

ITALIAN DATA FOR UN-SDGs

Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda



Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 13 - Information

Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (b) / Adottare misure urgenti per combattere il cambiamento climatico e le sue conseguenze

Target	Global indicator	Name of indicator -English -Italian	Source	Survey name	BES (yes/no)	Indicator description (English)	Indicator description (Italian)	Taxonomy
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	- Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) inventory totals (UNFCCC) - Gas serra totali secondo l'inventario nazionale delle emissioni (UNFCCC)	Istat	Conti di tipo NAMEA (matrice di conti economici integrata con conti ambientali) (PSN:IST-02004)	no	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, bridging between emission inventory totals and air emission accounts totals. GHG emissions include: carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluorides (SF6), methane (CH4) nitrous oxide (N2O) and nitrogen trifluoride. They are expressed in "tonnes of CO2 equivalents" with weights reflecting each pollutant "global warming potential" (GWP) in relation to the GWP of CO2: 1 for CO2, 298 for N2O, 25 for CH4, 22800 for SF6, 17200 for NF3 and various weights for HFCs and PFCs. Two are the possible ways of accounting for air emissions: with reference to the national territory, as in the emissions calculated within the framework of international conventions on air emissions (among which the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - Unfccc, specifically referred to GHG), or with reference to resident economic activities, as in air emission accounts, due to the adoption in the latter of the National Accounts principles and standards. The difference between the two totals equals the balance between the emissions generated in the Rest of the World by units that are resident in Italy and the emissions generated on the national territory by units that are not resident in Italy; the overall balance is obtained as the sum of road transport, air transport and maritime transport balances.	Emissioni di gas serra, raccordo tra i totali degli inventari nazionali e dei conti delle emissioni atmosferiche. Le emissioni di gas serra comprendono: anidride carbonica (CO2), idrofluorocarburi (HFC), perfluorocarburi (PFC), esafluoruri di zolfo (SF6), metano (CH4), protossido di azoto (N2O) e trifluoruro di azoto (NF3). Sono espresse in "tonnellate di CO2 equivalente" con pesi che riflettono il potenziale di riscaldamento in rapporto all'anidride carbonica: 1 per CO2, 298 per N2O, 25 per CH4, 22800 per SF6, 17200 per NF3 e pesi variabili per gli specifici gas dei tipi HFC e PFC. Esistono due modi diversi di contabilizzare le emissioni totali: con riferimento al territorio nazionale, come avviene per i dati delle principali convenzioni internazionali sulle emissioni atmosferiche (tra le quali la United Nations Convention on Climate Change - Unfccc, specificamente riferita ai gas serra) e con riferimento alle unità residenti, come si verifica per i dati dei conti delle emissioni atmosferiche, coerentemente con i principi e gli standard che sono alla base dei conti economici nazionali. La differenza tra i due totali è data dal saldo delle emissioni delle unità residenti che operano all'estero e di quelle delle unità non residenti che operano sul territorio nazionale; il saldo complessivo risulta dalla somma dei saldi relativi alle attività di trasporto su strada, aereo e marittimo.	Indicatore di contesto nazionale/National context indicator
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	- Balance between the emissions generated in the Rest of the World by units that are resident in Italy and the emissions generated on the national territory by units that are not resident in Italy - Saldo tra le emissioni dovute ad attività di trasporto effettuate nel Resto del Mondo dai residenti (+) e in Italia dai non residenti (-)	Istat	Conti di tipo NAMEA (matrice di conti economici integrata con conti ambientali) (PSN:IST-02004)	no	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, bridging between emission inventory totals and air emission accounts totals. GHG emissions include: carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluorides (SF6), methane (CH4) nitrous oxide (N2O) and nitrogen trifluoride. They are expressed in "tonnes of CO2 equivalents" with weights reflecting each pollutant "global warming potential" (GWP) in relation to the GWP of CO2: 1 for CO2, 298 for N2O, 25 for CH4, 22800 for SF6, 17200 for NF3 and various weights for HFCs and PFCs. Two are the possible ways of accounting for air emissions: with reference to the national territory, as in the emissions calculated within the framework of international conventions on air emissions (among which the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - Unfccc, specifically referred to GHG), or with reference to resident economic activities, as in air emission accounts, due to the adoption in the latter of the National Accounts principles and standards. The difference between the two totals equals the balance between the emissions generated in the Rest of the World by units that are resident in Italy and the emissions generated on the national territory by units that are not resident in Italy; the overall balance is obtained as the sum of road transport, air transport and maritime transport balances.	Emissioni di gas serra, raccordo tra i totali degli inventari nazionali e dei conti delle emissioni atmosferiche. Le emissioni di gas serra comprendono: anidride carbonica (CO2), idrofluorocarburi (HFC), perfluorocarburi (PFC), esafluoruri di zolfo (SF6), metano (CH4), protossido di azoto (N2O) e trifluoruro di azoto (NF3). Sono espresse in "tonnellate di CO2 equivalente" con pesi che riflettono il potenziale di riscaldamento in rapporto all'anidride carbonica: 1 per CO2, 298 per N2O, 25 per CH4, 22800 per SF6, 17200 per NF3 e pesi variabili per gli specifici gas dei tipi HFC e PFC. Esistono due modi diversi di contabilizzare le emissioni totali: con riferimento al territorio nazionale, come avviene per i dati delle principali convenzioni internazionali sulle emissioni atmosferiche (tra le quali la United Nations Convention on Climate Change - Unfccc, specificamente riferita ai gas serra) e con riferimento alle unità residenti, come si verifica per i dati dei conti delle emissioni atmosferiche, coerentemente con i principi e gli standard che sono alla base dei conti economici nazionali. La differenza tra i due totali è data dal saldo delle emissioni delle unità residenti che operano all'estero e di quelle delle unità non residenti che operano sul territorio nazionale; il saldo complessivo risulta dalla somma dei saldi relativi alle attività di trasporto su strada, aereo e marittimo.	Indicatore di contesto nazionale/National context indicator
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	- Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) accounts totals - Gas serra totali secondo i conti delle emissioni atmosferiche	Istat	Conti di tipo NAMEA (matrice di conti economici integrata con conti ambientali) (PSN:IST-02004)	no	Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, bridging between emission inventory totals and air emission accounts totals. GHG emissions include: carbon dioxide (CO2), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulphur hexafluorides (SF6), methane (CH4) nitrous oxide (N2O) and nitrogen trifluoride. They are expressed in "tonnes of CO2 equivalents" with weights reflecting each pollutant "global warming potential" (GWP) in relation to the GWP of CO2: 1 for CO2, 298 for N2O, 25 for CH4, 22800 for SF6, 17200 for NF3 and various weights for HFCs and PFCs. Two are the possible ways of accounting for air emissions: with reference to the national territory, as in the emissions calculated within the framework of international conventions on air emissions (among which the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - Unfccc, specifically referred to GHG), or with reference to resident economic activities, as in air emission accounts, due to the adoption in the latter of the National Accounts principles and standards. The difference between the two totals equals the balance between the emissions generated in the Rest of the World by units that are resident in Italy and the emissions generated on the national territory by units that are not resident in Italy; the overall balance is obtained as the sum of road transport, air transport and maritime transport balances.	Emissioni di gas serra, raccordo tra i totali degli inventari nazionali e dei conti delle emissioni atmosferiche. Le emissioni di gas serra comprendono: anidride carbonica (CO2), idrofluorocarburi (HFC), perfluorocarburi (PFC), esafluoruri di zolfo (SF6), metano (CH4), protossido di azoto (N2O) e trifluoruro di azoto (NF3). Sono espresse in "tonnellate di CO2 equivalente" con pesi che riflettono il potenziale di riscaldamento in rapporto all'anidride carbonica: 1 per CO2, 298 per N2O, 25 per CH4, 22800 per SF6, 17200 per NF3 e pesi variabili per gli specifici gas dei tipi HFC e PFC. Esistono due modi diversi di contabilizzare le emissioni totali: con riferimento al territorio nazionale, come avviene per i dati delle principali convenzioni internazionali sulle emissioni atmosferiche (tra le quali la United Nations Convention on Climate Change - Unfccc, specificamente riferita ai gas serra) e con riferimento alle unità residenti, come si verifica per i dati dei conti delle emissioni atmosferiche, coerentemente con i principi e gli standard che sono alla base dei conti economici nazionali. La differenza tra i due totali è data dal saldo delle emissioni delle unità residenti che operano all'estero e di quelle delle unità non residenti che operano sul territorio nazionale; il saldo complessivo risulta dalla somma dei saldi relativi alle attività di trasporto su strada, aereo e marittimo.	Indicatore di contesto nazionale/National context indicator
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	- Annual average precipitation - Precipitazione media annua	Istat	Rilevazione dati meteoroclimatici idrologici (PSN:IST-02190)	ed	Annual average volume of precipitation	Volume annuo di precipitazione media	Indicatore di contesto nazionale/National context indicator
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	- Average daily maximum temperatures - Temperatura media massima giornaliera	Istat/Crea	Rilevazione dati meteoroclimatici idrologici (PSN:IST-02190)	ed	Average daily maximum air temperatures	Temperatura a media dell'aria massima giornaliera	Indicatore di contesto nazionale/National context indicator
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	- Average daily minimum temperatures - Temperatura media minima giornaliera	Istat/Crea	Rilevazione dati meteoroclimatici idrologici (PSN:IST-02190)	ed	Average daily minimum air temperatures	Temperatura a media dell'aria minima giornaliera	Indicatore di contesto nazionale/National context indicator
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	- Number of the seismic movements (≥ 4.0) by magnitude class - Movimenti sismici con magnitudo uguale o superiore a 4,0 per classe di magnitudo	Istituto nazionale di geofisica e vulcanologia		no	Number of the seismic movements (≥ 4.0) by magnitude class	Movimenti sismici con magnitudo uguale o superiore a 4,0 per classe di magnitudo	Indicatore di contesto nazionale/National context indicator

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Goal 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (b) / Adottare misure urgenti per combattere il cambiamento climatico e le sue conseguenze

Target	Global indicator	Name of indicator -English -Italian	Source	Survey name	BES (yes/no)	Indicator description (English)	Indicator description (Italian)	Taxonomy
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.2	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030						
13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.3	Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies						
13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1	Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)						
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula						
13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.2	Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions						
13.a Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1	Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment						
13.b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1	Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities						

