



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN FRENCH POLYNESIA

*French Polynesia's SDG monitoring report*









# Acknowledgments

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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



# Message from the President of French Polynesia

During my visits to the United Nations (UN) headquarters in New York in 2017 and 2018, I was made aware of its 2015-2030 Development Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). I was able to appreciate the importance and relevance of this agenda, which is particularly relevant today in times of health crisis, reminding us that "no one should be left behind".

The priorities of French Polynesia's 2021-2023 recovery plan thus go hand in hand with the SDGs: supporting the economy and employment and strengthening solidarity with all those who suffer in order to preserve social balance.

In times of instability and hardship, we must redouble our efforts, through the mobilisation of all, towards our economic, social and environmental resilience. We must avoid consuming today all the resources we might need tomorrow, and thus promote sustainable development.

I am pleased to present the very first SDG monitoring report in French Polynesia. I have chosen to organise the collection and analysis of sectoral statistical data already existing in our departments and to present them in a global way, before considering a concrete integration of the SDGs in our public policies. Indeed, many of our programmes are aligned with the SDGs without explicit mention or exact monitoring of their indicators. This first report therefore describes the current status of the SDGs in our country, as well as the strategic orientations and actions to be advocated that will allow us to progress over the years towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. The SDGs can in turn guide us in defining our public policies.

French Polynesia can draw inspiration from the progress made by its partners in the region and in the world, but above all it can shine as an example of sustainable development abroad through its many experiences.

Māuruuru!



**H.E. Edouard Fritch**

*President of French  
Polynesia*

“ No one should be left behind. ”



# Introduction

Adopted on 25 September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly as part of the 2030 Development Agenda entitled "Transforming our World", the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) succeed the Millennium Development Goals (2000-2015).

This programme aims to transform the world and eradicate extreme poverty, leaving no one behind. It is based on five pillars: people, planet, prosperity, peace and partnerships.

It has an universal dimension because it concerns all countries, developed and developing alike, taking into account the realities, capacities and levels of development of each, and respecting national priorities and policies. It must benefit everyone and requires the mobilisation of all: governments, international organisations, the private sector, civil society, scientists, men, women, young and old, etc. It aims to be followed up at all levels: global, regional, national and local.

The implementation of these goals implies a multidimensional response, as opposed to a sectoral response. Thus, for example, the goal aiming at "eradicating poverty by 2030" (SDG 1) is considered an indispensable requirement for the achievement of the other goals, which are taken in their economic, social, environmental and health dimensions.

To support the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs and their targets, the UN has developed 169 targets, measurable through 230 indicators. However, it is up to each country to decide how these aspirations and targets are to be taken into account.

For example, the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), a regional political organisation bringing together the 14 independent countries of the Pacific, as well as the Cook Islands, Niue, New Caledonia and French Polynesia, has embraced the programme but has retained only 106 targets out of 169, as well as 132 monitoring indicators out of 230, of which 5 indicators have been adapted to respond to the specificities of the region (*cf. Annex 6 - List of Pacific targets and indicators*).

Since 2015, this organisation has been coordinating action on the SDGs in the Pacific, with the help of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the Pacific Community (SPC), and publishes a report every four years comparing the progress of PIF members in the form of graphic wheels. French Polynesia, being a full member of this organisation since 2016 and concerned about its integration and influence in the region, has chosen for the year 2021 to align itself with the 132 Pacific indicators in the monitoring of SDGs at the local level.

Moreover, the active participation of French Polynesia in the implementation and monitoring of SDG indicators has several interests, in particular that of improving public performance and its evaluation, of enhancing the value of the country's actions and of providing a more intelligible report to the population. This would contribute to the promotion of the sustainable development of the country for its attractiveness (tourism, enterprises, assets...), but also to its integration in the process of harmonization of the monitoring of SDGs in the framework of regional and international organizations and programmes.

Indeed, the integration of SDGs in our public policies would allow French Polynesia to be in line with international standards and would facilitate the dialogue with its partners thanks to monitoring indicators built on the same basis. A better readability of SDG indicators would make them a reference tool and a mark of eligibility in order to access national, European and international development aid programmes.

For example, in our bilateral relations with the European Union, development cooperation policies financed by various instruments, including the European Development Fund (EDF), aim to promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs. Indeed, the latter are mentioned in all the financing agreements signed between the European Union and the OCTs, including French Polynesia under the 11<sup>th</sup> EDF.



# Methodology

On 20 July 2020, the President of French Polynesia sent a circular No. 4337/PR to the attention of the heads of administrative departments and directors of public administrative establishments, concerning the integration of the targets and indicators of the SDGs in the framework of annual activity reports.

The final objective was to integrate the SDG indicators into the country's public policies, to report on them in an annex to the Report of the President of French Polynesia to the Assembly of French Polynesia (APF) and to be able to share a coherent and organised set of results for the next quadrennial report of the Pacific Islands Forum in 2022.

Within this framework, a "SDG indicators" working group has been set up, with the mission of promoting the SDGs, supporting the structuring of data in the administrative departments, assisting in the monitoring of SDG indicators and drafting the SDG annex to the President's report to the Assembly of French Polynesia (APF). The working group consists of the Institute of Statistics of French Polynesia (ISPF), the Directorate of Modernisation and Reform of the Administration (DMRA) and the Delegation for International, European and Pacific Affairs (DAIEP).

The "SDG indicators" working group began its work by drawing up a list of some twenty referents dedicated to the SDGs in their respective departments, following the President's directives in the above-mentioned circular. The departments concerned were chosen according to the relevance and timeliness of their capacity to provide information on the Pacific's SDG indicators.

Information meetings were organised to raise the awareness of the referents on the SDGs in their entirety and on the working group's approach to the implementation of the SDGs in the territory. A constant effort of communication and promotion of the SDGs was made, since newsletters on the SDGs were sent every month by the DAIEP to the referents and their heads of department in order to keep them informed and to maintain an effective work momentum.

After several internal meetings of the working group to refine its action plan, surveys of each of the departments concerned were carried out to take stock of their statistical data management and their potential contribution to the SDGs.

The results of these surveys showed that data were available, thus making it possible to quickly establish a follow-up of certain SDG indicators. These meetings made it possible to determine the data available per service that would inform the SDG indicators, since they were already monitored and used in the framework of their internal work.

Indeed, the choice was made for a first report to collect only the data available, rather than to redesign the statistical system of each department in the light of the SDGs.

A selection of SDG indicators for French Polynesia, about one hundred, was then made by the working group. Specific forms for each department were sent to them, together with the circular of contribution to the President's report to the APF, so that they could fill in the data of the indicators concerning them. Once the departments had returned their data, a database was created and analysed to produce the graphs and information needed for the report. A section of the Institute of Statistics of French Polynesia (ISPF) website hosts this database in its raw format.

This first SDG report is the result of a coordinated and regular action between the working group and the SDG referents. Due to the page limit imposed for the report of the President of French Polynesia to the Assembly of French Polynesia (APF), this report aims to be synthetic and methodical, with a presentation of the SDGs by pillars (people, prosperity, planet, peace and partnerships). The drafting of the report was based on several sources: the RAP/PAP (Annual Performance Report/Annual Performance Plan), the 2021-2023 recovery plan, the master plans of certain sectors, the ISPF and IEOM (French overseas note-issuing bank) reports and bilateral interviews with the services concerned. This compendium of information is intelligible and accessible to the general public, with recommendations that will help enrich future reports and move towards embracing and incorporating the SDGs into the local framework.

# Challenges met and recommendations

The preparation of this report has highlighted the limitations faced by the Polynesian administration, particularly concerning the insufficiency or unavailability of data from certain departments. As data is not capitalised in a centralised facility, most of it is not structured, of good quality or simply updated. Some data are not even digitised and are still kept in paper format, which does not allow them to be used.

An efficient and reliable statistical system is essential for the monitoring and evaluation of public policies that will properly guide government decision-making. The Institute of Statistics of French Polynesia and the Directorate of Modernisation and Reforms of the Administration are in this sense the driving force behind the "Data Lab" initiative, which aims to promote experimentation in the area of data, such as standardising data and using it across the board. The aim is also to develop a statistical culture and ultimately to increase the availability and quality of data for all the country's agencies.

In addition, some departments alerted the working group to the fact that some of their tools and applications are obsolete, preventing them from being relevant in collecting and using their data. It would therefore be advantageous to equip the departments with better and more secure tools.

For those departments that do monitor their data, the latter is not necessarily relevant to the SDG indicators, despite public policies that support them. This leads to difficulties for the departments to transmit the data corresponding to the SDG indicators they are concerned with. Therefore, for the next editions, a more in-depth work of adapting the SDG targets and indicators to the ambitions and capacities of the country over the years would be adequate. Workshops to define the SDG targets with the departments concerned could be organised so that the latter actively participate in the programme.

A ministry or department could be designated to drive the SDG agenda, embrace and develop it further, with additional financial and human resources.

**Defining realistic and specific SDG targets for French Polynesia will provide a starting point for measuring the country's progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Development.**

It is true that the novelty and unfamiliarity made the preparation of the report difficult, due to a legitimate lack of knowledge and experience on the part of the departments, which sometimes felt that they had an additional layer of work on top of that of the Inter-sectoral Performance Projects (IPPs), the APRs and the APPs (Annual Performance Reports and Plans), to name but a few. It would therefore make sense to bring this work together in order to optimise their working time and obtain clear, relevant and timely results.

Information sessions and communication tools will also need to be offered in order to spread motivation and information within the departments. In addition, training on SDG indicators could be offered by DGRH (Human Resource Department), in collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC) and UN agencies (e.g. the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)), in order to prepare the departments for the culture of indicators as a whole and to raise awareness of the SDGs.

The lack of hindsight and experience in SDG monitoring in French Polynesia led the working group to adjust its methodology as the project progressed. As a result, some pitfalls could not be foreseen, such as time management, department response times or lack of knowledge on the context of the data collected. The departments could also provide historical series of their indicators in order to analyse trends and developments in relation to previous years.

Furthermore, as the report was intended to be annexed to the President's report to the Assembly of French Polynesia (APF), the page limit forced the working group to be very brief in its development. In the future, this report could be more exhaustive and benefit from comments directly written by the departments. Lastly, the French State departments could be asked to provide more input for future reports.





## Pillar 1 – People

SDG 2: Food and nutrition

SDG 3: Health

SDG 4: Education

SDG 11 et 12: Sustainable cities, production and consumption

## Pillar 2 – Prosperity

SDG 1 and 10: Poverty and inequalities

SDG 8: Economic growth and decent work

SDG 9: Industry and infrastructure

## Pillar 3 – Planet

SDG 6: Water and sanitation

SDG 7: Energy

SDG 13: Climate Action

SDG 14: Oceans

SDG 15: Land and forests

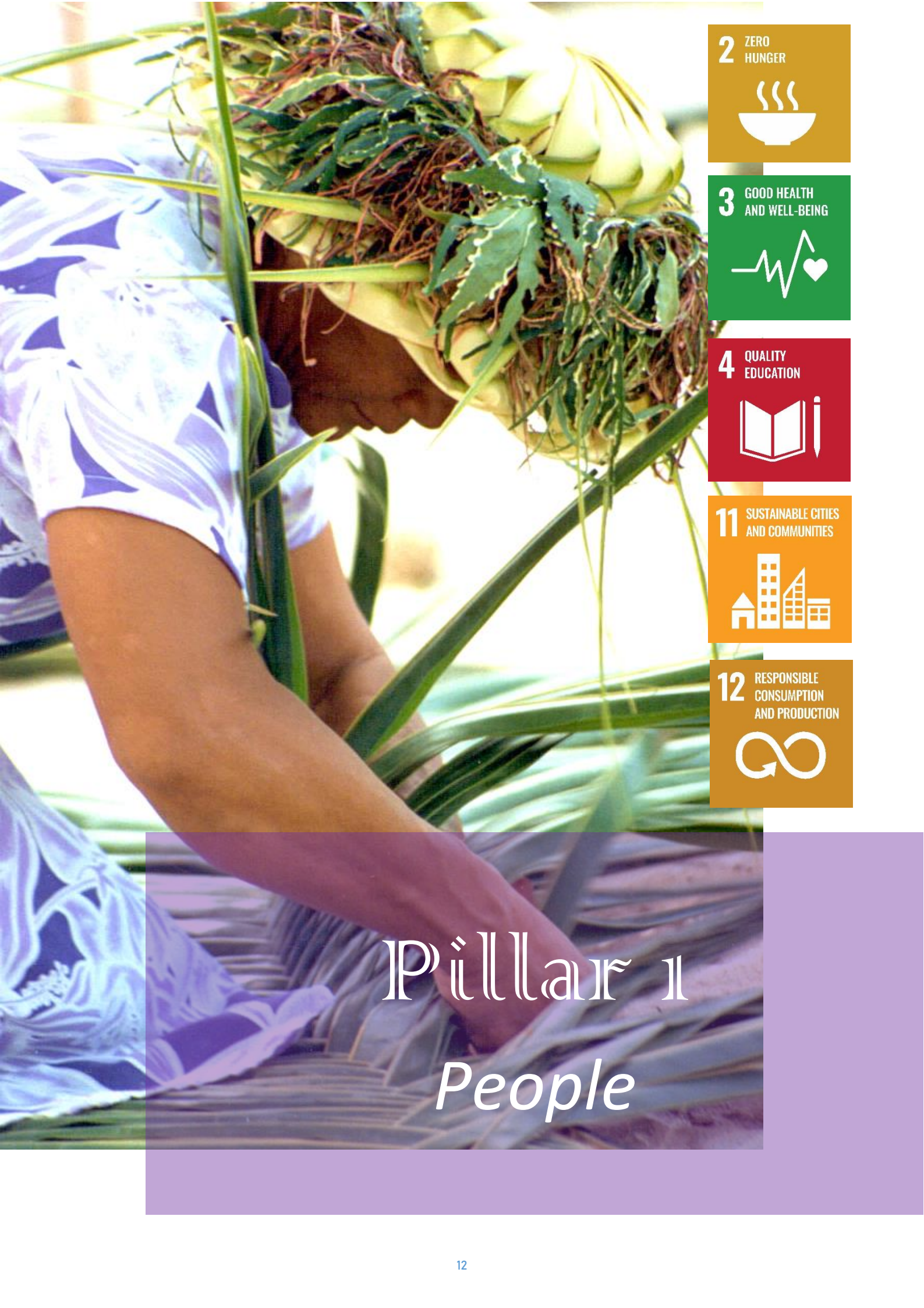
## Pillar 4 – Peace and partnerships

SDG 5: Women's empowerment

SDG 16: Peace, justice, good governance

SDG 17: Partnerships for SDGs





2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



# Pillar 1 *People*



# SDG 2 – Food and nutrition

Eradicate hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

2 ZERO HUNGER



## *Why is it important?*

Extreme hunger and malnutrition are major impediments to sustainable development and make people less productive, more prone to disease and therefore more often unable to earn more and improve their livelihoods.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

Food security, at the level of all the archipelagos, is a primary objective for French Polynesia. Food represents the first item of household expenditure in French Polynesia, with 23% of the expenses and depends very strongly on food imported from the international agri-food industry. Indeed, in the context of a health crisis, French Polynesia has been confronted with its dependence on imported products, such as basic starch products (wheat, flour, rice, corn), agro-processed products and imported inputs, thus revealing the lack of resilience of some of its production models.

In this regard, the agricultural trade balance deficit in volume terms increased by more than 12% in 2017, despite the 2011-2020 agricultural policy.

Moreover, the lack of attractiveness of the agricultural sector has led to a drop in the number of farms and, even more so, to a drop in the number of people working in the sector. Apart from the coconut plantations, due to a lack of labour and, in Tahiti and Moorea in particular, in the face of land pressure and the sprawl of agricultural areas by buildings for housing purposes, the agricultural surface area (SAU) under development has decreased significantly. The deterioration of agricultural production has continued since 2011.

The objective of food security must not overshadow the need for sustainable agriculture for the production of diversified and healthy foodstuffs. Thus, French Polynesia, in collaboration with the Pacific Community, is mobilising the European funds of the PROTEGE project to support the agro-ecological transition through a network of seven demonstration farms. These farmers benefit from investments, expertise and exchanges with the idea of demonstrating to as many people as possible that agroecology is a sustainable and economically viable model.

## *Data available for SDG 2 monitoring*

### **Prevalence of malnutrition (2.2.2)**

In French Polynesia, this indicator is only partially monitored: only the prevalence of overweight and obesity is measured in the territory. Emaciation, the second measure

of malnutrition, is not relevant in French Polynesia given its level of development.

Therefore, in 2010, 30% of adults were overweight, i.e. 3 in 10 adults, and 40% of adults were obese, i.e. 4 in 10 adults. In 2018, 43% of teenagers (13-17 years) were overweight and 20% were obese. In 2019, 13% of children in kindergarten were overweight and 10% were obese.

## *On the road to SDGs*

Excess weight is the consequence of bad eating habits. In this sense, French Polynesia's three main ambitions are to develop organic farming, with sustainable production methods and a link between the land and the sea, but also agro-processing with the aim of bringing local products back to the plates (through collective catering, canteens, etc.) and finally the replacement of imported products (rice, pasta, etc.) by food products (taro, fē'i, etc.).

Public policies in terms of food security are becoming increasingly aligned with SDG 2, in particular with target 2.4, as they tend to deploy territorialized food systems in all the archipelagos, which aim to produce food for the population in a healthy, equitable and sustainable way.

In this respect, the 2021-2030 agricultural master plan (SDA), which explicitly promotes the SDGs, provides a common vision of agriculture and agro-ecological food in all the archipelagos in order to guide the support of public authorities. The SDA is the structuring element of French Polynesia's agricultural strategy and must allow for the strengthening of partnerships and consultation between all the parties involved in its implementation: the government, farmers, consumers, development partners, particularly investors and buyers. The objective is to build more efficient, resilient production, processing and distribution systems, adapted to climate change, providing healthy food, while guaranteeing a fair remuneration to producers.

The SDA also refers to the regulatory framework of the farmer's status. The main objectives are to give the farmer the benefit of an agricultural minimum wage (like that of the fisherman), to simplify the procedures of wage law and to allow for flexible recruitment and dismissal.

# SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

Enable everyone to live in good health and promote well-being at all ages

3 GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



## *Why is it important?*

Good physical and mental health is essential for individuals. It supports the empowerment of women and girls, and builds a peaceful and prosperous society.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

French Polynesia is committed to improving its health system, which has been weakened more than ever by the Covid-19 health crisis. The population's life expectancy is increasing, mortality linked to infectious diseases is decreasing, but chronic diseases (cancer, cardiovascular diseases, kidney failure, etc.) are becoming the major causes of mortality and morbidity. Bad habits lead to diseases related to excess weight, addiction to alcohol, tobacco and drugs. Pollutants, some of which affect climate change, also have a strong impact on public health. The purpose of the Health and Social Prevention Fund (Fonds de prévention sanitaire et sociale - FPSS), created by Resolution No. 2017-114 of 7 December 2007, is to finance the prevention and health promotion policy by prioritising efforts to combat overweight and obesity, the fight against addictions, emerging or re-emerging diseases and all associated diseases that have a strong impact on health expenditure. It takes charge of all preventive actions or support for prevention in social or health matters.

## *Data available for SDG 3 monitoring*

### **Births attended by skilled personnel (3.1)**

In 2016, 99.7% of deliveries were attended by skilled personnel.

### **Mortality of children under 5 (3.2)**

In 2019, the mortality rate for children under 5 was 0.15%, which is about one death in 1,000 children under 5.

### **Neonatal mortality (3.2)**

In 2019, the neonatal mortality rate was 0.48%, i.e. approximately 5 deaths between birth and day 27 inclusive per 1000 live births.

### **Tuberculosis (3.3)**

In 2020, about 23 in 100,000 people had tuberculosis.

### **Non-communicable diseases (3.4)**

In 2015, 128 out of 100,000 people died from cardiovascular disease, 122 from cancer, 36 from chronic respiratory disease and 15 from diabetes.

### **Teenage birth rate (3.7)**

In 2019, the birth rate for teenage girls aged 10-14 was 0.28 per 1000, or about 3 per 10,000. The birth rate was 29.29 per 1,000 teenagers aged 15 to 19, or about 3 in every 100 teenagers became mothers between the ages of 15 and 19.

### **Tobacco (3.a)**

In 2010, 41% of the population aged 15 and over used tobacco (46.1% of 18–24-year-olds, 41.6% of 25–44-year-olds and 34.7% of 45–64-year-olds).

### **Health staff (3.c)**

For every 100,000 inhabitants, 280 doctors, 71 pharmacists, 54 dental surgeons, 254 nurses and 63 midwives are practicing in French Polynesia in 2021.

### **International Health Regulations (3.d)**

In 2019, French Polynesia was 100% compliant with the International Health Regulations (IHR).

## *On the road to SDGs*

The health crisis has reinforced the importance of an efficient and effective health system. Consequently, as part of its recovery plan, French Polynesia has committed to investing in the maintenance and renovation of health care infrastructures and equipment (CHPF - Hospital Centre of Tahiti, infirmaries on the remote islands, peripheral hospitals in the Marquesas, Uturoa and Taravao). At the same time, French Polynesia ensures that a balance is struck between preserving the health of the greatest number of people and preserving economic and social priorities.

In addition, the main objectives in terms of health for the country are to improve the resilience of Polynesians in the face of epidemics, by consolidating the alert, management and monitoring plan for health crises, as well as to fight against the diseases of modern societies (diabetes, obesity, heart disease), by rediscovering a healthier diet based on local products, by reinforcing behavioural taxation through taxes on unsaturated fats and salt, and by promoting good lifestyle habits (sport, hygiene, etc.) through innovative and itinerant schemes.

To combat addictions, it will be asked to continue the annual tax increase on tobacco, including electronic cigarettes.



# SDG 4 – Quality education

Ensure equal access to quality education for all and promote lifelong learning opportunities

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



## *Why is it important?*

Education is the key to achieving many other sustainable development goals. When people have access to quality education, they can hope to break the cycle of poverty. Education therefore helps to reduce inequalities and achieve gender equality. It also offers the means to live in a healthier and more sustainable way. Education is also essential for fostering tolerance among people and contributes to more peaceful societies.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

Education and literacy are priorities for French Polynesia. "French Polynesia makes its education system the instrument that guarantees social cohesion, well-being and sustainable development to its society, while respecting its identity, its languages, its culture and its history." (French Polynesia Education Charter of 13 July 2017). Both social and geographical inequities still persist in French Polynesia. Its vastness and archipelagic characteristics lead to extremely diverse social backgrounds for Polynesian students.

## *Data available for SDG 4 monitoring*

### **Pre-school education (4.2)**

In 2020, the adjusted net enrolment rate in public and private contract education for 4-year-olds was 97.5%.

### **School education and higher education (excluding university, excluding non-formal education) (4.3)**

In 2020, almost 32% of young people aged 15 to 24 were participating in a school programme in a public or private contract school.

### **Equal opportunities (4.5)**

In 2020, the estimated parity index for access to non-university secondary and higher education in public and private contract education for those aged 15 and over was 1.1, which is equivalent to parity between females and males, with a slight disparity in favour of females (>1). The estimated parity index for 9<sup>th</sup> graders with literacy skills was 1.3 and for 9<sup>th</sup> graders with numeracy skills was 1.5.

### **Fundamental learning (4.6)**

In 2020, 58% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the public sector had mastered reading and writing skills: according to the evaluation criteria for domain 1-1 of the common core at the end of cycle 4 (understanding and expressing oneself using the French language in speech and writing),

this represents 69% of girls compared with 47% of boys. Finally, with regard to domain 1-2 of the core (understanding and expressing oneself using mathematical, scientific and computer languages), 67% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders mastered calculation skills: 86% of girls compared to 47% of boys.

### **Accessibility of schools (4.a)**

By 2020, all public primary and secondary schools had access to electricity, computers or digital tablets for educational purposes and 94% had access to the Internet for educational purposes. All public secondary schools had access to basic hand-washing facilities and basic sanitary facilities for men and women, 94% had access to safe drinking water and 40% of public schools were accessible to students with disabilities.

## *On the road to SDGs*

The common objective of the State and French Polynesia is for the public education department to progress in terms of student training. The coordination of the action of the parties while respecting their respective competences is essential to achieve the objectives of the French Polynesia Education Charter. In this respect, French Polynesia has set itself the ambition of setting up "a school for all, a high-performing school, an open school":

- A school for all through the allocation of additional resources, in particular for priority education networks (REP+), the enrolment of pupils under the age of three, the allocation of grants for pupils in lower and upper secondary schools, and innovative experimental schemes such as "cycle 3 at school" and "bilingual school";

- A high-performing school by raising the level of qualification to 70% of a class of students at the Baccalauréat and 100% of students at least to a level 3 diploma. The continuity of teaching, a common culture of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> levels and a wider range of training courses support this objective;

- Finally, an open school through the involvement of all education professionals, parents and partners in the education system, who work together to make children autonomous and responsible citizens, proud of their cultural identity, able to integrate into social and professional life, and open to the world.



Ensure that cities and human settlements  
are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable  
Establish sustainable consumption and production patterns

### *Why is it important?*

Urbanisation is a growing phenomenon; so, solutions to some of the major human challenges (poverty, climate change, health care, education) must be found in urban life.

Furthermore, sustainable consumption and production promotes resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure and access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all.

### *Background in French Polynesia*

Since 2014, French Polynesia has been committed to actively participating in improving the living environment of Polynesians. Indeed, urban and demographic pressure concentrates nearly 75% of the population on the island of Tahiti. Due to the lack of available land in urban areas, the type of housing available is reduced to the choice of so-called grouped housing. This way of life consequently guides the policy in terms of the living environment and better living together.

Created in 2000, the family housing aid allocated to beneficiaries of OPH housing is intended to reduce the amount of rent and common charges owed to the Polynesian Housing Office (OPH).

Furthermore, waste management is a major factor in the well-being of cities. It is the responsibility of the municipalities and until the 1990s, each municipality managed its waste independently. Sorting and treating waste was not compulsory, so it was collected randomly and then disposed of in illegal dumps, or burned or buried by residents. However, selective sorting has been in place since 2000, with door-to-door collection in Tahiti and Moorea. In addition, a local law banning single-use plastic bags was adopted by the Assembly of French Polynesia in March 2020.

### *Data available for SDG 11 monitoring*

#### **Waste management (11.6)**

In 2020, 85% of municipal solid waste in Tahiti and Moorea were collected and managed in controlled facilities (excluding green waste).

### *Data available for SDG 12 monitoring*

#### **Waste reduction and recycling (12.5)**

In 2020, 51% of the waste of 60% of the population in French Polynesia was recycled (12,000 tonnes).

### *On the road to SDGs*

The country's ambitions through its Public Housing Policy and its Urban Renewal Programme, framed by the General Development Scheme (SAGE), are in line with an SDG logic, since they aspire to a dynamic and responsible city, with the emphasis on housing and improving the living environment. Interventions are carried out at the neighbourhood level and address urban issues such as mobility and wastewater treatment, and contribute fully to the development of municipal policies.

Beyond the creation of housing and the conduct of development operations, fundamental issues still need to be addressed, such as the regularisation of land occupation and the creation of a system for dealing with degraded private housing.

In addition, family housing assistance will continue in 2021 and is estimated at XPF496.58 million (€4.4 million).

Finally, French Polynesia is committed to defining a coherent waste management policy and continues to ensure compliance with regulations in the implementation of equipment and waste management methods. A territorial waste management and prevention plan has been drawn up since 2019, based on in-depth studies and diagnoses. The improvement of sorting and export channels for special household waste (HHW) and hazardous waste and the organisation of extended producer responsibility (EPR) are the current priorities.



# Pillar 2

## *Prosperity*

**1** NO  
POVERTY



**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH



**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES







Eradicate poverty in all its forms, everywhere in the world  
Reduce inequalities within and between countries

### *Why is it important?*

Poverty deprives people of their basic rights to nutrition, health, water, education, protection and housing, diminishing their ability to build a better future for themselves and future generations. Inequalities based on income, gender, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, class, ethnicity, religion and inequality of opportunity have consequences for poverty reduction and undermine people's sense of achievement and self-esteem. This in turn can lead to crime, disease and environmental degradation.

### *Background in French Polynesia*

Poverty, unemployment, discrimination on the basis of origin and social and territorial inequalities are problems that exist in French Polynesia. The country is therefore committed to providing a better response to the expectations and needs of its most vulnerable citizens, to strengthening prevention measures and to finding new ways of tackling the social consequences of poverty.

In French Polynesia, the relative poverty line was XPF169,000/month (€1,408) in 2015. According to ISPF (French Polynesian Statistics Institute), in 2015 the median household income was XPF282,000 (€2,350).

On the other hand, a family living below the poverty line, consisting on average of 3.5 consumption units or about 6 individuals, received an average monthly income of less than XPF160,000 (€1,333) in 2015. On average, these families live on an income equivalent to the minimum wage. Two thirds of this budget are spent on food, housing and transport. These expenses represent 40% of the budget for the richest families.

Inequality between rich and poor families has increased since 2000, but tended to stabilise between 2009 and 2015. In 2015, inequalities in French Polynesia were higher than in mainland France and the overseas departments, but income from work accounted for 88% of household resources. However, social assistance increased in 2015 (+11.5% per household and +22% per consumption unit). The overall amount of these social benefits was up by almost 40% and represented 5.7% of household resources in 2015.

### *Data available for SDG 1 and 10 monitoring*

#### **Poverty, empowerment and social inclusion (1.2)**

In 2015, 24.6% of the population under 30 years of age lived below the metropolitan poverty line (XPF115,000 /month) (958€), 16.8% of those aged 30-59, and 9.4% for those aged 60 and over.

#### **Social welfare (1.3)**

By December 2020, 100% of the population was covered by social welfare.

### *On the road to SDGs*

French Polynesia, in its main orientations, has to face the social difficulties encountered by families living in a context of precariousness and poverty and the problems of vulnerable people (elderly and disabled people), teenagers and young adults in the making. Thus, social action brings together all of the regulated means or mechanisms, as well as the implementation of actions with groups or users.

For example, many funds are distributed to the most disadvantaged, such as the "Employment and Anti-Poverty Fund" (FELP), which aims to promote access to employment and support families in poverty (up to XPF29 billion/year (€240 million) for the solidarity component), but also the social action fund (FAS), whose draft budgets have been revised upwards for 2021 in order to respond to the increase in requests for basic assistance since the health crisis.

Moreover, improving the living conditions of vulnerable and elderly people remains a priority for all. Their necessary support must take into account their dependence and loss of autonomy. French Polynesia will thus continue to provide financial aid for adaptation and accessibility work for people recognised as disabled, but also promote the "Helping Feti'i" scheme to enable elderly people to remain at home, while easing the constraints on their family and friends.

Finally, French Polynesia wishes to strengthen the Generalized Social Protection reform and consolidate the pension schemes of the Social Security Fund.

# SDG 8 – Economic growth and decent work

Promote sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



## *Why is it important?*

Sustained and shared economic growth can lead to progress, create decent jobs for all and improve living standards. Poverty eradication is only possible if there are stable and well-paid jobs.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

French Polynesia is very committed to employment growth and to providing effective support to businesses and job seekers. For example, in 2019, the "Employment and Anti-Poverty Fund" (FELP) enabled the implementation of 741 employment support measures, 2,845 trainee-type measures, 210 ICRA measures (integration through the creation or resumption of an activity) and 822 measures for the benefit of disabled applicants.

Furthermore, one of the priorities of French Polynesia is to promote and protect local employment. A Country law was adopted by the Assembly of French Polynesia at the end of 2019 and set the stage for an employment economy based on local preference for equivalent qualifications and better visibility on the labour market.

Today, in the face of the instabilities caused by the health crisis, compliance with the provisions of the Labour Code and its effective implementation by all employers are the essential foundations for securing employment, employees' rights and a balanced restart of the Polynesian economy. Several measures to support employment and businesses have been created and implemented since the lockdown period.

Therefore, after a fall in April 2020 and stability in May, market employment picks up in June 2020. It is up in all sectors of activity. Over the last twelve months, the employment index has fallen by 4.8%, whereas the average annual variation from 2015 to 2019 is +2.6%.

## *Data available for SDG 8 monitoring*

### **Formal employment (8.3)**

The calculation of this indicator was based on an approximation of informal employment in French Polynesia. Informal employment has no official approval from the authorities and is outside the administrative mechanisms for enforcing tax legislation and working conditions. In 2019, 19% of employed men were informally employed compared to 22% of women.

In the primary sector, about 13% of jobs were informal, 25% in the secondary sector and 20% in the tertiary sector.

### **Full employment (8.5)**

In 2019, the unemployment rate for men was 10.9%, i.e. about 11 out of every 100 men were unemployed, compared to 16.4% for women, i.e. 16 out of every 100 women were unemployed. 36% of 15–24-year-olds were unemployed, 12.3% for 25–49-year-olds and 4.4% for those aged 50 and over.

### **Access to employment and training for young people (8.6)**

In 2017, 63.4% of young people aged 15-24 were not in education, employment or training.

## *On the road to SDGs*

The strategic guidelines in the field of labour are based on promoting health and safety at work, ensuring the effectiveness of the law, promoting social dialogue and reducing illegal work in order to promote employment.

In the current context, reducing the risks of Covid-19 contamination of workers and reducing the number of accidents and work stoppages in companies, as well as the related costs of the Social Security Fund (CPS), are priorities. The provision of information to users on labour law and effective monitoring of the application of the law will be strengthened. The reform of employment support measures and the implementation of the law on the promotion and protection of local employment will soon be completed. The emphasis will be placed on safeguarding and supporting salaried employment and self-employment. Finally, the fight against illegal employment will make it possible to clean up unfair competition between law-abiding companies and others, to protect illegally recruited employees and to rebalance the social accounts of the CPS by restoring the basis of social and fiscal contributions. Prevention, coordination and control measures will be developed and pursued.

In terms of tourism, French Polynesia wishes to adopt a more inclusive model, in line with the trends and needs of the international tourism industry, particularly in terms of transport, marketing and standards related to accommodation and safety. One of the priorities for 2021 is to develop green tourism and land-based activities, in order to expand the inclusive offer, soft itineraries and the emergence of new tourism businesses oriented towards the interior of the islands.

# SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialisation that benefits all and encourage innovation

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## *Why is it important?*

Economic growth, social development and the fight against climate change depend heavily on investment in infrastructure, sustainable industrial development and technological progress.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

Cumulative industry turnover is up by 2.3% year-on-year and employment by 1.2% in the first nine months of 2019.

The Polynesian industrial sector contributes 9% of the value added, 12% of the total turnover declared for the payment of VAT and employs 8% of the salaried workforce, despite structural constraints which limit its development. Indeed, the domestic market remains limited and inputs are most often imported and therefore have a high cost.

Since 1997, the industrial sector has been protected by a local development tax (TDL) on imports. It benefits from government support, via tax incentives for investment (local and national tax exemptions) and exports, financial aid (loan guarantees from the SOGEFOM and aid for small businesses (equipment aid, capped at XPF3 million, which is equivalent to €25,000)).

The industrial sector is concentrated in Tahiti on a few main branches (production and distribution of electricity and agri-food) which contribute two thirds of its overall turnover.

In addition, the island of Tahiti has been connected to the Internet by satellite since the 1990s and has been integrated into the global network since the installation of the Honotua submarine cable in 2010, which is spreading to the various archipelagos at the same rate as the various connection sites. Telephone and Internet access operators are thus becoming the key elements in the distribution of services that have never been so efficient and accessible.

## *Data available for SDG 9 monitoring*

### **Access to information and communication technologies (9.c.1)**

In 2020, 100% of the population had access to a mobile network.

## *On the road to SDGs*

French Polynesia wishes to guarantee digital equality to vulnerable people, to reinforce the support of local companies in their digital transition and to maintain an ecosystem favourable to innovation and digital development.

The Digital Development Master Plan (SDAN) and its operational version "Smart technology" (2017) aim to make new technologies more accessible throughout the territory in order to allow a wide dissemination of their tools and to encourage their development at all levels (households, start-ups, administration...).

This means that the country must protect its economy and its stakeholders, while making French Polynesians aware of data protection issues.

The main investment projects in French Polynesia are the construction of a convention centre, the development of the Tahitian Village project site (LVT) with tourist infrastructures, as well as the completion of the Faratea biomarine zone and the Papeete fishing port projects.

Infrastructures will also be built to ensure the production, processing and marketing of products in compliance with the health regulations in force: equipment for port service areas, setting up of warehouses and packaging and storage areas on the islands, slaughtering structures, agro-processing relay workshops, etc.

Finally, in accordance with the guidelines of the 2015-2025 Research and Innovation Master Plan and the Territorial Innovation Strategy (2016), infrastructures such as "incubators", "accelerators", "technology transfer" or "relay laboratories", within the various research organisations and public establishments based in French Polynesia, will allow for the creation of and support for young entrepreneurs and micro-entrepreneurs.





# Pillar 3

## *Planet*



# SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation

Ensure access to sustainably managed water supply and sanitation services

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



## *Why is it important?*

Access to quality water and sanitation has been recognised by the UN as a human right, essential for the full enjoyment of the right to life. Each person needs at least 20 to 50 litres of water per day for drinking, cooking and washing. Access to safe water and sanitation is essential for improving living standards, ensuring good health of the population, preserving the environment and a decent quality of life.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

The distribution of drinking water and the collection and treatment of wastewater are municipal responsibilities. In 2019, 62% of the population had access to drinking water in accordance with local health regulations. Almost all municipalities have a drinking water master plan that plans the management of water supply in order to provide drinking water to their citizens. However, access to natural water resources is not obvious in some islands due to their geomorphology. Thus, in the atolls where the quantity and quality of freshwater is insufficient, rainwater collection and treatment are favoured to produce drinking water.

As far as wastewater treatment is concerned, the majority of the population (92%) has access to sanitary facilities. Thus, nearly 9% of the population is connected to a collective sanitation system, mainly in Bora Bora, Punaauia, Moorea (Haapiti area) and downtown Papeete. When the area does not have a collective wastewater treatment department, it is required to set up an autonomous wastewater treatment system, such as individual treatment systems for scattered dwellings or small treatment plants for dense housing estates or buildings. The latter do not always function optimally and can have a negative impact on the aquatic environment.

In 2019, 6 municipalities have a wastewater master plan. In 2020, 7 additional municipalities are in the process of updating or completing their master plan. Some communities have formed a syndicate or community of communes, such as the SIVU Arue and Pirae or the Tereheamanu Community of Municipalities, in order to pool their approaches and their investments in wastewater treatment. When the municipalities have insufficient financial resources of their own, French Polynesia, the French State and the European Union (in collective AEU), participate in the financing of investment projects for access to drinking water and an efficient wastewater treatment system.

## *Data available for SDG 6 monitoring*

### **Drinking water and wastewater treatment (6.1 et 6.2)**

In 2019, 62% of the population had access to safe drinking water and 92% had access to a wastewater system (autonomous or public collective systems).

## *On the road to SDGs*

A draft sectoral water policy for 2021-2025, currently being validated, has been drawn up in order to have a global tool for water management, a major issue impacted in recent years by climate change. It represents the first sectoral framework allowing the definition of a detailed and budgeted action plan, integrating and putting into perspective the different sources of financing (from the European Union, the State, the French Polynesian Government and the municipalities).

It is based on three strategic orientations: strengthening the public water departments of the municipalities and the country, focusing on the quality of the water resource; preserving the functionalities of the large water cycle; and defining an adapted water governance.

A strengthened partnership between the Polynesian authorities will make it possible to guarantee that Polynesian citizens have access to good quality water in sufficient quantity. To achieve this, it is important to set up efficient environmental infrastructures and public services, to protect people's health, to control water extraction and rationalise the use of the resource, and to optimise the implementation of municipal water departments.

In order to ensure sustainable management of the resource, French Polynesia plans to establish the basis for sustainable management of water resources, rethink the development of watercourses by integrating flood prevention, and characterise aquatic biodiversity and wetlands.

Finally, French Polynesia will be in charge of defining the principles of the overall governance of water and its piloting and of reinforcing the coherence of Water Policy with the other sectoral policies.



# SDG 7 - Energy

Ensure access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services for all, at an affordable cost

7 AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



## *Why is it important?*

A focus on universal access to energy, increased energy efficiency and greater use of renewable energy, through new economic and employment opportunities, is crucial to creating more sustainable and inclusive communities and resilience to environmental challenges such as climate change.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

In 2018, fossil fuels still prevailed in the Polynesian energy mix (94%).

For several years, political and economic actors have been encouraging energy transition projects in order to gradually reduce dependence on hydrocarbons and limit the production of greenhouse gases. Hydroelectricity, solar energy, but also more innovative technologies such as SWAC (Sea Water Air Conditioning), are at the centre of this transition. In addition, the public road transport fleet has partially migrated to 100% electric in 2020.

In December 2013, the government adopted the Climate and Energy Plan (CEP), which has a programme of actions for 2015-2020, as well as an Energy Transition Plan 2015-2030 (ETP).

According to the Polynesian Energy Observatory, the ratio of electricity production from renewable sources was 29% in 2019 and has been stable since 2015, but the various stakeholders involved indicate a gradual transition which now allows Tahiti to offer electricity that is occasionally more than 40% renewable, which should be smoothed by investments in storage systems.

The main milestones defined by the ETP were to reach 50% renewable electricity production in 2020.

## *Data available for SDG 7 monitoring*

### **Access to electricity (7.1)**

In 2016, 95.7% of the population had access to electricity.

### **Renewable energy (7.2)**

In 2019, 7.55% of final energy consumption was renewable energy in French Polynesia. This proportion has been relatively stable since 2010.

## *On the road to SDGs*

The Polynesian Energy Transition Plan (ETP) is based on three axes:

- A change of energy model, from centralised thermal production to a multiplicity of renewable energy producers;
- A strong policy of energy demand management (EDM) to reduce our dependence on energy and limit investment costs;
- A change of economic model to promote greater transparency of costs and prices, notably through a better application of all the prerogatives of French Polynesia as a regulatory authority and licensing authority in the energy sector.

Moreover, the development of renewable energies in substitution of fossil resources is a very consensual objective presenting however three major pitfalls that should not be ignored: (i) the cost of these systems, (ii) the intermittency of production and (iii) the difficulties of achievement, in particular of hydroelectric developments for reasons of land control and environmental impacts.

The strategic guidelines for energy are fully in line with the SDGs, since the first objective is to change the energy model by gradually replacing the use of fossil fuels with renewable energies in all activities (electricity production, transport, urban planning). It is planned to increase the share of renewable energy to 75% of energy production by 2030.

The second objective is to reduce energy consumption through more virtuous behaviour and the widespread use of new equipment with lower consumption.

The evolution of the energy economic model must make it possible to distinguish precisely all the costs inherent in each energy sector (supply and distribution of hydrocarbons, production, transport, distribution and marketing of electricity), in order to define the most favourable public mechanisms for the energy transition.



# SDG 13 – Action for climate

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13 CLIMATE ACTION



## *Why is it important?*

Climate change is now affecting every country on every continent. Weather patterns are changing, sea levels are rising, weather events are becoming more extreme and greenhouse gas emissions are at their highest levels in history. As a result, natural water resources are being put under pressure by changing precipitation and rising salt water levels (see SDG 6). Without action, the global average surface temperature is expected to rise above 3 degrees centigrade this century.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

Climate change is evidenced by abnormal droughts in some parts of the world, heavy rainfall leading to flooding in others, increased frequency of cyclones and tropical storms, and rising sea levels. In recent years, this disruption has manifested itself in French Polynesia with the most severe rainfall ever recorded on the island of Tahiti and in the Marquesas archipelago since 2017. This archipelago is also severely affected by frequent droughts.

From 2012, French Polynesia embarked on the elaboration of a Strategic Climate Plan. The aim was to draw up a sustainable development plan taking into account the challenges of climate change as well as the mitigation of the immediate impacts of climate change and the adaptation of the territory to their constraints. This initial work made it possible to establish a diagnosis of the territory's climate vulnerabilities as well as the level of energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The process continued with the development of the French Polynesia Climate and Energy Plan.

Furthermore, in terms of regional cooperation, in 2015 the site of the Taputapuātea marae hosted the signing of the Polynesian PACT by the Polynesian Leaders Group. The Taputapuātea Declaration, presented at the COP21 Climate Conference in Paris in December 2015, calls on nations to work together to protect the oceans and the environment.

As the health crisis has shown that most of the causes of the pandemic were also at the origin of climate change, the environmental challenge for the coming decades will be to move towards a more resilient economy, based on a plan to reduce the country's carbon footprint.

## *Data available for SDG 13 monitoring*

### **Resilience and climate policies (13.1 and 13.2)**

French Polynesia has adopted or is still developing several policies in the framework of its resilience and adaptation to climate hazards such as the Climate Energy Plan, the Water Policy or the Waste Management Policy.

## *On the road to SDGs*

Ensuring the preservation of Polynesia's living environment and ordinary biodiversity in a context of climate change is one of the government's priorities. Thus, the development of a "Climate and Biodiversity Health Plan" is planned for 2021 in a medium and long-term perspective.

Work on the strategy for the preservation of Polynesian biodiversity has been reoriented to take into account the national biodiversity plan and the revision of the national strategy for marine protected areas. As the exclusive economic zone of French Polynesia constitutes a managed marine area of 5 million km<sup>2</sup>, it is therefore envisaged to include it in the Climate and Biodiversity Plan for French Polynesia, taking into account the key role of oceans in the fight against climate change.

The Polynesian Water Policy also contributes to strengthening the territory's resilience to the consequences of climate change through the establishment of integrated and sustainable water resource management (see SDG 6). The actions concerned include strengthening knowledge of the hydrology of the Polynesian islands, developing observation and climate modelling capacities, strengthening knowledge of ecologically important environments and mapping anthropic pressures. Its implementation must take into account the current state of the environment, reasonable future needs and also anticipate the effects of climate change (increasingly severe droughts, sea level rise, intense rainfall events) as far as possible.

In order to combat climate change, French Polynesia also aims to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by replacing its energy model, which is based on fossil fuels, with renewable energies in all its activities (electricity production, transport, urban planning).

# SDG 14 – Oceans

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development



## *Why is it important?*

Careful management of this vital global resource is key to a sustainable future. However, at present, coastal waters are continuously deteriorating due to pollution and ocean acidification is having a confronting effect on the functioning of ecosystems and biodiversity. This also has a negative impact on coastal fisheries.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

With almost 5 million km<sup>2</sup>, French Polynesia has one of the largest contiguous exclusive economic zones in the Pacific. French Polynesia benefits from a very rich marine environment, which contributes to the local economy, in particular to the tourism, fishing and pearl farming sectors.

However, lagoons are subject to increasing pressure, either anthropogenic (fishing, pollution and urbanisation) or natural (global warming and ocean acidification), and their preservation requires the protection of the habitat and the ecosystem it supports.

Fishing is an integral part of the socio-economic fabric of French Polynesia. It is practiced at all levels: from subsistence fishing in the lagoons to semi-industrial deep-sea fishing, part of the production of which is intended for export. While some resources are showing signs of overexploitation, particularly in the most inhabited islands, there is still a significant untapped potential.

Aquaculture is a sector with a strong development potential in French Polynesia. It offers opportunities for job creation and reduces fishing pressure on farmed species. The Pacific Community, through the PROTEGE project financed by the European Union, supports French Polynesia in the implementation of a marine environment observation network to contribute to the development of sustainable aquaculture and pearl farming and in the participatory management of reef and lagoon resources through the networking of management committees of regulated fishing areas.

## *Data available for SDG 14 monitoring*

### **Managed marine areas (14.2)**

The exclusive economic zone of French Polynesia has been classified as a "Tainui Atea" managed marine area by the Council of Ministers Order No. 507/CM of 3 April 2018.

It is a category VI marine protected area (protected space, managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems) under the French Polynesian Environmental Code.

### **Marine protected areas (14.5)**

In 2020, 21,234 km<sup>2</sup> of territorial sea out of 237,536 km<sup>2</sup> was protected, which is equivalent to about 9% of the territorial sea area. In addition, 21.5% of the lagoon area is protected (3,255 km<sup>2</sup> out of 15,128 km<sup>2</sup>).

### **Research on marine technology (14.a)**

In 2020, XPF107 million (€892,000) were allocated to research for the Marine Resources Directorate.

## *On the road to SDGs*

Major work is being carried out on the biosphere reserve in the municipality of Fakarava and on the proposed biosphere reserve in the Australes archipelago.

In addition, through its "transport and maritime affairs" programme, French Polynesia has defined strategic guidelines relating to maritime safety, the regulation of maritime economic activities and the preservation of the environment. The impact of human activities on the marine environment must be limited and regulated by adapting a more restrictive, even more coercive, regulatory framework. French Polynesia has also launched an operation to combat wrecks and force ship owners to assume their responsibilities, as in Arutua, Nengo Nengo or North Marutea.

Greater consultation with the other sectors concerned (marine resource management, environmental regulation and control, management and regulation of port and yachting areas) is necessary for the development of tourism in French Polynesia, which aims to be exemplary in environmental terms. A strategic action plan has been drawn up for iconic marine species (turtles, marine mammals and sharks) aimed at coordinating protection and ecotourism development.

Finally, with the aim of making the country a recognised, efficient and attractive site for scientific research, the Ministry in charge of research aims to develop the acquisition, control, access, sharing and dissemination of scientific knowledge, particularly on endogenous natural and mineral resources (marine or terrestrial).



# SDG 15 – Land and forests

Preserve and restore terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



## *Why is it important?*

Forests, covering 30.7% of the planet's surface, provide food security, shelter, and are essential for combating climate change, protecting biodiversity and the homes of indigenous peoples. Deforestation and desertification pose major challenges to sustainable development and negatively impact the livelihoods of millions of people struggling to overcome poverty.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

The stakes of biodiversity conservation in French Polynesia are high, as the country's main economic sectors are mainly based on its natural resources and landscapes.

In addition, priority has been given for a decade to the conservation of the most threatened species with the aim of avoiding the extinction of endemic species. French Polynesia has undertaken to improve ecological knowledge of these species, to implement conservation plans for threatened species and to update the IUCN red list of threatened species.

The urgent need to prevent and reduce human impact on the environment has led French Polynesia to give priority in recent years to the development of sectoral policies (territorial waste management plan, water policy, biodiversity strategy) and to the implementation of regulations aimed at managing natural resources, particularly species and protected areas.

The regional PROTEGE programme financed by the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF) also participates in the sustainable management of ecosystems in French Polynesia, particularly through its themes of water management and the fight against invasive species.

It is also worth highlighting the work for the inscription of the Marquesas Islands on the UNESCO World Heritage List as mixed natural and cultural serial properties, as well as the work launched for the biosphere reserve project for the Australes archipelago.

## *Data available for SDG 15 monitoring*

### **Preservation of terrestrial ecosystems (15.1)**

In 2020, 40% of the land area of French Polynesia is forested and about 14% of the important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity are in protected areas.

### **Endangered species (15.5)**

In 2015, the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List Index (ranging from 0 to 1) for French Polynesia was 0.35 for endemic flora. A value of 0 is equivalent to the extinction of a species, while a value of 1 qualifies as a minor concern of extinction for the species in question. This means that the endemic flora is relatively threatened in French Polynesia.

### **Invasive species (15.8)**

French Polynesia has adopted provisions relating to the prevention and control of invasive species which are integrated into the Environment Code, complemented by those of the Biosafety Directorate.

## *On the road to SDGs*

The strategic guidelines for French Polynesia are to conserve and manage Polynesian natural resources, local biodiversity and in particular endemic and/or endangered species, remarkable marine or terrestrial spaces and to fight against invasive species.

French Polynesia wishes to turn economic and urban activities green, by minimising their impact on the environment, by preserving traditional knowledge that respects nature and by enhancing natural environments.

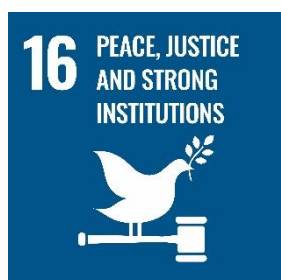
To implement an institutional environment favourable to the sustainable development of the local economic fabric, sectoral strategies and planning tools adapted to the local context will be developed, with capacity building for environmental stakeholders.

In order to better plan public action on biodiversity and sustainable development, a "biodiversity" strategic action plan is being drawn up to improve knowledge, conservation, management and monitoring of exceptional Polynesian biodiversity.



# Pillar 4

## *Peace and Partnerships*





# SDG 5 – Empowering women

Achieve gender equality and empower all Women and girls

5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



## *Why is it important?*

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but also a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable world. Moreover, empowering women has been shown to boost productivity and economic growth.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

The rise of women in all sectors of the Polynesian economy is increasing, even though only 38% of women work, compared to 49% of men. Certain sectors are highly feminised, such as health, justice, administration, communication and education. However, the majority of positions of responsibility are still held by men.

The trend is that women in French Polynesia are having fewer children and study more. They have children at an older age and marry later, probably indicating a desire to be involved in a professional life.

Women are also less often and less well integrated. Their unemployment rate is 16.4% compared to 10.9% for men in 2019.

Moreover, as they are more often obliged to look after children or dependent persons, and are therefore less available, their activity rate remains structurally lower (54%) than that of men (67%).

In French Polynesia, since the last territorial elections in 2018, women have become the majority in terms of representation in the Assembly of French Polynesia, since they are 30 out of 57 elected members. The arrival of women in political life was favoured by the introduction of the law on parity in 2001. Their number increased to 23 in 2001 for a total of 49 representatives, whereas before 2000 there were only 5 out of 41.

Subsequently, other laws have imposed the alternation of one man and one woman. This obligation applies to elections for representation in the Assembly of French Polynesia and for municipal councils in municipalities with more than 2,000 inhabitants.

In addition, obligations or financial penalties are imposed on political parties that do not respect parity in national parliamentary elections.

Despite these advances for Polynesian women, violence suffered by women of all ages and backgrounds still shows strong inequalities.

## *Data available for SDG 5 monitoring*

### **Violence against women (5.2)**

In 2017, 1.4% of women and girls aged 15 or over who were in a relationship were victims of physical, sexual or psychological violence by their current or former partner. The proportion of women and girls aged 15 or over who were victims of sexual violence by someone other than their intimate partner was 0.2% in 2017, or 2 in 1000.

### **Women's participation in political life and access to managerial positions (5.5)**

In 2020, 53% of the seats in the Assembly of French Polynesia were held by women. In 2020, 42% of women held senior positions in the administration, compared to 38% in 2019.

## *On the road to SDGs*

The country's ambition is to set up permanent mechanisms for collecting and processing statistical data by gender (gender-specific), in order to make persistent gender inequalities visible. This differentiated approach in the major public surveys and in the activity reports of public and private companies will make it possible to point out the improvements to be made so that women and men achieve the full development of their rights.

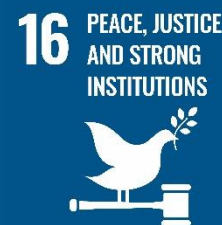
In addition, French Polynesia has volunteered to host the 14<sup>th</sup> Triennial Pacific Women's Conference and the 7<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Ministers of Women's Affairs and Senior Officials, inter-regional events held every three years, with the participation of 22 Pacific Community (SPC) member states and territories, as well as civil society partners. The proposed themes are body autonomy, climate justice, gender equality, gender-based violence and women's economic empowerment.

The primary aim of these conferences is to produce a Declaration containing a series of recommendations, together with a Regional Action Plan for Gender Equality, which will guide the countries of the Pacific region in their respective actions.



# SDG 16 – Peace, justice and good governance

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensure access to justice for all and build effective, responsible and inclusive institutions



## *Why is it important?*

Good governance aims to make public action more effective, closer to the public good and the general interest, and therefore more legitimate. It makes societies harmoniously governable and peaceful.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

Since 1984, the status of French Polynesia has progressively evolved towards a reinforcement of its autonomy, contributing to a widening of its powers. Thus, in accordance with Article 13 of the Organic Law No. 2004-192 of 27 February 2004 on the status of autonomy of French Polynesia, "The authorities of French Polynesia exercise power over all matters that do not vest in the State under Article 14 and over those that are not vested in the communes pursuant to the laws and regulations applicable in French Polynesia".

Carried out in order to satisfy a need of general interest, the public service participates, in particular, in the construction, in constant evolution, of the economic development of the city, for a supportive and equitable living together. However, in order to recreate and maintain the link with citizens and to serve them effectively, the administration must meet the requirements of e-fenue and therefore of digitalisation, while respecting the founding principles governing any public service: continuity, equality and mutability. Indeed, as digitalisation has transformed the way we live and work, the public authorities and their administration must review the way they interact with citizens and businesses.

## *Data available for SDG 16 monitoring*

### **Guarantee of a legal identity (16.9)**

In 2020, 100% of children under 5 years of age were registered by a civil status authority.

## *On the road to SDGs*

French Polynesia is committed to a strategy of modernisation of the administration and digital technology through three main directions: a citizen direction in order to offer a benevolent public service, both physical and digital; an economic direction with the aim of supporting economic growth;

and finally a political direction to guarantee the performance of institutional governance.

Access to the administration must be equal and continuous, thanks to the deployment of Internet connection infrastructures in the archipelagos and islands remote from Tahiti. Information must also be transparent and simplified, particularly concerning the use of public funds, regulations or their implementation. Lastly, the adoption and development of quality control mechanisms allow the construction of an administration in phase with the general interest needs of the city and the citizen.

Support and guidance from the government and the administration are sine qua non conditions for the emergence, maintenance or increased competitiveness of enterprises.

The administration's performance requirements have made it result-oriented and have made managers more accountable, by informing budgetary choices through the results of public policies. Performance also requires improved definition of sectoral strategies, control of public spending, and shared and secure use of data.

In order to respond to the general orientations, three strategic objectives have been defined: developing an optimal and quality organisation of public service; having a competent human resource; setting up an efficient and secure digital environment.

In addition, the General Secretariat of the Government (SGG) has set up an information system called "Lexpol" which allows the dissemination of French Polynesia's legal norms and acts, thus ensuring the transparency of texts and access to information for the public. The number of visits to the website is constantly increasing due to the permanent improvement of the website and the setting up of new sections.

Finally, concrete actions for the promotion of a benevolent, non-violent and peaceful society are carried out by French Polynesia with the parallel intention of developing a real communication strategy with the main themes of "know thyself", support to parenthood, prevention of intra-family violence, addictions and also social inclusion.

# SDG 17 – Partnerships for SDGs

Strengthen the means to implement the Global Partnership for Development and revitalise it

17 PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



## *Why is it important?*

Effective partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society are necessary for a successful sustainable development agenda. These inclusive partnerships built on principles and values, a shared vision and common goals that put people and the planet at the centre, are needed at global, regional, national and local levels.

## *Background in French Polynesia*

Under various development programmes, the government of French Polynesia maintains numerous partnerships with the State (AFD), the European Union (within the framework of the European Development Fund), regional organisations (Pacific Islands Forum, South Pacific Community, etc.), but also with municipalities (waste management, sanitation, etc.), the archipelagos and associations.

## *Data available for SDG 17 monitoring*

### **Access to the Internet (17.8)**

In 2020, 66% of the population use the Internet and have a subscription to a fixed broadband connection.

## *On the road to SDGs*

Many local initiatives are in line with SDG 17 targets. For example, the strengthening of Internet use is one of the country's priorities, in partnership with the private sector. Indeed, from 2020, SAS ONATi has implemented a programme to increase satellite capacity for the islands of the remote archipelagos not connected to the Natitua domestic cable so that their population can benefit from better quality access to fixed Internet. SAS ONATi is very committed, with the support of French Polynesia and the State, to sharing the latest telecommunications technologies and reducing the digital divide.

French Polynesia is also supporting schools in their transition to broadband. 52% of public secondary schools and 60% of public high schools in Polynesia are now connected by optical fibre or VDSL. The country is continuing its collaboration with the telephone operator to ensure that all schools are connected to broadband.

Furthermore, in terms of public finance management, French Polynesia is in line with SDG 17 as it has initiated a reform of its public finance management system, which aims at an efficient steering of the allocation of financial resources according to the objectives of public action. Indeed, good public finance management must ensure that revenues are properly collected and used in an appropriate and sustainable manner.

In this respect, four strategic guidelines have been set up, in partnership with the European Union: putting in place mechanisms to translate realistic and sincere medium-term public policy priorities into the budget; strengthening the capacity to control budget execution; developing internal audits and verifications and external controls; and developing information systems and publications on public finance.

French Polynesia is also in line with the targets of SDG 17 through its ambition to increase the quality of data with a view to helping steer public policies. In this sense, a "Data Lab" has been launched, under the guidance of the Institute of Statistics of French Polynesia (ISPF), in association with the main data producers in French Polynesia.

The main principles of this initiative are to stimulate innovation, simplify data processing in the administration, and share them between different actors (public, private, civil society, users) so that they are more easily used, but in an intelligent, secure and efficient manner. This will increase the visibility of the data and pool experiences.

An evolution of the local regulation on data exchange is also being studied in order to modernise the legal framework while securing the people involved.

# Annex 1

## *Legend for the SDG Progress Wheels*

The Pacific SDG Progress Wheels provide an overview of country and Pacific regional progress and the current status of available data for each of the SDG targets and indicators selected as most relevant to the Pacific region.

They are a joint initiative of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) Secretariat, the Pacific Community (SPC) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to help Pacific leaders and decision-makers identify where they stand in the implementation of the SDGs in a clear and succinct format.

The Pacific SDG Progress Wheels are a complementary resource to the first Pacific Islands Forum Sustainable Development Report 2018 and are also intended to support each country's SDG monitoring reports.

The methodology for calculating points was developed by the Pacific Community. SDG targets have been converted into levels of progress, according to the six-point scale shown below, using data from each indicator available in each country. When a target is met, a country gets a full colour bar. Where no progress is evident from analysis of the available data, a blank bar is displayed. This should be distinguished from no or insufficient data, which is represented by a grey bar.

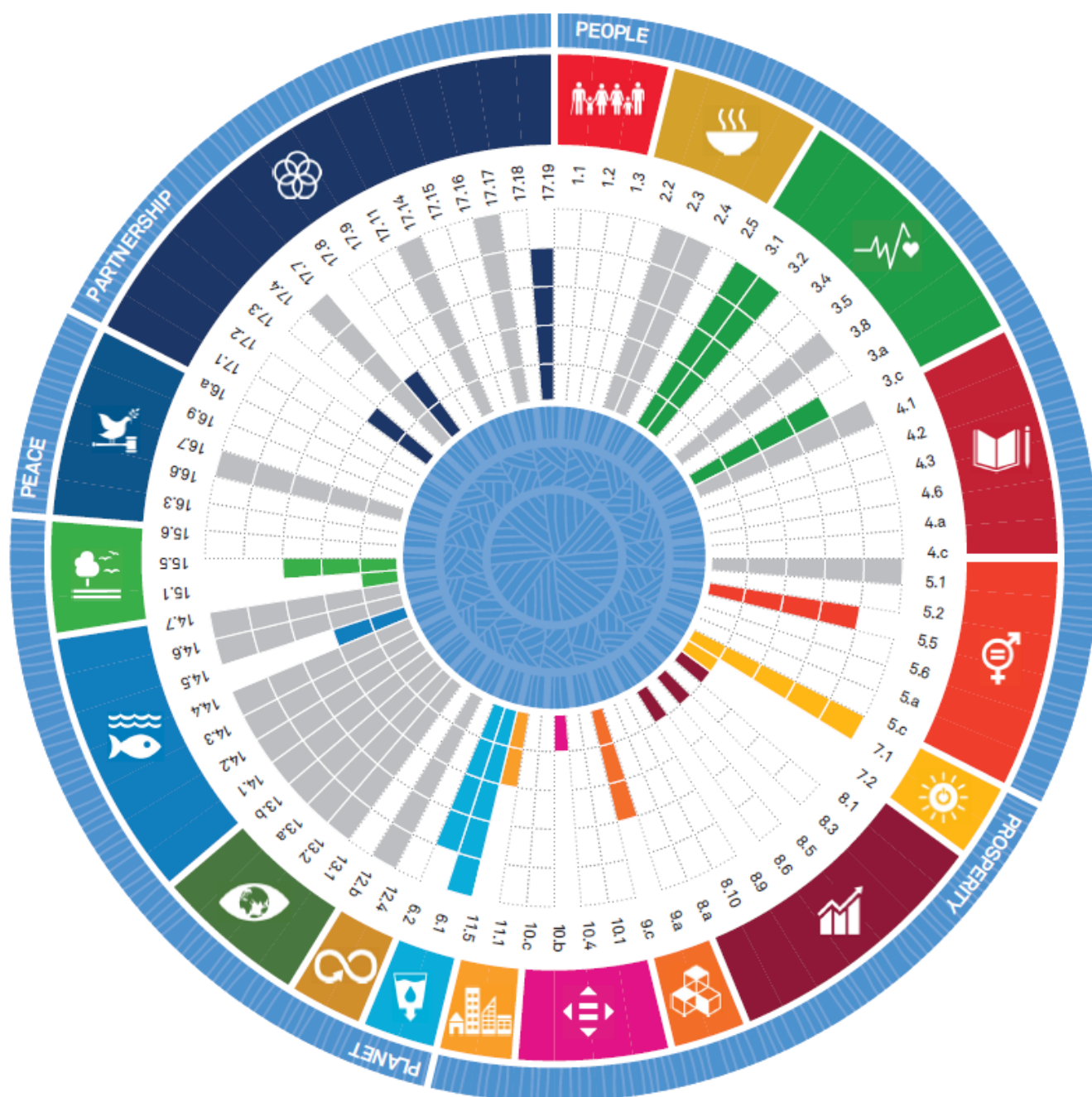
The wheels should be read as follows:

Bar type	Description
Bar in grey	Insufficient or missing data
No colour bar	No achievement of the goal
20% of the colour bar	Minimum achievement
40% of the colour bar	Some achievement
60% of the colour bar	Average progress
80% of the colour bar	Good progress
Full colour bar	Goal fully achieved



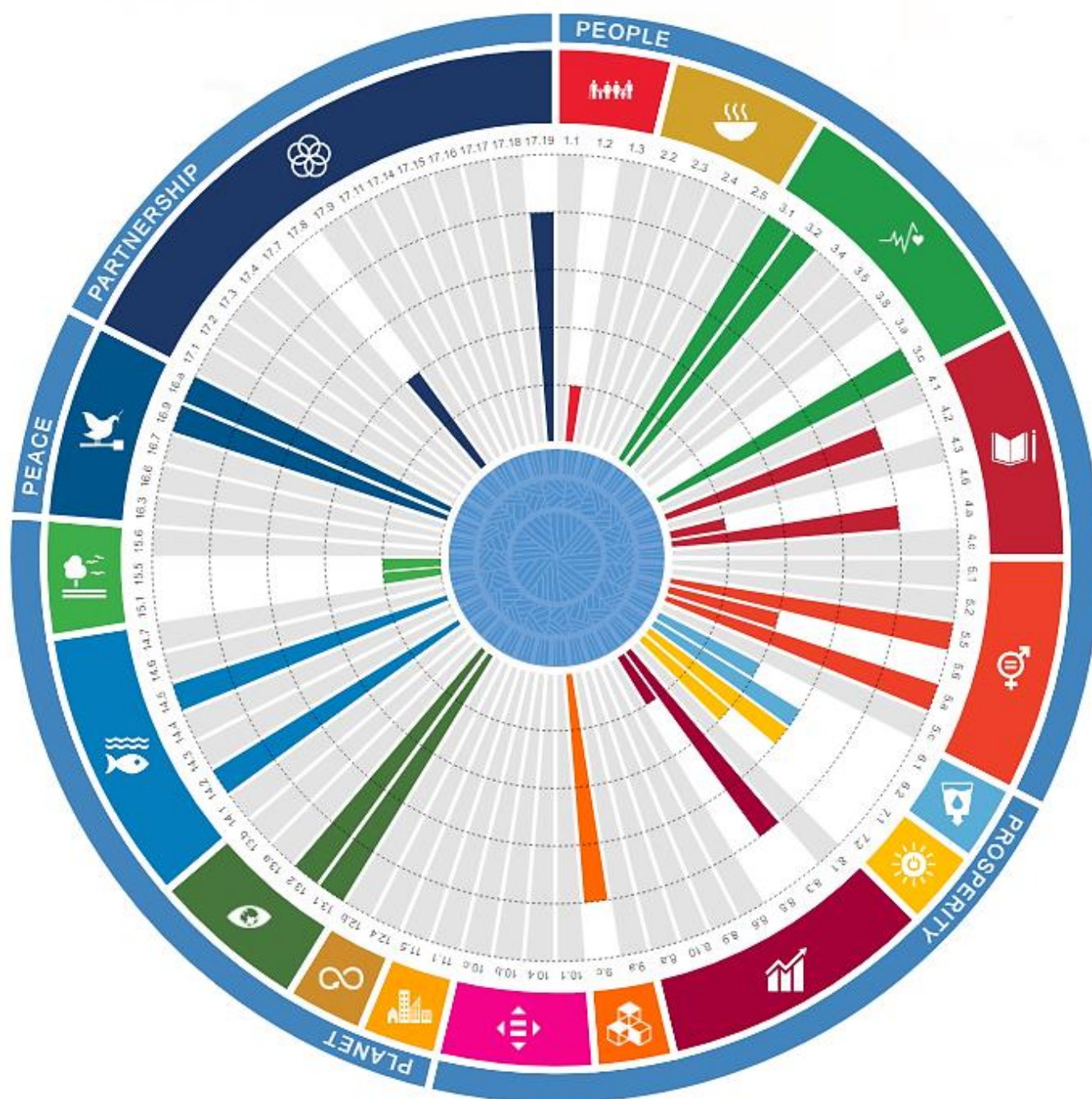
# Annex 2

## French Polynesia SDG Progress Wheel - 2018



# Annex 3

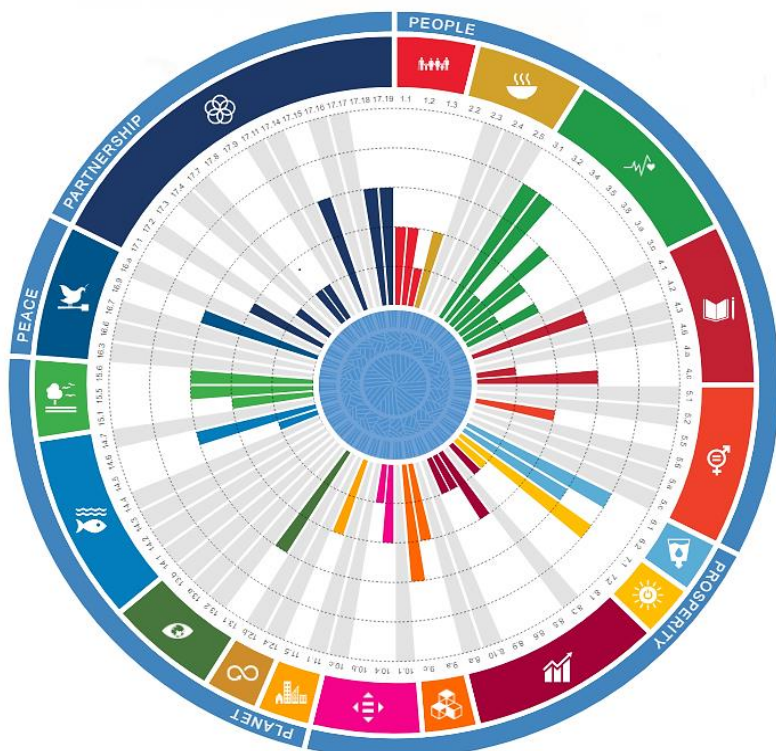
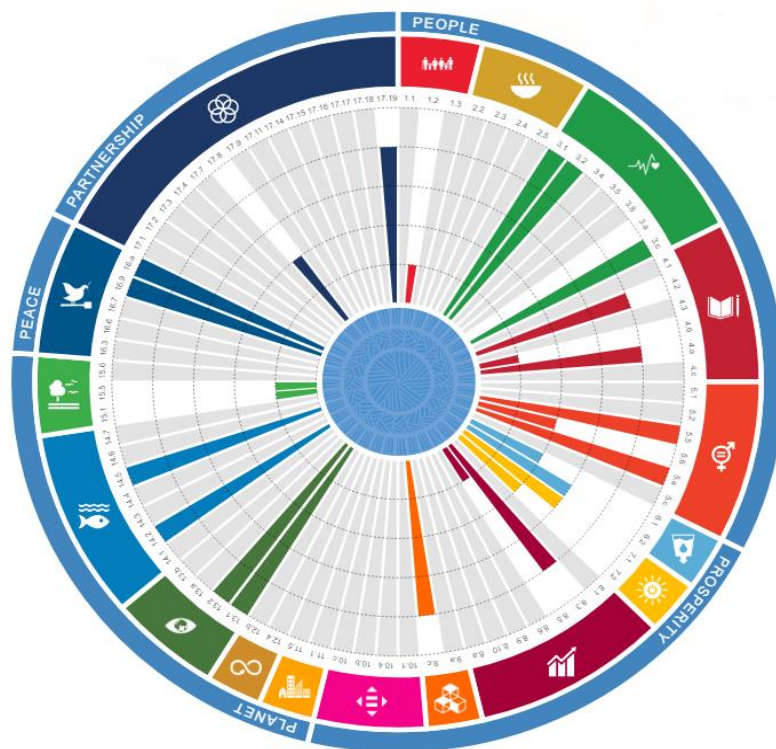
## *French Polynesia SDG Progress Wheel - 2021*





# Annex 4

*SDG progress wheel for French Polynesia compared to the Pacific region - 2021*





# Annex 5

## *Summary analysis of SDG progress wheels*

The SDG Progress Wheels are only partially representative of the results available for French Polynesia. Indeed, at the time of the first edition of the Pacific Islands Forum quadrennial report in 2018, the then SDG regional working group made the choice to retain, for the design of these wheels, only 95 targets out of the 106 selected for the Pacific region, in order to highlight the "Pacific progress story".

Therefore, out of the 40 targets actually monitored in 2021 by French Polynesia, the French Polynesian progress wheel shows results for 27 targets only, compared to 19 for the 2018 wheel. This shows an improvement in the willingness and ability to provide data. In designing the 2018 wheel, the Pacific Community had asked French Polynesia to provide SDG data, but French Polynesia was not yet able to meet the request. The regional organisation had therefore retrieved public data, available on the Internet.

The increase in the number of targets reported is not the only point of improvement in 2021, as French Polynesia shows positive results compared to 2018 and the Pacific region in many areas, with the complete achievement of 11 targets, including childbirth assistance (3.1), reducing child mortality (3.2), health workforce density (3.c), women's political participation (5.5), implementing climate change strategies (13.1 and 13.2), protecting marine ecosystems (14.2), preserving marine and coastal areas (14.5) and civil status registration (16.9). Good progress is visible in the creation of decent and formal employment (8.3), access to information technology (9.c) and funding for the improvement of the statistical system (17.19). Education is also a sector where French Polynesia shows conclusive results, in particular regarding access to early childhood education (4.2) and the provision of essential services (electricity, Internet, drinking water, etc.) in schools (4.a).

Results are stable for water and sanitation (6.1 and 6.2), but also for renewable energy (7.1 and 7.2).

Progress is still needed on poverty reduction (1.2), unemployment reduction (8.5), literacy and numeracy (4.6) and preservation of terrestrial ecosystems (15.1) and endemic flora (15.5).

Unfortunately, a lot of data is still unavailable for many indicators (grey areas) due to the fact that some departments were unable to provide data, or that the monitoring of some indicators is not within the powers of French Polynesia (e.g. justice). This shows that a greater effort to monitor the SDG targets and to progressively integrate them into the country's public policies would be recommended for the next editions (*see challenges and recommendations p.9*).

Overall, French Polynesia's available data is commendable compared to the Pacific average and clear progress is visible in 2021 compared to its 2018 results.

# Annex 6

## List of Pacific SDG targets and indicators

To have access to the data available for French Polynesia corresponding to the indicators below, consult the website [www.ispf.pf](http://www.ispf.pf)

Goal	Target	Indicator
1	1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1	1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1		1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1	1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1	1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
2	2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
2	2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
2		2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

2	2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2	2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2	2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities
2	2.a Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
3	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
3		3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3	3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
3		3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
3	3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population
3		3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population



3		3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
3	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
3	3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
3	3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
3		3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3	3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
3	3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
3	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
3	3.c Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
3	3.d Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
4	4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex
4	4.2 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex

4	4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
4	4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
4	4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Proportion of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
4	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment
4	4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
4	4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
5	5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
5	5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
5		5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
5	5.3 Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
5	5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location

5	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments
5		5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
5	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
5	5.a Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
5	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
5	5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
6	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
6	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services including a hand washing facility with soap and water
6	6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
7	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with electricity
7	7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
7	7.a By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems



0	7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services
8	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
8	8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex
8	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
8		8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
8	8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
8	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
8		8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs
8	8.10 Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.2 - Proportion of adults (aged 15+) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with mobile-money service provider
8	8.a Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
9	9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
9	9.a Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

9	9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology
10	10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
10	10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
10	10.4 Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
10	10.6 Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
10	10.7 Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
10	10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
10	10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted
11	11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
11	11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 people.
11		11.5.2 Direct economic loss in relation to global GDP, damage to critical infrastructure and number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

11	11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
11	11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies
12	12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
12		12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
12	12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
12	12.b Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
13	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 REPEAT OF 1.5.3 and 11.b.1
13	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
13	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	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	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



14	14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
14	14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem-based approaches
14	14.3 Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
14	14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas
14	14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiations	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14	14.7 By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
14	14.a Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
14	14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
15	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area

15	forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type
15	15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
15	15.6 Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
15	15.7 Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
15	15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
16	16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
16	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
16	16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
16	16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
16		16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
16	16.9 By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
16	16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

17	17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
17		17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17	17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
17	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
17		17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
17	17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
17	17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
17	17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
17	17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
17	17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries



17	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
17	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
17	17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
17	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
17	17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
17		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding (modified from old)
17	17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
17		17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration
PI	5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Number of countries with a reproductive health policy, guidelines and protocols for service delivery fully or partially resourced
PI	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Proportion of the national budget allocated to culture, including for protection, preservation (heritage) and promotion

PI	16.a Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	Existence of implementation plan for the different UN Treaty Body recommendations and UPR recommendations which are fully or partially resourced
PI	17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	Value of PIC exports of goods and services
PI	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics	Percent of SDG Pacific Headline Indicators included in regional progress reports









