

The VNR in a Nutshell – National Strategies for SDGs.

Italy

Capital	Rome
Population	60.6
Area (in sq. km)	301,338 km ²
Area (in sq. mi)	116,347 sq mi
Language(s)	Italian
Poverty rate	
Per capita income	\$36,833
Human Development Index International	0.887
Tourist Arrivals (2015) (thousand)	
Sources: UNDATA, UNWTO	



The recognition of the role of tourism in sustainable development and the emphasis placed in the SDGs on the development of public policies for sustainable tourism is a landmark breakthrough that provides a unique opportunity for all governments to create a sound and favourable policy foundation.

The first two years of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda have shown that countries are making headway in aligning national strategies, adapting institutional frameworks and adjusting policies to realize the SDGs.

The countries' efforts have been reported in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), presented by UN Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017.

Title of VNR: Voluntary National Review Italy National Sustainable Development Strategy

Presenter for VNR: Gian Luca Galletti, Minister for the Environment, Land and Sea

National Thematic Focus:

The strategic topics to be addressed by the Government and envisaged within the framework of the NSDS are the following:

- Decrease poverty, inequality, discrimination unemployment (particularly among youth and women)
- Ensure an environmentally sustainable economic growth
- Increase the opportunities for training, study and social progress
- Restore the competitiveness of Italian companies through a 'fourth industrial revolution' based on innovative and sustainable technologies

Following the 2030 Agenda, the Strategy shapes a new vision towards a circular, low emission economy, resilient to climate impacts and to other global changes endangering local communities, prioritising the fight against biodiversity loss, alteration of the fundamental bio-geochemical cycles (carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus) and land-use change

Institutional Arrangement:

Lead implementation and coordination entity: The Prime Minister coordinates and manages implementation of the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017/2030 (SNSvS) and the SDGs. It

is supported by the Ministry for the Environment, Land and Sea on internal questions, and by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on external issues.

The Ministry of Finance is responsible for linking SNSvS implementation and formal economic policies.

SDG Incorporation to National Framework:

Italy is currently integrating the 2030 Agenda into domestic national strategies by drafting the National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017/2030 (SNSvS), a holistic policy framework that encompasses environmental, social, and economic dimensions based on the 5-P approach (people, planet, peace, prosperity, and partnership). The SNSvS is linked to existing programmes, such as the National Reform Programme and the Economy and Financial Document. It is endorsed by the Italian Council of Ministers, and will be operationalized through a Plan of Action to be developed by the end of 2017.

Tourism Ministry /NTA portfolio:

[Ministry of Cultural Heritage and Activities and Tourism](#)

Tourism and SDG in Italy:

Opportunities

- **Sustainable Consumption and Production**



To ensure sustainable production and consumption patterns, Italy will promote the demand and increase the supply of sustainable tourism

- **Economic development**
- **Tourism diversification**



Italy will contribute to economic diversification - particularly in rural, mountain and inner areas - to income generation and employment, to **sustainable tourism promotion**, to urban development and environmental protection, to **cultural tourism industry support**, to valorisation of local handicraft and traditional crafts recovery.

- **Sustainable consumption and production**
- **Green Economy**



With the 2017-2022 Tourism Strategy Plan, approved in February 2017, the Government has set guidelines that outline the sector's development over the next six years. The Plan includes measures to promote technological and organizational innovation, enhancement of skills, the **quality of tourism services**, as well as the sustainable and long-lasting use of environmental and cultural heritage. The main tools for implementing this choice are the following: Partnership Agreement 2014-2020 (PON Entrepreneurship and Competitiveness, NOP Culture, NOP Legality, NOP Inclusion, ROP FESR, PSR, PSRN, POR FSE, PON Fishing, FSC); National Action Plan for Environmental Sustainability of PA Consumption; National Plan for Sustainable Production and Consumption; Strategic Plan for Innovation and Research in the Agricultural-Food and Forestry Sector; Strategic Development Plan for Tourism in Italy; National Fisheries and Aquaculture Plan; Plan for the promotion of Made in Italy; Art Bonus; Finance

for growth; Italy Manufacturing Plan; Strategy for bio economics; National Energy Strategy; Rural Development Programs.

Threats



- Biodiversity and Ecosystem protection

Biodiversity loss. The national objectives for the area “Halting biodiversity loss” concern both specific preservation, management and conservation actions, and the **integration of these objectives into sectoral policies and programmes** (including agriculture, industry **and tourism**).

Resources and Useful Links

[Italy VNR 2017](#)