



# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN FRENCH POLYNESIA

*French Polynesia SDG Progress Report*



**2024**







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# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS





# Message from the President of French Polynesia

French Polynesia is making progress, year after year, in its commitment to sustainable development in harmony with our culture, our unique environment, and the values that unite us. This second progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set by the United Nations invites us to measure our advancements as well as the challenges we must overcome to achieve the ambitions set for 2030.

In 2023, we focused our efforts on strengthening the sustainable management of natural resources, improving basic infrastructure, and fostering a more inclusive and resilient economy, rooted in our values: *Faatuta, Faaora, Faatupu* — To respect, To support, To develop.

Yet, challenges remain numerous. Geographical distances, vulnerability to climate change, and pressures on natural resources remind us daily of the importance of tailored solutions and collective mobilisation. Our journey towards the SDGs is one shaped by the realities of island life, where every initiative, every project, requires concerted efforts to overcome the unique obstacles faced by our Pacific region.

In this context, regional cooperation is essential. Faced with the challenges of geographical isolation and resource constraints, we are strengthening our ties with our Pacific neighbours and international partners. This network of regional solidarity allows us to share best practices, pool resources, and build collective resilience. Together, guided by the Pacific Way and the spirit of *talanoa*, we are building a sustainable future for every island territory, without compromising our natural and cultural heritage.

This report reflects our shared journey, rich in achievements, lessons, and resilience. In 2023, we strengthened the foundations of our commitment to the SDGs and deepened our cooperation with our Pacific neighbours. The 2021 report included 37 indicators, compared to 80 in 2024, demonstrating that our departments are mobilising to advance this sustainable agenda.

May this publication inspire each of us to continue our commitment and transform our challenges into opportunities for a sustainable future.

Happy reading to all.



H.E. Moetai Brotherson  
President of  
French Polynesia



Moetai BROTHERSON

# Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted on 25 September 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly as part of the 2030 Agenda, a universal programme aimed at eradicating poverty, protecting the planet, and ensuring prosperity for all. These 17 goals succeeded the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which had guided global efforts from 2000 to 2015, achieving significant but uneven results. The 2030 Agenda stands out for its integrated and multidimensional approach, addressing social, economic, and environmental challenges, and is built on five pillars: people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnerships. Its motto, "leave no one behind," calls for the mobilisation of all stakeholders – states, the private sector, civil society, and citizens – to turn this vision into reality.

In French Polynesia, we have embraced this commitment with fervour, convinced of our role in building a sustainable future for our people and our environment. Although the challenges are numerous and progress towards achieving the SDGs has sometimes been slower than desired, these obstacles have only strengthened our determination.

The "Second Quadrennial Pacific Sustainable Development Report 2022", published by the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF), highlights that *"the Pacific region faces specific challenges that complicate the implementation of the SDGs, including geographical isolation, the small size of economies, and increased exposure to natural disasters linked to climate change. However, notable progress has been made, particularly in improving public health and access to education."* Nevertheless, the report also emphasises that *"poverty remains a key challenge, affecting a significant portion of the population, especially in rural areas."* The report calls for enhanced regional collaboration to overcome these obstacles and achieve the goals within the set timeframe.

Link to the report: <https://forumsec.org/publications/second-quadrennial-pacific-sustainable-development-report-2022>

On the international stage, the 2023 reports from the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and the UN corroborate these findings. The ESCAP report highlights that *"the COVID-19 pandemic has had major repercussions on progress towards the SDGs, exacerbating inequalities and slowing poverty reduction in several Asia-Pacific countries. Women, children, and vulnerable groups are the most affected by these delays, threatening to widen the gap between the rich and the poor."* However, the report stresses the potential of technological innovation and policy reforms to accelerate progress.

Link to the ESCAP report: <https://www.unescap.org/kp/2023/asia-and-pacific-sdg-progress-report-2023>

On the UN side, the 2023 SDG Progress Report paints a similar global picture: *"The world is currently not on track to achieve the goals by 2030. Only 12% of the targets are on course, while 30% have shown no progress or even regression since 2015."* The report calls on member states to *"demonstrate strong political commitment, increase financial resource mobilisation, and strengthen international partnerships to reverse this trend by 2030."*

Link to the UN report: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2023/>

In French Polynesia, we see these challenges as opportunities. By fully integrating the SDGs into our public policies and strengthening our regional and international partnerships, we are able to accelerate our trajectory towards sustainable development. We have already begun aligning our indicators with those of the PIF, enabling us to improve our public performance while offering our population greater transparency in assessing progress.

While international and regional reports show that achieving the SDGs is a global challenge, French Polynesia is firmly committed to the path of sustainable development. Every step forward, no matter how modest, brings us closer to our shared vision of a fair, prosperous, and planet-respecting future e.

# Methodology

Following the success of the first Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) progress report for French Polynesia in 2021, a second report was initially planned for 2023. However, the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by elections, a change in government, and shifts in human resources, made it impossible to complete the work within this timeframe.

Nevertheless, the continuity of SDG monitoring was ensured by the Bureau of International Affairs (BAI) of the Delegation for International, European, and Pacific Affairs (DAIEP) starting in September 2023.

In October 2023, the President of French Polynesia sent a letter (No. 7612/PR) to the heads of administrative departments and directors of public administrative institutions, reiterating the ongoing process and mentioning a related project to integrate SDG monitoring indicators into public policies and, subsequently, into the country's budget.

The drafting of the SDG progress report requires the mobilisation and commitment of all administrative entities to produce this precise and detailed document.

To provide further information to the departments, informational meetings were organised between the DAIEP and the relevant stakeholders. Between November 2023 and December 2023, the DAIEP met with heads of departments and/or SDG focal points. These meetings presented the project to resume annual SDG reporting in French Polynesia and the project to integrate SDGs into the budgetary monitoring of the government programme. This process also helped re-establish a connection between the DAIEP and the administrative departments involved, allowing for a better understanding of the challenges encountered, such as the need to adapt certain SDG indicators to local public policies, as well as identifying successes to better address the questions of SDG focal points in each department.

The general table of indicators, co-published by the *Institut de la Statistique de la Polynésie française* (ISPF - Statistical Institute of French Polynesia), the DAIEP, and the Pacific Community (SPC), was updated to include 2023 data provided by the country's departments. This preliminary work was essential for an initial interpretation of the data. Several exchanges and a meeting took place on this matter, notably with the ISPF management team.

The DAIEP then drafted a preliminary version for each of the 17 SDGs, incorporating the collected data and the priorities of various sectors identified through extensive review of the country's ongoing strategies, ISPF studies, and department performance reports, to create a harmonised working base. This preliminary version was shared with the ministries and departments involved in September 2024.

The framework used for the 2021 SDG Progress Report to present the results of each of the 17 SDGs was adapted as follows:

- ***Why is this important?***

A brief introduction to the SDG.

- ***Context in French Polynesia***

Key recent figures providing a brief context related to the SDG.

- ***Progress made towards the SDGs***

Progress since the last SDG progress report in French Polynesia in 2021 for data already collected, and new data not included in the 2021 report.

- ***Available data for SDG monitoring***

The latest available data to accurately report on the SDGs, **with data from 2023 at the latest.**

- ***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

A brief presentation of public policies addressing the SDGs in the short term.

The ministries and departments completed and adjusted the sections of the report relevant to them, enriching the content with a second, more precise and detailed version. The DAIEP wishes to thank them for the quality of their feedback and the new data provided, which allowed for the inclusion of many targets not covered in the previous report.

The following entities actively contributed, in addition to the offices of the relevant ministries:

- DVH, City and Housing Directorate, under the authority of the President;
- SDT, Tourism Office, under the authority of the President;
- DGEN, Directorate General for the Digital Economy, under the authority of the President;
- COM, Communications Office, under the authority of the President;
- DSFE, Directorate for Solidarity, Family, and Equality, under the authority of the Vice-President;
- DT, Labour Directorate, under the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- SEFI, Employment, Training, and Vocational Integration Office, under the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- DGRH, Directorate General for Human Resources, under the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- DMRA, Directorate for Modernisation and Administrative Reform, under the Ministry of Labour and Employment;
- DBF, Directorate of Budget and Finance, under the Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- DPE, Polynesian Energy Directorate, under the Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- ISPF, *Institut de la Statistique de la Polynésie française* (Statistical Institute of French Polynesia), under the Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- DAG, Directorate of Agriculture, under the Ministry of Primary Resources;
- DIREN, Directorate of the Environment, under the Ministry of Primary Resources;
- DRM, Directorate of Marine Resources, under the Ministry of Primary Resources;
- DGEE, Directorate General for Education and Teaching, under the Ministry of Education;
- ARASS, Agency for the Regulation of Health and Social Action, under the Ministry of Health; and
- DSP, Health Directorate, under the Ministry of Health.

In the 2021 report, 37 indicators were reported. **In 2024, this number increased to 80 indicators, representing a growth rate of 116.22%, demonstrating significant progress thanks to the active involvement of the departments under the dynamic coordination of the DAIEP.**

These indicators were shared with the Pacific Community (SPC) to update our “**SDG Wheel**” on their “**Pacific Data Hub**” website. The SPC expressed being “*impressed by the volume of data collected*” and commended the quality of the work done. They were able to update French Polynesia’s SDG Wheel, available online at this link: <https://pacificdata.org/dashboard/17-goals-transform-pacific>

Finally, the DAIEP conducted a final review to ensure the consistency and coherence of the report, harmonising the format of contributions and including the latest updated wheels.

This collaborative process resulted in a coherent and representative report, reflecting the efforts and ambitions of all stakeholders in French Polynesia.



# Challenges Addressed and Recommendations

During the first report in 2021, it was observed that the Polynesian administration, through its public departments, faced several challenges. Some of these have already been addressed, but others persist. Below are suggested courses of action to help advance progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

## Challenge 1: Restoring Meaning to the SDGs

A lack of awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within certain public departments remains a key issue. For many, this international agenda seems distant, complex, or even ill-suited to local realities.

Proposed action: Targeted awareness campaigns will be launched to inform public departments about the SDGs and their significance. Through a variety of communication methods—such as educational events, workshops, newsletters, and the celebration of UN Day (24 October)—the aim is to strengthen civil servants' knowledge and engagement. A better understanding of the SDGs within departments will encourage more active contributions to achieving them.

Additionally, training on SDG indicators will be offered to staff across different departments, in collaboration with the Pacific Community (SPC) and UN agencies such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This will support improved integration of the SDGs into the practices of public departments.

## Challenge 2: Adapting SDG Indicators to Public Policies

Some data collected by public departments do not always align with SDG indicators, despite their policies moving in that direction. This mismatch creates difficulties in reporting the data needed to assess SDG progress.

Proposed action: In-depth work will be undertaken to adapt SDG targets and indicators to local priorities and the capacities of public departments. Collaborative workshops will be organised with staff from various departments to ensure their active involvement in defining SDG targets, thus improving alignment between public policies and global goals.

## Challenge 3: Managing Workload and Ensuring Convergence

Public service staff sometimes feel overwhelmed by the addition of SDG-related tasks to their already heavy workloads, which include Annual Performance Reports (RAP) and Annual Performance Plans (PAP). The integration of these various projects may lead to scattered efforts, making it harder to achieve clear and efficient outcomes.

Proposed action: To optimise time and workload management, it is proposed to better coordinate these different projects and objectives. Aligning the SDGs with existing initiatives could simplify processes and enable better task distribution. A structured method will be developed to align SDGs with PAPs and RAPs to avoid duplication and ensure timely, relevant outcomes.

Furthermore, to enhance the effectiveness of SDG monitoring, it would be beneficial to equip all departments with more efficient and secure technological tools. This would not only improve the collection, management, and analysis of data but also facilitate collaboration between the different stakeholders involved in achieving the SDGs.

Public departments would also benefit from implementing systematic collection of historical data series for the indicators. This would allow for trend analysis and comparisons with previous years, thus strengthening the quality of SDG monitoring.

#### Challenge 4: Establishing a Reliable and Efficient Statistical System

The absence of a centralised and up-to-date statistical system hinders the effective use of data within public departments. Much information remains not digitised and in paper format, complicating its use and slowing the monitoring of public policies. Additionally, some data is incomplete or of poor quality, making evidence-based decision-making difficult.

Proposed action: The establishment of an efficient and centralised statistical system is essential for thorough monitoring of public policies and better SDG management. The “Data Lab” project, led by the Statistical Institute of French Polynesia (ISPF) and the Directorate for Modernisation and Reform of the Administration (DMRA), aims to test new methods for data collection and processing by standardising and structuring the data. This initiative will improve data availability and quality and allow for its use across different departments of French Polynesia.

#### Challenge 5: Creating and Sustaining an SDG Community

The involvement of public departments in implementing the SDGs has been crucial for project progress to date. However, to ensure broader engagement and effective coordination at all levels of government, stronger collaboration between departments is required, particularly with state departments that hold some monitoring data. This entails building a dynamic and committed SDG community capable of carrying initiatives forward in the long term.

##### Action Plan:

1. Structure an Interdepartmental SDG Community: Establish a collaborative network bringing together public departments, state departments, and external partners (NGOs, businesses, associations).
2. Create Regular Exchange Spaces: Organise biannual meetings, workshops, and seminars to allow different stakeholders to share best practices, monitor project progress, and identify common challenges. These meetings will help foster a sense of community and cooperation around the SDGs.
3. Increase Visibility and Engagement: Communicate progress and results from SDG actions through newsletters, awareness campaigns, and public events. Create a dedicated website or digital platform for the SDGs in French Polynesia to centralise information, resources, and community engagement.
4. Develop an SDG Community on the local administration social media (Honouira): Provide digital tools (such as project management platforms and shared databases) to facilitate collaboration, monitoring, and evaluation of SDG initiatives among public departments. These tools will also allow for real-time sharing of resources and data.
5. Train SDG Ambassadors: Identify key staff within each department to serve as SDG focal points and provide them with training in SDG promotion and management. These “SDG ambassadors” would disseminate objectives within their departments and engage their colleagues, creating a multiplier effect to strengthen collective commitment.
6. Continuous Evaluation and Improvement: Establish a regular monitoring mechanism for SDG community actions, using clear indicators. These evaluations will help refine strategies and maintain positive momentum within the community.

**These action points should help improve workload management and ensure greater coherence in project implementation, while also strengthening the quality of data collected for effective SDG monitoring.**



## Pillar 1 – People

- SDG 2: Food and nutrition
- SDG 3: Health
- SDG 4: Education
- SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities
- SDG 12: Responsible consumption and production

## Pillar 2 – Prosperity

- SDG 1 and 10: Poverty and inequalities
- SDG 8: Economic growth and decent work
- SDG 9: Industry and infrastructure

## Pillar 3 – The 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 the SDGs





# Pillar 1

## People



# SDG 2 - Food and nutrition

End hunger, achieve food security,  
and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



## *Why is this important?*

In French Polynesia, ensuring access to healthy food is essential for preserving the health and well-being of all. By promoting our local resources, we have the opportunity to prevent malnutrition while strengthening our food autonomy. This not only reduces the costs associated with disease but also paves the way for a more resilient and sustainable future, where our traditions and natural wealth become the key to shared well-being for all.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

Food in French Polynesia is increasingly raising public health concerns, both due to the nutritional quality of available products and the population's unbalanced dietary habits. Over time, the Polynesian diet has undergone a profound transformation. In the pre-Western period, the diet was mainly based on local plants (taro, fe'i, etc.), meats, fish and seafood. Today, modernity has brought a diet dominated by industrial products such as canned goods, ice cream and pizzas.

This shift has led to overconsumption, characterised by excessive intake of energy-dense foods that are low in essential nutrients. According to the 2018 "Study on Eating Habits in French Polynesia" by the ISPF, 25.4% of people reported consuming sugary drinks daily, averaging 2.6 glasses at any time of the day, almost systematically. The 2010 "StepWise" survey showed that, among the 3,456 people surveyed, 12.7% of the population consumed at least five portions of fruit and vegetables a day, while 22.8% reported not eating fruit or vegetables daily.

This imbalance is a major factor in obesity, with profound repercussions for Polynesian society, particularly regarding medical care and support.

In 2023, healthcare expenditure reached nearly XPF 63.4 billion, covering 211,000 beneficiaries. Costs have increased by an average of 3% per year since 2015, with a peak of 6% in 2021 due to the pandemic.

The dominance of imported products in the Polynesian diet exacerbates these issues. In response, the revaluation of local food products – whether fruit, vegetables or staple crops – has become a vital priority. Promoting a healthier diet based on local resources not only reduces sugar and fat intake, but also forms part of the strategy to prevent chronic diseases such as obesity, diabetes and cardiovascular conditions, which affect a large portion of the population.

The agricultural trade balance deficit remains significant, with only 3% coverage in 2022 (– XPF 63.5 billion).

The economic profile of farm operators in French Polynesia shows individuals facing income challenges. Doubling the productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers – particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, livestock farmers 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-agricultural employment, is a key target.

Ensuring the sustainability of food production systems and implementing resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and output, and contribute to the preservation of ecosystems, is another crucial goal.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

The government passed legislation promoting local products in school meals, with minimum quotas from the start of the 2022 academic year, for both primary and secondary schools across all archipelagos.

French Polynesia adopted the 2021–2030 "Agriculture Master Plan".

In collaboration with the Pacific Community, the government mobilised European funding through the PROTEGE 2018–2024 project to support the agroecological transition.

A general agricultural census was carried out in 2023, identifying 9,570 people working on farms, representing 5,050 full-time equivalents, and 4,080 farms.

## *Available data for monitoring SDG 2*

### **Healthy food for all (2.1)**

Three primary schools – Tumaraa, Papeete and Ua Pou – have implemented the local food promotion law in school catering. Many more schools, including secondary schools, are preparing to follow suit.

### **Prevalence of malnutrition (2.2)**

In French Polynesia, malnutrition is measured in terms of overweight and obesity, with no recorded cases of wasting.

Based on two surveys (1995 and 2010), overweight prevalence has stabilised but remains high. 70% of the adult population is overweight, including 40% who are obese. This public health issue affects the population from a young age, with childhood obesity significantly present. The most recent survey, conducted on children aged 7 to 9, revealed a 36% rate of overweight, including 16% classified as obese.

The WHO STEP survey on non-communicable diseases and associated risk factors, conducted in 2019–2020 and published in 2023, confirmed the high prevalence of non-communicable diseases and the health behaviours that contribute to them. Overweight was observed in 70% of participants, with 40% being obese.

### **Doubling productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers (2.3)**

More than 25% of farm operators report that income from their agricultural production does not allow them to afford the food or basic products they need.

Saving money is therefore extremely difficult and rare; more than 50% are unable to save (this includes those unable to meet essential needs as well as those unable to save). The situation is somewhat better in the Australs islands, where 38% report saving regularly.

Only 8% of farm operators say their income increases over time, with fewer than 4% reporting this in the Marquesas. Slightly fewer than half of all farmers report having no income or experiencing declining income over time.

Only 25% of the 4,080 farm operators report working full-time on their farms; the rest supplement their income with other activities.

### **Viability of production systems (2.4)**

In 2023, the declared utilised agricultural area covered 5,888 hectares, around 1.41% of the total surface area of French Polynesia.

The area used for crop production (excluding coconut groves) was 3,135 hectares, or 0.8% of the total land area, distributed as follows. 393 ha of vegetable crops, 272 ha of staple crops, 1,439 ha of fruit crops, 146 ha of floral crops, 238 ha of aromatic plants, 10 ha of nurseries, 93 ha of ocean gardens, 1,565 ha of forage crops

In addition, there were 1,240 ha of coconut groves and 1,507 ha of pasture land.

### **Preservation of genetic crop diversity (2.5)**

In 2022, the number of local species preserved in varietal conservatories (breadfruit, taro, fe'i, banana, sweet potato, etc.) stood at six, while ten non-local vegetable varieties were stored in the strategic seed reserve (ResSEM).



### **Investment in agricultural research (2.a)**

In 2023, XPF 1.28 billion were allocated for agricultural and livestock sector aid, 95.4 million for fisheries and aquaculture, and 350 million for operational subsidies to the Chamber of Agriculture and Lagoon Fisheries.

The number of projects and operations led by the Directorate of Agriculture remained high in 2023, with investment credit commitments totalling 2.3 billion (out of 163 billion paid) and disbursements amounting to XPF 2.9 billion (out of 55.6 billion paid).

### ***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

The Health Directorate is working with the Directorate of Agriculture, the Department of Marine Resources and other administrations on the 2024–2034 Food Transition Plan. Its aim is to transform the food system to ensure everyone has access to healthy, affordable and sustainable food based increasingly on local products.

A new Agroecological Development Agency (ADEA) will be operational from 2024, with the government, the State and the Chamber of Agriculture and Lagoon Fisheries as initial partners. It will play a key role in promoting and supporting agroecological transition through technical assistance and outreach, particularly for farmers signing innovation and transition contracts.

The 2021–2027 regional programme for Pacific Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) will also contribute to “greening and blueing” food systems in the three territories. The programme is being developed and is set to launch in 2025.

# SDG 3 – Good health and well-being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages



## *Why is this important?*

Health and well-being, which are central to SDG 3, are essential because they go far beyond the mere absence of disease. Health is a fundamental element of a fulfilling life, enabling everyone to participate fully in the social, economic and cultural life of their community. As the saying goes, “A healthy mind in a healthy body”: a good balance between physical and mental health not only allows individuals to thrive, but also to contribute meaningfully to society. Promoting well-being at every stage of life also means preparing young people to build their futures and offering older adults the peace of mind they deserve.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

French Polynesia, a vast oceanic territory made up of 118 islands spread across 5 archipelagos and dispersed over 5 million square kilometres, faces unique health-related challenges. The COVID-19 health crisis highlighted the need to strengthen the resilience of the health system. Although life expectancy has increased, chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancers and respiratory illnesses are now the main causes of death, largely linked to the high prevalence of diabetes and obesity. Risk behaviours such as excessive alcohol consumption, drug use, smoking and poor diet remain all too common and impact the quality of life of many Polynesians. External causes of death, such as accidents and suicide, are also a major concern, as is the persistence of infectious diseases such as tuberculosis, sexually transmitted infections, streptococcal infections and lymphatic filariasis.

Furthermore, the geographic challenges related to the dispersion of the islands make access to healthcare more complex in the remote archipelagos, requiring investment to strengthen infrastructure and improve medical transport services.

To address these challenges, French Polynesia has a mixed healthcare system that combines public and private facilities serving a population of 278,786 inhabitants spread unevenly across 76 inhabited islands. The French Polynesia Hospital Centre (CHPF) on the island of Tahiti is the main referral hospital, offering specialised care such as surgery, oncology and intensive care. Complementing it, several peripheral hospitals and medical centres provide health coverage across the main islands.

The funding of the universal social protection system is based on social security schemes covering a large part of the population.

To reduce inequalities in access to care, efforts have been made to modernise health facilities in remote islands through the deployment of mobile medical equipment and itinerant care teams. French Polynesia is also implementing prevention programmes, particularly targeting non-communicable diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, which place an increasing burden on the health system. The Health and Social Prevention Fund (FPSS) is an important tool supporting prevention initiatives aimed at promoting healthier lifestyles, encouraging more balanced diets and tackling addictions.

The COVID-19 pandemic experience has made it possible to enhance the resilience of the health system in the face of health crises, ensuring better preparedness for future emergencies.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

Between 2021 and 2023, French Polynesia has met numerous challenges to improve its population's health:

**Strengthening the health system:** Following the COVID-19 crisis, French Polynesia invested in the renovation and modernisation of healthcare infrastructure, from infirmaries in remote islands to hospitals such as those in Taravao and Uturoa. These efforts have brought healthcare closer to the population, ensuring access to quality services even in the most distant archipelagos;

**Promotion of healthy lifestyles:** French Polynesia has focused on preventing chronic diseases by encouraging a return to healthier diets rich in local produce through the implementation of health promotion schemes in various living environments, such as “Health-Promoting Schools” for school settings, “Healthy Professional Life” for the workplace, and “Healthy Municipalities” for daily living environments. Furthermore, taxation on harmful

products such as sugary drinks and fats has been strengthened, encouraging consumers to opt for healthier choices. Prevention efforts also address: combating obesity and promoting healthy habits, patient therapeutic education, tackling tuberculosis and rheumatic heart disease (RHD), and fighting sexually transmitted infections and diseases;

Combating addictions: French Polynesia has carried out large-scale annual awareness campaigns aimed at reducing tobacco use among the general population. A dedicated platform, *Aita Tabac*, has been created to facilitate access to workshop materials and individual tools to support smoking cessation. Taxes on tobacco and alcohol have been increased, and local initiatives have been developed to help young people and adults adopt more responsible behaviours;

Improving health system resilience: Lessons learned from the pandemic have enabled French Polynesia to strengthen its health crisis management plans. Investments have been made to equip health centres and train staff, ensuring better preparedness for future epidemics and emergencies. Particular attention is also given to developing the capacity for health alert surveillance and response.

### ***Available data for monitoring SDG 3***

#### ***Maternal mortality rate (3.1.1)***

No deaths were recorded based on 2018 death certificates.

#### ***Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (3.1.2)***

In 2022, 99.7% of births were attended by qualified personnel, ensuring optimal safety for mothers and newborns.

#### ***Under-5 mortality rate (3.2.1)***

According to ISPF figures, the infant mortality rate continued to decline, reaching 0.12% in 2022, or around 1 death per 1,000 children. This reduction reflects ongoing efforts to improve access to prenatal and postnatal care.

#### ***Neonatal mortality rate (3.2.2)***

With a neonatal mortality rate of 0.28% in 2022, French Polynesia continues to strengthen new-born care, reducing risks during the first weeks of life.

#### ***Number of new HIV infections (3.3.1)***

HIV incidence remains stable, with 5 new cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2023. However, the majority of cases are now among people of Polynesian origin, unlike in the previous decade when most cases were contracted outside the territory.

#### ***Tuberculosis incidence (3.3.2)***

Tuberculosis incidence is declining, at 12.4 cases per 100,000 inhabitants in 2023. Early screening and continuous surveillance have been strengthened with the mobilisation of a dedicated team to limit the spread of the disease.

#### ***Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (3.3.5)***

Dengue remains endemic-epidemic in French Polynesia, although mortality is low and under control. Scabies and its infectious complications show a high prevalence of around 10%. Lymphatic filariasis is nearing elimination, but 61 new carrier cases were still detected in 2023, requiring the continuation of a specific control programme.

#### ***Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease (3.4.1)***

The 2018 cause-of-death analysis report stated that cardiovascular disease was the leading cause of death in French Polynesia, accounting for 399 deaths or 25% of all deaths analysed that year. Tumours followed with 374 deaths (approx. 23.5%), and respiratory diseases accounted for 12% with 184 deaths. Among cardiovascular conditions, ischaemic heart diseases were particularly notable with a standardised mortality rate (SMR) of 117.7 per 100,000 inhabitants.



Additionally, 27 deaths were caused by complications related to diabetes (SMR of 7.9 per 100,000).

The data also show a marked excess male mortality for these causes of death. For instance, men had an SMR of 142.4 for cardiovascular diseases, compared to 101.1 for women, indicating a male overmortality ratio of 1.4 for these pathologies.

The WHO STEPwise survey on non-communicable diseases and associated risk factors, conducted between 2019 and 2020 among the adult population aged 18 to 69 and published in 2023, confirmed the high prevalence of non-communicable diseases and related health behaviours. 70% of participants were overweight, with 40% classified as obese; 47% had insufficient physical activity; 1 in 6 had addictive alcohol consumption; 1 in 3 had addictive tobacco use. The incidence of cancer was 313.7 per 100,000, and suicide attempts were 132.6 in 2023

#### ***Suicide mortality rate (3.4.2)***

According to the cause-of-death report, the crude suicide mortality rate was 9.1 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2018.

There were 132.6 suicide attempts in 2023.

#### ***Mortality rate from road traffic injuries (3.6.1)***

According to the cause-of-death report, the mortality rate from road traffic accidents was 8.3 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2018.

#### ***Mortality rate due to accidental poisoning (3.9.3)***

Based on death certificates, the mortality rate linked to accidental poisoning was 1.2 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2018.

#### ***Adolescent birth rate (3.7.2)***

The birth rate among adolescent girls aged 15 to 19 remained stable at 29.29 per 1,000 in 2022. The average age of mothers is 29.

#### ***Prevalence of tobacco use (3.a.1)***

The proportion of regular tobacco users among adults has decreased: 32% in 2019 versus 41% in 2010, according to the STEP and STEPwise surveys, respectively.

#### ***Health worker density and distribution (3.c.1)***

In 2023, the density of health professionals in French Polynesia changed compared with previous years. There were approximately 220 doctors per 100,000 inhabitants. The number of nurses also increased, reaching about 300 per 100,000 inhabitants, up from 254 previously. There were also 50 midwives and 80 pharmacists per 100,000 inhabitants. However, the distribution of these professionals remains uneven, with most concentrated in the main islands of the Society Archipelago.

### ***Implementation of the International Health Regulations (3.d.1)***

In 2023, French Polynesia continued to rigorously implement the International Health Regulations (IHR), notably through the actions of the Health Directorate and the coordination efforts of the Health and Social Action Regulation Agency (ARASS) and its Health Surveillance and Monitoring Office (BVSO). The IHR remain a vital framework for managing international health risks, and French Polynesia maintains close surveillance of infectious diseases, as well as border controls for travellers and vessels.

### ***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

French Polynesia plans to strengthen medical equipment and staffing in remote islands. The renovation of infirmaries and the improvement of medical transport infrastructure will help ensure fast and efficient access to healthcare for all.

The territory will also invest in acquiring new equipment for the CHPF (French Polynesia Hospital Centre) and other healthcare facilities to provide care that meets top international standards and responds to the specific needs of the Polynesian population. From 2024 to 2026, a biomedical equipment renewal plan has been adopted, including the acquisition of a PET scanner and later a cyclotron, thereby improving cancer care and the overall quality of healthcare provision.

Beyond its direct investment, public-private partnerships are encouraged wherever healthcare provision can be developed, particularly in geographically isolated areas.

Starting in 2024, French Polynesia will roll out psychological support programmes through specialised centres and mobile teams to address the growing needs in mental health, particularly in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis. The construction of a mental health centre, due for completion at the end of 2024 and expected to open in mid-2025, will support prevention and care policies in mental health, especially in priority neighbourhoods.

Innovative initiatives will be implemented to encourage physical activity and promote balanced diets. Partnerships with schools and local associations will help raise awareness among young people about the importance of an active lifestyle. On the one hand, strict laws on tobacco and harmful food products aim to dissuade often poorly informed consumers. On the other, incentive-based policies, such as price reductions for so-called “healthy” products and promotion of short supply chains, will guide consumers towards more responsible behaviour. Similarly, social security reforms will encourage activity and solidarity across all schemes, motivating people to leave idleness behind and take responsibility for their own health.

Efforts are still required to strengthen surveillance coverage of nuclear, radiological, biological, and chemical (NRBC) risks.

# SDG 4 – Quality Education

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



## *Why is this important?*

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world,” as Nelson Mandela reminded us. In French Polynesia, this vision shapes every initiative and guides efforts for the future. Education plays a central role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. By providing every individual with access to quality education, it breaks the cycle of poverty and strengthens social cohesion.

It helps reduce inequalities, promote gender equality, and build a fairer society. Furthermore, education encourages healthier lifestyles, respect for the environment, and sustainable development.

More broadly, it is vital for fostering tolerance between communities and building a more united, peaceful Polynesia, proud of its values and heritage.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

The Education Charter of French Polynesia, dated 13 July 2017, sets an ambitious target: to guide 70% of each age group to the *Baccalauréat* (French national secondary school leaving exam) and ensure 100% of pupils obtain at least a level 3 diploma, such as the CAP (vocational training certificate).

French Polynesia firmly asserts that its education system is the essential pillar of social cohesion, collective well-being, and sustainable development, while preserving the territory’s identity, languages, culture, and history. However, social and geographical disparities persist. The vastness of the territory and its archipelagic structure pose unique challenges to the schooling of Polynesian students.

In 2023, there were 182 public primary schools, enrolling 26,399 pupils. There were also 64 secondary education institutions (Centres for Young Adolescents - CJA, lower secondary schools, upper secondary schools, Centres for education in technologies suitable for development - CETAD and GOD), representing 22,673 pupils in the public sector.

There are significant disparities between populations in different archipelagos of French Polynesia: the isolation of certain islands, the absence of secondary and higher education institutions, and the migration of young people from remote archipelagos to Tahiti contribute to the lower education levels of those living in these areas.

Given these obstacles, preventing and tackling school dropout and disengagement are top priorities.

The dropout rates from general and technological upper secondary schools (LEGT) and vocational lycées (LP) are 6.4% and 13.4%, respectively. In vocational training, the highest proportion of pupils lost to follow-up is in the first year of CAP (20.8% in 2023). CAP students are often particularly vulnerable, hence the need for early intervention in their schooling.

The causes of school dropout are complex, personal, and often contextual. However, the main reasons include a perceived lack of purpose in learning, accumulated academic difficulties, and the end of lower secondary education being seen as the end of schooling altogether.

The *Baccalauréat* access rate is increasing but still falls short of set targets.

Only around 30% of those with a higher education diploma (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup>, or 3<sup>rd</sup> cycle) go on to pursue further studies.

The dropout rate at the University of French Polynesia (UPF) remains too high.

Despite the opening of new vocational training programmes, vocational and technological *Baccalauréat* holders are still too often forced into long academic pathways that are poorly suited to their background, due to limited local options and challenges related to mobility to mainland France.



The growing number of students also creates issues with teaching and housing infrastructure, as well as mobility, as it is essential to ensure all young people have fair access to higher education. The inequalities seen in the general population are mirrored in the student population. As at the national level, children of senior professionals and intellectual occupations (24%) and of employees (24%) are the most represented.

For pupils with disabilities, a range of adapted options is available: SEGPA, CJA (lower secondary age), and CETAD (upper secondary age). However, proportionally fewer pupils with disabilities attend specialist structures compared to mainland France.

Overall, the number of disabled pupils in mainstream education has been steadily increasing over the past ten years, particularly in primary and lower secondary schools.

### ***Progress made towards the SDGs***

There has been progress in achieving sufficient proficiency in mathematics and French in both primary and secondary education.

While Polynesian pupils' results in mastering fundamental skills remain stable, they still show some weaknesses compared to national averages. The key levers for improvement lie in the training and support of teachers in fundamental learning, which is being strengthened. The development of Polynesian language and culture education, in support of harmonious multilingualism, is also a lever for improving learning outcomes.

Thus, over four years, the number of schools offering bilingual French–Polynesian language teaching on an equal-time basis has increased from 3 to 20 by the start of the 2023 school year, including three centres for young adolescents (CJA). Innovative pilot schemes such as “Cycle 3 at School” and the “Foundation School” model have also been implemented to create smoother educational pathways for pupils in the archipelagos.

In total, the number of pupils not recorded in digital databases between school years (dropouts and early leavers) fell from 1,708 in 2016 to 1,522 in 2022/2023 – a significant decrease.

Since the start of the 2023 school year, the MLDS (mission to combat school dropout) has been transformed into the MPS (mission for school perseverance).

For technological and vocational *Baccalauréat* holders, measures introduced regarding training provision and guidance are bearing fruit. For instance, access for technological *Baccalauréat* holders to BTS programmes increased by more than one third between 2014 and 2022.

The organisation and quality of school transport have a major impact on pupil attendance – this is a key issue in French Polynesia.

At the start of the 2023 school year, the State covered 19.8% of the total school transport budget, while the local government covered the remaining 80.2%. That same year, 29,337 pupils were transported, distributed across different modes: 25,927 by land, 1,569 by sea, and 1,841 by air.

### ***Available data for monitoring SDG 4***

#### **Equitable education in primary and secondary education (4.1)**

In 2023, the proportion of CE1 children (2<sup>nd</sup> year of elementary school) and young people who met at least minimum proficiency standards was in i) French: 79.5% for girls and 77.4% for boys and in ii) mathematics: 86.4% for girls and 80.6% for boys.

In Year 7 (first year of secondary school), the proportion is in i) French: 72.1% for girls and 61.2% for boys and in ii) mathematics: 67.2% for girls and 64% for boys.

In year 11, the proportion is in i) French: 81.4% for girls and 77.7% for boys and in ii) mathematics: 77.5% for girls and 83.4% for boys.

In the 2023 session, the proportion of a cohort who obtained the *Baccalauréat* stood at 64.5%.

A total of 2,872 candidates obtained the *Baccalauréat*. The pass rate in the general stream rose compared to the previous year, reaching 95.0%.

However, the pass rate for the technological stream slightly declined to 86.6%, and for the vocational stream, it was 80.6%.

In 2022, the highest level of qualification obtained by age and sex showed that younger women were more likely to hold qualifications: 25.6% of women aged 15–19, compared to 21.2% of men; 32.4% of women aged 20–39, compared to 26.9% of men; 18.5% of women aged 40–59, compared to 14.7% of men; and 7.6% of women aged 60 and over, compared to 8.4% of men.

#### **Equitable preschool education (4.2)**

In 2023, the adjusted net enrolment rate in public and private (state-contracted) education for four-year-old children was 100% for girls and 99.7% for boys.

#### **Equal access to technical, vocational or tertiary education, including university, of high quality and at an affordable cost (4.3)**

In 2023, nearly 34.6% of young people aged 15 to 24 and 7.1% of adults aged 25 to 64 were enrolled in an educational programme in a public or private (state-contracted) institution.

#### **Inclusive education (4.5)**

In 2023, the estimated parity index for access to secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education in public and private (state-contracted) institutions for those aged 15 and over was 0.9, indicating gender parity.

There were 1,065 pupils with disabilities at the start of the 2023 school year. The percentage of these pupils educated in mainstream settings with support from an individual or collective learning support assistant (AVS) in 2023 was 62.5% in primary education, and 64.4% in secondary education.

#### **Mastery of fundamental learning (4.6)**

In 2023, 58.1% of Year 10 (3e) pupils in public schools had mastered reading and writing skills:

According to the assessment criteria for Domain 1.1 of the common core at the end of lower secondary (Cycle 4) – "understanding and expressing oneself in French, orally and in writing" – this represented 65.2% of girls and 50.5% of boys.

For Domain 1.2 of the core – "understanding and expressing oneself using mathematical, scientific and digital languages" – 56.2% of Year 10 pupils had mastered the required skills: 59.6% of girls and 52.4% of boys.

In 2023, the estimated parity index for Year 10 pupils mastering reading and writing was 0.8, and 0.9 for pupils mastering numeracy skills.

#### **Education for citizenship and sustainable development (4.7)**

In 2023, 89 schools and educational institutions in French Polynesia received the E3D label, indicating their involvement in a sustainable development approach (cf. SDG 13.3).

The number of schools awarded the "Healthy School" label in 2023 was 23.

#### **Adequate school facilities (4.a)**

In 2023, all public primary and secondary schools had access to electricity, 97% had computers or tablets for teaching purposes, and 94.1% had access to the Internet for educational use.

All public secondary schools had access to basic handwashing facilities and separate toilet facilities for girls and boys, and now 100% have access to drinking water.

However, only 40.7% of public schools, junior high schools, and high schools were accessible to pupils with disabilities.

#### **Qualified teachers (4.c)**

In 2023, 95% of teachers had the minimum required qualifications: 94.5% in primary education and 95.6% in secondary education.

### ***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

The mastery of fundamental skills, the *Baccalauréat* pass rate, and the number of higher education graduates still fall short of the targets set.

The number of scholarships will be increased.

Improving accessibility for pupils with disabilities remains an outstanding objective. A proactive policy to open new ULIS units (Localized Units for School Inclusion) is planned for the start of the 2024 school year.

The agreement signed between French Polynesia and the State in 2016 will expire in 2026. The Vice-Rectorate has been invited to begin drafting the new agreement in 2025.



Make cities and human settlements  
inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

## *Why is this important?*

In an island environment such as that of French Polynesia, increasing urbanisation requires tailored solutions to address the major challenges faced by the population. Ensuring healthy housing is essential to safeguard the health and well-being of communities. Effective waste management becomes crucial to protect fragile and marine ecosystems, while reducing pollution risks. Lastly, the prevention of natural hazards such as floods or cyclones is vital to ensure the safety of residents and the resilience of urban infrastructure in the face of climate change. These actions are indispensable for building sustainable cities where everyone can live with dignity and in harmony with their environment.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

### **Housing**

The objectives of French Polynesia, through its Public Housing Policy 2021–2030 and its Urban Renewal Programme, framed by the General Development Plan (SAGE), align with the SDG logic, as they aspire to create a dynamic and responsible city, with a focus on housing and improving living environments. The interventions are carried out at neighbourhood level and address urban themes such as mobility and wastewater treatment, contributing fully to the development of municipal policies.

The economic concentration of the Papeete urban area results in a dual concentration, with 75% of the Polynesian population residing in the Windward Islands and 71% of Tahiti's population living in the Papeete conurbation.

According to the 2022 population census, French Polynesia had 101,400 dwellings, 81% of which were primary residences.

Of these, more than 86% were individual houses and 12% collective housing: despite a 20% increase in collective housing due to land pressure, individual houses remain predominant.

Nearly 95% of collective housing is located in the Windward Islands and accommodates 15% of households in this subdivision. This type of housing represents 50% of primary residences in Papeete and nearly a quarter in Punaauia. Collective housing also accounts for 9% of dwellings in Bora Bora. Elsewhere, the proportion is below 4%.

Established in 2000, the Family Housing Allowance provides financial assistance to tenants of the Polynesian Housing Office (OPH) for rent and housing charges.

Housing support for households, students and young workers comes from various organisations: OPH (support for improving individual housing, support for group housing, Fare OPH, and the Family Housing Allowance), DSFE, DGAE, DICP, DAF, the Rahu Ora association – a public interest real estate agency, private social housing providers, the University of French Polynesia and the High Commission.

### **Waste Management**

French Polynesia is estimated to produce nearly 147,000 tonnes of waste annually. However, this figure cannot be confirmed precisely as the amount of waste dumped in illegal landfills is unknown.

Since the 2004 organic law, municipalities have been responsible for collecting and processing household and green waste (recovery and disposal), except for toxic waste (batteries, medicines, etc.), which remains under the authority of the French Polynesian government. The General Code of Territorial Communities requires



municipalities to implement an effective waste management service. Originally planned for the end of 2011, this obligation was postponed to the end of 2019, then again to the end of 2024, due to difficulties in implementing the regulations.

Municipalities receive financial support from the State and the French Polynesian government through multi-annual contracts dedicated to wastewater treatment, drinking water supply and waste management.

This responsibility was challenged in a report presented to the Senate in December 2022, which criticised its cost as being too high for Overseas municipalities.

All Windward Islands municipalities, except Faa'a, have delegated their waste processing (excluding green waste) to Fenua Ma (storage, sorting, recovery). The French Polynesian government is also a member for toxic waste.

Non-recoverable waste (household rubbish, bulky items, industrial waste) is sent to Technical Landfill Centres (CET). The main site, located at Pa'i'horo (Taiarapu Est, Tahiti) and managed by Fenua Ma, received and treated 53,000 tonnes, consisting of 61% household waste (grey bins), 21% bulky household items and 18% industrial waste.

A 2016 study on Moorea and Tahiti identified 257 landfill sites (illegal dumps, recently closed municipal landfills, private landfills, etc.), 18 of which underwent individual assessments.

Since 2008, a waste collection centre has operated in Temae, Moorea.

### **Natural Hazard Prevention**

In French Polynesia, disaster prevention is coordinated through a tripartite structure involving the State, the French Polynesian government and municipalities. The State is responsible for preparing and implementing emergency operational plans, while the French Polynesian government defines natural risk prevention, particularly in terms of land use planning. Municipal fire and emergency services fall under the joint authority of the mayor and the High Commissioner.

Planning document adoption is uneven. This is the case for the Natural Risk Prevention Plan (PPRN), which is legally and financially central to prevention (in terms of responsibility and compensation). The PPRNs are codified in Section 8 of Book I of the Land Use Code of Polynesia, established by deliberation no. 2001-10 APF of 1 February 2001.

In French Polynesia, the roll-out of PPRNs has been hindered by complex land issues. These plans have often been perceived as tools for dispossession by rendering land unbuildable.

French Polynesia has undertaken several initiatives to improve knowledge in this field, including:

- The 2015 State of the Environment report by the Directorate of the Environment;
- Météo-France's Climatological Atlas (2019);
- INSEAPTION project resources (Integrating Sea-Level Projections in climate services for coastal adaptation);
- Participation in the PROTEGE programme (Pacific Territories Regional Project for Sustainable Ecosystem Management) (2018–2024);
- Participation in the CLIPSSA project (Pacific Climate, Local Knowledge and Adaptation Strategies) (2021–2024), aimed at developing new climate data and analysing sectoral impacts.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

### **Housing**

French Polynesia's 2021–2030 public housing policy sets out an action plan structured around four main areas: anticipate, regulate, support, and manage.

To implement this sectoral strategy, a programme of 23 actions to be carried out over the coming years was adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2022.

Since then, public action has focused on two key objectives: firstly, stimulating the supply of affordable housing through support for housing production by the OPH and OLSPs; and secondly, supporting rental intermediation implemented by the Rahu Ora – AISPF association and the funding of family housing assistance, to help Polynesian households access and remain in housing.

### **Waste Management**

For the 2021–2023 period, the State–Country–Communes Development and Transformation Agreement signed in March 2021, with a budget of 6 billion CFP francs, explicitly provides for the rehabilitation of municipal landfills as well as potential financial support for this purpose.

At the end of 2024, a draft Territorial Waste Prevention and Management Plan (STPGD) for French Polynesia, covering the next ten years, was reviewed by the Council of Ministers. It outlines five major strategic priorities, translated into 90 actions:

- Optimising governance and financial resources;
- Preventing and reducing waste;
- Recovering waste;
- Storing and landfilling waste;
- Optimising the management of hazardous waste.

### **Disaster Prevention**

In 2021, the Polynesian Housing Office (OPH) relaunched a housing programme (*fare*) compliant with cyclone-resistant standards.

## *Available data for monitoring SDG 11*

### **Decent Housing (11.1)**

In 2022, based on housing sanitation and lack of basic amenities, 15% of households were considered to be living in poverty due to their housing conditions.

Although access to running water and electricity is standard for the vast majority of Polynesian households, just under 300 households (excluding the Tuamotu-Gambier) in French Polynesia (0.4%) had access to neither resource in 2022 (affecting around 650 individuals). This figure was 450 households (0.6%) in 2012.

### **Waste Management (11.6)**

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

In 2023, this figure could not be verified or updated due to the lack of accurate data on the actual volume of waste produced by residents of Tahiti and Moorea.

### **Local disaster risk reduction strategies, in line with national strategies (11.b.2)**

Only three municipalities (Punaauia, Rimatara and Rurutu) out of 48 in French Polynesia have approved their Natural Hazard Prevention Plan (PPRN).

## *Remaining steps towards the SDGs*

### **Habitat**

Numerous and cross-cutting actions remain necessary to ensure access to decent housing for all Polynesians. These include:

- Planning urban development and organising residential growth through general development plans,
- Mobilising land for new housing construction,
- Improving the quality of existing and future housing stock by adopting minimum habitability and decency standards along with construction norms,
- Developing tools to bring vacant housing back onto the market and to support households in renovating their homes,
- Enhancing the attractiveness of long-term rentals compared to seasonal rental.

### **Waste Management**

A waste collection centre in Punaauia (Tahiti), whose establishment was delayed due to the Covid crisis, is expected to become operational by the end of 2024. It is intended as a pilot site for a wider waste centre network to be developed by Fenua Ma. This network, initially comprising two centres, is to be expanded with four additional units and ten mini-centres.

Senators from French Polynesia are considering proposing legislation to postpone the obligation for municipalities to establish waste collection and treatment services from 2024 to 2035. The government, meanwhile, is exploring the possibility of allowing each municipality to transfer these responsibilities to French Polynesia.

### **Disaster Prevention**

To ensure consistent and regularly updated data production for the overseas territories, Météo France is planning to acquire resources comparable to those available in mainland France. The priority is to provide high-resolution regionalised simulations (2.5 km) by the end of 2025 for the Antilles–French Guiana, Réunion, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Wallis and Futuna, and the most populated islands of French Polynesia.



## *Why is this important?*

Adopting responsible consumption and production practices is crucial for French Polynesia, as it helps preserve its unique marine and terrestrial ecosystems while supporting a more sustainable and resilient economy. By minimising environmental impacts and promoting the use of renewable resources, French Polynesia not only safeguards its environment for future generations but also creates opportunities for green jobs and improves quality of life for its people.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

Due to its geographical isolation and island context, French Polynesia faces specific challenges in managing sustainable consumption and production. The implementation of appropriate infrastructure for sorting, recovering, and exporting recoverable waste is essential to minimise environmental impact. The high level of imported consumer goods, combined with limited local production of recyclable materials, makes this transition complex. The *Fāri'ira'a Manihini 2027 strategy (FM27)* and efforts towards a circular economy and waste reduction aim to involve the tourism, agriculture, and construction sectors by promoting sustainable practices in industry and daily consumption.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

Among recoverable waste, those sorted for recycling are sent to the Recycling and Transfer Centre (CRT) in Papeete, managed by Fenua Ma.

PET and HDPE plastic bottles and flasks, including those from voluntary drop-off points, are exported for recycling to Malaysia and Thailand. Since April 2022, paper and cardboard have been shipped to India and Thailand.

Other countries receiving waste exports include South Korea (batteries, aluminium cans), France (batteries), and New Zealand (metals, oils, electronic equipment, medicines, lightbulbs). New Zealand also received car wrecks, collected since 2005, but has since ceased accepting compacted scrap metal blocks from the large appliance disposal sector.

Conversely, green waste and glass are processed locally. Glass is crushed for use in the construction sector. Green waste is sent to composting platforms, the main one being in Tiarapu East (Tahiti), operated by Technival. It receives an average of 10,000 tonnes of green and agri-food waste annually, along with sludge from wastewater treatment plants in Arue, Pirae, and Papeete. It produces and distributes approximately 5,000 tonnes of compost and organic soil amendments per year.

Following the adoption of the *Fāri'ira'a Manihini 2027 strategy (FM27)*, a tourism development strategy adopted in 2022, French Polynesia has launched the development and implementation of a “Sustainable Tourism” action programme.

## *Remaining steps towards SDG 12*

### **Hazardous Waste (12.4)**

In 2023, hazardous waste generation per capita stood at 10.22 kg.

There is a 100% recovery rate for lead-acid batteries, consumer batteries, and used oils (as hydrocarbons).

There is a 100% landfill rate for asbestos, lead-contaminated materials, and hydrocarbon sludge.

### **Waste Reduction and Recycling (12.5)**

In 2023, 53.53% of the waste generated by 60% of French Polynesia's population was recycled (9,896 tonnes).

Breakdown:

- o Green bins: 4,912 tonnes of waste;
- o Recyclables from the islands: 262 tonnes;
- o Recyclables from businesses: 2,268 tonnes;
- o Glass: 2,452 tonnes

In 2023, a total of 7,400 tonnes of paper, cardboard, plastics, and cans were sorted and compacted.

### **Sustainable Tourism (12.b)**

The *Fāri'ira'a Manihini* 2027 strategy (FM27) includes an action plan to promote sustainable and inclusive tourism, comprising 95 actions and 40 sub-actions across five strategic axes: enhancing the destination, diversifying the offer, strengthening sustainable practices, structuring sectors, and developing infrastructure.

An annual dashboard compiles data to enable real-time adjustments to practices, involving local stakeholders and protecting French Polynesia's natural and cultural heritage.

### ***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

The management of hazardous waste, the optimisation of recycling infrastructure, and the extension of selective sorting to remote archipelagos require investment to improve local logistics and waste treatment. Raising public awareness of waste reduction and responsible resource use is also a priority to encourage sustainable consumption practices. The overarching goal remains to strengthen the circular economy, reduce reliance on non-recyclable imports, and promote local production that minimises waste and uses renewable resources.

An assessment of the tourism sector's carbon footprint is underway. This initiative aims to better understand the impact of tourism on greenhouse gas emissions, including comparisons between international transport and local activities to accurately quantify each component's contribution.



# Pillar 2

## *Prosperity*





### *Why is this important?*

Poverty has profound impacts on people's fundamental rights, affecting access to adequate food, healthcare, drinking water, education, housing, and social protection. These deprivations limit individuals' ability to improve their future and that of subsequent generations. Furthermore, inequalities—whether related to income, gender, age, ethnicity, social status, or other factors—complicate poverty reduction efforts and impact individuals' self-esteem. This situation can also exacerbate other issues such as crime, disease, and environmental degradation.

### *Context in French Polynesia*

Poverty, unemployment, ethnic discrimination, and social and territorial inequalities are persistent issues in French Polynesia.

As of 2015, the relative poverty threshold was XPF 169,000 /month (€ 1,408).

Poverty is particularly pronounced in the islands and rural areas, where employment is scarce. Paradoxically, inequalities are less stark in small and remote islands due to more homogenous populations and widespread self-sufficiency (98% of fish consumed is self-produced) and easier access to land.

The Price-Controlled Basic Goods scheme (PPN), introduced in 1992 to support purchasing power, exempts these products from all duties and taxes, with shipping to islands outside Tahiti funded by the French Polynesian government. However, as it is not targeted at the most vulnerable households, this scheme no longer adequately addresses the high cost of living.

Solidarity with the most vulnerable—once the foundation of Polynesian social cohesion—is now weakened by rising individualism. Public authorities are stepping up inclusion policies to support the elderly, people with disabilities, and those losing autonomy, in order to combat exclusion and discrimination.

The government aims to better meet the needs and expectations of the most vulnerable citizens, strengthen prevention schemes, and develop new approaches to addressing social consequences.

Established by deliberation no. 2017-114, the Health and Social Prevention Fund (FPSS) finances health promotion and prevention initiatives, targeting issues such as overweight, addiction, and emerging and re-emerging diseases. It supports preventive actions in both the health and social sectors.

The Department of Solidarity, Family, and Equality (DSFE) has set up a dedicated unit, the "Homelessness Office," to support the growing number of homeless people and to coordinate actors involved in addressing their needs through a more integrated and effective approach.

Schemes for the vocational integration of vulnerable populations (SISAE, SITH) are covered under SDG 8.

The Social Security Fund (CPS) implements the Generalised Social Protection scheme (PSG), managed through three territorial schemes: the employee scheme, the self-employed scheme, and the solidarity scheme. It also coordinates with the French national system or its supplementary schemes.

The Solidarity Scheme (RSPF) applies to individuals whose average combined gross monthly income over the previous calendar year—or, if applicable, the preceding 12 months—is below the regulatory thresholds (XPF 87,346 for an individual and XPF 97,346 for a couple).

### *Progress made towards the SDGs*

The DSFE and CPS jointly manage in-kind and cash social benefits as well as social action programmes.

Social aid includes medical assistance, support for the elderly and disabled, and child protection. These are means-tested and funded by the social action funds of the aforementioned schemes (RSPF, RNS, RGS), with the exception of school meal subsidies, which are financed by the “Employment and Poverty Reduction Fund” (FELP).

The “Universal Social Protection Fund” (FPSU) was created in 2022 to finance social protection in French Polynesia.

Launched in 2023, the Fa’atupu payment card—originating from the ‘Auti’a card project initiated in 2016—aims to replace paper vouchers with a private and rechargeable payment system, simplifying access to aid and streamlining DSFE’s internal organisation.

The Fa’atupu card enables more flexible budgeting for families, who can use the aid without having to spend it all at once. It also reduces the social stigma associated with visible vouchers in shops, thus enhancing beneficiary inclusion.

The rollout of the Fa’atupu card will be phased to allow DSFE social workers to support users in adopting the new system.

### ***Available data for monitoring SDG1 and 10***

#### **Poverty, empowerment, and social inclusion (1.2 and 10.2)**

In 2015, 24.6% of people under 30 lived below the metropolitan poverty line (XPF 115,000 /month or € 958), 16.8% of those aged 30–59, and 9.4% of those aged 60 and over. The forthcoming Household Budget Survey will update these figures.

In 2023, 26% of the population in French Polynesia lived below 60% of the median income (IEOM).

#### **Social protection and median income (1.3 and 10.4)**

Virtually the entire population—279,100 people in 2023—had social protection coverage.

In 2022, 64,942 people were covered by the RSPF, or 26% of those insured.

For the poorest 25% of households, social benefits accounted for less than 10% of their main monetary resources.

#### **Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services (1.4.1)**

In 2022, basic sanitation facilities were available in 91% of main residences (excluding Tuamotu-Gambier).

Taking into account housing quality and lack of amenities, an estimated 15% of households live in poverty based on their housing conditions. While most Polynesian households have access to running water and electricity, just under 300 households (0.4%) outside the Tuamotu-Gambier archipelago had neither in 2022 (around 650 individuals).

In 2023, 767 homeless individuals were recorded in Papeete:

- 64 adults at the Tipaerui Shelter (Te Torea – 50 places)
- 112 adults at the Fare Ute Shelter (Te Torea – 80 places)
- Around 500 adults living on the streets (Te Torea)
- 15 women and children at the Samaritaine Shelter (Emauta – 30 places)
- 22 adult men at the Good Samaritan Shelter (Emauta – 22 places)
- 32 individuals (parents and children) at the Emauta family shelter (8 families)

In 2023, the homeless population profile was as follows:

- 5% male, 25% female
- 50% single, 48% in couples, 2% with children
- 71% aged 30–55, 20% aged 18–29, 7% over 55, and 2% minors (either in shelters with parents or on the streets)
- 72% from the Windward Islands, 11% from Tuamotu-Gambier, 5% from the Australs, 3% from the Marquesas, and 2% from foreign countries (New Caledonia, Canada, Hawaii)

## ***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

The 2025–2026 Household Budget Survey is underway.

Combating the high cost of living remains a priority. Beyond efforts to promote domestic production and reduce import dependence, economic actors are being encouraged to take responsibility for profit margins across different product categories, with the goal of reforming the Price-Controlled Goods (PPN) system that currently contributes to inflation.

The new social and medico-social action framework, planned for 2025, aims to ensure equal opportunities for all children through coherent and preventive child protection policies. It addresses various vulnerabilities, including poverty, academic pressure, and addictions, responding to the essential needs defined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The DSFE is developing a strategic plan to improve services for elderly people and those with disabilities. This tool will help coordinate actions, optimise resources, and prioritise needs, thereby strengthening French Polynesia's inclusive and solidarity-based model.

A reform of the Generalised Social Protection scheme is also forthcoming.



# SDG 8 – Economic growth and decent work

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

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



## *Why is this important?*

Economic growth in French Polynesia must serve as a tool to reduce inequalities and provide decent employment for all, while respecting workers' dignity. Economic growth in French Polynesia is based on three pillars: tourism, primary production, and the digital economy.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

French Polynesia faces particular challenges linked to its geographic isolation and the socio-economic specificities of each archipelago. The local labour market is heavily dependent on a few sectors such as tourism, fishing, and construction, but significant disparities remain between urban and rural islands.

Article 18 of the 2004 Organic Law allows French Polynesia to implement measures promoting access to employment for local residents by granting them priority, given equal qualifications, based on length of residence. The first two "country laws" supporting this local employment protection—one for the private sector and one for the local public service—were adopted in 2009 but subsequently annulled by the Council of State. In 2019, a new law was enacted, specifying residence criteria of three, five or ten years depending on the protected occupations.

The employment rate (the share of people in employment within the working-age population), distinct from the activity rate (which includes those in employment or actively seeking work), remains low in French Polynesia.

In 2022, the employment rate rose to 54.6%. This positive development was partly due to the rebound in tourism and the post-pandemic construction boom. However, the rate remains significantly below that of mainland France, where it stood at 68.3% in 2022. Territorial inequalities persist.

The continued positive trend in the Business Climate Indicator (BCI) in 2023 reflects the solid performance of the Polynesian economy following its strong rebound in 2022.

Domestic demand drives two-thirds of French Polynesia's economic growth, with exports—especially tourism revenue—accounting for the remaining third. Household consumption benefits from a resilient labour market and a sharp deceleration in both imported and domestic inflation.

The gap between economic performance and employment trends underscores the need to better align economic growth with improved employment conditions and labour market inclusion.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

In 2022, an Employment Observatory was established to improve knowledge of the labour market.

A 2022 country law created Economic Activity-Based Social Inclusion Structures (SISAE) to support the inclusion of vulnerable groups. These structures offer fixed-term work contracts and training opportunities.

In 2023, the number of people seeking employment stabilised, and the number of those not wishing to work declined for the first time since 2018. The economically active population, as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO), grew to 112,500 people aged 15 to 64. The labour market situation improved.

The employment rate increased by 1.2 percentage points in 2023, reaching 55.8% of the working-age population. An additional 2,100 people found employment, while the same number left the group of people not wishing to work.

The number of people looking for work increased by 400, reaching 25,900 within the “halo” of unemployment or considered unemployed. The number of registered unemployed remained stable. The unemployment rate fell to 8.5% in French Polynesia, the only French territory not offering unemployment benefits, which provides little incentive for people to register as unemployed.

Employment rates rose more significantly for women and those over 50. The gender gap in employment continued to narrow for the third consecutive year in 2023.

An increasing number of women are running businesses.

The share of precarious jobs (short-term contracts, interns, constrained self-employment) among total employment decreased by 1.5 points to 13.5%—the lowest rate in five years. This is due to a decline in internships and insecure contracts (-13.0%) and contracts shorter than three months (-7.0%). The drop was greater for women (12.7%) than for men (14.2%). Among employed youth (aged 15 to 29), 24% held precarious jobs, down 7.7 percentage points year-on-year. The rate was stable for those aged 30 to 49 (12.5%) and those aged 50 and over (7.7%).

In 2023, three professional integration internship schemes were in place:

- the “Employment Access Agreement” (CAE);
- the “Professional Employment Access Agreement” (CAE PRO);
- the “Development Volunteer Corps” (CVD).

There were also two types of subsidised employment schemes:

- the “Employment Contract Assistance” (ACT);
- the “First Employee Contract Assistance” (ACT PRIM).

The number of official recognitions of disabled workers (RTH) has consistently increased, from 830 in 2014 to 7,339 in 2019.

Over a 4-year period (from 2018 to 2021):

- 679 of 705 recognised disabled workers fell into category B, indicating moderate, lasting disabilities;
- 48% of registered adults had physical disabilities;
- 144 professional inclusion activities were identified in associations supporting adults, compared with 103 for social inclusion;
- 444 individuals participated in the Disabled Worker Integration Internship (SITH);
- 77% of these individuals transitioned to mainstream employment upon completion.

Despite the reduced 2% rate (instead of 4%) for the Mandatory Employment Quota for Disabled Workers (OETH) applicable to local companies until the end of 2023, many businesses struggle to comply.

Since the adoption of the 2019 law establishing local hiring preference for equally qualified candidates, the first list of protected occupations was adopted in 2022 and updated in 2023.

In the tourism sector, French Polynesia welcomed 261,813 tourists in 2023—an unprecedented 19.7% increase compared to 2022, marking a record year in the history of Polynesian tourism.

The number of bank and payment accounts held by residents increased. The rate of bank card ownership among Polynesians also improved.

## ***Data available for monitoring SDG 8***

### **Economic Growth Rate (8.1.)**

In 2023, GDP per capita rose by 2.8% in volume, reaching XPF 2.5 million in current francs.

Nominal GDP for 2023 is estimated at XPF 706 billion, up 3.0% in volume, enabling the Polynesian economy to surpass its pre-pandemic GDP by around 10%. This growth was accompanied by a sharp slowdown in inflation, which, while still high on average in 2023, was nearly half that of 2022. As a result, GDP grew by 7% in value in 2023—driven by a 3-point volume increase and a nearly 4-point price increase.

**Informal Employment (8.3)**

Figures for this indicator are estimates not officially approved by authorities and are outside administrative systems enforcing labour and tax laws. In 2023, 14.2% of working men and 12.7% of women had informal jobs. Informality was highest in the primary sector (18.5%), followed by the tertiary (13.6%) and secondary (6.4%) sectors.

**Full Employment (8.5)**

The gender employment gap narrowed for the third consecutive year in 2023. The difference in employment rates between men and women is now 11.7 points (61.6% vs. 49.9%).

Men's unemployment rate stood at 7.6% (about 7 in 100), compared to 9.6% for women. Among 15–24 year-olds, 27.4% were unemployed, versus 7.4% for those aged 25–49 and 3.3% for those over 50.

In 2023, the number of women-led businesses rose to 21,035, representing 45% of business leaders.

**Equal Pay (8.5.1)**

In 2022, men's average hourly wage was XPF 339.971 and women's was XPF 338.615.

For ages 15–24, the average hourly wage was XPF 212.832; for 25–49 it was XPF 315.560; and for 50–64 it was XPF 436.008.

**Youth Access to Employment and Training (8.6)**

In 2023, 53.2% of young people aged 15 to 24 were not in education, employment, or training (NEET).

**Employment in Sustainable Tourism (8.9)**

In 2023, the employment rate in the Leeward Islands reached an all-time high of 57.2%. The recovery of tourism in these islands led to a 6.6-point rise in the employment rate since 2022. The unemployment rate remained stable at a low 4.6%.

In 2023, there were 13,278 salaried jobs in tourism-related businesses, up 6.8% from the previous year and 20.2% over two years.

**Access to Banking and Financial Services (8.10)**

As of 31 December 2023, local banks and payment institutions hosted 385,699 accounts, up by 4,877 from 2022 (+1.3%).

On average, Polynesians held 1.2 bank accounts (unchanged from the previous year), and the rate of use of the banking system—measured as the number of current accounts per capita—stood at 0.75 (up from 0.73).

There were 267,593 bank cards in circulation in 2023, an increase of 14,660 from 2022. The rise was driven by international cards (+16% year-on-year), while private label cards remained stable (-0.2%).

## *Remaining steps towards the SDGs*

The establishment of the Employment Observatory and the implementation of Territorial Workforce and Skills Planning (GPEEC) from 2024 will provide better labour market insights.

The Strategic Committee for Vocational Training (created in 2018) will be activated in 2024 to collect and analyse relevant data to align training offers with market needs.

The Employment Observatory will publish its first data in 2024.

To sustain economic growth in line with full employment progress, assistance schemes will be replaced by:

- “Internship” schemes called Tiaturi aids: including the Aid for Professional Immersion (AI) and the Aid for Operational Skills Development (AMO);
- “Contract” schemes: including the Assisted Permanent Contract (TIAMA) and the Fixed-Term Insertion Contract (TIARAMA);
- “Stepping stone” schemes: including the Senior Activity Insertion Pathway (TIAPA) and the Access to Employment through Activity Pathway (TAIA).

Labour code reform will include the creation of a “tripartite reform steering committee” to support rapid employment development, especially in the primary sector, tourism, renewable energy, digital, and audiovisual industries.

The reform will also improve workplace organisation by regulating part-time work, Sunday work, shift work, and potentially a four-day work week, in response to labour market needs.

Social dialogue will be encouraged through stronger legal enforceability of collective agreements, particularly via the introduction of “majority agreements.”

Efforts to combat illegal employment will be strengthened with the creation of a dedicated unit within the Labour Directorate to address under-declaration and non-declaration, reducing unfair competition for compliant businesses.

Health and safety at work will be reinforced to protect workers and reduce the financial burden of work-related accidents and illnesses on universal social protection.

A draft country law revising Sheltered Work Establishments and Services (ESAT)—which offer alternative ways for employers to meet disabled worker employment obligations (OETH) certified by COTOREP—is underway.

Regarding the disabled worker employment quota (TOETH), a new country law in 2024 will set the obligation rate at 2% and define criteria for its future evolution.

Finally, an inclusive apprenticeship scheme will be introduced from 2024, offering adapted learning approaches for less academically inclined learners to facilitate their professional integration.



# SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



## *Why is this important?*

Sustainable infrastructure and industrialisation help to create jobs, improve essential services, and promote more resilient growth, while also reducing environmental impact. Technological progress, in turn, is essential for French Polynesia to improve energy efficiency and support the transition towards a more sustainable economy.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

In French Polynesia, industry accounts for 8% of value added. It is concentrated in the Windward Islands, particularly on the island of Tahiti, and is predominantly composed of very small enterprises; nine out of ten employ no more than two people.

In terms of activity, the main branches are the agri-food industry and the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water, each representing one-third of the total turnover in the industrial sector.

Craftsmanship is also highly present in the Windward Islands. Its traditional branch is more evenly distributed across the territory and provides a significant source of income for residents of remote archipelagos.

Industrial development is hindered by a number of constraints such as the small size of the domestic market and its dependence on and remoteness from sources of imported raw materials and energy.

Since 1997, the industrial sector has been protected by a Local Development Tax (TDL) on imports. It also benefits from public support through investment tax incentives (local and national tax relief schemes).

The evolution of telecommunications infrastructure has also played a key role in the development of the local industry. The Post and Telecommunications Office (OPT), the historical operator, was a pioneer in connectivity, particularly with the installation of the Honotua submarine cable in 2010, linking Tahiti and the archipelagos to the global network.

However, the end of OPT's monopoly in 2013, with the arrival of new operators such as Viti and Vodafone, transformed the telecommunications sector in Polynesia. As early as 2019, Viti offered exclusively 4G services, while Vodafone expanded competition by providing services on over 62 islands, improving access to telephone and Internet services throughout French Polynesia.

Despite progress in service provision and competition among the three main operators (on Tahiti and Moorea), covering 75% of the population, 4% of households still lack access to the Internet or to fixed or mobile telephone lines.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

In 2023, the Polynesian industrial sector showed signs of progress. During the first three quarters of the year, the average number of salaried jobs stood at 71,200, compared to 69,000 the previous year. The most dynamic sectors were hospitality (+9%), industry (+3%), and trade (+2%).

The Polynesian Factory opened in Pirae in March 2022. At that time, the Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Services and Trades (CCISM) took over the management of this start-up incubator with the aim of fostering innovation and supporting local entrepreneurship.

Two support schemes were launched in 2022 to aid digital transformation: the Digital Support Scheme (DAD) and the Scheme for Supporting Digital Creation (ACN).

In telecommunications, mobile telephony has overtaken fixed lines, gradually replacing traditional telephones and computers. In 2012, 50% of Polynesian households had a landline, but this fell to 30% by 2022. The number of computers also declined from 57% to 50% of households over the same period.

Despite the ongoing expansion of services and competition (three operators on Tahiti and Moorea covering 75% of the population, two operators in the remaining areas), and the decline in prices, 4% of the population still lack Internet access, a landline, a mobile phone, or a computer.

### *Available data for monitoring SDG 9*

#### **Employment in manufacturing as a proportion of total employment (9.2)**

In 2023, industry accounted for 8% of salaried employment in the commercial sector and 9% of active businesses.

#### **Access to a mobile network (9.c.1)**

In 2022, the mobile phone penetration rate averaged 95% and exceeded 90% across all archipelagos. Additionally, 70% of households opted exclusively for mobile communication, with no landline at home.

In 2022, 4% of households in French Polynesia had no Internet, landline, mobile phone, or computer. These 3,500 households—58% of which are located in the Windward Islands—comprise a total of 8,500 individuals.

In 2023, there were 272,100 active mobile cellular connections in French Polynesia, equivalent to 88.5% of the total population.

### *Remaining steps towards the SDGs*

A revision of the data is needed to redefine the baseline for these figures in light of a new vision for the country's digital economy. However, this must take into account the latest census data, currently being finalised by the Statistical Institute of French Polynesia. A study on the topic will follow in the first half of 2025, incorporating this new data.

To strengthen its digital infrastructure, French Polynesia is relying on innovative projects such as that led by Google, which plans to lay five submarine cables to provide Internet speeds up to 50 times faster than the current network, thereby improving connectivity, particularly in isolated regions.

A satellite Internet project with Eutelsat also aims to improve connectivity in the most remote island areas, where Internet access remains limited. These services will enable high-speed connections for households and businesses that currently lack access to fibre-optic or other terrestrial solutions.

These initiatives form part of broader efforts to bridge the digital divide in French Polynesia.

# Pillar 3

## *The Planet*



# SDG 6 – Water and sanitation

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



## *Why is this important?*

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation has been recognised by the United Nations as a human right, essential for the full enjoyment of the right to life. Every person needs a minimum of 20 to 50 litres of water per day for drinking, cooking, and hygiene. Access to drinking water and wastewater sanitation is vital to improving living standards, safeguarding public health, protecting the environment, and ensuring a decent quality of life.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

The provision of public services for drinking water and wastewater sanitation—often referred to as “public water services”—has been the responsibility of the municipalities of French Polynesia since the Organic Statute Law of 2004. French Polynesia comprises 48 municipalities across five archipelagos. Of these, 28 municipalities have fewer than 3,500 inhabitants and 13 have more than 10,000.

The strategies adopted for establishing public water services differ considerably between the Windward Islands and the other four archipelagos, as well as between different types of islands—particularly between high islands and atolls.

In atolls where the freshwater lens is insufficient and of lower quality, rainwater collection and treatment is prioritised for drinking water production.

The main challenge in wastewater sanitation is to ensure public health and hygiene and to prevent pollution of natural environments (rivers, lagoons, underground resources), especially in densely populated or economically or touristically active areas.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

The Water Policy is the first tool for integrated water resource management in French Polynesia, with a horizon set to 2030. Adopted in June 2021 by the Assembly of French Polynesia, it aims to meet the essential needs of the Polynesian population and sustainably preserve adequate and high-quality water resources, within the context of global climate change.

It is built around three strategic priorities:

- A) Develop public water services focused on the quality of water resources;
- B) Preserve the functions of the water cycle to benefit sustainably from “blue gold”;
- C) Develop adapted water governance.

The Water Policy is supported by sectoral budget assistance from the European Union for the 2021–2027 period.

In 2023, the Environmental Health Centre (CSE) of the Health Directorate continued its mission of sanitary control over the quality of water intended for human consumption, supplied via public networks and fountains.

In parallel, 20 municipalities and the inter-municipal union *Te Oropaa* initiated programmes to monitor water quality in some or all of their resources, public fountains and/or distribution networks. Seven municipalities in the Tuamotu archipelago (Anaa, Arutua, Hao, Manihi, Rangiroa, Reao, and Takarua) launched self-monitoring efforts for some or all of their resources and/or prepaid card-operated fountains. The efforts made by remote municipalities are noteworthy, given the logistical challenges (due to low flight frequency) and the high cost of transport (due to remoteness).



## *Available data for monitoring SDG 6*

### **Drinking water and sanitation (6.1 and 6.2)**

In 2023, 63% of the population had access to drinking water. The proportions of men and women with access to safe drinking water are identical.

In 2023, 92% of the population had access to a wastewater sanitation system (individual or public collective systems).

In terms of wastewater management, sanitation systems remain predominantly autonomous: individual (septic tanks and soak pits) or collective (treatment plants for buildings or housing estates), covering around 77% of the Polynesian population. There are around 200 semi-collective treatment plants, over 50% of which are defective.

In 2023, public collective sanitation handled the collection and treatment of 8,589 m<sup>3</sup>/day, equivalent to approximately 43,000 inhabitants (200 litres of wastewater per person). Given that the total population recorded in the 2022 census was 279,000, this represents around 15% of the population. Public collective sanitation is available in four municipalities: Bora Bora, Punaauia, Moorea (Haapiti area), and central Papeete.

## *Remaining steps towards the SDGs*

The targets set for 2025 are:

- 75% of the population to have access to drinking water;
- 6 municipalities to have systems for collecting and treating wastewater and sludge (in 2020: Punaauia, Papeete, Moorea, and Bora Bora).

By 2030, the main network for the municipalities of Arue and Pirae will be installed, enabling the collection and treatment of approximately 1,500 m<sup>3</sup>/day of wastewater at the Papeete treatment plant—representing 7,500 additional “inhabitant equivalents”.

In addition, an update to the current regulations is needed to define the framework for establishing Non-Collective Public Sanitation Services (SPANC), particularly the inspection procedures for these systems. At present, SPANCs are still in the embryonic stage due to the absence of dedicated regulations.

Significant local pollution may be caused by agricultural and industrial activities (chemical pollution) as well as by discharges from densely populated or overcrowded housing areas. In mixed zones (industrial, agricultural, and residential), the cumulative impact of pollution must be noted—particularly in urban and peri-urban areas. It is therefore essential to more accurately map pollution pressures in these key areas.

# SDG 7 - Energy

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

7 AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



## ***Why is this important?***

Highlighting universal access to energy, improving energy efficiency, and increasing the use of renewable energy is essential to building sustainable and resilient societies in the face of environmental challenges such as climate change. This also creates new economic and employment opportunities, while reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

## ***Context in French Polynesia***

French Polynesia, due to its isolation and geographical dispersion, requires an island-specific energy approach. Tahiti, the main hub for electricity consumption and production, is also the primary energy supply point for the rest of the territory, which in 2022 had 65 public distribution networks across 58 islands.

## ***Progress made towards the SDGs***

The Polynesian government has implemented several initiatives to support a sustainable energy transition. The *Plan Climat Énergie* (Climate Energy Plan) adopted in 2013 and the 2015–2030 Energy Transition Plan (*Plan de Transition Énergétique*, PTE) laid the foundations for an ambitious policy. The country's institutions have drafted a multi-annual energy programme for 2022–2030, which is expected to be adopted during 2024. Despite a sharp increase in oil prices in 2022 (+57%), several reforms have been implemented, including tariff equalisation to ensure fair access to electricity for all residents.

Significant progress has also been made in renewable energy. The launch of the SWAC (Sea Water Air Conditioning) system for the Polynesian Hospital Centre and the allocation of solar farm projects totalling 30 MWp illustrate the desire to diversify energy sources. Rooftop photovoltaic development has continued to expand. In 2022, the main electricity producer in Tahiti installed a virtual generator, named *Putu Uira*, in the electricity grid. Its role is to provide spinning reserve capacity in place of a conventional diesel generator, saving 3,000 tonnes of diesel annually. On Sunday 11 September 2022—when electricity demand is at its lowest—hydroelectricity, photovoltaics, and the virtual generator together provided 100% of Tahiti's electricity. This success marks a symbolic step towards French Polynesia's energy independence.

In 2022, several regulations were adopted to define the energy requirements for buildings in French Polynesia. These aim to improve thermal comfort for occupants while reducing buildings' energy consumption (and thus electricity use). Thresholds have been set to reduce solar heat gain, promote natural ventilation, ensure the installation of efficient air conditioning systems, and require solar water heaters. Except for certain building types listed in the law, these regulations apply to all new constructions in French Polynesia for which planning applications were submitted from 1 July 2023 onwards.

## *Available data for monitoring SDG 7*

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

In 2021, 17 inhabited islands in French Polynesia—mainly in the Tuamotu Archipelago—had no electricity distribution network. According to the 2017 census, this represents 1,008 inhabitants. Thus, in 2021, 99.63% of the population had access to electricity.

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

In 2022, renewable energy accounted for 8.9% of French Polynesia's final energy consumption.

In the same year, 244.3 GWh of electricity from renewable sources were produced, representing 35.9% of total electricity production.

## *Remaining steps towards the SDGs*

The Energy Code, established by Country Law No. 2019-27 of 26 August 2019, sets out the guiding principles on energy and sets a target of 75% renewable energy in electricity production across the territory by 2030.

A new Climate Plan for 2023–2030 is currently being developed.

The commissioning of 30 MWp of solar farms in 2024 is expected to increase photovoltaic electricity generation by around 36 GWh per year, thereby boosting the share of renewable energy in the energy mix.

In line with the draft Multi-Annual Energy Programme, new solar power stations and electricity storage projects are expected by 2030, further increasing the penetration of renewables in the energy mix.

In the longer term, the enforcement of building energy regulations should lead to a reduction in electricity consumption, although there is a risk that the rebound effect could offset energy savings.

# SDG 13 – Climate action

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

13 CLIMATE ACTION



## *Why is this important?*

It is crucial to take action against climate change, as its impacts are becoming increasingly tangible and threatening, as confirmed by the findings of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report published in 2023. In French Polynesia, a temperature increase of 1.1°C over the past 50 years, more frequent heatwaves, droughts, and torrential rainfall highlight the urgent need for climate action. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions is therefore a priority, alongside adapting the territory to protect its population and their livelihoods.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

The geographical dispersion (3,521 km<sup>2</sup> of land across 121 islands) and geological structure of our islands make them particularly vulnerable to various climatic and geological phenomena.

French Polynesia is already experiencing serious consequences of climate change, including record rainfall in Tahiti and the Marquesas since 2017, as well as recurrent droughts. In response, French Polynesia signed the Polynesian Against Climate Threats (PACT) declaration in 2015, calling for greater protection of the ocean and the environment during COP21 in Paris. It also contributed to the Paris Agreement via France, which included emissions from overseas territories, including French Polynesia, in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). In September 2016, French Polynesia submitted its first contribution to France's NDC, mainly proposing a 15% reduction in CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per capita by 2030 compared to 2010 levels, excluding the agricultural sector.

Moreover, population growth and land pressure are driving more construction on hillsides and coastal areas. This increasing exposure to natural hazards has led the Government to implement Natural Hazard Prevention Plans (*Plans de Prévention des Risques naturels*, PPRs) (see SDG 11). In French Polynesia, these PPRs take into account risks related to tsunamis, flooding, landslides, cyclonic swells, and earthquakes.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

In September 2019, the Ministry for Overseas France requested that French Polynesia update its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which had until then only covered CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. To better respond to climate challenges, French Polynesia decided to simultaneously develop its Climate Plan 2030. This preliminary work led to the creation of a more comprehensive roadmap that reflects the territory's specific characteristics and includes a wider range of greenhouse gas emissions.

The structure and content of the *Plan Climat Polynésie française* (PCPF) strategy were approved in September 2023 by a steering committee. The plan is based on five pillars and 24 strategic priorities, aiming to halve French Polynesia's carbon footprint by 2030, with a target of 5.5 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> per capita. However, to date, the action plan developed remains insufficient, as it would only reduce the carbon footprint to 8.5 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per capita per year. These strategic priorities were defined through broad consultation to ensure that the objectives are both ambitious and suited to local realities.

The steering committee overseeing the *Schéma d'Aménagement Général* (General Planning Scheme – SAGE) met on 18 January 2023 to assess progress two years after its adoption. The meeting allowed for a review of implementation progress and the adjustment of ongoing actions.

The E3D label (*École/Établissement en Démarche de Développement Durable*) recognises the commitment of schools and educational institutions to promoting sustainable development through their educational and community activities.



Water policy is addressed under SDG 6.

### ***Available data for monitoring SDG 13***

#### **Risk reduction strategy (13.1)**

Three of French Polynesia's 48 municipalities (Punaauia, Rimatara, and Rurutu) have approved their Natural Hazard Prevention Plans (PPRNs) (see 11.b2).

#### **Nationally Determined Contributions (13.2)**

In September 2016, French Polynesia submitted its first contribution to France's NDC, mainly proposing a 15% reduction in per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 2030 compared to 2010 levels, excluding the agricultural sector.

#### **Level of integration of education for sustainable development (13.3)**

In 2023, 89 schools and educational establishments in French Polynesia were awarded the E3D label – *École/Établissement en Démarche de Développement Durable*.

### ***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

The *Plan Climat 2030 de la Polynésie française* (French Polynesia's 2030 Climate Plan – PCPF) must now be approved and implemented.

An update of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) for 2035 is underway, with the study expected to be completed by the end of 2024.

The monitoring indicators for the *Schéma d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Eaux* (Water Management and Planning Scheme – SAGE) must be updated annually to measure the scheme's impact against its strategic objectives.

It is also important to increase the number of Natural Hazard Prevention Plans (PPRs) at the municipal level.

# SDG 14 – Oceans

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



## *Why is this important?*

The ocean is the *marae moana*, a sacred space embodying the profound connection between humanity and nature. For the Ma’ohi people, the ocean is a nourishing larder, a source of life that provides not only food resources but also cultural and spiritual grounding. Turtles, sharks, and other marine species play a vital role in Polynesian myths and rituals, symbolising the presence of the god Tangaroa. Protecting this vital space is both about preserving a unique cultural heritage and ensuring the survival of marine resources for future generations. It is within this context that the management of French Polynesia’s Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)—the second largest in the Pacific Ocean—takes on crucial importance, both for sustainable development and ecosystem conservation.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

French Polynesia, with an EEZ covering nearly 4.8 million km<sup>2</sup>, is rich in marine biodiversity, but faces major challenges in managing its resources sustainably.

Marine pollution, particularly plastic waste from pearl farming, is a significant concern. Since the 1990s, French Polynesia has gradually implemented lagoon clean-up programmes to reduce this waste, with the involvement of several civil society organisations. Regulations on marine activities have been strengthened to limit the impact of human activities on lagoon water quality.

The closure of the EEZ to foreign vessels in 1996 enabled French Polynesia to maintain sustainable fishing, particularly through selective practices such as line fishing. In 2018, tuna fishing was awarded the MSC Sustainable Fishing label, followed by swordfish in 2021, recognising the sustainable management of these resources.

The creation of the “*Tainui Atea*” Managed Marine Area (MMA) in 2018 also marked a turning point in the governance of maritime activities and the preservation of marine ecosystems in French Polynesia. Extending from 12 to 200 nautical miles offshore, the MMA involves numerous stakeholders from both the local government and the State. This zone protects key marine habitats vital to biodiversity and local fisheries and contributes to conserving habitats for many marine species such as sharks and turtles, which are protected by strict environmental regulations. The MMA is a key initiative towards protecting at least 10% of the EEZ.

Moreover, the Fakarava Biosphere Reserve has been the focus of studies to improve knowledge of species and habitats, with the aim of enhancing their protection, in synergy with the management committee and in line with the criteria of UNESCO’s “Man and the Biosphere” programme.

Since 2019, the RESOLAG programme, in partnership with Ifremer, has implemented regular monitoring of lagoon water acidification. This initiative aims to better understand the impacts of acidification on coral reef ecosystems and adapt management strategies accordingly.

## *Progress made towards SDG 14*

In 2023, the “Lagoon Clean-up” programme was intensified to collect plastic waste, especially from pearl farming, and to restore maritime concessions. The initiative focused on islands where waste had accumulated, with diving operations to locate and remove polluting lines. These efforts aim to reduce marine pollution before the 2025 deadline set by target 14.1.

In 2023, French Polynesia consolidated the management plan for the “*Tainui Atea*” marine area, adopting a 15-year vision to preserve marine biodiversity and ensure sustainable use. This management plan aligns all programmes and actions around four long-term objectives:

- Preserve iconic marine species by reducing pressures from maritime activities;
- Strengthen the protection of deep-sea ecosystems, drawing on scientific research and traditional knowledge;

- Maintain target species for offshore fishing in good conservation status;
- Ensure spatial and collaborative governance of the MM.

The management plan includes a fish biomass monitoring programme to measure the impact of protection measures on fish populations and ecosystem health. In parallel, measures are being taken to mitigate the impact of offshore fishing on iconic species (seabirds, sharks, etc.). These approaches help ensure that conservation efforts effectively support the resilience of marine ecosystems.

In 2023, collaborations with Ifremer and other research institutes were expanded to improve monitoring of lagoons and marine biodiversity, particularly through the RESOLAG programme, with a focus on lagoon water quality and acidification impacts on tropical ecosystems. Studies on temperature and chlorophyll have improved understanding of how acidification affects corals and contributed to the development of strategies to minimise these impacts. The findings have been incorporated into local marine environmental management policies to ensure the sustainable use of resources.

In 2021, French Polynesia launched a call for expressions of interest to streamline the procedures for issuing fishing licences to local shipowners, while maintaining exclusive EEZ access for Polynesian fishing vessels. These efforts have increased the tuna fleet and supported fishery production while respecting sustainability standards. French Polynesia has maintained its strict policy of not issuing fishing licences to foreign vessels. In 2022, this policy was reaffirmed to avoid overfishing and preserve resources for local communities.

In 2023, French Polynesia set an ambitious target to triple its fishing capacity by 2030, to be reconciled with the objective of strongly protecting 10% of the EEZ. This increase in capacity aims to create 1,000 local jobs, boost seafood exports, and strengthen the territory's economic development while promoting sustainable practices. Policies supporting artisanal fishers were maintained in 2023, ensuring their priority access to EEZ fishery resources. French Polynesia supports traditional fishing practices and promotes training to improve the sustainable management of stocks.

In 2023, French Polynesia continued its dialogue with international bodies, highlighting the importance of the law of the sea in EEZ management. This dialogue strengthened its position on the international stage in ocean conservation and governance.

## ***Available data for monitoring SDG 14***

### **Reducing Plastic Pollution (14.1)**

In 2023, the “Lagoon Clean-up” programme collected 1,077 m<sup>3</sup> of pearl farming waste—mainly plastic—abandoned on land and in the lagoons of eight pearl-producing islands.

### **Marine Protected Areas and Ecosystem Management (14.2)**

French Polynesia has several marine protection initiatives, with its EEZ designated a “marine mammal sanctuary” since 2002 and a “shark sanctuary” since 2012. The “*Tainui Atea*” MMA was officially established by ministerial order in 2018, ensuring large-scale, coordinated, and collaborative management.

### **Reducing Ocean Acidification (14.3)**

Data on the average acidity of Polynesian waters remain limited, but programmes such as RESOLAG, active since 2019, monitor the impact of acidification on lagoons.

### **Sustainable Fisheries Management (14.4)**

French Polynesia continues to regulate fishing in its EEZ, closed to foreign vessels since 1996. Satellite monitoring of Polynesian fishing vessels ensures strict resource management. In 2023, efforts were stepped up to strengthen management procedures and controls on fishing activities, in line with international sustainability objectives.

### **Marine Protected Areas (14.5)**

In 2020, approximately 21,234 km<sup>2</sup> of territorial waters were protected, representing nearly 9% of French Polynesia's total territorial sea area. Additionally, around 21.5% of the lagoon area (3,255 km<sup>2</sup> out of 15,128 km<sup>2</sup>) benefited from enhanced protection. From 2023 onwards, further efforts have been made to increase these figures, notably through new conservation projects.

Since 2020, under the Environment Code, a total of 18,259 km<sup>2</sup> has been protected, broken down as follows:

Territorial waters (intra-communal area of the Fakarava Biosphere Reserve): 15,948 km<sup>2</sup>

Lagoon (core zones and buffer areas of the Fakarava Biosphere Reserve: 2,304 2 304 km<sup>2</sup> + Teahupo'o Rahui 7,7 km<sup>2</sup>) : 2 311,7 km<sup>2</sup>

For Regulated Fishing Zones (ZPR), 934 km<sup>2</sup> were recorded in 2024, compared to 703 km<sup>2</sup> at the end of 2020.

#### **Economic Benefits from Sustainable Marine Resource Use (14.7)**

Fisheries production in French Polynesia increased by 43% between 2017 and 2022, reaching around 7,500 tonnes in 2022. This rise contributed to a 64% increase in export value over the same period. However, in 2023, the shrimp sector's turnover fell by 38%, while the fish farming and giant clam sectors grew by 25% and 12% respectively. Despite these challenges, fishing remains a key pillar of the Polynesian economy, contributing to the territory's economic resilience and accounting for around 3% of GDP in 2022.

#### ***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

French Polynesia will continue efforts to reduce plastic waste in lagoons. From 2024, special attention will be given to improving pearl farming practices, notably through the introduction of a code of good practice.

The French Polynesian government also aims to better regulate marine mammal observation activities, planning to limit the number of service providers and define specific time slots for such activities to safeguard the peace of the species. The "*Tainui Atea*" MMA management plan, approved in 2023 for a 15-year period, will support these efforts by focusing on scientific research and the sustainable management of marine space. The RESOLAG programme, monitoring the effects of acidification on lagoons, will be strengthened from 2024 onwards.

In 2024, French Polynesia will focus on renewing and expanding its offshore fishing fleet. Efforts will be made to ensure the sustainable use of EEZ resources by training fishers in environmentally responsible practices to avoid overfishing. In parallel, the modernisation of coastal fisheries will be explored, including the development of new vessels adapted to remote islands to strengthen local food security.

French Polynesia plans to enhance marine zone protection through the creation of a Particularly Vulnerable Sea Area (PSSA). This project, aimed at protecting the most sensitive EEZ zones, will include enhanced vessel monitoring measures. The development of Regulated Fishing Zones (ZPR) will also be intensified to better protect marine species' breeding grounds and support biodiversity.

The French Polynesian government will continue developing aquaculture, with the commercial launch of sea cucumber farming in 2024, followed by oyster and seaweed farming in 2025–2026.

In 2024, French Polynesia will strengthen its cooperation with the Pew-Bertarelli Foundation and the French Office for Biodiversity (OFB) to improve marine biodiversity monitoring and optimise the management of the "*Tainui Atea*" marine area. These partnerships aim to develop new monitoring indicators to assess ecosystem health and the effectiveness of conservation measures.

French Polynesia will participate actively in the third United Nations Ocean Conference (UNOC3), scheduled for 2025 in Nice.



# SDG 15 – Land and forests

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems  
sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse  
land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



## *Why is this important?*

Forests, covering 30.7% of the planet's surface, ensure food security, provide shelter, and are essential in combating climate change, protecting biodiversity, and supporting the homes of Indigenous populations. Deforestation and desertification present major challenges to sustainable development and have negative repercussions on the livelihoods of millions of people struggling with poverty.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

The stakes of biodiversity conservation in French Polynesia are critical, as the main economic sectors of the territory largely depend on its natural resources and landscapes.

Located in the South Pacific, more than 5,500 km from the nearest continental coasts, French Polynesia consists of 118 islands scattered across a vast area comparable in size to Europe.

This geographical isolation, coupled with the relatively young geological age of the islands, accounts for the relatively low number of plant species, with French Polynesia hosting fewer than 1,000 native vascular plants. Conversely, the remoteness from continental land masses as well as between archipelagos and islands, combined with habitat diversity, has led to the emergence of many endemic species from founding populations, with sometimes spectacular evolutionary radiations.

These endemic plants are sometimes limited to a single archipelago, a single island within an archipelago, or even a specific region on an island. The land mollusc fauna comprises over 300 species of terrestrial snails (including 70 arboreal species of the Partulidae family), with an endemism rate reaching 100% for some groups. The terrestrial birdlife includes around thirty endemic forms in Eastern Polynesia out of roughly forty recorded species. For seabirds, around forty species are known or suspected to breed in the Pacific, with 29 confirmed to reproduce in French Polynesia.

Another characteristic of terrestrial biodiversity in French Polynesia is its extreme fragility and sensitivity to human-induced disturbances. Island species, having restricted distribution areas and small population sizes, are more vulnerable to extinction risks. Some species also show reduced competitiveness (for instance, a loss of dispersal capacity).

Given demographic trends, all types of natural vegetation — coastal, forest, or high-altitude — and their associated biodiversity are today under threat from urbanisation, major infrastructure works, grazing mammals, invasive plant species, fires, and potentially, global climate change.

However, despite this remarkable diversity, many endemic species in French Polynesia, particularly birds, are threatened due to habitat loss, the introduction of invasive alien species, and pressures from human activities. The urgency to prevent and more effectively reduce human impacts on the environment has led French Polynesia in recent years to prioritise the development of sectoral policies (territorial waste management plan, water policy, biodiversity strategy) and the implementation of regulatory provisions to govern the management of natural resources, particularly protected species and areas.

The regional PROTEGE programme, funded by the 11<sup>th</sup> European Development Fund (EDF), also contributes to the sustainable management of ecosystems in French Polynesia, notably through its focus areas of water management and combating invasive species.

In traditional Polynesian societies, there is a profound link between nature and culture — the two concepts are intimately intertwined and inseparable. This bond is so strong that the word “nature” did not exist in Polynesian languages in the past.

The proposal to inscribe the Marquesas Islands as a UNESCO mixed natural and cultural World Heritage Site epitomises this link. Also noteworthy are the efforts toward establishing a biosphere reserve in the Austral Islands.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

To help reduce pressure on these environments, French Polynesia uses General Development Plans (PGA) to plan, guide, and regulate communal development. These tools take into account natural and cultural features and the population's needs to support balanced and sustainable development. Article D.111-6 of the Planning Code of French Polynesia stipulates that "PGAs must include graphical and regulatory provisions concerning the protection of sites and monuments, and, more generally, of the environment. These measures may include the creation of fully protected nature reserves."

Deliberation No. 13/1958 imposes measures to protect water resources by conserving forests and regulating tree felling. It also aims to preserve rivers through specific regulations.

The Directorate of the Environment (DIREN), created in 2003, is responsible for implementing environmental policy, ensuring the conservation, management, and enhancement of biodiversity and natural resources for sustainable development.

Country Law No. 2017-25 and Order No. 466 CM define the environmental framework in four books:

Book I: Fundamental provisions

Book II: Protection of natural heritage

Book III: Management of natural resources

Book IV: Pollution and risk prevention

DIREN uses these tools to implement programmes and action plans (protected areas, exotic species, water resource management, pollution control, etc.).

Additionally, under the General Code of Local Authorities (CGCT), the mayor has specific powers. In administrative policing matters, they are responsible for maintaining public order, defined as public peace, safety, security, and health. They also hold special police powers (e.g., bathing, traffic regulation).

According to Article L2212-2 of the CGCT, the mayor can prohibit or restrict access to certain areas to protect the environment, public tranquillity, or air quality. During drought periods, they may ban fires to prevent wildfires. Specific regulations may also govern activities on public roads, provided these do not interfere with public service missions or essential professional activities.

## *Available data for monitoring SDG 15*

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

In 2022, 40% of French Polynesia's land area consisted of forested zones.

In 2022, around 14% of sites important for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity were located within protected areas.

### **Threatened species (15.5)**

In 2015, the Red List Index of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) for French Polynesia stood at 0.35 for endemic flora (on a scale from 0 to 1, where 0 indicates extinction and 1 indicates minimal risk of extinction). This suggests that endemic flora is relatively threatened in French Polynesia. In 2023, no update was yet available, as the process is complex and only repeated every few years.

### **Number of countries with legislative, administrative and operational frameworks to ensure fair and equitable benefit-sharing from the use of genetic resource (15.6.1)**

Title IV of Book III of French Polynesia's Environmental Code addresses "access to genetic resources, use and benefit-sharing arising from their valorisation".

### **Proportion of poaching and illicit trafficking in the trade of wild fauna and flora species (15.7.1)**

In French Polynesia, poaching primarily concerns green turtles. In 2023, 4 cases were closed, and 7 were under investigation.

**Proportion of countries with relevant national legislation and allocated resources to prevent or control invasive alien species (15.8.1)**

Measures for preventing and controlling invasive species remain integrated into the Environmental Code, complemented by provisions from the Biosecurity Directorate.

***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

French Polynesia's strategic priorities are to conserve and manage its natural resources, local biodiversity — particularly endemic and/or threatened species — remarkable areas, and to combat invasive species. The overarching objective is “zero extinction”.

The French Polynesian government aims to make economic and urban activities greener by minimising their environmental impact, preserving traditional knowledge respectful of nature, and enhancing natural habitats. The most recent illustration of this commitment is the inscription of the Marquesas Islands as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in July 2024 — the culmination of a long process, and a litmus test for our ability to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 15.

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



# Pillar 4

## *Peace and partnerships*





# SDG 5 – Women’s empowerment

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls



## *Why is this important?*

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but also the foundation of a peaceful, prosperous and sustainable society. In addition to promoting justice, the empowerment of women is a powerful lever for boosting productivity and economic growth. Investing in gender equality means building a better future for all.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

The issue of full employment for women, particularly women entrepreneurs, and wage disparities is addressed under SDG 8. Other data relating to women is also available under SDG 2.

Parity is advancing within representative institutions.

Nevertheless, significant disparities remain, particularly with regard to violence against women. Cases of domestic violence continue to be a cause for concern, with the number of alleged offenders far exceeding the national average.

In French Polynesia, the prosecution and monitoring of perpetrators is the responsibility of the State, while victim support falls under the health and social departments of the French Polynesian Government. The analysis of this phenomenon and the management of related statistics are shared between the State (police, gendarmerie, justice) and FRENCH POLYNESIA (social departments, public health, social security, employment), with support from local associations.

In response to these challenges, French Polynesia has introduced a number of mechanisms. Through a dedicated reporting unit, the DSFE (Directorate for Social and Family Affairs) centralises information and coordinates appropriate responses to situations involving violence. Associations play a key role in supporting victims and raising perpetrators’ awareness. In addition, the French Polynesia Hospital Centre provides care for women victims of violence, thereby strengthening the local response.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

The *Grenelle* Forum against domestic violence in French Polynesia, presented by the High Commission in 2019, identified women’s dependency on their partners—financial, emotional or material—as a key factor in domestic violence. This dependency, often maintained by abusive partners, makes it difficult for women to leave the family home, particularly when it is linked to the partner’s family.

Public authorities have been taking action for several years to combat violence against women, gradually strengthening prevention and support measures for victims.

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women defines such violence as any act targeting women and causing physical, sexual or psychological harm, including threats, coercion and deprivation of liberty, whether in public or private life.

In 2021, French Polynesia hosted the 14th Triennial Conference of Pacific Women, thereby affirming its role as a regional leader in promoting gender equality.

Further measures, including the 2021–2024 crime prevention plan and the creation of the Youth Crime Prevention Delegation (DPDJ), aim to protect the most vulnerable and promote a more just and equitable society.

Parity continues to progress. In December 2022, a resolution amended the composition of the Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural Council (CESEC), requiring each group to include women.

The first professional guidelines on women's rights and the fight against intimate partner and domestic violence were produced and distributed in 2023.

The *Fare Vahine*, an extension of the *Pu o te Hau* shelter for women victims of violence, was inaugurated in 2023.

## ***Available data for monitoring SDG 5***

### **Legal framework for gender equality (5.1)**

The Act on Real Equality for Overseas Territories, aimed at reducing development disparities between Overseas France and mainland France, was promulgated on 28 February 2017 and published in the Official Journal of the French Republic on 1 March 2017 and in the Official Journal of French Polynesia No. 20 of 10 March 2017.

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

In 2017, 1.4% of women and girls aged 15 or over who had lived with a partner were victims of physical, sexual or psychological violence inflicted 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 an intimate partner was 0.2% in 2017, or 2 in every 1,000.

In 2022, 11.6% of individuals aged 15 to 19 were living with a partner.

In 2020, 77% of victims of domestic violence were women.

In 2022, police departments recorded 685 victims of domestic violence per 100,000 inhabitants.

In 2022, 383 individuals per 100,000 inhabitants were implicated in cases of domestic violence in French Polynesia.

In 2022, 17% of criminal court activity was linked to cases of domestic violence in French Polynesia.

In 2022, 22% of all prison sentences handed down by the courts were for cases of domestic violence. The number of convictions for domestic violence leading to custodial sentences was 264 per 100,000 inhabitants.

In 2023, the DSFE's reporting unit recorded 433 reports of domestic violence from a total of 2,431 reports and safeguarding concerns.

Of the 433 reports, 365 involved minors affected by domestic and/or family violence, and 68 concerned women who were victims of domestic violence.

The DSFE also carries out awareness-raising and prevention campaigns on violence against women as part of its official duties

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

In 2023, women accounted for 54.83% of the workforce across the 51 administrative departments under the French Polynesian civil service, including 52.29% of permanent staff, 66.59% of trainees, and 59.58% of non-permanent staff in established posts.

The proportion of women among elected officials and holders of public office is sometimes close to parity. Certain elections require gender representation. For example, alternating male and female candidates is mandatory on electoral lists for municipalities with more than 1,000 inhabitants. However, disparities remain depending on the role: women make up 48% of municipal councillors but only 13% of mayors in French Polynesia.

In 2023, there were 28 women and 29 men in the Assembly of French Polynesia (APF).

The first Vice-President of French Polynesia was appointed in 2023.

Women made up 45% of the CESEC in 2023.

**Access to sexual and reproductive healthcare (5.6)**

Since 2017, contraceptives and contraception consultations have been 100% covered by the CPS (Social Welfare Fund), with confidentiality and anonymity guaranteed.

Since 2021, female minors have been able to request contraception without parental authorisation.

***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

The Convergence Plan, as defined under the EROM Act (Real Equality for Overseas France and other social and economic provisions), aims to implement a long-term convergence strategy to reduce development disparities with mainland France over a 10-year horizon, in line with the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. It is implemented through convergence contracts, the first of which covers a four-year period, and enacts the provisions of Articles 7 et seq. of Act No. 2017-256 of 28 February 2017.

The fight against domestic violence remains a priority. Although responsibilities are shared between the State and French Polynesia, greater coordination between stakeholders remains a key objective in order to consolidate existing data and develop support, awareness-raising, prevention, and enforcement measures.

By 2025, a *Fare Metua* with ten units for senior women and a *Fare Potee* for meetings are due to open as part of a new Women's Centre.

It is also important to implement SDG 5.4 by recognising the value of unpaid care and domestic work. In French Polynesia, this involves developing public services and infrastructure that promote a fairer division of family responsibilities, thereby reducing household tensions and helping to address root causes of domestic violence.

# SDG 16 – Peace, justice, good governance

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels



## *Why is this important?*

In Tahitian, “*Hau*” means both “government” and “peace”, highlighting the importance of a government that guarantees social stability and the well-being of all. This principle is echoed regionally through the Pacific Islands Forum’s “Ocean of Peace” vision. For French Polynesia, this means ensuring that institutions serve the people, and are inclusive, transparent, and equitable—laying the foundations for a peaceful society in which everyone’s rights are respected.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

With regard to violence, in 2022—apart from drug use and trafficking—crime increased across Overseas France. French Polynesia was no exception. High levels of domestic violence are addressed under SDG 5.

French Polynesia’s institutions include the President, the government, the Assembly, and the Economic, Social, Environmental and Cultural Council (CESEC).

The President of French Polynesia is responsible for public administration and represents French Polynesia in external affairs. As of 31 December 2022, there were 8,628 active staff contributing to the proper functioning of administrative departments (SA), independent administrative authorities (AAI), and public administrative institutions (EPA).

There are over 50,000 people with disabilities in French Polynesia. A dedicated seat for disability associations was introduced in the CESEC in 2017.

Civil registration in French Polynesia is recorded in triplicate (municipalities, the Court of First Instance in Papeete, and the Civil Registry Department of the Overseas Ministry). Civil registration data is transmitted by municipalities to the Statistical Institute of French Polynesia (ISPF) throughout the year, based on records of births, deaths, and marriages in each commune.

Public access to information in French Polynesia has been greatly improved by the launch in 2005 of the “LEXPOL” website, a public service managed by the General Secretariat of the Government (SGG). The site publishes all legal and regulatory texts from French Polynesia, ensuring legislative transparency.

Thanks to LEXPOL, citizens, businesses, and public authorities can easily access official documents such as country laws, Assembly resolutions, and other key regulations. This fosters transparency, awareness of rights and obligations, and universal access to information. The platform forms part of broader efforts to modernise and simplify access to law in French Polynesia.

Justice remains a State responsibility in French Polynesia.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

The Delegation for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (DPDJ) launched a series of events entitled “Gener’Action” in July 2023, comprising sports and prevention days held across all the islands.

The second user satisfaction survey of public departments in French Polynesia dates back to 2022.

- For private individuals: The terms most commonly used to describe public departments were “slow” and “reception”. 67% of respondents held a positive opinion, 68% expressed trust in the departments, and 66% spoke positively about them.
- For professionals: The most frequently mentioned words were “slowness” and “paperwork”. 52% of professionals held a positive opinion, 53% expressed trust in the departments, and 52% spoke favourably of them.

Country Law No. 2022-6 of 18 January 2022 introduced provisions guaranteeing priority access for persons officially recognised as disabled in Public Access Buildings (ERP).

Lastly, the digital transformation of the Official Journal of French Polynesia (JOPF) began in 2023, while the ISPF continues to publish the results of its work on its website.

## ***Available data for monitoring SDG 16***

### **Reducing all forms of violence (16.1)**

In 2022, there were 8.9 incidents of intentional assault and battery per 1,000 inhabitants, and 1.5% of cases involved sexual violence.

### **Representation in the administration of French Polynesia (16.7)**

As of 31 December 2022, 112 workers were officially recognised as disabled (TRH), representing 1.56% of staff. Women outnumber men in categories A, B and C, particularly in category B or equivalent (66%). Conversely, staff in category D or equivalent are predominantly men, accounting for 66% of that group. The average age of civil servants is 44 years. The average age is higher for men (46 years) than for women (43 years).

### **Guaranteeing legal identity (16.9)**

In 2023, 100% of children under five were registered by a civil authority.

### **Guaranteeing public access to information (16.10)**

French Polynesia adopts and implements constitutional, regulatory and policy measures to ensure public access to information.

## ***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

Much remains to be done to protect the most vulnerable and to strengthen prevention efforts, while ensuring fair access to justice for victims.

These efforts, combined with improved accessibility to public services for people with reduced mobility and a sustainable digital transformation, are essential pillars for achieving SDG 16 in French Polynesia.

The digital transformation of the Official Journal of French Polynesia (JOPF) will be completed in 2025. From that date, the JOPF will no longer be published in paper format. The JOPF will be published daily on the LEXPOL website and will be supplemented by three specialised editions.





# SDG 17 – Partnerships for the SDGs

Strengthen the means to implement and revitalize the Global Partnership for Development

## *Why is this important?*

Effective partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society are essential 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 of decision-making and action, are necessary at the global, regional, national and local levels.

Mobilising domestic resources is important. International partnerships are also crucial in a world that is interconnected at all levels. Sound and transparent public finances are the foundation of development. Sustainable debt management enables long-term growth and sustainable development.

## *Context in French Polynesia*

Structural reforms, such as the 2018–2027 Strategic Plan for Public Finance Management Reform (RGFP), have been introduced to optimise public finance management, with particular emphasis on reducing and sustainably managing public debt. In 2023, French Polynesia's public debt stood at XPF 156 billion, with ongoing efforts to improve its debt-reduction capacity.

Beyond its partnership with the French State, it is important to mobilise financial resources from a variety of sources, including the European Union (EU).

As part of its relations with the EU, French Polynesia is one of 13 Overseas Countries and Territories (OCTs) associated with the Union under the Overseas Association Decision (OAD) of 5 October 2021.

One of the objectives of this association is to promote the economic and social development of the OCTs through the financing of projects in various sectors such as water, sustainable tourism, primary resources and the environment.

The OAD provides for three sources of funding: 1- The European Development Fund (EDF) and the OCT cooperation instrument, 2- Horizontal programmes and 3- The European Investment Bank (EIB).

Regional partnerships with institutions such as the Pacific Community (SPC) and the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) support projects related to renewable energy, trade and the development of sustainable tourism, thereby strengthening French Polynesia's regional integration within the SDG 17 framework.

Strengthening technological capacities is also essential.

The Statistical Institute of French Polynesia (ISPF), established in 1976, plays a key role in providing reliable and up-to-date data to assess the progress of public policies and development projects.

Thanks to these statistics, French Polynesia is better able to plan its sustainable development actions and strengthen its institutional capacities to achieve SDG 17.

## *Progress made towards the SDGs*

The 2018–2027 Strategic Plan for the Reform of Public Finance Management (RGFP) continues to guide efforts to improve budgetary management and strengthen institutional capacities to ensure the effective management of external financing.

Over the past decade, French Polynesia has received or is set to receive XPF 10 billion in European grants through bilateral cooperation under its EU partnership focused on sustainable development.

It has also received XPF 10 billion jointly with New Caledonia and Wallis and Futuna for regional cooperation, and XPF 3.5 billion with the other OCTs for thematic and intraregional cooperation—totalling XPF 23.5 billion.

This is in addition to horizontal programmes operating through calls for proposals, such as Erasmus+, Horizon Europe and BEST.

These funds have supported and will continue to support the development of the sectoral water policy and the wastewater treatment works of the City of Papeete, the implementation of the 2015–2020 tourism development strategy, as well as projects in agroforestry, marine resources, water, invasive species, and climate change mitigation.

The Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) has strengthened regional integration by supporting the export of local products and promoting the development of sustainable tourism.

In 2023, French Polynesia also hosted a ministerial meeting of the South Pacific Tourism Organisation (SPTO) to discuss tourism development strategies for the region.

Partnerships with organisations such as the EU, SPC, PIF and SPTO have enabled French Polynesia to access essential funding and technical expertise for sustainable development.

The ISPF continues to play a vital role in the collection and dissemination of statistical data, essential for monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals. These statistics allow for planning and evaluation of public policies in crucial sectors such as water, employment, and the economy. The ISPF also provides data to regional organisations like the SPC and international organisations such as the United Nations.

### ***Available data for monitoring SDG 17***

#### **Public revenues as a proportion of GDP (17.1)**

In 2023, public revenues in French Polynesia represented approximately 28% of GDP. This figure includes both direct and indirect tax revenues, which play a central role in funding public services and infrastructure needed for economic development.

Domestic taxes, such as value-added tax (VAT) and excise duties, account for a large share of the domestic budget. In 2023, around 65% of French Polynesia's budget was funded through these sources, a crucial factor for the territory's financial independence.

This helps to reduce reliance on external funding while ensuring resources for local public services.

#### **Strengthening partnerships and financing (17.4)**

The mobilisation of loans in 2023, although returning to a reasonable level, remained high at XPF 11.910 billion. However, the debt-to-GDP ratio was still acceptable at 26.25% in 2023, in line with the fiscal rules of the Maastricht Treaty (1992), which stipulate that public debt should remain below 60% of GDP and the deficit below 3%.

French Polynesia's debt level improved thanks to the partial cancellation of the State-guaranteed loan (PGE 2) and remained sustainable at 92% in 2023, despite increases over the past two years due to the PGEs.

By comparison, the average debt ratio of regions and single territorial authorities (CTUs) reached 117.16% as of 31 December 2023.

Combined with French Polynesia's debt-reduction capacity, the debt situation can be described as sound in comparison with the national average for regions and CTUs.

#### **Internet access (17.8)**

In 2023, approximately 88.5% of the population had an active mobile internet connection. Internet use among households continues to increase, although deployment in certain remote islands remains a challenge.

#### **Statistical legislation aligned with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (17.18.2)**

The resolution establishing the ISPF does not refer to a set of values and principles, aside from compliance with statistical confidentiality.

There is currently no statistical legislation in French Polynesia that is aligned with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS).

#### **Fully funded and ongoing statistical plan (ODD17.18.3)**

An annual work programme adopted by the ISPF's Board of Directors constitutes the statistical plan. This programme is then formalised by an order from the Council of Ministers, reflecting the French Polynesian government's commitment to its implementation.

The adoption of the operating grant and the approval of the institute's accounts by the Assembly of French Polynesia address the issue of funding.

### **Strengthening statistical capacity (17.19.2)**

French Polynesia conducted its two most recent population and housing censuses in 2022 and 2017, and has achieved a 100% birth registration rate and an 80% death registration rate.

### ***Remaining steps towards the SDGs***

French Polynesia must diversify its sources of funding, notably by attracting more private investment in sectors such as green energy, to reduce its dependence on international funding.

It is essential to broaden access to technologies for small businesses and local communities, while enhancing digital infrastructure and technical capacity to maximise the benefits of innovation.

Improving access to international markets remains a priority, especially to diversify export products. French Polynesia should also promote more environmentally friendly trade, in line with the SDGs.

French Polynesia must continue to expand its international partnerships, particularly with financial and technical stakeholders, to better respond to the environmental and economic challenges facing the archipelago.

French Polynesia must continue efforts to improve budgetary management and the efficiency of local institutions, through full implementation of the Strategic Plan for the Reform of Public Finance Management (RGFP), to meet international standards and better manage external funding.

Finally, strengthening local statistical capacity is critical, particularly by improving data collection in rural areas and adopting dedicated statistical legislation aligned with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS). Better data-sharing with international partners is also essential for more precise planning of development programmes.

# Appendix 1

## *Key to the SDG Progress Wheels*

The Pacific SDG Progress Wheels provide an overview of the progress made by countries and the Pacific region, as well as the current state of available data for each of the SDG targets and indicators identified as most important for the Pacific.

They are the result of a joint initiative by the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat (PIFS), the Pacific Community (SPC), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), designed to assist Pacific leaders and policymakers in identifying their level of advancement in implementing the SDGs in a clear and concise format.

The Pacific SDG Progress Wheels are a complementary resource to the first Pacific Islands Forum Sustainable Development Report of 2018, and are also intended to support individual countries' SDG monitoring reports.

The points-based scoring methodology was developed by the Pacific Community. SDG targets have been converted into progress levels, according to the six-point scale illustrated below, using data from each available indicator in each country. When a target is achieved, the country is awarded a solid-coloured bar. Where no clear progress is evident from the available data, a hollow bar is displayed. This should be distinguished from a lack of data or insufficient data, which is shown as a grey bar.

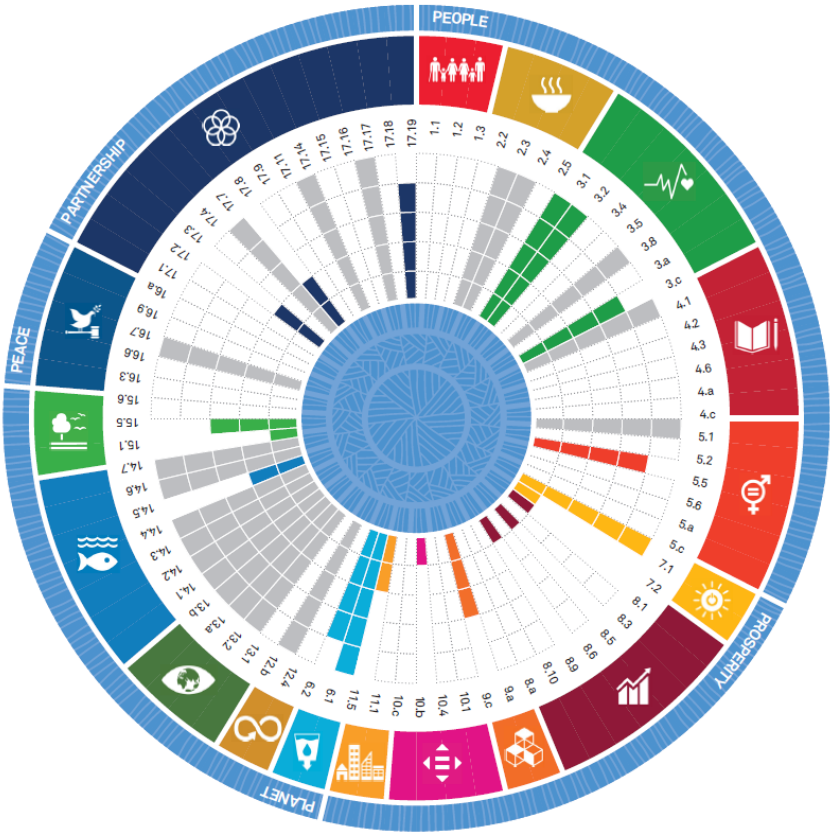
The wheels should be interpreted as follows:

Bar type	Interpretation
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

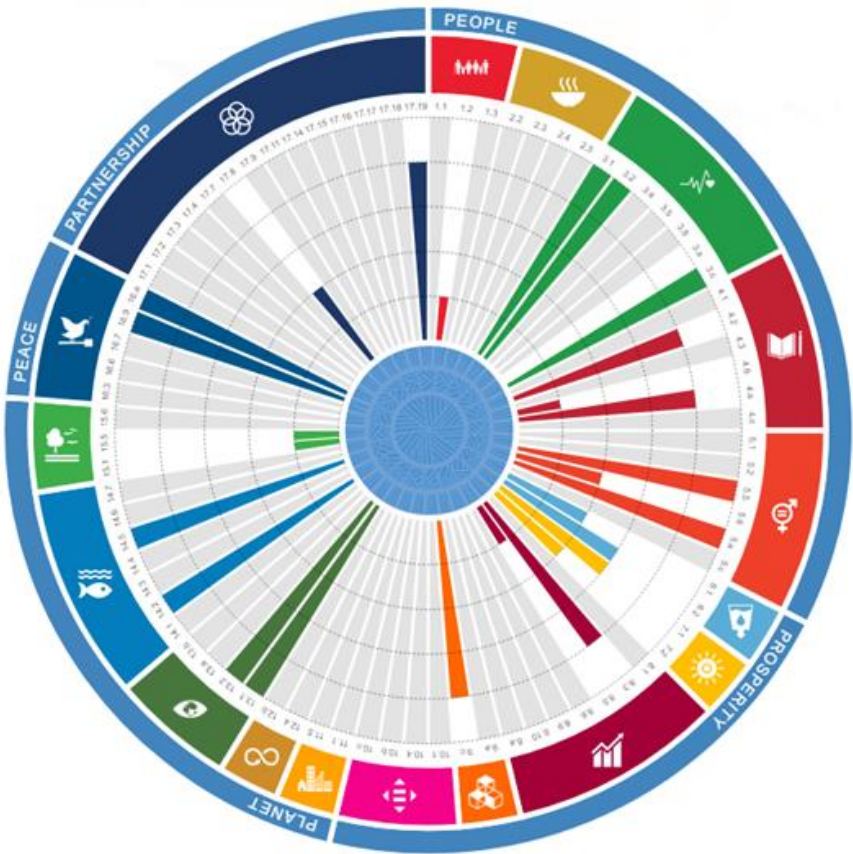
# Appendix 2

French Polynesia's SDG progress wheels – 2018 and 2021

FP: 2018



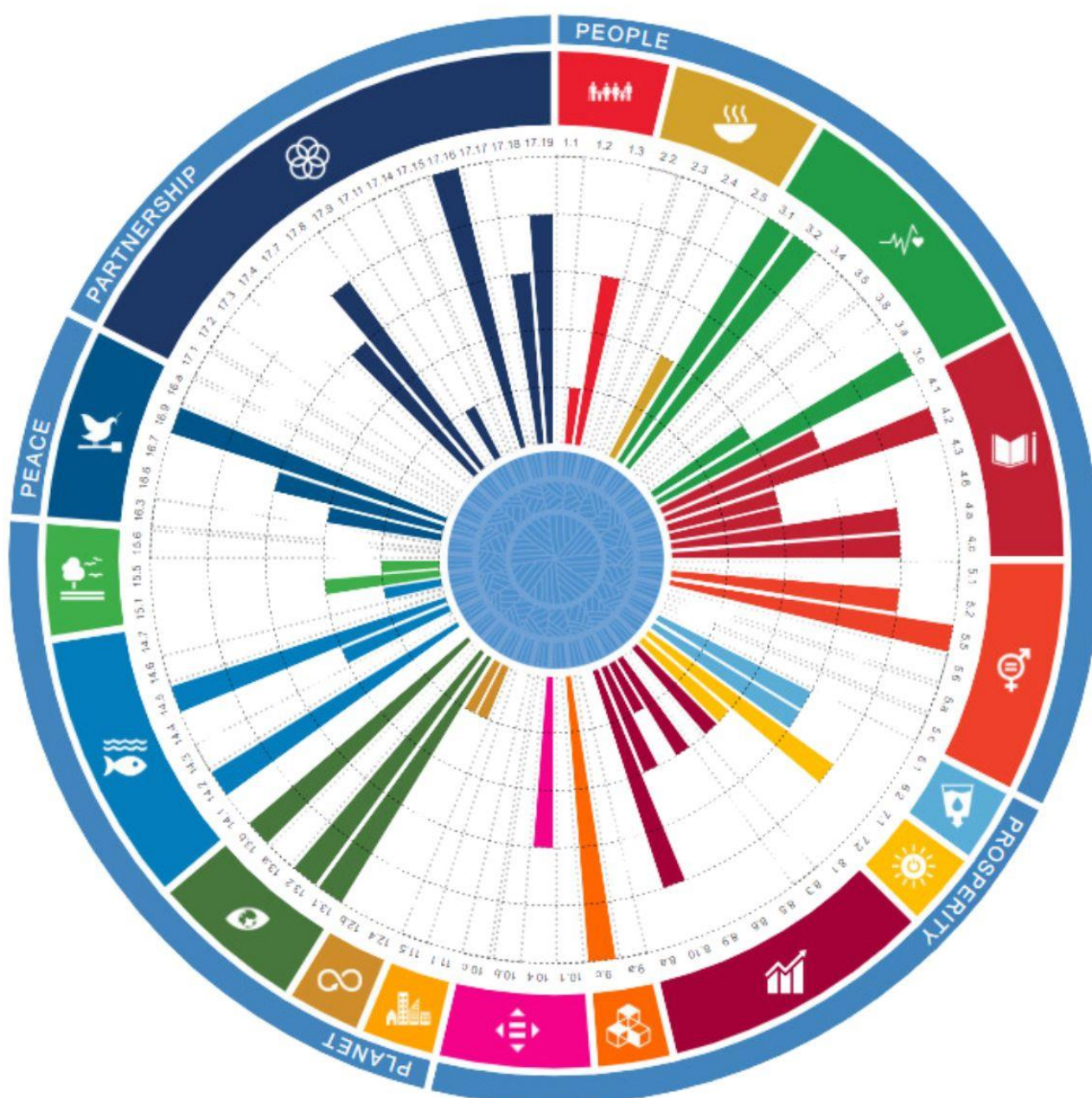
FP: 2021





# Appendix 3

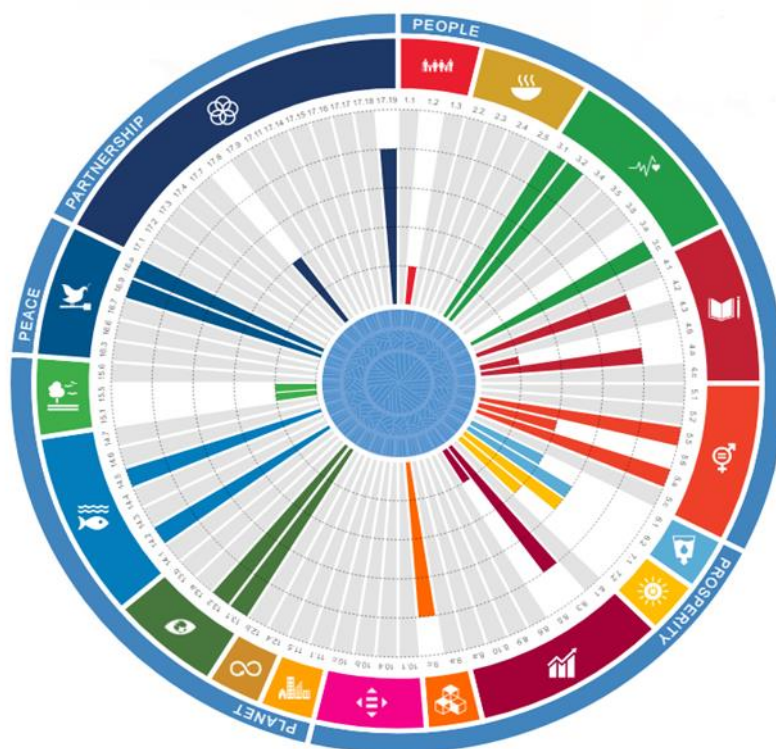
## *French Polynesia's SDG progress wheel – 2024*



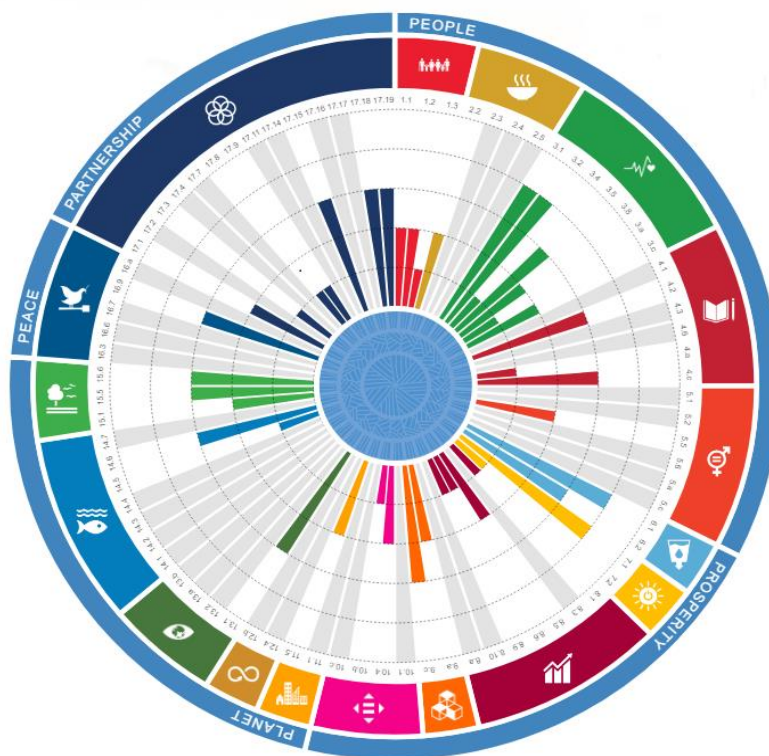
# Annexe 4

*French Polynesia's SDG progress wheel compared to the Pacific region – 2021*

FP: 2021



Pacific: 2021

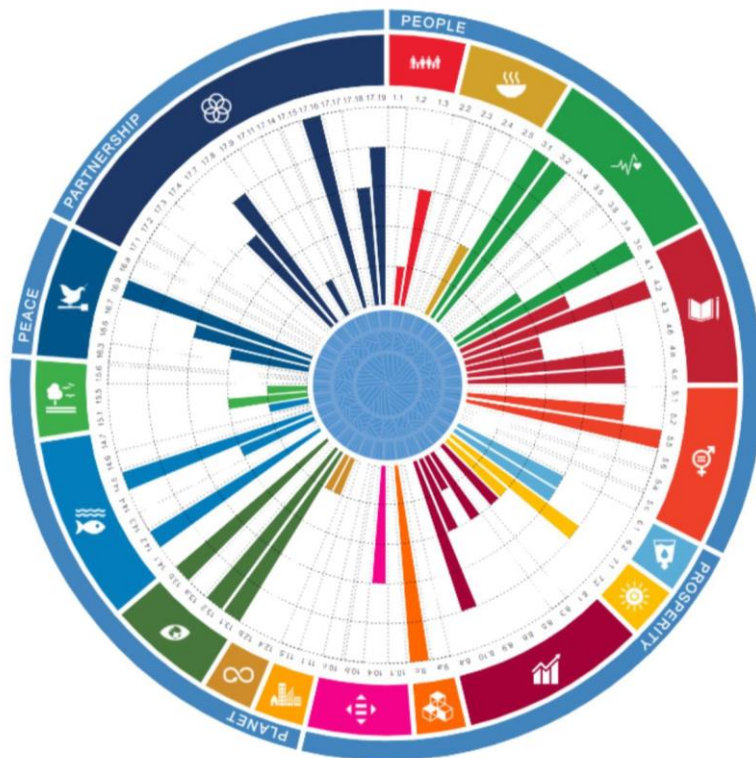




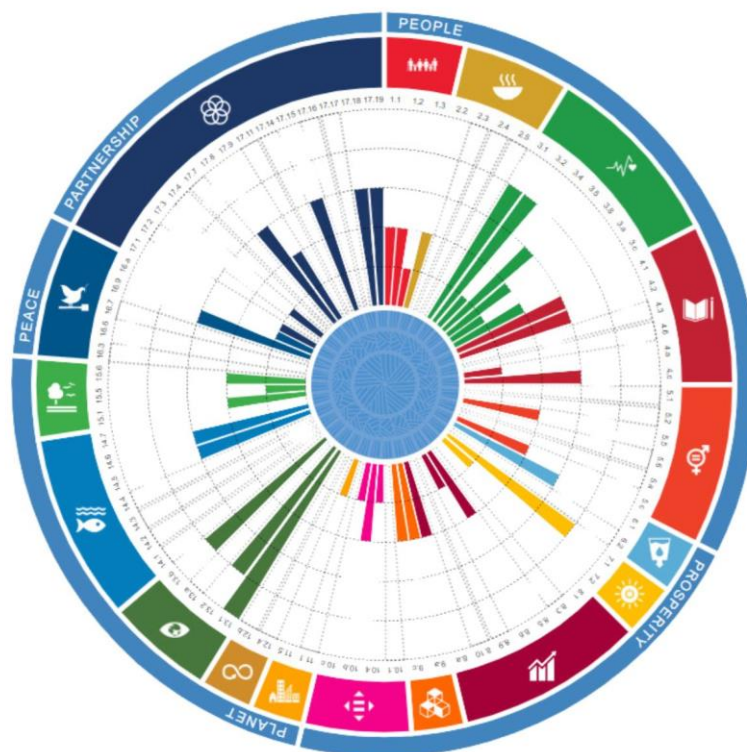
# Appendix 5

*French Polynesia's SDG progress wheel compared to the Pacific region – 2024*

FP: 2024



Pacific: 2024



# Appendix 6

## List of Pacific SDG targets and indicators

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

Number and Name of Goal	Target	Indicator
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	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 living below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural).
	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.
	1.2 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.	1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.
	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 and by population group (children, unemployed, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women and newborns, work-injury victims, the poor and the vulnerable).
	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.
Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.	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 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 index less than -2 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children under 5 years of age.
	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.	2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight-for-height index greater than +2 or less than -2 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median) among children under 5 years of age, by type (overweight and wasting).
	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.
	2.4 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.

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.	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.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 Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures.
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	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.
	3.1 By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.	3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.
	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.
	3.2 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.	3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate.
	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 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.	3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population.
	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.	3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases.
	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.
	3.5 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 consumption per capita (aged 15 years and older) in litres of pure alcohol during a calendar year.
	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 (15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.
	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.	3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group.



Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	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).
	3.9 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 WASH services).
	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.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.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.
Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	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 elementary school; b) at the end of primary school; c) at the end of lower secondary school achieving at least minimum proficiency in i) reading and ii) mathematics, by sex.
	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 activities (one year before the official primary school entry age), by sex.
	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.
	4.5 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, urban/rural, bottom/top wealth quintile and other parameters such as disability, indigenous status and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.
	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 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in a) literacy and b) numeracy.
	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 a) national education policies, b) curricula, c) teacher education and d) student assessment.
	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; g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions).

Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.	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.
Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.	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.
	5.2 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.
	5.2 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.	5.2.2 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.
	5.3 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.
	5.4 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 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 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions.
	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.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.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 phone, by sex.
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment.
	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.
	6.2 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.

	6.3 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.
Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.	7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity.
	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.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 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment.
	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 land-locked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services.
Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.	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.
	8.3 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 sectors, by sex.
	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.
	8.5 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.	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities.
	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.
	8.9 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.
	8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.	8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs.
	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 (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider.
	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.
Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable	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.

industrialization and foster innovation.	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.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.
Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.	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% of the population and the total population.
	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% of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities.
	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.
	10.6 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.
	10.7 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 with migration policies that facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people.
	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.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.
Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	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.
	11.5 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 population. 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.
	11.6 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.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 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies.

Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	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 environmental agreements on hazardous chemicals and wastes that have met their commitments and obligations by transmitting the required information. 12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment.
	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.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.
Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.	13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries.	13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.
	13.2 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 to improve their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other).
	13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning.	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula.
	13.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 Amount (in USD) mobilized per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the USD 100 billion commitment.
Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.	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 potential (ICEP) and plastic debris density.
	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.
	14.3 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.
	14.4 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.
	14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10% 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.



	14.6 By 2020, prohibit subsidies that 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 negotiation.	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.
	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 percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries.
Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area.
	15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular 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.
	15.5 Prendre d'urgence des mesures énergiques pour réduire la dégradation du milieu naturel, mettre un terme à l'appauvrissement de la biodiversité et, d'ici à 2020, protéger les espèces menacées et prévenir leur extinction.	15.5.1 Red List Index.
	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.
	15.7 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.
	15.8 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.
	16.1 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.
Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.	16.3.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar).
	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).
	16.7 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.
		16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.
	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.
	16.10 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.

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	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.
	17.2 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.	17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes.
	17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the OECD Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income.
	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.	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget.
	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.	17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in USD) as a proportion of total GDP.
	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.	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services.
	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.	17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed.
Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.	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.	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies.
	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development.	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet.
	17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries.
	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.	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development.
		17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation.
		17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

Indicators for the Pacific region	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.
	17.18 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.
	17.18 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.	17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding.
	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. 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and b) have achieved 100% birth registration and 80% death registration.
	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 in full or in part.
	11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage.	Proportion of national budget allocated to culture, including for heritage protection, preservation and promotion.
	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 an implementation plan for recommendations from UN treaty bodies and the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) with fully or partially resourced recommendations.
	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. 17.18.1 Proportion of Sustainable Development Goal indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics.	Value of exports of goods and services from PICs.  Percentage of key Pacific indicators included in regional progress reports.

