovanile

Agenzia di Stampa Giovanile is a youth project based in Trento, who is promoting independent journalism and education as a way of focusing on social transformation and promotion of human rights. The young people and teenagers from Trentino region, Italy and from around the world which are part of the projects run by Viração & Jangada Association, are creating news content in a digital form, whether through online magazines, articles, podcasts, video and reels covering topics from environmental and social sustainability, to science and technology, to human rights and education, politics and culture. The Agenzia di Stampa Giovanile creates professional journalistic content both at a local and national level, creating educational opportunities for young people in understanding the current global challenges, in empowering them to analyzing facts and fact check online information.



**Be a voice, not an echo.**

— ” — Albert Einstein



## Fridays for Future Italy

Fridays For Future is a youth-led organized movement, formed by activists fighting for climate justice, which has spread all over the world in the latest years. Like many other countries, Italy joined the movement and created its own national center in 2018 with the aim of urging Italian politicians to take action against the climate crisis.

In regard to Agenda 2030, the Italian movement launched an ambitious campaign called “Ritorno al Futuro” (back to the future) consisting of multiplex goals. The campaign addresses the political classes asking for new investments to accelerate the ecological transition, give a recognition to climate and social justice, rethink the agricultural system, promote research, education and democracy, safeguard human health, territory and small communities.



## Slow Food Movement

Slow Food Movement was originated in Italy and spread all over the world in the latest years. The movement does not mention explicitly Agenda 2030 in its programs; however, they still contribute to the implementation of the 17 SDGs thanks to their actions. As a matter of fact, its mission is to promote local food, preserve traditional cuisine, while encouraging organic farming and respect towards local ecosystems. The organization is also engaged in the fight for climate justice and organizes projects to raise awareness among its participants. Furthermore, Slow Food has launched campaigns to educate consumers about the risk of fast food, monocultures, and pesticides and to encourage ethical buying in local marketplaces.



## Tap Revolution: a simple solution to plastic pollution

The Tap Revolution: a simple solution to plastic pollution is a project that was implemented in Trentino in order to promote the sustainable practice of using a reusable water bottle instead of buying single use bottles. It promoted the Refill initiative where bars, restaurants, public places which have access to drinkable water would offer to refill the water bottles of passers by with tap water for free. The project also had a strong social aspects, implementing educational projects in collaboration with a homeless center, offering reusable water bottles for free.

## FAI – Fondo Italiano Ambiente

Fondo Ambiente Italiano is a non-profit organization which is engaged in the safeguard, protection, and enhancement of the Italian physical heritage. More specifically, it operates to restore and open to the public historical monuments, protect natural environments and promote culture.

FAI is one of the members of the Italian Alliance for Sustainable Developments (ASviS) and provides actual contributions to reach the Agenda 2030 goals. In particular, it is now working for energy efficiency (Goal 7) and sustainable water management (Goal 6), considering dual networks, rainwater catchment, wastewater reuse. Additionally, among the diverse FAI national campaigns, many are devoted to environmental safeguard, such as #salvail suolo for a national law on soil consumption, #cambiamoagricoltura to ask for a renovation in the agricultural systems or #salvalacqua to call for a national water strategy.


Given the fact that education is fundamental in understanding the current context and in finding solutions to the difficulties we are facing, FAI is operating an education programme which aims at stimulating the spirit of active citizenship. They are developing and implementing educational activities for schools of all levels, focusing on acknowledging the environment as a symbol of our identity of inestimable value.

A close-up photograph of a green leaf with prominent veins, set against a blurred green background. The image is framed by four white L-shaped corner brackets. Overlaid on the leaf in white, bold, uppercase letters is the quote: "THE GREATEST AIM OF EDUCATION IS NOT KNOWLEDGE, BUT ACTION".

**THE GREATEST AIM OF  
EDUCATION IS NOT  
KNOWLEDGE, BUT ACTION**

Herbert Spencer



A vintage map with a compass rose and a pencil. The map is aged and yellowed, with various geographical features and text. A compass rose is visible in the lower left, showing directions like NE, E, and S. A pencil is lying diagonally across the map. The text "everything is created twice: first in the mind and then in REALITY" is overlaid on the map in a white, typewriter-style font, with each line of text highlighted by a thick orange horizontal bar.

everything  
is created  
twice: first  
in the mind  
and then in  
REALITY

*Robin Sharma*

## Conclusions

To sum up, this presentation has shown how Italy as a whole country is working in prevision of UN 2030 Agenda and what achievements have been obtained so far. Overall, a wide cooperation between the financial, political, and social sector is to be noticed. Indeed, various enterprises, national and regional governments, as well as non-profit organizations and youth associations have implemented sustainable development programs, signing pacts and alliances to state their pledge and contribute to the transitional evolution.

So far, Italy has reached positive results in the fields of agriculture, fight against hunger, environmental safeguard and clean energy, however the path towards a just transition is still long and the urge of powerful political actions is stronger than ever before.

Despite positive sides, it can be stated that Italy still needs to improve on multiple aspects in order to reach the Agenda's 17 Sustainable Development Goals, especially in regard to poverty, education, gender and social inequalities.

General trends about political and social topics were observed on the basis of empirical evidence through official data and statistics.



A person with a backpack is seen from behind, walking along a dirt path on a mountain ridge. The path leads into a vast, hazy landscape of rolling hills and valleys covered in green forests. The sky is a pale, clear blue. A semi-transparent grey box with rounded corners is centered over the image, containing a quote in white serif font.

I am no longer  
accepting the  
things I cannot  
change. I am  
changing the  
things I cannot  
accept.

Angela Davis



## ERASMUS+: ENRICHING LIVES, OPENING MINDES

YouCOME project is implemented thanks to financial support from Erasmus+ programme.

Erasmus+ is the EU's programme to support education, training, youth and sport in Europe.

The 2021-2027 programme places a strong focus on social inclusion, the green and digital transitions, and promoting young people's participation in democratic life.

It supports priorities and activities set out in the European Education Area, Digital Education Action Plan and the European Skills Agenda. The programme also supports the European Pillar of Social Rights, implements the EU Youth Strategy 2019-2027, develops the European dimension in sport.

Erasmus+ offers mobility and cooperation opportunities in: higher education; vocational education and training; school education (including early childhood education and care); adult education; youth, and sport.

Detailed information on these opportunities, including eligibility criteria, is available in the Erasmus+ Programme Guide.

The outcomes of Erasmus+ are available in reports and compendia of statistics, as well as through the Erasmus+ Projects Platform. This includes most of the initiatives funded by the programme and a selection of good practices and success stories.

More about Erasmus+ programme and opportunities it provides:

<https://erasmus-plus.ec.europa.eu/about-erasmus/what-is-erasmus>



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## ABOUT PROJECT HOST

This project is being implemented by Association for research, education and development „Marketing Gate“ - Skopje.



Project coordinator:

Panche Jovanovski

Contact Email:

[marketingporta@gmail.com](mailto:marketingporta@gmail.com)



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*every moment is an  
opportunity, every  
person a potential  
activist and every  
minute a chance to  
change the world*

Dolores Huerta



