

Sustainable Development Goals Tracker

ITALY 2026

Voluntary National Review





Italy VNR 2022
Report



Italy VNR 2026
Report



Italy VNR 2017
Report



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Italy
2026

Voluntary National Review (VNR)

VNRs Submitted: 3 (75%)



SDGs Achieved: 2 (12%)



SDGs On-Track: 9 (53%)



SDGs Off-Track: 6 (35%)



SDGs No Progress: 0

Introduction

Italy submitted its Third Voluntary National Review (VNR) in 2026 to present the country's progress towards implementing the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The VNR outlines Italy's commitment to integrating sustainable development into national policymaking through the **National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS)**, supported by the principles of **Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development (PCSD)**. The report emphasises whole-of-government and whole-of-society approaches, strengthening coordination among national, regional and local authorities while promoting active participation by civil society, academia, the private sector and young people. It also highlights the growing role of **Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs)** and **Voluntary Regional Reviews (VRRs)** in localising the SDGs and improving accountability. The VNR reports that Italy monitors SDG implementation through the National Statistical System, led by Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT), using a comprehensive set of official indicators integrated with national planning. According to the statistical assessment, more than **50%** of SDG measures improved in the latest year and more than **60%** improved over the last decade, although progress remains uneven across Goals and regions. The report also highlights major policy priorities, including climate action, sustainable urban development, education for sustainable development, sustainable finance, biodiversity conservation and international partnerships to accelerate achievement of the SDGs (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).



VNR Framework Approach to assess Italy's Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda

A **VNR** is a self-assessment process through which the UN Member States review and report on their progress in implementing the **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development and its **17 SDGs**. These reviews are voluntary, country-led, and inclusive, allowing each nation to share experiences, identify challenges, and highlight best practices.

VNRs are essential because they promote accountability and transparency in the implementation of the SDGs, allowing countries to demonstrate their commitment and progress openly. They help governments track progress, identify gaps, and strengthen policies, ensuring that national development strategies remain aligned with the **2030 Agenda**. Moreover, VNRs facilitate knowledge sharing among nations by enabling the exchange of experiences, innovations, and lessons learned. They also encourage multi-stakeholder participation, bringing together government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and academia in a collaborative effort to advance sustainable development. Finally, the VNRs serve as the foundation for the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) reviews, providing evidence-based insights that guide global discussions on accelerating progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Objectives of VNRs

- Assess a country's progress towards achieving the SDGs.
- Identify key challenges and barriers to implementation.
- Share lessons learned and innovative approaches.
- Mobilise support, partnerships, and policy coherence for sustainable development.

Methodology to Measure VNRs Progress

VNRs assess development performance using quantitative and qualitative data, aligning national priorities with SDGs targets. Countries use available indicators and national statistics to evaluate whether they are:

- Achieved, on-track, moderately off-track, seriously off-track or no progress.
- Facing data gaps or methodological challenges.

Due to incomplete or inconsistent data, some assessments rely on proxy indicators or qualitative descriptions of progress. Each SDG is rated on a **0–5 scale** to measure Italy's progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

- 0 – No Progress:** No measurable progress or data available.
- 1 – Severely Off-Track:** Very little advancement; major gaps persist.
- 2 – Off-Track:** Limited progress with minimal improvement.
- 3 – Moderately Off-Track:** Some progress achieved, but key challenges remain.
- 4 – On-Track:** Noticeable progress made; close to achieving the target.
- 5 – Achieved:** Goal fully met with sustained performance and monitoring in place.

This scale helps to quantify Italy's SDGs performance, showing where strong progress exists and where further policy actions are needed. VNRs are vital tools for evaluating and accelerating progress towards the 2030 Agenda. They enable countries to reflect on achievements, recognise shortcomings, and strengthen collective action for a more sustainable and equitable world.

Explanation of Analysis (Applied to Italy SDG Report)

This analysis applies the *VNR framework* to Italy’s SDG Report. Initially, the report was processed using an AI tool to extract, summarise, and categorise data related to the **17 SDGs**. The AI provided preliminary insights into Italy’s progress, challenges, and measurable indicators. Following the AI review, the information was cross-verified by two independent human experts to ensure factual accuracy, contextual relevance, and alignment with the official UN SDG indicators. This validation step strengthened the reliability of the data interpretation.

Finally, a team of SDG experts conducted an in-depth qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify key challenges, potential solutions, and policy-level recommendations. The comprehensive approach, integrating AI-driven insights with expert validation, provides a balanced, evidence-based assessment of Italy’s progress towards achieving economic growth, highlighting strategic areas for improvement, innovation, and sustainability.

Overall Progress

Table 1 presents Italy’s progress across the **17 SDGs**, with ratings assigned to each goal based on the report’s findings. The ratings reflect the extent of progress made, highlight areas where challenges have been addressed, and identify those that remain unresolved.

Table 1. SDG Progress Scoring

Score: 3		1 NO POVERTY 
Justification	- Italy continues monitoring poverty through the ISTAT SDG framework. - Regional disparities persist, with Goal 1 contributing to weaker performance in Southern regions, particularly due to low work intensity and material deprivation.	
Challenges	- Persistent regional inequalities, especially in Southern Italy, continue to affect poverty reduction and social inclusion. - Material deprivation and low work intensity remain major concerns.	
Progress/ Solutions	- Italy has strengthened its integrated monitoring system through the NSDS, ISTAT indicators and territorial monitoring to support evidence-based policies and improve coordination across national and regional levels.	
Unsolved Challenges	- Significant territorial disparities remain, particularly in Southern regions such as Campania, Sicily, Basilicata and Calabria, indicating that poverty reduction remains uneven across the country.	

Score : 3		2 ZERO HUNGER 
Justification	- In 2024, 1.3% of the Italian population experienced food insecurity, decreasing by 0.2 percentage points from the previous year. Food insecurity remained higher in the South and Islands (2.7%) and among households with disabilities (2.4%). - Organic crops represented 20.5% of cultivated land in 2024, among the highest shares in the EU.	

Challenges	- Non-regular employment in agriculture remained high at 20.2% in 2022, reaching 26.8% in Southern Italy. - In 2023, agricultural ammonia emissions increased by 11% compared with the previous year, although they remained within National Emission reduction Commitments Directive limits. Childhood overweight also remains a concern, with 26.7% of children and adolescents overweight in 2023, while the prevalence among children aged 3–5 years reached 33.8%.
Progress/Solutions	- Food insecurity declined slightly in 2024, and Italy continued expanding sustainable agriculture, with organic farming reaching 20.5% of agricultural land, one of the highest proportions within the European Union.
Unsolved Challenges	- Regional inequalities in food insecurity, insecure agricultural employment, rising ammonia emissions and increasing childhood overweight among younger children remain important challenges requiring continued policy attention.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Score: 3	
Justification	- In 2024, life expectancy at birth increased to 83.4 years, up 0.4 years from 2023. Healthy life expectancy reached 58.1 years. - Deaths declined to 651,000 in 2024, representing a 3.1% decrease from 2023, with a mortality rate of 11.0 per 1,000 population.
Challenges	- The VNR identifies Goal 3 among the SDGs with the highest proportion of deteriorating indicators, with approximately 40% of statistical measures showing deterioration. - The probability of dying between ages 30–69 from major non-communicable diseases remained 8.2% in 2022. - Road mortality reached 4.9 deaths per 100,000 residents in 2024, while hospital bed availability remained uneven across regions.
Progress/Solutions	- Health outcomes improved through increased life expectancy and reduced mortality. - The decline in annual deaths and continued monitoring through the ISTAT SDG framework support evidence-based health policy and sustainable development planning.
Unsolved Challenges	- Despite improvements in longevity, Italy continues to face challenges related to non-communicable diseases, regional disparities in healthcare capacity, road safety and the overall deterioration observed across a significant proportion of SDG 3 indicators.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Score: 4	
Justification	- In the 2024-25 school year, 33.7% of Grade 2 pupils did not achieve the basic competence level in Italian, representing a further increase compared with previous years and remaining far from the pre-pandemic level. - In Grade 5, 24.8% failed to reach the basic level, remaining similar to 2019. - In mathematics, 33.0% of Grade 2 pupils and 33.6% of Grade 5 pupils did not reach the basic competence level, remaining below pre-pandemic performance.

Challenges	- Learning losses following the pandemic remain evident, particularly among younger pupils. Weak attainment in Italian and mathematics continues to challenge education quality.
Progress/ Solutions	- Italy has strengthened Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) through Law No. 92/2019 , integrating ESD into school curricula from the 2020-21 academic year. - The National Guidelines on Civic Education were updated in 2024, while programmes such as Green School Italy continue promoting sustainability education.
Unsolved Challenges	- Basic literacy and numeracy outcomes remain below pre-pandemic levels, particularly for Grade 2 pupils, indicating that learning recovery remains incomplete.

5 GENDER
EQUALITY



Score: 3	
Justification	- Italy continues promoting gender equality through national sustainable development policies and international commitments, including the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Associated Schools Network and civic education initiatives that promote gender equality as a core value.
Challenges	- According to the national SDG assessment, Goal 5 is among the Goals with the lowest recent progress, with over 60% of its statistical measures either stagnant or worsening.
Progress/ Solutions	- Gender equality remains integrated into ESD, civic education and Italy's sustainable development strategies. International cooperation also identifies gender equality and women's empowerment as priority intervention areas.
Unsolved Challenges	- The high proportion of stagnant or worsening indicators demonstrates that further progress is required to accelerate gender equality outcomes.

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Score: 4	
Justification	- Italy monitors water and sanitation through the ISTAT SDG statistical framework and the NSDS integrated monitoring system.
Challenges	- Environmental indicators under Goal 6 show limited progress, with over 70% of measures remaining stable, reflecting slow improvement.
Progress/ Solutions	- The VNR reports that Goal 6 has no worsening measures, indicating that performance has remained stable while Italy continues strengthening integrated monitoring through the National Statistical System and the NSDS.
Unsolved Challenges	- Progress remains slow because most SDG 6 indicators are stable rather than improving, highlighting the need for accelerated action despite the absence of deteriorating indicators.



Score : 4

Justification	- Italy advances SDG 7 through the NSDS, supported by an integrated monitoring system linking SDG indicators with national planning and the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP).
Challenges	- The VNR notes that strategic frameworks related to the National Integrated Energy and Climate Plan (PNIEC), the Ecological Transition Plan (PTE), the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (PNACC) and other national strategies continue to operate in silos, requiring stronger integration through the NSDS.
Progress/ Solutions	- Italy has strengthened policy coherence by integrating SDG monitoring with national planning frameworks and the NSDS integrated monitoring system, supporting evidence-based implementation of sustainable energy and climate policies.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR highlights the continued need to improve coherence across energy, climate and sustainable development policies and to strengthen monitoring and ex-ante policy assessment to support integrated decision-making.



Score : 3

Justification	- Regional analysis shows that Goal 8 is among the major contributors to lower-than-average performance in Southern Italy, with over 60% of Goal 8 measures below the national average. - Conversely, Goal 8 contributes positively in several Northern and Central regions.
Challenges	- Persistent territorial disparities in employment and economic performance remain, particularly between Northern and Southern regions. - The Prosperity pillar also shows emerging short-term challenges despite long-term improvements.
Progress/ Solutions	- The VNR reports that Strategic Choices within the Prosperity area generally show positive trends, particularly over the long term, reflecting improvements across economic sustainability objectives. - Italy also promotes sustainable finance for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) reporting to strengthen sustainable business growth.
Unsolved Challenges	- Significant regional inequalities in employment and economic opportunities remain, especially across Southern regions, indicating that inclusive economic growth has not yet been achieved nationwide.



Score: 4

Justification	- Italy promotes sustainable industry and innovation through the Sustainable Finance for SMEs Initiative, supporting ESG reporting, capacity building, improved access to finance and integration of enterprise sustainability into the NSDS monitoring system.
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Challenges	- The VNR notes that many companies, particularly Micro, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (MSMEs), face challenges related to the costs and complexity of sustainability reporting, while awareness of the NSDS remains limited among smaller enterprises.
Progress/ Solutions	- Italy has launched the Sustainable Finance for SMEs Initiative, established a shared ESG data portal, strengthened capacity-building activities and expanded territorial support networks to improve enterprise sustainability and innovation.
Unsolved Challenges	- The VNR states that continued efforts are required to expand MSME participation, increase sustainability awareness and strengthen innovative partnerships to accelerate sustainable industrial transformation.

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Score: 3

Justification	- The VNR highlights persistent territorial inequalities. - Southern regions continue to record lower SDG performance, with Goal 10 among the Goals contributing to below-average outcomes compared with the national average.
Challenges	- Significant regional disparities in social and economic conditions remain between Northern and Southern Italy, limiting inclusive development and equal opportunities.
Progress/ Solutions	- Italy has strengthened policy coherence through the NSDS, integrated monitoring and territorial governance to support more inclusive and evidence-based policy implementation.
Unsolved Challenges	- Persistent territorial and socio-economic inequalities continue to affect balanced national development, requiring stronger coordination across all levels of government.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Score: 4

Justification	- Italy promotes sustainable urban development through the National Urban Agenda for Sustainable Development, approved in 2024, which aligns urban policies with the NSDS and the 2030 Agenda . - The VNR also highlights the growing role of Local and Regional Voluntary Reviews in monitoring SDG implementation.
Challenges	- Urban sustainability requires stronger coordination among national, regional and local authorities, together with improved localisation of the SDGs across municipalities.
Progress/ Solutions	- In 2024, Italy adopted the National Urban Agenda for Sustainable Development and expanded VLR and VRR, strengthening urban governance, stakeholder participation and evidence-based monitoring.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are needed to expand SDG localisation and ensure consistent implementation of sustainable urban policies across all territories.

Score: 4

Justification	- The VNR identifies Goal 12 as one of the best-performing Goals. - More than 70% of its statistical measures showed improvement over the last ten years, indicating sustained progress in responsible consumption and production.
Challenges	- Despite long-term improvements, some indicators remain stable, indicating that further progress is needed to accelerate sustainable production and consumption patterns.
Progress/Solutions	- Italy has integrated sustainable consumption and production into the NSDS through policy coherence, circular economy initiatives and strengthened monitoring using the National Statistical System and ISTAT SDG indicators.
Unsolved Challenges	- Maintaining long-term progress while accelerating improvements in the remaining stable indicators remains an ongoing challenge for achieving fully sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Score: 4

Justification	- Italy has strengthened climate action through the NSDS, which promotes policy coherence with the PNIEC, the PNACC and the PTE.
Challenges	- The VNR highlights that climate- and energy-related strategies have developed separately over time, creating the need for stronger integration and coordination among national planning instruments.
Progress/Solutions	- Italy has improved policy coherence by integrating climate policies within the NSDS framework, strengthening monitoring, ex-ante policy assessment and inter-institutional coordination to support sustainable climate action.
Unsolved Challenges	- Further efforts are required to fully integrate climate, energy and sustainable development policies and to strengthen the monitoring of climate-related outcomes across sectors.

Score: 5

Justification	- The VNR reports that Goal 14 is among the strongest-performing SDGs, with over 70% of its statistical measures improving over the last ten years, demonstrating sustained long-term progress in marine conservation.
Challenges	- Although long-term progress is positive, some marine and coastal indicators remain stable, indicating that continued conservation efforts are required.
Progress/Solutions	- Italy continues strengthening marine sustainability through the NSDS integrated monitoring system and environmental policy coordination, contributing to sustained improvements in marine-related SDG indicators.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued action is needed to maintain long-term improvements and accelerate progress in the remaining stable indicators affecting marine ecosystems.



Score: 4

Justification	- The VNR identifies Goal 15 as one of the SDGs with the highest recent progress, with over 70% of its statistical measures improving during the previous years.
Challenges	- Despite recent improvements, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem protection require continued policy attention to sustain positive trends.
Progress/Solutions	- Italy has strengthened environmental governance through the NSDS, integrated monitoring and biodiversity-related policy coordination, supporting improvements in terrestrial ecosystem indicators.
Unsolved Challenges	- Maintaining recent gains and ensuring sustained long-term improvements in biodiversity and ecosystem conservation remain ongoing challenges.



Score: 4

Justification	- Italy has strengthened institutional governance through the NSDS by promoting PCSD, multi-level governance, stakeholder participation and an integrated national monitoring system. - The VNR also highlights the increasing use of VLRs and VRRs to strengthen accountable institutions.
Challenges	- The VNR recognises that achieving effective policy coherence remains challenging because sustainable development responsibilities are shared across multiple institutions and levels of government, requiring stronger coordination and policy integration.
Progress/Solutions	- Italy has enhanced institutional capacity by integrating the NSDS with national planning, strengthening inter-ministerial coordination, improving ex-ante policy assessment and expanding participatory governance involving public institutions, civil society and local authorities.
Unsolved Challenges	- Continued efforts are needed to further strengthen policy coherence, improve coordination among institutions and expand consistent implementation of sustainable development policies across all territorial levels.



Score: 5

Justification	- Italy places partnerships at the centre of VNR implementation through cooperation among government, regions, municipalities, academia, civil society, youth organisations, the private sector and international partners. - The VNR also highlights Italy's support for the Pact for the Future and strengthened international cooperation for sustainable development.
Challenges	- Coordinating the wide range of stakeholders involved in sustainable development remains a continuing challenge, requiring stronger partnerships, shared monitoring and effective policy alignment across sectors and levels of government.

<i>Progress/ Solutions</i>	- Italy has strengthened partnerships through the NSDS governance framework, expanded Local and Regional Voluntary Reviews, reinforced collaboration with ISTAT and the National Statistical System, and promoted international cooperation to support implementation of the 2030 Agenda.
<i>Unsolved Challenges</i>	- The VNR indicates that sustaining effective multi-stakeholder partnerships and ensuring coherent implementation across national, regional and local levels remain ongoing priorities for achieving the SDGs.

Source: (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).

Major Challenges

- Persistent territorial disparities remain between Northern and Southern Italy, with several SDGs performing below the national average in Southern regions.
- The VNR reports that more than one-quarter of SDG measures deteriorated in the short term, while more than **20%** remained unchanged, indicating uneven progress across the **2030 Agenda**.
- **SDG 3** (Good Health and Well-being) recorded one of the highest proportions of deteriorating indicators, with approximately **40%** of its measures worsening.
- Climate, energy and environmental strategies have historically operated through separate planning frameworks, requiring stronger policy coherence and integration under the NSDS.
- Learning recovery following the COVID-19 pandemic remains incomplete, with many pupils still failing to achieve basic competence levels in literacy and mathematics during the **2024-25 school year**.
- Limited awareness of the NSDS among smaller enterprises and the complexity of sustainability reporting continue to constrain wider business engagement in sustainable development.

Key Lessons Learned

- Integrate sustainable development into a National Sustainable Development Strategy supported by a comprehensive monitoring framework linking national priorities with the SDGs.
- Strengthen Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development by aligning climate, energy, environmental and socio-economic policies within a single governance framework.
- Use official national statistical systems, led by institutions such as ISTAT, to monitor SDG implementation through robust, evidence-based indicators.
- Promote **VLRs** and **VRRs** to strengthen SDG localisation, accountability and stakeholder participation.
- Embed Education for Sustainable Development and civic education across the education system to promote sustainability awareness from an early age.
- Foster strong partnerships among government, academia, civil society, youth organisations and the private sector to support inclusive SDG implementation.

Notable Contribution

- In **2024**, more than **50%** of Italy's SDG statistical measures improved compared with the previous year, while more than **60%** improved over the last decade.
- **Goal 15** (Life on Land) recorded over **70%** of its indicators improving during the previous years, representing one of the strongest recent performances.
- **Goals 12** (Responsible Consumption and Production) and **14** (Life Below Water) each recorded over **70%** of their indicators improving over the last ten years.
- In **2024**, organic farming covered **20.5%** of Italy's cultivated agricultural land, placing Italy among the European Union leaders.
- In **2024**, food insecurity declined to **1.3%** of the population, a decrease of **0.2 percentage** points compared with the previous year.
- In **2024**, life expectancy at birth increased to **83.4 years**, while annual deaths declined by **3.1%** compared with 2023.
- Italy approved the National Urban Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2024, strengthening SDG localisation and sustainable urban governance.
- Education for Sustainable Development has been integrated into school curricula since the **2020-21** academic year under Law **No. 92/2019**, with updated National Civic Education Guidelines introduced in 2024.

Recommendations

- Strengthen measures to reduce regional socio-economic disparities, particularly in Southern Italy.
- Accelerate action in SDGs showing limited or deteriorating progress, especially health, gender equality and inequality reduction.
- Further integrate climate, energy and environmental strategies within the NSDS to improve policy coherence.
- Expand SDG localisation by increasing participation in Local and Regional Voluntary Reviews across all territories.
- Enhance learning recovery initiatives to address post-pandemic educational gaps.
- Increase support for MSMEs to improve sustainability reporting, ESG adoption and participation in sustainable finance initiatives.
- Continue strengthening the national statistical monitoring system and evidence-based policymaking to ensure effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Conclusion

Italy's 2026 VNR demonstrates continued national commitment to achieving the **2030 Agenda** through integrated governance, evidence-based policymaking and strengthened policy coherence. The NSDS provides the central framework for aligning sustainable development with national strategies, supported by robust statistical monitoring and increasing stakeholder engagement. Long-term progress is particularly evident in responsible consumption and production, marine conservation and terrestrial ecosystems, while sustainable urban development and education for sustainable development continue

to receive significant policy attention. Despite these achievements, the VNR acknowledges that significant challenges remain. Regional inequalities, uneven SDG performance, incomplete post-pandemic educational recovery, and the need for stronger integration of climate, energy and sustainable development policies continue to require sustained action. Italy concludes that stronger partnerships, enhanced multi-level governance, improved policy coherence and continuous monitoring through the National Statistical System will be essential to accelerate progress and ensure that no one is left behind in achieving the SDGs.

Reference

United Nations (2026a): *Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs)*, High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2026. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/2026>

United Nations (2026b): *Italy Voluntary National Reviews 2026*. High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development. Available at: <https://hlpf.un.org/countries/italy/voluntary-national-reviews-2026>

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The SDG Tracker (SDGT) is a global research initiative, developed under the auspices of the World Association for Sustainable Development (WASD), designed to systematically analyse and score the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) submitted by United Nations member states. The SDGT aims to enhance global accountability, promote transparency, provide evidence-based insights for policymakers, and facilitate cross-country comparison and benchmarking, with all its comprehensive findings made publicly available on the dedicated SDGs Tracker Platform. For more information about this report and/or any other activities of the initiative, please visit: www.sdgstracker.org and contact us: director@sdgstracker.org.



WASD COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

WASD is delighted to be working very closely with various United Nations Agencies, most specifically with the UN Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). Both JIU and WASD are inspired by the conviction that the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (SD) and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide the momentum for renewed UN engagement with the public and private sectors.

In 2018, WASD collaborated with JIU on the UN project **Strengthening policy research uptake in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, aimed at reviewing the policy research uptake in service of the 2030 Agenda for SD. For the first time in its 52 year history, the UN (aided by WASD) officially consulted academics and researchers from all over the world on the policy research uptake in the UN.

In 2019, WASD also worked very closely with the UN JIU to undertake a UN system-wide review of policies, programmes, and platforms to support learning and enhancing the adequacy of training policies in the UN. The report **Policies and platforms in support of learning: towards more coherence, coordination, and convergence** was launched officially on 28 October 2020 at the opening of WASD's Online Learning Conference.

These various initiatives and events with the UN JIU have encouraged WASD to launch its **Sustainable Development Goals Tracker (SDGT)**.



Sustainability Tracker

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