Committee: UNDP

State: Italy

Agenda: Achieving Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 9

For the last few decades, the need for funding and assistance in developing countries has been the biggest problem blocking the triumphant way to put an end to poverty and achieve world peace. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was merged together to help bring the needed funding and assistance to life. One of the three main concerns of the UNDP is sustainable development which is, in depth, achieving sustainable development goals (SDG). The problem with the SDGs is that their goal is to establish peace and equality, ensure a safe living environment for all livings above and below water and put an end to world hunger by 2030 however they mightn’t meet international human rights standards established by all countries.

Italy started to align its development policies to the 2030 Agenda’s SDGs by preparing a harmonious ‘National Sustainable Development Strategy 2017-2030’ (NSDS). The NSDS was approved by the Council of Ministers in October 2017 and adopted by the Interministerial Committee for Economic Programming (CIPE) in late December of the same year. The strategic goals include halting the loss of biodiversity by safeguarding the conservation status of species and habitats in terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems; halting the spread of invasive alien species; increasing terrestrial and maritime protected areas and ensuring their effective management; protecting and restoring genetic resources and natural ecosystems linked to farming, forestry and aquaculture; and mainstreaming natural capital accounting in planning, programming and national accounting. Italy’s strategic goal to ensure the sustainable management of natural resources includes providing biologically diverse and dynamic seas and preventing impacts on maritime and coastal environments; halting soil consumption and combatting desertification; minimizing pollutant loads in soils, water bodies and aquifers; considering the good ecological status of natural systems; implementing integrated water-resource management at all levels; maximizing water efficiency and adjusting withdrawals to water scarcity, minimizing emissions and reducing concentrations of air pollutants; and ensuring sustainable forest management and combatting forest abandonment and degradation. Concerning human rights and living standards**;** the violence against women in the country is decreasing. Management and power roles for women are growing. Available **drinkable Water** per person is at the highest among the 28 countries in the EU. The urban litter in dumps have been reduced in the last two years. In 2017, tourism in sustainable structures is 20 out of 100, especially in the following regions: Marche, Tuscany and Umbria.

Italy believes that the procedures that we would have to follow as the United Nations with the purpose of reaching the goals of achieving sustainable growth is to set a universal fundraiser to protect culture and the environment, give a helping hand to developing countries and minorities throughout the world. We, as Italy, do agknowledge that the only way we can guarantee a peaceful future is by being on the same page with power countries about world problems. The swiftest thing we can do is to encourage richer and more substantial countries to have a closer look at the problems in our world that can be fixed with their help.

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/sustainability-transitions/sustainable-development-goals-and-the/country-profiles/italy-country-profile-sdgs-and>

<https://www.nonsoloambiente.it/italy-17-sdgs>