



# Report on the Implementation by France of the **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

on the occasion of France's national voluntary review  
to the United Nation High-Level Political Forum  
on Sustainable Development  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

France strongly supported the United Nations' adoption in September 2015 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which sets 17 Sustainable Development Goals for the world to eradicate extreme poverty, combat inequalities and protect the planet.

This first universal approach provides a new framework for development policies for the next 15 years. It builds on the eight Millennium Development Goals implemented since 2000, which have contributed to real progress with tackling hunger, poverty and child mortality, rolling back pandemics, and improving access to water and education.

Unlike the Millennium Development Goals, the new Sustainable Development Goals have a universal dimension and apply to all development challenges in all countries. In addition to the poverty reduction goals, the agenda features new goals to which France is equally attached with respect to environmental protection, gender equality, universal medical coverage, tackling illicit financial flows and corruption, and good governance.

Given our long-standing, unremitting commitment to sustainable development, France has volunteered to present its 2030 Agenda implementation approach at the very first high-level political forum held since the adoption of this agenda.

This report draws on consultations with civil society to present a first review of the implementation of each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in France, identifying the main issues and challenges, government courses of action, and good practices and model measures already in place in a spirit of experience sharing.

## 1) IMPLEMENTING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN FRANCE: ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND CHALLENGES

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- France has achieved a **high standard of living and quality of life** driven by inclusive social security systems (unemployment benefits, supplementary benefits and redistributive policy) and access for all to healthcare and basic goods and services (water, energy, quality food and education). The country has also developed state-of-the-art public and private infrastructures (innovation and research, transport, communications, and cultural heritage).
- **Yet there is still work to be done**, especially to reduce social, educational and gender **inequalities**, maintain healthy ecosystems and **sustainably manage natural resources**. In a climate of low growth and despite a downturn in recent months, **unemployment** remains persistently too high, especially among young people.

### ➤ FRANCE IMPLEMENTS THE PARIS CLIMATE AGREEMENT AND PROMOTES SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

- On 17 August 2015, well before COP21, the Energy Transition for Green Growth Act gave legislative shape to France's voluntary commitment to **cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 40% below 1990 levels by 2030**.
- The act sets targets to **increase the share of renewable energy sources to over 30% of final energy consumption in 2030** and bring down the share of nuclear power in electricity generation to 50% by 2025.
- The Government led Parliament to pass a "**climate energy contribution**" on greenhouse gas emissions built into the taxes on petroleum products on a pathway, already adopted by Parliament, set to rise from €56 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2020 to €100 per tonne of CO<sub>2</sub> in 2030. It will propose that Parliament **introduce a price floor on carbon of some €30 per tonne in the power generation sector in 2017**.
- In June 2016, France was **one of the first industrialised countries to complete its domestic process to ratify the Paris Agreement** and is working with its European partners for the EU in its entirety to ratify it as soon as possible. As a contribution to rapidly increase collective ambition, **France committed to upgrade its mitigation target by 2020**.

### ➤ FRANCE, A LAND OF POSITIVE ENERGY FOR GREEN GROWTH

- In 2013, the French Government launched the New Face of Industry in France initiative to **position French businesses on new economic growth markets**. The projects backed by the initiative mainstream environmental goals.
- Two industrial solutions focus more especially on the energy transition: New Resources and Sustainable Cities. The Government's Industry of the Future programme designed to modernise the French productive machine based on the use of digital technologies also includes a goal to improve the energy efficiency of industrial processes.

- As test grounds for the ecological transition, local authorities are encouraged to put in place solutions to develop energy-smart housing retrofits and efficient public transport networks funded by the Energy Transition Fund (with a three-year budget of €350 million), to promote a low-carbon footprint and green urban areas, and to tackle social-spatial segregation. Rural areas are also part of this environmental approach, with the promotion of agroecology to produce an adequate quantity of healthy food.
- France, as one of the ten countries with the largest number of endangered species, due mainly to pressures overseas and in the Mediterranean, has taken measures to protect its marine and land ecosystems against artificial land cover, overexploitation of resources, climate change and pollution.
- The French bill for the restoration of biodiversity, nature and landscapes, which is currently being debated, thus provides for the ratification of the Nagoya Protocol, the acknowledgement of the notion of ecological prejudice, the establishment of action plans for all threatened species in France, the enhancement of protection of marine biodiversity, the prohibition of neonicotinoids, and the exchange of traditional seed.

#### ➤ **THE GOVERNMENT IS WORKING FOR EMPLOYMENT.**

- In December 2015, France's **unemployment rate stood at 10.2%**, just below average for the eurozone (10.4%). However, the country posted 25.9% under-25 jobseekers compared with 19.7% for the eurozone.
- Three years ago, France introduced a **plan to tackle unemployment based on three priorities.**
  - The first priority is to reduce social security charges, mainly with the emergency plan for employment, which should see one million people hired in 2016.
  - The second priority is to improve vocational training with the reform of the national vocational training system and measures taken in 2016 to double the number of training courses for jobseekers. The aim is to train a total of one million people or 20% of all jobseekers.
  - Lastly, although an average 600,000 employees will retire each year through to 2020, a total of 700,000 young people per year will enter the labour market at the same time. The Act of 1 March 2013 hence introduced the Intergenerational Contract to foster youth employment. This scheme hires young people on open-ended contracts, retains older workers and smooths the transfer of vocational skills. In September 2015, over 100,000 young and older workers were on an Intergenerational Contract.
- Although this ambitious policy is starting to pay off, the number of young people entering the labour market every year calls for an offensive employment policy combined with a revised industrial policy.

➤ **A HIGH-QUALITY SOCIAL SOLIDARITY SYSTEM WHOSE FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY NEEDS TO BE PROTECTED.**

- In the last 70 years, **France has developed a social security system that protects people living in France from social risks** (illness, accidents and family welfare) **and pays them a pension in retirement.**
- **Any person residing legally in France is also guaranteed a minimum income and essential services** (education, housing benefit, power supply, culture, etc.) as social inclusion and poverty exit mechanisms. These take the form of welfare, supplementary benefits and free public services.
- France also promotes **access to culture and national heritage** for all population groups, in particular with programmes for young people from disadvantaged areas.
- These measures are provided mainly by central or local government, but **civil society also makes a significant contribution.** Associations and many businesses play an important solidarity role, with free meals as well as literacy, social reintegration and back-to-work actions.
- France also **redistributes wealth across the nation.** Former industrial areas, for example, receive funds to finance their redevelopment.
- This solidarity system driven by social and intergenerational solidarity relies on **continued efforts to restore the balance of the social security accounts** for it to maintain the same, if not higher, level of quality.

➤ **WORK REMAINS TO BE DONE TO REDUCE SOCIAL INEQUALITIES.**

- In France today, **one in seven households lives below the poverty line** (income of less than €960 per month) and one in five children is highly vulnerable. A total of 22% of the people below the poverty line live in a situation of food insecurity.
- With **78.3% of *baccalauréat* holders in one generation in 2015**, France has virtually achieved its target 80% *baccalauréat* pass rate. Nevertheless, the weight of social class in academic achievement remains high and an estimated 20% of pupils have academic difficulties.
- In terms of remuneration, **men still earn 23.5% more on average than women** for the same number of working hours, especially in executive positions.
- As the bedrock for social unity and cohesion, tackling inequalities calls for new social mobility drivers. The French Government is totally committed to this and a particular effort is being made in the most disadvantaged areas, from neighbourhood to regional level, to identify the main factors of inequality and reduce them by means of education and training in particular.
- Social inequalities go hand in hand with environmental inequalities. So the public policies in France are also designed to reduce exposure to risks and hazards (pollution, natural disasters, etc.), tackle fuel poverty and facilitate access to nature for all.

## ➤ ACTIONS TO IMPROVE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

- France is a well-established democracy based on a robust political and legal system, which offers sound guarantees to French citizens and foreign nationals to effectively assert their rights. Human rights and equality of all citizens before the law, without distinction of gender, race or religion are written into the French Constitution and their respect guaranteed by the courts.
- This framework has been improved in recent years with the introduction of independent administrative authorities, scaled-up court supervision, especially when public and individual freedoms are in issue, and legislative measures such as legalising same-sex marriage.
- France has also taken new measures to improve the transparency of political life, streamline administrative formalities and deepen our democratic tools, based especially on the use of digital means (public consultations, consensus conferences and local referendums). Every year, the “environmental conference” thus mobilizes the whole government to find responses to the demands of civil society representatives including local governments, unions, businesses and NGOs.

## 2) AN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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### ➤ FRANCE, FIFTH LARGEST GLOBAL DONOR, COMMITS TO INCREASE ITS INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY EFFORT

- From 2013 to 2015, French bilateral aid helped put 2.6 million children in primary and middle school, gave 3.8 million people access to a sustainable source of clean drinking water and supported the development of 150,000 small businesses.
- France has renewed its pledge to scale up its official development assistance, which stood at **€8.3 billion or 0.37% of gross national income in 2015, 22% of which went to the least developed countries.**
- **The target is to reach the collective European Union goal of official development assistance standing at 0.7% of gross national income by 2030**, with a special effort made for the least developed countries (short-term target of 0.15% to 0.2% of gross national income).
- To this end, **France has undertaken to earmark an additional €4 billion per year to fund development by 2020**, including €2 billion for climate change action, bringing the French Agency for Development’s volume of financial assistance to over €12.5 billion per year. Accordingly, it will increase the volume of funds allocated to climate change adaptation to €1 billion per year in 2020. **Lastly, France will allocate nearly €400 million more in grants by 2020 compared with their current level.**

➤ **FRANCE IS A GLOBAL ADVOCATE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.**

- In July 2014, the **Pluriannual Development and International Solidarity Policy Act** was passed upstream of the 2030 Agenda. It focuses on the different dimensions of sustainable development (economic growth, poverty eradication and protecting the planet), stresses the need for an integrated approach and onboards non-governmental players in the definition of action priorities.
- **In 2013, France set the French Agency for Development the ambitious target of supporting at least 50% of projects with a climate co-benefit, a target that it has already achieved.**
- France **proposed a reform of global environmental governance**, which has seen the scaling up of the United Nations Environment Programme. In the scientific field, France made a strong commitment to set up the Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES).
- Likewise, France **worked closely on the negotiations for the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development** and actively promoted a number of objectives high on its list of development policy priorities: environmental and climate sustainability, gender equality (especially sexual and reproductive health and rights), universal health coverage, transparency, with a governance and rule of law objective, and sustainable cities.
- France **hosted and chaired COP21, which drove the first universal agreement on climate that calls for respect for human rights and recognizing the specific role of women, and has since then it called for rapid ratification by all the parties.**
- With Peru, and then Morocco, and the United Nations, France encouraged all civil society players to be rallied to this cause under the “Lima-Paris Action Agenda”, which today united 10,000 players from over 180 countries working in 70 international and multi-partner coalitions.
- Lastly, it also **actively defends the principle of carbon pricing at European and international level.**

➤ **FRANCE TAKES AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TOOLS AND FINANCING**

- In 2004, France took the initiative, with Brazil and Chile, to propose putting in place **international solidarity taxes** on activities that benefit the most from globalisation to provide innovative development financing in addition to budget resources. It introduced these taxes on airline tickets and financial transactions, providing funding to tackle the pandemics and take climate change action.
- France **fully supports the broad, modern vision of development financing**, rallying all stakeholders and available sources of financing, as it is endorsed in the Addis Ababa Action Agenda adopted by the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015.

- To this end, the French Agency for Development has a **wide range of financial tools** (grants, soft loans and hard loans to public and private partners, equity stakes, guarantees, etc.) and works with an array of players. It is one of the rare development institutions able to directly assist local government bodies. Private sector engagement in development policies is also encouraged.
- In 2016, France adopted a strategy entitled “Let’s Innovate Together” to prompt businesses to take **corporate social responsibility (CSR)** to the next level and encourage social and cooperative economic initiatives. France has also stepped up its support for non-state entities in recent years with the aim of doubling funds allocated to non-governmental organisations from 2012 to 2017.
- Different tools are used **depending on the partner country’s level of development and the issues addressed**. By way of illustration, two-thirds of French Agency for Development grants are earmarked for 16 priority poor countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- In early 2016, France launched a **reform of its development cooperation mechanism** by establishing links between the French Agency for Development and the Deposits and Loans Fund and giving it a larger budget to build its intervention capacities and its multi-partner dimension.

### 3) THE METHOD USED TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS: THE CHOICE OF A PARTICIPATORY FRAMEWORK

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#### ➤ INTERMINISTERIAL COORDINATION BASED ON THE PRIME MINISTER’S AUTHORITY AND THE MINISTERS’ PERSONAL COMMITMENT

- The Interministerial Representative for Sustainable Development and General Commissioner for Sustainable Development steered the drafting of this first report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, as tasked by the Prime Minister. She heads up the network of senior officials for sustainable development.
- On 6 June 2016, Ségolène Royal, Minister of the Environment, Energy and the Sea, in charge of Sustainable Development, and André Vallini, Minister of State for Development and Francophonie, launched consultative workshops on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. These workshops held at the end of Sustainable Development Week were attended by over 180 participants from all walks of life: international solidarity, the environment, social sectors, education, etc.

#### ➤ WORK IS UNDERWAY TO DEVELOP INDICATORS TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- France has been closely involved in the process to define global indicators to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals. These indicators will be formally endorsed by the UN General Assembly in the near future. The French National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) is already conducting a feasibility study with all the ministries’ statistical departments on their production at national level. The government statistics system should

be able to produce just over half of the indicators (given or comparable definition) in the short to medium term. The indicators could be transposed nationally.

- In keeping with the objective to develop new wealth indicators, the Act of 13 April 2015 has given France ten new wealth indicators. These indicators are presented in the appendix to this first report and are to be factored into public policymaking to extend the measurement of progress beyond mere gross domestic product. They cover employment, investment, national debt, health, inequalities, education, environmental protection and happiness.
- These indicators, driven by the 2030 Agenda, are consistent with the national reform programme, which is the national version of the European Commission's Europe 2020 strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.

➤ **THE GOVERNMENT HAS CHOSEN BROAD-BASED ENGAGEMENT WITH CIVIL SOCIETY RIGHT FROM THIS PILOT PHASE.**

- France considers that the involvement of civil society, the private sector and the general public is key to the success of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals and, more generally, to public policymaking. It considers that deepening democracy is one of the best responses to the rise of all forms of radicalism and exclusion.
- National representative civil society bodies such as the National Council for Ecological Transition, the National Council for Development and International Solidarity and the National Advisory Commission on Human Rights were consulted in the preparation of this report. The Economic, Social and Environmental Council was also tasked by the Prime Minister with submitting a report in the autumn to inform the next Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID) meeting.
- A committee of international experts was set up to inform government thinking on the development of the next national action plan. The multidisciplinary nature of this committee is designed to guarantee a holistic approach to the challenges and better capture the systemic nature of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- A public consultation open to all has been launched on the Internet to guarantee the inclusiveness of the consultation process.

➤ **NEXT STEPS: DEVELOP A NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

- A national action plan will be developed, working with all players at each stage (definition, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and regular reviews).
- Under a parliamentary mission mandate, the ministries' general inspectorates could analyse sector policies conducted in their areas to produce a more detailed public policy evaluation with respect to the Sustainable Development Goals. The findings of these evaluations could form the basis of recommendations and inform the public and civil debate.
- The national action plan will be driven by the ambition of the broadest possible mobilisation for the success of the Sustainable Development Goals: shared vision, government measures and public policy guidelines for sustainable development, assistance to players in their fields of activity, especially economic players, citizens' ownership of the Sustainable Development Goals, rollout at all levels (national, regional and local), international actions, especially with the European Union, the International Organisation of the Francophonie and the United Nations, synergies between and promotion of initiatives and good practices by all players, etc.

- Regional consultative workshops could be held in autumn 2016 for local players to take up the Sustainable Development Goals and contribute to the national action plan. Shared local diagnoses could be conducted to identify the assets and challenges of the French mainland and overseas regions with respect to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The regional economic, social and environmental councils could be usefully associated with these diagnoses.
- A participatory Internet platform ([www.agendafrance2030.gouv.fr](http://www.agendafrance2030.gouv.fr)) will propose an open digital commons to all players and citizens to disseminate good practices and recommendations, monitor progress and rally coalitions.
- Onboarding the Sustainable Development Goals could also be placed on the agenda of a next Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development meeting.
- Every year, European Sustainable Development Week will be a time to galvanise and promote society players' projects.





## GUIDELINES

- Eradicate **poverty in all its forms** and the **vulnerability** of children under 18
- Reduce the proportion of **poor workers**, especially women raising their children alone
- Ensure the vulnerable have access to **basic services**
- Promote and encourage **the rights-based approach** internationally to effectively end poverty

## CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS

### IN FRANCE

Ensuring that the vulnerable have access to fundamental rights is the first step on the road to independence. The government has made poverty eradication a policy priority with an additional envelope of over €2.6 billion budgeted through to 2017 to ensure access to basic services for all. Already in 2013, 6.8 million people were receiving supplementary benefits (DREES, 2014).

Housing for all is also a priority in France. The enforceable right to housing is enshrined by law, with approximately 20% of main residences made up of social rented housing and

**10%** receive  
supplementary  
benefits  
*DREES (2014)*

substantial benefits provided to house low-income households. Similarly, the poor have greater access to culture, sport, holidays and nature with the help of the French network of associations.

In France, however, one in seven households today lives below the poverty line and one in five children is highly vulnerable. Women made up 52.9% of the poor in 2013 (INSEE) and unqualified young people were also more vulnerable. The country has a large proportion of poor workers, especially women raising their children alone, one-third of whom live below the poverty line.

### INTERNATIONALLY

France has always been committed to the United Nations' recognition of the association between human rights and poverty eradication. The Development and International Solidarity Policy actively supports access to social services such as education and health so that everyone can live decently. This is why France has taken a rights-based approach throughout the negotiations: sexual and reproductive rights and the right to food, water and sanitation, education, housing, and so on. These are universal fundamental rights and conditions for sustainable development. They form the basis of a

decent life for all. Their violation is both the cause and effect of poverty. France is determined for human rights to apply equally to all.

Exclusion and deprivation breed unstable societies and political and social tensions. As the majority of those below the poverty line live in rural areas, securing rights to access land and natural resources is a pillar of poverty eradication. France has therefore committed to implement the voluntary guidelines on the governance of land tenure.

#### THE RIGHTS MEETINGS

At the end of 2011, an average half of those eligible for the inclusion benefit scheme (RSA) did not receive welfare benefits either for want of information or out of fear of being stigmatised. The "rights meetings" help the vulnerable exercise their social rights. By 2014, the family allowance funds (CAF) had already held nearly 110,000 rights meetings. The target for 2025 is to reduce the percentage of non-recipients to 20%.

#### THE SOCIAL AND SOLIDARITY ECONOMY (ESS)

generated over two million jobs and was the number one social action sector employer in 2013. It covers associations, cooperatives, mutual benefit associations, foundations and commercial companies that meet the following conditions: social utility, keeping employee wage gaps narrow, democracy at work and a low, if not zero weight of shareholders.



Access to **rights** has been established as a government priority and is consequently one of the founding principles of the Multiannual Plan (the "**legitimate right**") with an approach that extends beyond the limits of social rights.

#### POVERTY PLAN

The 2015-2017 Multiannual Poverty Eradication and Social Inclusion Plan is innovative in helping people gain greater access to jobs, housing, rights and education. One of its flagship measures is the creation of the in-work benefit. A total of 5.6 million workers are eligible, including one million young people, for an estimated €4 billion in expenditure per year. The 2014 pension reform has also improved the rights of the most insecure workers.

Local authorities are launching innovative actions such as a **SOCIAL MICROCREDIT** to reduce banking exclusion by paying half the sum of interest.

Promoting financial inclusion is another aspect of France's action **IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE**, France supports women who get together to form **VILLAGE SAVINGS BANKS** to empower them and help them out of poverty. In **NIGER**, where over 85% of the population lives on less than \$2 per day and has no access to the banking sector, France supports the **CREATION OF A MICROFINANCE INSTITUTION IN NIAMEY** for small informal businesses.





## END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

### GUIDELINES

- Ensure **safe, sufficient food** for all and end all forms of **malnutrition**
- Scale up productive **agricultural practices** that maintain ecosystems and strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change
- Maintain the **genetic diversity** of species and **share the benefits** arising from their utilisation
- Ensure the proper functioning of the **food commodity markets** to limit price volatility
- Improve the environmental and economic aspects of **family farming** as a vehicle to end malnutrition

### CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS

#### IN FRANCE

France promotes family farming that creates wealth and jobs and respects ecosystems and biodiversity. The country is actively engaged in reducing food waste (reported by the French Environment and Energy Management Agency to cost €100 to €160 per person per year in 2015) and developing more responsible, climate-smart agriculture. For example, the French organic market has doubled in size in five years and France has the third largest organic farming surface area in the European Union, standing at 4.14% of the French utilisable agricultural area in 2014 (Agence Bio) for a target 8% by 2017 (Ambition Bio 2017 programme).

End 2012,  
**4,7 %**  
of French farms  
were engaged in an  
organic farming  
approach.



In addition, innovative local authorities and players are promoting the use of local food systems based on short circuits between producers and consumers: farmland safeguards, support for small farms and family farming, land tenure policies in support of equal access to land, creation of local food governance councils, increase in the share of organic products in institutional catering, etc. However, with part of the population growing poorer, requests for food aid are on the rise. In France, 12% of adults live in a household in a situation of cash-strapped food insecurity (ONPES, 2010).

#### INTERNATIONALLY

France promotes family farming that creates wealth and jobs and respects ecosystems and biodiversity. The aim is to increase food and nutrition security, mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa, with support to family farms, the food and livestock sectors, and agricultural and food and nutrition policies.

With the help of French research bodies such as the Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD), France provides assistance to cope with the changes made necessary by the dual challenge of demographic growth and climate change. Here, it promotes initiatives designed to restore and raise soil fertility and the adoption of agroecological practices. It builds people's resilience to economic, political and climate shocks. With the French Agency for Development, France supports the economic, social and environmental development of over 770,000 family

farms worldwide today, thereby promoting diverse, sustainable food systems.

The eradication of undernourishment is also one of the priorities of France's Development and International Solidarity Policy. In this area, France takes a multisector approach to further nutrition-smart humanitarian and development programmes. France is working with its partners to mainstream the elimination of hunger and malnutrition. It plays an active role in improving global governance in this area within the European Union, the United Nations organisations in which it is a member, the Committee on World Food Security, the G20 and the G7.

### FOOD RETAILER COMMITMENTS

The Stop Food Waste Pact is set to halve waste from 2013 to 2025. In August 2015, the major French retailers signed a voluntary agreement to donate or recycle unsold food and reduce waste.

### FOOD AID

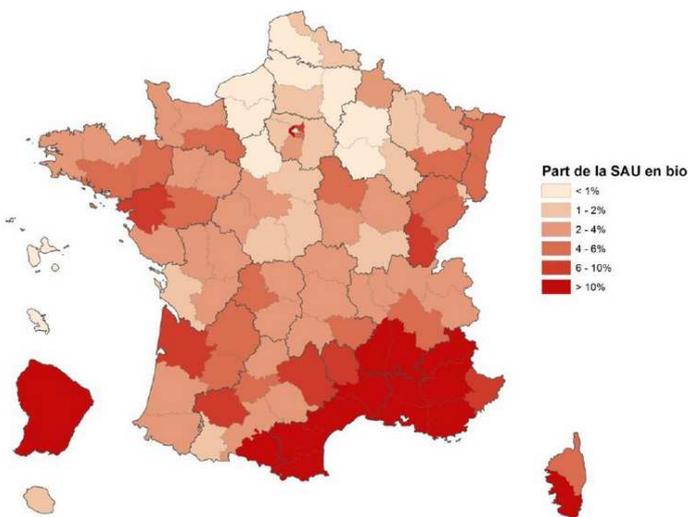
Many associations (Restos du Coeur, Red Cross, Secours Populaire Français, etc.), food banks and social and solidarity supermarkets collect and redistribute food donated by the public and provided by the Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD) and National Social Supermarket Allocations (CNES).



### NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Nutritional quality and balance are the pillar of the nutritional goals for public health set by the High Council for Public Health (HCSP) and the National Nutritional Health Programme (PNNS) actions.

Share of organically farmed surface areas by département at the end of 2012



Source : Agence BIO / OC

### RESPONSIBLE AGRICULTURE

The 13 October 2014 Act on the Future of Agriculture, Food and Forestry provides for the practical implementation of agroecology: farmer training, regulations restricting the use of pesticides and antibiotics, sustainable seeds plan, and biocontrol (natural plant protection methods). The act also endorses support for small-scale family farming. The Agriculture Innovation 2025 plan scales up research in the area. France also introduced a ban on farming genetically modified organisms (GMOs) on French soil in 2008.

An **INTERMINISTERIAL GROUP ON FOOD SECURITY (GISA) PLATFORM** was set up in 2008 to feed into enhanced multistakeholder dialogue on food security and nutrition in the developing countries. It has produced a first roadmap.





## ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

### GUIDELINES

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- Maintain a high level of healthy, long **life expectancy** and **well-being**
- Achieve universal **health coverage** and easy access to healthcare
- Eradicate **environmental health risk** inequalities
- Work to **end the major epidemics** (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria)
- Achieve **equal access for all to healthcare** and health services

### CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS

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#### IN FRANCE

The French social security system was founded in 1945 to “ensure that everyone should have the means required to support themselves and their family in decent conditions, in all circumstances.” The “means required” cover: health insurance, occupational injuries and diseases, pensions and family benefits. To ensure the sustainability of the French health system, the government is currently making savings to restore the balance of the social security accounts, optimising hospital expenditure, reducing the price of medicine and promoting generic drugs. For the future, France needs to take up two major challenges: equal access to

healthcare nationwide and the ageing of the French population whose life expectancy at birth stood at 85.1 years for women and 79 years for men in mainland France in 2015 (INSEE). This entails preparing for new needs and new forms of intergenerational solidarity and their financing. France also needs to scale up its disabled persons policy with work on accessibility, vulnerability and inclusion in society.

From 1995 to 2012, **healthy life expectancy** rose from 62.4 to 63.8 years for women and from 60 to 62.6 years for men  
*Eurostat*

#### INTERNATIONALLY

France has a proactive international health policy. It has made sexual and reproductive health one of its priorities. Some €500 million were allocated to the Muskoka Initiative from 2011 to 2015, reducing maternal, newborn and child mortality. In 2016, France again earmarked €10 million for this initiative.

Growth set up by the United Nations in March 2015 and co-chaired by the President of the French Republic, France also plays a driving role in thinking on human healthcare resources. Universal health coverage, the cornerstone of health for all, is a key French priority. France supports the UHC 2030 project at the highest level in the multilateral organisations.

France also works on building the capacities of national health systems to increase their resilience to crises, a weakness tragically illustrated by the Ebola epidemic in 2015. This work concentrates mainly on ten French-speaking African countries and Haiti. To this end, France funds an array of projects to improve health security and actively participates in research with Aviesan and the REACTing consortium. On the UN High-Level Commission on Health Employment and Economic

France’s international health solidarity is based on a partnership approach in keeping with SDG 17. It works with a range of players, its operators such as the French Agency for Development (AFD) and Expertise France, and civil society. France recognises in particular the leading role played by NGOs in the Ebola virus epidemic in 2012, from alerting the international community through caring for patients on the ground to prevention and follow-up.

**THE HEALTHCARE INNOVATION INVESTMENT FUND**, has a budget of €340 million to assist sector entrepreneurs with their projects and promote the spread of healthcare innovations. In addition, public and private research bodies work together on the Strategic Advisory Board on the Health Industries (CSIS) to disseminate innovations and monitor antibiotic resistance.

#### HEALTH AND CIVIL SOCIETY

A 30-year association-business partnership responds to humanitarian emergencies with pooled funds and emergency kits containing new, locally appropriate healthcare products.

**THE HEALTH ACT** Three strands structure the health system's modernisation: innovation for prevention (health education, information campaigns and screening), innovation for local healthcare (system of direct payment by insurers for medical treatment, local medical treatment and the public hospital service) and innovation to increase patients' rights and safety (confidentiality, drug safety, abortion and digital modernisation). Also of note is the creation of the French Public Health Agency.

#### THE 3<sup>RD</sup> NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PLAN

for 2015 – 2019 is designed to reduce the impacts of environmental factors on health and the inequality of exposure to these impacts: air and water pollution, effects of pesticides on health, endocrine disruptors, noise, waves, nanomaterials, etc. In 2015, France banned bisphenol A from food containers and is working to scale up the regulations on pesticides.

**REGIONAL HEALTHCARE PACT** Launched in December 2012, the Regional Healthcare Pact offers incentives to young doctors to establish their practices in underserved areas. It is also designed to develop healthcare infrastructures such as multidisciplinary health centres and healthcare clusters.

#### GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

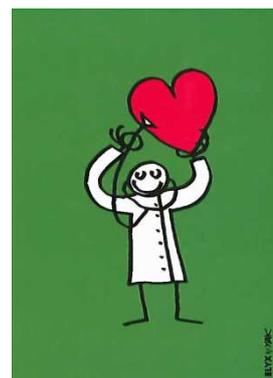
France is the number two contributor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to which it has just renewed its pledge of €1.08 billion for the next three years. It is the leading contributor to UNITAID, providing over half of the organisation's funds. It supports the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI). In total, France channels over €500 million a year into these three bodies.

#### PROTECTION FOR ALL

The Universal Healthcare System (PUMA) now guarantees healthcare cost coverage to everyone working or living in France, without the need for any particular formalities.

#### ROAD SAFETY

Road fatalities in mainland France fell from 17,000 a year in the early 1970s to 3,500 a year in 2015. Measures have been adopted to reduce speeds and harmonise legislation at European level to roll back the number of deaths from 3,000 to 2,000 by 2020.





## ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL AND PROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING

### GUIDELINES

- Ensure access for all to **affordable** higher education and technical and vocational training
- Eliminate **gender disparities** in education and ensure access to education for the vulnerable
- Provide universal **sustainable development education**
- Ensure that all boys and girls in France and worldwide **complete a full cycle of education** (pre-primary, primary and secondary)
- Upgrade the **quality of education systems** and education worldwide

### CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS

#### IN FRANCE

The French Constitution states that, “The provision of free, public and secular education at all levels is a duty of the State.” The education system is founded on the principle of free, secular, neutral education in academic freedom and compulsory schooling for all French and

In 2015, **88.6%** of young people passed their secondary school exams (occupational proficiency certificate, vocational certificate, *baccalauréat*, ...) *2015 National Education figures*

foreign children aged 6 to 16 residing in France. The July 2013 Pluriannual French Republic School Reform Policy Act is designed to correct the impact of social and economic inequalities on academic achievement by upgrading teaching and education in schools and establishments in socially disadvantaged areas and to reduce the educational attainment gap between priority education zone pupils

#### INTERNATIONALLY

France has made a focus of access for all to a skills base and training support. French assistance since 2013 has put over 2.4 million children worldwide through primary and lower secondary school and enrolled 370,000 young people on vocational training courses. In Sub-Saharan Africa, France is scaling up access to quality basic education for all: in Togo and Benin, the French Agency for Development (AFD) is assisting the lower secondary school reform; in Mali, it is working to reduce geographic and gender disparities while improving the system’s decentralisation and devolution.

In 2016, France contributed €8 million to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) and intends to take

and pupils in the rest of France to less than 10%. Work needs to continue to establish a social mix within French schools. In 2013, a total of 660,000 or 35% of all students received a grant for an eligible course (National Education Ministry, 2015). In addition, lifelong environmental and sustainable development education has been developed for all. The educational establishments are working in support of the Sustainable Development Goals.

With 78.3% of *baccalauréat* holders in one generation in 2015, France has virtually achieved its target 80% *baccalauréat* pass rate. Nevertheless, the weight of social class in academic achievement remains high and an estimated 20% of pupils have academic difficulties.

In 2014, **8.8%** or some 500,000 of 18-24 year olds living in mainland France were early school leavers. The European target is less than 10%.

forward this commitment. This fund represents a source of stabilisation in many of the French development policy’s priority countries by improving the structure of the education sector and coordination between players at national level.

The GPE has an important role to play in the continuum from emergency to development. France consequently supports the GPE as the future host structure for the Education Cannot Wait platform launched at the 2016 UN World Humanitarian Summit.

The **NATIONAL BUSINESS AND EDUCATION COUNCIL** associates business professionals with education professionals to steer forward planning on the linkage between the education system and the business world's needs.

### ENCOURAGE PUPILS IN DISADVANTAGED AREAS TO KEEP STUDYING

The National Education Ministry has launched a reform of the priority education policy, developing staff training and teamwork around standards that form sound bases for academic achievement. The *Cordées de la Réussite* university entry programme and the *Parcours d'Excellence* lower secondary coaching and cultural programme have set up mentoring relationships between university students and lower and upper secondary pupils.

### INNOVATION FOR EDUCATION

In May 2015, the Economic, Social and Environmental Council published the "A School for Success for All" report based on innovative collaborative work with parents living in extreme poverty. The report pinpoints three fundamentals: inclusion, social and school diversity, and public evaluation and support of civic initiatives. A collaborative platform presents all these experiences and recommendations: [reussitedetous.lecese.fr](http://reussitedetous.lecese.fr)

The **PROFESSIONS AND SKILLS CAMPUSES** establish close partnerships between educational establishments, business, research laboratories and associations to train young people for occupations that meet labour market needs.

### FREE TRAINING

The Pôle Emploi job centres entitle jobseekers to free skills training. In 2016, a total of 500,000 jobseekers were trained. In addition, Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) are taking off in France to give everyone access to higher education courses. Over 150 courses are already available on the public FUN Platform (*France Université Numérique*).



### THE CIVIC RESERVE

The Civic Reserve gives all citizens the possibility to work as volunteers to convey and put into practice the values of the French Republic at school alongside teachers.

France promotes **QUALITY EDUCATION FOR GIRLS** free of gender-based violence. It is working on a project in **WEST AFRICA** to eradicate school-related gender-based violence and has tabled a resolution on this issue at **UNESCO**.





# ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

## GUIDELINES

- End all forms of **discrimination**
- Eliminate all forms of **violence** against women and girls and guarantee their **freedoms** and their **rights**
- Promote shared **domestic responsibilities** between men and women.
- Achieve **access for women to all economic sectors**, guarantee **equal pay** for equal work and promote access to **leadership positions**
- Promote the economic, political and social **empowerment** of women, including their access to **sexual and reproductive health and rights**, at international level

## CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS

### IN FRANCE

France enshrines in its supreme rule of law (the French Constitution) the right to equality for all citizens irrespective of gender. Legislative measures have been taken to ensure gender equality at work (Act on Balanced Gender Representation on Boards of Directors and Equality in the Workplace) and in politics (June 2000 Act on Gender Equality in Politics). However, this body of law is not enforced consistently across the board and inequalities persist. In terms of remuneration, men still earn 23.5% more on average than women for the same number of working hours, especially in executive positions. Even though the gap in unemployment rates has virtually closed, women are more often found in insecure, involuntary part-time work with less responsibility. They spend 3 hours 26

Men earn  
**23.5%** more on  
average than women  
for the same number  
of working hours  
(INSEE)

minutes per day on domestic work as opposed to 2 hours for men (INSEE – 2010). Last but not least, the June 2000 gender equality act may well have considerably improved female representation in politics, but at the current rate of progress, it will take France 25 years to achieve parity in numbers of seats. Although inequalities are narrowing in education, where girls made up 57% of university students in 2014 as opposed to 43% in 1961, course choices still differ with a male majority in the scientific fields. Since 2013, the High Council for Gender Equality, an advisory body reporting directly to the Prime Minister, has been holding discussions with stakeholders to define and improve public policy guidelines on rolling back stereotypes, gender equality, reproductive rights and gender violence.

### INTERNATIONALLY

Gender equality is a driver for sustainable development and an accelerator for change towards fairer societies. France's Gender and Development Strategy makes foreign policy on women's rights a central pillar of its foreign affairs action. The aim is for at least 50% of projects financed to significantly or comprehensively target the reduction of gender inequalities by 2017. France is working on empowering women in the form of their economic empowerment (Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia), their employability (in association with French multinationals) and their leadership (with the Women of the Mediterranean: Next Generation of Leaders programme). The French vision for the world is one where no woman need risk her life to terminate an unwanted pregnancy and where everyone, male and female, has free access to quality healthcare. It is a world where everyone has access to full sex education

and young people are no longer at risk of harmful practices. Enabling women to choose how many children they have and when is to empower them to choose how they live their own lives. Sexual and reproductive rights are also associated with the demographic dynamics that continue to shape the main sustainable development challenges.

France has produced its first international cooperation strategy on population and sexual and reproductive health and rights challenges for 2016-2020. It concentrates on West Africa to achieve three priority targets: 1) Improve international, regional and national legislative frameworks for sexual and reproductive rights, 2) Improve access to modern contraception methods, and 3) Facilitate access by adolescents and young people to sexual and reproductive health services and reduce harmful practices.

### ELIMINATE VIOLENCE

The Government has doubled the resources allocated to violence against women with an additional €66 million over a three-year period (2014-2016 Interministerial Plan). The acts against sexual harassment (2012) and for real gender equality (2014) have rolled out the “grave danger telephone” system, the eviction of the violent spouse from the home and responsible behaviour courses for perpetrators of violence.

The Act of 13 April 2016 is designed to step up **ACTION AGAINST THE SYSTEM OF PROSTITUTION**, assist prostituted persons and establish the criminalisation of their clients.

**PARENTAL LEAVE** has been reformed to shorten the average period mothers are away from work and involve fathers. Part of parental leave is now reserved for the second parent (six months for a first birth and 12 months for subsequent births).

Real access to **ABORTION** and **CONTRACEPTION** has been facilitated with full coverage of the entire process (consultations, analyses and ultrasound), free and confidential access to contraception for minors aged 15 to 18, the free morning-after pill at university and scaled-up local abortion facilities nationwide. Information has also been ramped up with the opening of a reference website ([ivg.gouv.fr](http://ivg.gouv.fr)).

### EQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE

France has launched an Interministerial Plan for Gender Equality in the Workplace, which will be rolled out in mainland and overseas France. CAC 40 company boards have become more female (by 5.7 percentage points from 2012 to 2014): France is a European leader in this area with 30.3% of women on boards, brought about by the Act on Balanced Gender Representation on Boards of Directors and Equality in the Workplace (2011).



The National Plan Against Sexual Harassment and Sexual Assault on Public Transport launched the 2015 information campaign.

The **FRENCH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION STRATEGY** on population and sexual and reproductive health and rights challenges will be implemented by contributions to multilateral organisations, including financing to the French **MUSKOKA** Fund, bilateral contributions managed by the French Agency for Development (AFD), NGO funding, and France's political advocacy and ongoing participation in **REGIONAL PARTNERSHIPS SUCH AS THE OUAGODOUGOU PARTNERSHIP**.





## ENSURE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

### GUIDELINES

- Encourage **responsible water consumption practices** and achieve equitable access
- **Protect water catchment areas** by fostering agroecological practices
- **Improve risk analysis** of micropollutants, especially endocrine disruptors, and nanomaterials in water
- **Anticipate the impacts of climate change** on water resources
- Improve access to **drinking water and sanitation** in developing countries
- Promote **integrated water resources management (IWRM)** at international level

### CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS

#### IN FRANCE

Water is the nation's common heritage. Everyone has the right to use water and to affordable quality drinking water (1992 Water Act). The polluter pays principle (Article 4 of the Charter for the Environment) has been established to finance water sanitation in part. In 2013, only half of France's surface water (watercourses, lakes and coastal waters) and 67% of its groundwater had a reportedly "good chemical status", i.e. complied with the quality standards set for the major pollutants. Water management in France is based on the principles enacted by the EU Water Framework

**48%** of surface water has a good chemical status  
*SOeS*

Directive adopted in 2000 and driven by water development and management master plans (SDAGEs). Each water basin is the responsibility of a water agency that plans and finances management operations for balanced, economical management of the water resource and aquatic environments, the supply of drinking water, regulation of high water and sustainable development of economic activities.

Lastly, research uses satellite observation and digital simulation techniques to help manage the evolution of watersheds and ground water for agriculture.

#### INTERNATIONALLY

Water is a cross-cutting issue: it concerns health, hygiene, nutrition and education in addition to the environment and climate. France is committed to integrated water resources management as an instrument of good governance, especially with the 1992 Helsinki Convention and the 1997 New York Convention. It works for access to drinking water and sanitation for all. The French Agency for Development (AFD) allocated nearly €800 million in new project and programme financing to the water and sanitation sector in 2015. These funds will provide 2.3 million people with sustainable access to drinking water and will improve the quality of the drinking water supply system for 11.1 million people. They will also guarantee access

to sanitation for 400,000 people and improve the quality of the sanitation system for 1.5 million.

French legislation promotes innovative financing, enabling local authorities to earmark 1% of their water and sanitation budget for development projects for our partners, for example, and the allocation of part of the funds raised by the financial transaction tax to the African Development Bank's Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI) from 2013 to 2015. In addition to the operational track, France takes part in think tanks to improve global governance of the water sector to achieve the 2030 Agenda goals.

### ACCESS TO WATER FOR ALL

The Government and numerous associations are working to secure access to drinking water and sanitation for people without physical access to these services (in overseas areas, the homeless and refugees, etc.)

Local authorities and businesses are testing water rates and new aid systems to guarantee equitable access to water. Degressive rates are also being piloted for the most responsible consumers. Lastly, agreements are being signed with farmers to conserve drinking water and reduce sanitation costs.

### OVERSEAS FRANCE WATER PLAN

The action plan for drinking water and sanitation services in Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Reunion, Mayotte and Saint Martin was announced at the 2016 environmental conference to help the communities improve the service provided to their users and work towards the sustainable management of the services.

### PROTECTING WATER

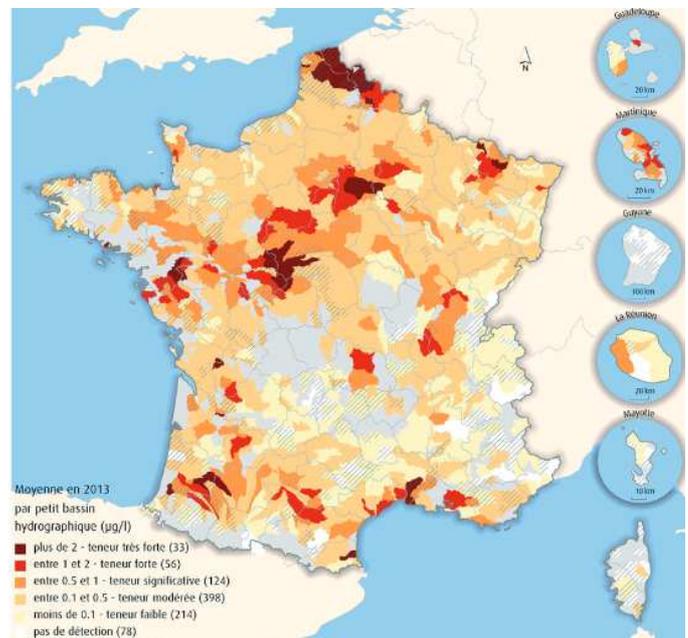
The 3<sup>rd</sup> National Environmental Health Plan (PNSE3) has been developed to create 600 new protected water catchment areas per year with a statement of public utility. The plan is also set to put in place action plans to tackle diffuse pollution across 1,000 priority water catchment areas defined by the 2016-2021 water development and management master plans.

### ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

At COP21, France signed the Paris Pact on Water and Climate Change Adaptation in river basins, lakes and aquifers. It also worked to mainstream the role of water in climate change adaptation. Thirteen projects totalling over €450 million have contributed to climate change mitigation. These projects have improved knowledge of the climate risks weighing on water resources (International Commission of the Congo-Oubangui-Sangha Basin (CICOS) and Mekong River Commission), reduced the risks of urban flooding (Dakar and Moundou), cleaned up coastal areas (DEPOLMED Tunisia), and harnessed new resources (Dhaka, Bangladesh)

### TRANSPARENT WATER SAFETY MONITORING

Water is constantly monitored for safety. The public can look up the physicochemical quality of the water in their municipality online at any time: <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/sante-et-environnement/eaux/article/qualite-de-l-eau-potable>



Average concentration of pesticides in the watercourses (water agencies/water boards/The French National Agency for Water and Aquatic Environments)





## ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

### GUIDELINES

- Increase the **share of renewable energy** with a stable financial and incentive framework
- End **energy poverty** and ensure **responsible energy management** with economical consumption and sustainable resources management in generation
- Define a **coherent action framework** (supply and demand) for the energy transition
- Develop **access to efficient energy services for all**, especially in non-interconnected areas, as part of the energy transition
- Promote renewable energies and **smart solutions** tailored to the different geographic situations

### CHALLENGES AND ACTIONS

#### IN FRANCE

The energy transition needs to happen now, with technological and technical innovations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. France undertook, upstream of COP2, to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 40% below 1990 levels by 2030. To this end, the Energy Transition for Green Growth Act of 17 August 2015 set ambitious targets to increase the share of renewable energy sources in final energy consumption from 15% in 2014 to 23% by 2020 (50% in overseas France) and 32% by 2030, and to bring down the share of nuclear power in electricity generation to 50% by 2025. Combining energy independence with affordable renewable energy is a major challenge. A wide range of public policies have been put in place to encourage

**15%** renewable energy in final energy consumption in 2014 (+5.4% over 2005)  
*SOeS*

energy savings and efficiency (certified low-consumption and high environmental quality buildings, clean cars, etc.) and the use of renewable energies. France also has the support of key players such as the major energy sectors, producers and distributors, transmission and distribution networks, energy user industries, and solution providers in industry, construction and transport, which are all global references for the energy transition. Yet INSEE-SOeS reported that over one in five households were energy vulnerable in 2014, warranting government aid for poor households. Islands not interconnected to the mainland electricity grid remain a challenge to find a balance between power supply and demand and generation costs.

#### INTERNATIONALLY

France has pledged over €2 billion through to 2020 for the development of renewable energies in Africa, where the Sub-Saharan region has the lowest regional electrification rate in the world at 31%. Electricity is vital for access to education, health and better living conditions, not to mention sustainable economic development. At COP21, France supported major international energy initiatives such as the SIDS Lighthouse Initiative to raise financing and rapidly deploy renewable energy in small island developing states. France is also putting its technical expertise to work to decarbonise the energy mix in developing countries and emerging economies. It has undertaken to stop financing coal-fired power plants as of 2013. France is supporting

rural electrification, with projects for isolated systems and grid extension and densification.

Last but not least, France is investing in research to improve energy efficiency and innovate in renewables. A total of €1.8 billion was invested in energy in 2013, including €440 million in new technologies: renewable energies, carbon capture and utilisation, storage, networks, etc. Decentralised off-grid solutions, urban district heating and hydraulic technology are just some of the actions France promotes through the French Agency for Development, with its total budget of over €3 billion for the 2013-2015 period.

## POSITIVE ENERGY TERRITORIES FOR GREEN GROWTH

A Positive Energy Territory for Green Growth (PET-GG) is a place of excellence for energy and ecological transition: reducing the energy needs of inhabitants, buildings, economic activities and transport. A budget of €500,000 has been allocated to the local authorities for this. In addition, 212 bidders have won the call for tenders for high-power solar plants, an estimated 1,500 biogas plants will be built over three years following the call for projects, and offshore windfarm projects are in place.

## ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE HOME

Among France's measures to improve energy efficiency are the 2012 introduction of the 50 kWh/m<sup>2</sup> per year energy use cap on new residences and the target of 500,000 energy-smart housing retrofits per year starting in 2017, with half of these earmarked for low-income occupants to roll back fuel poverty 15% by 2020. Regulatory solutions and incentives are in place, including a tax credit and the no-interest eco-loan.

## SHORT CIRCUIT

French regional cooperatives offer 100% renewable energy on a short circuit directly from producers.

The Action Agenda promoted by the French Presidency of COP21 generated some major international cooperative initiatives on energy in 2015. France takes an active part in a number of them, either having helped launch them (**GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR BUILDINGS AND CONSTRUCTION** and **GLOBAL GEOTHERMAL ALLIANCE**) or providing political and financial support (**AFRICA RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVE** and **SIDS LIGHTHOUSE INITIATIVE**). These initiatives are designed to gear up the current pace of deployment and investment.

## POSITIVE ENERGY TERRITORIES FOR GREEN GROWTH

528 applications

2/3 of inhabitants concerned



## ENERGY CHEQUE

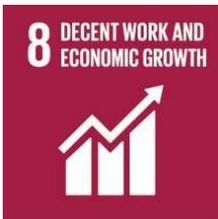
The fuel-poverty energy cheque averaging at €150 is piloting in Ardèche, Aveyron, Côtes d'Armor and Pas-de-Calais. In addition, no one's power can be cut off in France in winter by law.

## 1,000 KM OF SOLAR HIGHWAY

In partnership with the National Solar Energy Institute (INES), a French firm is piloting positive energy roads paved with solar panels glued on top of the existing road surface.

France is assisting Morocco with the diversification of its energy sources under the **NOOR SOLAR POWER PROGRAMME**, which will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by some 3.7 million tonnes.





## PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

### GUIDELINES

- Encourage growth by **facilitating administrative procedures** for economic players
- Take measures to **help and support** economic players (businesses and entrepreneurs) that create jobs
- Support areas of activity with **high employment potential**
- Strengthen the **green economy**, which enables the production of environmental goods and service
- Support **inclusion and vocational training policies** in developing countries

### ISSUES AND ACTIONS

#### IN FRANCE

France ranked fourth in the world in terms of productivity per capita in 2014. Nevertheless, given an unemployment rate which has not shown any lasting fall since the 2008 crisis (10.2% of the active population in France were unemployed in the first quarter of 2016), employment is one of the major challenges of the next few years. Unemployment particularly affects French overseas territories (varying between 21.3% in French Guiana and 29% on Reunion Island), young people (24% of those aged 15-24) and migrants (20.7% of non-EU immigrants). By reducing the cost of labour, the national pact for competitiveness and employment aims to give businesses more scope to invest, explore new markets, encourage research and innovation, recruit, restore their working capital and support the ecological and energy transition. Other complementary measures such as cross-generation contracts, the Jobs

In 2013, **10%** of the salaried workforce was employed in the social and solidarity economy  
*INSEE*

for the Future scheme for young people and support for the long-term unemployed target specific disadvantaged populations. The reform of vocational training in 2013 led to the introduction of more suitable tools to support shifts in the labour market. The prospects of an upturn seem good, especially as a result of investment in sectors of the future such as the digital economy and energy transition. Business creation, sustainable tourism and the circular economy are other priority drivers of growth. The French government has launched an initiative called “New Industrial France” which aims to position French firms on promising new economic markets. One of the objectives of the government’s “Industry of the Future” programme, which aims to modernise French industry through the use of digital technologies, is to make industrial processes more energy-efficient.

#### INTERNATIONALLY

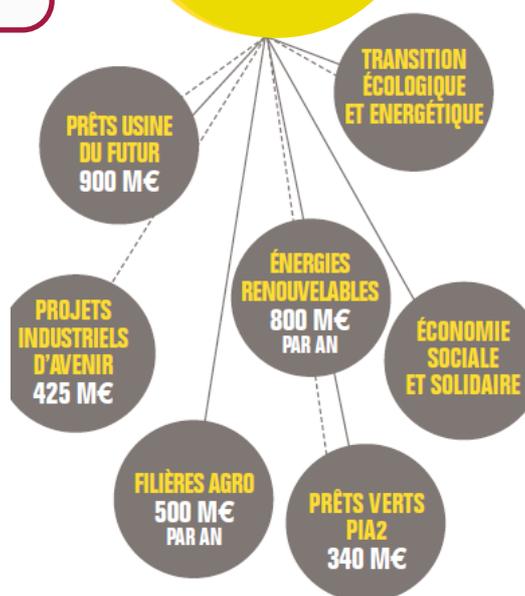
Taking action to promote fairer societies, productive full employment and decent work is a precondition for more sustainable economic growth. The Cape Initiative, launched with French impetus in 2008, includes a €250-million guarantee fund (ARIZ) to give African SMEs easier access to bank lending and capital. Lines of credit opened with local banks and Proparco’s work in the financial sector encourage that dynamic, designed to support job-rich growth. The Arab Springs confirmed the need to integrate employment and training into a continuum of actions to favour development, in regions where young people are both a majority of the population and massively unemployed. The emphasis on vocational training in Tunisia and labour-intensive public

work programmes that encourage workforce integration in Ivory Coast and the Central African Republic are indicative of France’s commitment. In 2015, France renewed its partnership with the International Labour Office (ILO). The various programmes rolled out in that context aim in particular to promote the principles and fundamental rights to work, the fight against child labour, formalisation of the informal economy, the foundations of social protection and corporate social responsibility (CSR) (see ODD 15). Conditional cash transfer programmes can be one response to the development of social protection schemes in this sector and can support formalisation of the economy.

**THE PUBLIC INVESTMENT BANK** brings together all public business financing measures, including support for innovation, bank loan guarantees, working capital financing and equity investment (€21.7 billion mobilised in 2014)

**THE SRI SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE INVESTING LABEL** recognises funds which combine financial and extra-financial performance, measured against green, social and governance criteria, and support the development of sustainable finance. Likewise, the **ENERGY AND ECOLOGICAL TRANSITION FOR CLIMATE LABEL** recognises funds which provide information about their environmental footprint.

## SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRIES OF THE FUTURE



**YOUTH EMPLOYMENT**  
13,000 "starter" contracts reduce contributions for employers who hire a person under 30 living in a priority area or a person who is long-term unemployed.

**SME RECRUITMENT SCHEME**  
A company with fewer than 250 employees which takes on a new employee receives a €500 premium twice yearly for two years.

### TRANSNATIONAL LIABILITY

Draft legislation on the duty of care of parent companies and contracting businesses, drawn up in response to the 2013 Rana Plaza collapse in Bangladesh, aims to assert the liability of transnational companies in order to prevent the occurrence of such tragedies in France or elsewhere and obtain compensation for victims in the event of damage affecting human rights or the environment.

### THE INVESTMENT IN THE FUTURE PROGRAMME

has received nearly €47 billion in funding to finance innovative and promising investments since 2010. 1,473 projects have been supported to date in the spheres of research, training, the economy and industrial projects, digital technologies, ecology and sustainable mobility.

AFD supports the textiles industry in Cambodia with a twin aim: to help make it more competitive and to improve working and living conditions for employees. The **BETTER FACTORIES CAMBODIA PROGRAMME** ensures the quality of working conditions, finances a voluntary employee health insurance scheme and works with the textiles manufacturers association to improve skills in the local workforce.





## BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALISATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

### GUIDELINES

- Modernise and ensure the sustainability of **infrastructure**
- Strengthen the **environmental performance of industries**
- Encourage **innovation** and support investment in **research and development**
- Encourage investment in **low-carbon projects** in France and elsewhere
- Internationally, support the development of **sustainable and resilient infrastructure** that takes account of natural and climate change-related risks

### ISSUES AND ACTIONS

#### IN FRANCE

The 2030 Agenda looks forward to an industrial world which respects the environment and makes rational use of natural resources, and in which research and innovation will be given greater support. France, with nearly 1 million km of roads, 30,000 km of railways, 8,500 km of waterways and 13 major sea and river ports, has a particularly dense transport infrastructure network. Maintaining and modernising infrastructure is a major challenge : maintaining, renewing and adapting technical reference frameworks for construction, maintenance and operation are key priorities for sustainable and resilient infrastructure. Projects must also give greater consideration to environmental performance (use of sustainable materials, small carbon footprint, etc.) and incorporate the preservation of biodiversity.

Innovation ensures that growth addresses the major challenges to society of employment, energy, climate and health. France devoted 2.24% of GDP to spending on research and development in 2013 (INSEE), taking it into 10th place in the global ranking, but that is still less

#### INTERNATIONALLY

To support transition in Africa, France, through AFD, is helping to develop infrastructure such as energy networks, roads, ports, railways and airports that is essential in order to open up isolated areas, promote economic activity and improve living conditions.

It is also helping to develop the local industrial fabric by encouraging small and medium-sized businesses. Drawing on its experience of microfinance, AFD contributes to economic and industrial development while fostering innovation. In order to improve the quality and long-term viability of its sustainable

In 2013, research and development represented  
**2.24%** of GDP,  
**10<sup>th</sup>** in the global ranking  
*INSEE*

than the 3% target set in the European strategy to 2020. The €47-billion Investment in the Future programme has been rolled out since 2010 to finance innovative investment based on

the knowledge economy and sustainable development. 71 competitiveness centres, bringing together public- and private-sector partners, have been created to mobilise key factors of competitiveness and innovation. In addition, the national pact for growth and employment aims to steer innovation towards the end market (value-added projects that can be industrialised) by emphasising the partnership between research and business and the spread of digital technologies. France's digital strategy also aims to ensure that everyone can take advantage of progress in digital technologies by providing comprehensive nationwide very-high-speed broadband coverage.

development projects, it has introduced an independent sustainable development review into project assessments, indicating the project's contribution to the five major sustainable development goals of economic growth, the fight against poverty, the fight against inequality, the preservation of biodiversity and the management of habitats and natural resources, and preservation of the atmosphere and the fight against climate change.



# La FRENCH TECH

## HELPING START-UPS: FRENCH TECH AND GREEN TECH VERTE

The government has launched a major initiative to support the growth and outreach of French digital start-ups. Nine cities have been awarded the Métropoles French Tech label since 2014. Green Tech Verte, launched in 2016, is an incubator which supports 50 start-ups in the use of digital technologies to help the energy transition.



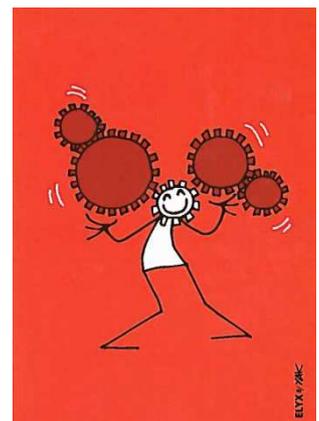
## BUSINESS INNOVATION

The research tax credit helps companies with their spending on research and development and innovation. The 2012 pact for competitiveness, growth and employment extended the scheme to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Outlays of €5.7 billion were financed in 2013, with 23,000 firms benefiting from the scheme.

AFD is involved in the **REHABILITATION OF ABIDJAN AIRPORT IN IVORY COAST** and in the development of related infrastructure, including the provision of utility services for a business park around the airport which will help to enhance the city's regional attractiveness.

## GREEN LOANS FOR BETTER ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES

Green loans mainly finance both tangible investment (optimisation of resources and processes) and intangible investment (eco-design, implementation of certification schemes, compliance with environmental standards). Loans of up to €3 million may be granted without security or guarantee to companies that have been in existence for more than three years.





## REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

### GUIDELINES

- Combat all forms of **discrimination** in France and elsewhere
- Ensure **equal opportunity** and reduce **inequality**, in particular through **social protection**
- Improve the **reception and integration of foreigners** who are legal residents
- Step up the regulation and supervision of **global financial institutions and markets**
- Approach the economic and environmental transition from the standpoint of **solidarity**

### ISSUES AND ACTIONS

#### IN FRANCE

France has a legal system which protects human rights and an acknowledged system for the redistribution of wealth in order to combat inequality between individuals. Furthermore, inter-regional solidarity mechanisms link wealth-producing areas, mostly major cities, with regions undergoing restructuring. However, inequality remains a key challenge in France. Where equal opportunity is concerned, the correlation between educational performance and socio-economic background is still strong. The dignity of the poorest and their representation present another challenge: draft legislation to combat discrimination due to social insecurity aims to ensure the effectiveness of the rights of people in poverty. With

The wealthiest 10% of households own **48%** of assets, whereas the poorest 50% of households own **7%** of assets  
*INSEE (2010)*

discriminatory threats increasing by 26% in 2015 (DILCRA, 2016), the fight against discrimination is very much ongoing, as illustrated by the national campaign against racism, sexism and homophobia. The legalisation of same-sex marriage in 2013 opened up new rights for homosexuals, based on the principles of equality and shared freedoms. On the issue of managing migration, France helps to support host countries, stabilise the political situation in countries in crisis and manage the migration crisis caused by the influx of refugees into Europe. Effective provision for migrants and their integration remain challenges for the years to come.

#### INTERNATIONALLY

1% of the world's population in 2016 owns half its wealth. That increase in inequality on a global scale can also be seen within countries.

Migrants and diasporas make an important contribution to the development of host countries and countries of origin. They are key sources of financing: over US\$ 400 billion were sent to developing countries in 2015. France has set up the [envoiaargent.fr](http://envoiaargent.fr) website, which compares money transfer services and has led to a reduction of more than 30% in the average cost of such services since 2009. It also encourages diasporas to allocate such transfers on a longer-term basis, favouring

saving, investment and business creation in their home countries.

France is an active participant in the fight against discrimination, violence and breaches of human rights perpetrated against lesbians, gays, bisexuals and trans and/or intersex people (LGBTI) all over the world. Homosexual relations are still punishable by imprisonment or even death in over 70 countries. That is unacceptable. France will continue to strive towards a clear goal: the universal decriminalisation of homosexuality.

### **TAX REDISTRIBUTION**

The social and tax reforms introduced in recent years are designed to increase redistribution to the least well-off while taking measures to restore public finances through savings targeting the better-off (reform of family allowances, reform of the taxation of unearned income, etc.)

### **RECEPTION AND INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS**

The law on asylum reform was passed in July 2015, streamlining procedures and achieving a better distribution of migrants nationwide.

The law of 8 March 2016 on the right of foreigners in France introduced a general entitlement to a multiyear residence permit for foreigners after a year's residence in France, strengthened integration measures with the establishment of a republican integration programme and reasserted foreigners' rights. Another aim of the law is to extend a better welcome to talents and excellence.

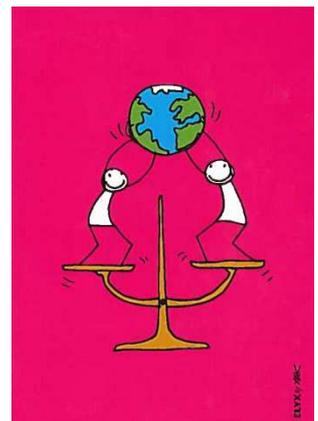
AFD supports the solid **PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE STATE OF MINAS GERAIS IN BRAZIL AND THE NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS REGION** in the sphere of regional development and the development of competitiveness centres.

### **UNITED AGAINST HATRED**

The 2015-17 plan to combat racism and anti-Semitism is based on four main initiatives: national mobilisation backed up by an awareness-raising campaign, tougher penalties for racist or anti-Semitic acts, the protection of internet users from the propagation of hatred, and education of the population through teaching and culture.

### **COMBATING INEQUALITY OVERSEAS**

Regional inequality is a particularly sensitive issue in French overseas territories, especially with regard to access to employment and training, housing and healthcare. It is measured in relation to mainland France but also between overseas territories. An interministerial delegation has been set up to ensure that French overseas citizens enjoy equal access to employment, housing and banking services. It also takes steps to promote and enhance the image of French overseas citizens and combat stereotyping.





## MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT AND SUSTAINABLE

### GUIDELINES

- Ensure **access to housing** and services for all and increase **social diversity** in cities
- Establish **shared governance** for collective construction of the urban environment
- Strengthen the **sustainability of cities** and preserve the architectural heritage
- Encourage **urban resilience** by enhancing **risk prevention**
- Encourage the emergence of **innovations** and develop **smart cities**
- Internationally, encourage **inclusive, sound and resilient urban development**

### ISSUES AND ACTIONS

#### IN FRANCE

At a time when cities are continuing to grow rapidly by expanding towards peripheral areas, the development of more sustainable cities is a major challenge in order to improve residents' quality of life in terms of housing, transport and services, ensure thriving economic activity and limit the artificialisation of land, the consumption of resources and the deterioration of air quality and the environment. Part of the solution to these problems lies in innovative and high-quality architectural and urban development projects, prepared with the participation of residents and all stakeholders. The growth of large cities must not be detrimental to smaller communities. The fight against social and geographical segregation must also be continued by promoting urban and social diversity

**141,500**

people in mainland  
France are  
"homeless"  
*INSEE (2013)*

and by stepping up initiatives to help disadvantaged areas, including a fair distribution of social housing between local communities, urban renovation, economic restructuring and access to services such as transport and green spaces. At a time when nearly 3 million people are inadequately housed (Fondation Abbé Pierre, 2016), access to housing is a priority. Major French cities are investing substantially in the development of accessible public transport and soft mobility initiatives such as cycle paths and bike-share schemes. Regions must be careful to preserve the richness of their cultural, architectural and natural heritage and to strengthen their resilience, especially with regard to the impacts of climate change.

#### INTERNATIONALLY

More than a billion people live in impoverished neighbourhoods, a number which could double by 2030. The issue is to integrate these neighbourhoods into the urban fabric by reducing exclusion among those who live in them. From combating deprivation to ensuring access to essential services, sustainability and economic and job opportunities, there is no shortage of challenges in order to construct the urban environment of the future. The Dominican Republic has sought help from France for a three-pronged programme to extend the metro, establish a waterway transport system and rationalise the urbanisation of waterside areas.

In response to a call from the COP Presidency, at the COP 21 climate conference more than 7,000 cities and regions around the world representing nearly a fifth of the world's population gave sometimes highly ambitious commitments. With a group of states, they

also launched a five-year vision that will intensify their responses to climate change. That movement will be given further impetus by the establishment of an annual summit (Climate Chance in Nantes in 2016).

The Habitat III conference in Quito from 17 to 20 October 2016, the preparation of which has been jointly overseen by France and Ecuador, will be a unique opportunity to structure a framework for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals at city level. French local authorities are active in United Cities and Local Governments, the leading global cities organisation. They contribute to the framing of international positions looking forward to the Quito conference, highlighting the climate change and sustainable development initiatives taken at COP 21, and campaign for more inclusive, open and welcoming cities.

### ENERGY-EFFICIENT HOUSING

The housing energy renovation plan aims for the renovation of 500,000 housing units a year by 2017 and a 38% reduction in energy consumption in the building sector by 2020, backed up by exceptional premiums and sustainable development tax credits, with priority being given to tackling energy poverty. Likewise, increasingly extensive use of the HQE High Environmental Quality and BBC low-energy labels helps to promote the most energy-efficient buildings.

### RISKS AND SMART CITIES

Decision-support services for local authorities are becoming increasingly prevalent, in particular to forestall hydro-meteorological risks such as flooding, storms, heavy snowfall and rising sea levels. Natural risk prevention plans and local planning programmes incorporate the impacts of climate change on the reassessment of at-risk areas.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR PEOPLE IN DIFFICULTY

On the issue of emergency provision for the homeless or inadequately housed, the government has set up a €105-million plan to offer more dignified and appropriate accommodation than bed-&-breakfast hotels. Measures to prevent the expulsion of tenants have been stepped up.

### SOCIAL DIVERSITY

In order to promote social diversity, under the 2000 Solidarity and Urban Renewal Act municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants must ensure that social housing represents 20 to 25% of their housing stock. In addition, disadvantaged urban areas qualify for measures to boost economic activity, such as social security and tax exemptions for businesses in order to encourage employment.

France, with 187 other countries, is committed to implementing the **DISASTER RISK REDUCTION FRAMEWORK** adopted at Sendai (Japan) in March 2015. Through the CREWS initiative, it has contributed to the establishment of forecasting and early warning systems for extreme climatic events.

### INNOVATIONS FOR SUSTAINABLE CITIES

France has 19 eco-cities, 39 eco-neighbourhoods and nearly 400 positive-energy territories for green growth which roll out exemplary practical, innovative and effective solutions for a new way of shaping the urban fabric. 16 consortia of businesses and regions have been awarded the title "Industrial Demonstrators for Sustainable Cities" in order to develop exemplary and innovative urban projects, benefiting from technical assistance from the government for five years and support from the Investment in the Future programme. The key features of these demonstrators are a small carbon footprint, energy self-sufficiency, the circular economy, water protection, the restoration of biodiversity, functional and social diversity and community involvement

### BREATHABLE CITIES

Under the "Breathable Cities in Five Years" initiative, France is helping 20 local authorities for a five-year period with funding of up to €1 million per action and grants for the purchase of clean vehicles.

### URBAN POLICY

The government has earmarked €40 billion under its social and urban development policy to finance renovation of the most run-down neighbourhoods.



### GUIDELINES

- Improve application of the “**prevent, reduce, offset**” principle to reduce **waste** and optimise waste management
- Develop a **circular economy**, promote the **sparing use of resources** and encourage **short supply chains**
- Strengthen **responsible production and consumption**
- Strengthen **responsible consumption** by increasing product information and raising awareness among the public
- Internationally, encourage initiatives to support **social entrepreneurship** and encourage businesses to introduce **solidarity economy** programmes

### ISSUES AND ACTIONS

#### IN FRANCE

Consumption of materials in France amounted to 12 tonnes per inhabitant in 2012 (SOeS). In order to reduce pollution and the abstraction of resources, it is necessary to change modes of production, consumption, sorting and recycling. In order to do so France, which has considerable advantages in the sphere of innovation, is rolling out the eco-design of goods and services. That means making maximum use of renewable resources and recovering waste through reuse, repair and recycling. The government supports this movement by encouraging players to provide information about the environmental impacts of their products. Consumers also play a key role

In France, the circular economy is estimated to contribute 500,000 jobs and **2.5%** of GDP  
*Club of Rome*

through their purchasing choices and by reducing their consumption. Public bodies and agencies are committed to exemplary behaviour, especially through public procurement. All economic players are taking part in the emergence of new collaborative models, whether through the sharing economy or through functionality (sale of the use of a good rather than the good itself), without jeopardising social benefits. Through legislation and a national plan, the government also supports fair trade which respects human rights and the environment.

In 2014, the household waste recycling rate was **39%** (recycling 22% and composting 17%), 9% more than in 2011  
*SOeS*

#### INTERNATIONALLY

The production and consumption model which has underpinned the prosperity of the developed world since the 19<sup>th</sup> century and now drives global growth also accentuates global imbalances. France pays attention to the pressures exerted on natural resources, which constitute the essential control system that regulates life on our planet. France participates in waste recovery and recycling and helps to strengthen the capacities of public authorities in both environmental and economic terms. AFD has supported more than thirty projects over the last 15

years, mostly in Africa and with local authorities. Addis Ababa receives support for the creation of waste storage and sorting centres. The French Global Environment Facility (FFEM) is involved in the recycling of organic materials (Africompost in Benin in 2013) and in the recycling of plastic waste and electronic components. Upstream, transforming consumption modes also means educating and informing consumers. AFD carries out research into the feasibility, effectiveness, governance and fairness of certification models in developing countries.

### 153 “ZERO WASTE” TERRITORIES

The government supports local authorities that volunteer to take part in an exemplary and participatory initiative to promote the circular economy with the aim of reducing the amount of waste by 1 million tonnes in three years and saving €63 million.

**PLANNED OBSOLENCE**, a technique for deliberately shortening the lifetime of a product in order to increase the replacement rate, has been an offence since the 2015 Energy Transition for Green Growth Act.

### ENVIRONMENTAL LABELLING

provides consumers with quantified, clear and objective information about a product's environmental impacts. That transparency helps consumers to make better-informed and perhaps more responsible choices. It also encourages better eco-design.

### CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)

France introduced an environmental and social reporting requirement for companies in 2012. To that end, the national platform for joint action on CSR provides a forum where all the stakeholders (economic players, trade unions, non-profit organisations, politicians and experts) can discuss the issues and make proposals.

Business federations have also developed resources such as studies, guides and training to encourage their members to embrace CSR.

France is a participant in the **10-YEAR FRAMEWORK PLAN (10YFP) FOR ACTION ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION** adopted at Rio+20 and co-steers the sustainable tourism programme with the World Tourism Organisation.

### ECO-DESIGN AND INFORMATION

Eco-design consists in incorporating environmental considerations into product design by taking account of all stages of the product lifecycle. Eco-design is guaranteed by several labelling schemes.

### AGRO-ECOLOGY IN MADAGASCAR

In agriculture, agro-ecology proposes models which conserve natural resources while being highly productive. France is helping Madagascar with a project to enhance watersheds and irrigated areas which takes account of training in agro-ecological farming techniques, the provision of appropriate equipment and the improvement of downstream production chains.





# TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

## GUIDELINES

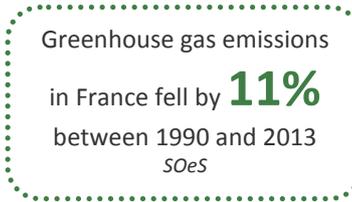
- **Keep global warming** well below 2° C or even 1.5° C by rolling out short- and long-term emissions strategies that drastically reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Incorporate **adaptation** to climate change into public action and **anticipate risks** (prevention)
- Step up efforts to increase energy efficiency and the share of **renewables** in the energy mix, and step up carbon sinks.
- **Invest in international cooperation and research** and disseminate **information** in order to mobilise players
- Support developing countries in their transition to **low-carbon economies**

## ISSUES AND ACTIONS

### IN FRANCE

France mobilised all its capacities to host the Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Agreement on Climate Change, which culminated in December 2015 in the first universal agreement on climate change. Amongst other measures, it adopted the Energy Transition for Green Growth Act, which aims to develop a low-carbon economy with the ambitious objective of reducing emissions by 40% by 2030 in relation to the 1990 level. In order to achieve this goal, the government is encouraging the development of renewable energy sources and reducing France's nuclear power base. In order to encourage all players to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions, since 2014 the polluter-pays principle has been applied through the climate energy contribution, a tax on all emissions generated by the use

of fossil fuels, the revenue from which helps to finance the tax credit for competitiveness and employment. In 2013, France produced 0.9% of global greenhouse gas emissions while accounting for 3.5% of global GDP, making it one of the least intensive countries in terms of greenhouse gas emissions. Most emissions are generated by the transport, residential, commercial, farming and industrial sectors. Emissions linked to household consumption remain high, given the greenhouse gas emissions generated by the production of imported goods.



### INTERNATIONALLY

France has long been a contributor to the work of the Intergovernmental Group on Climate Change (IGCC) to raise awareness of and anticipate climate change. It is committed to devoting an addition €2 billion a year between now and 2020 to the fight against climate change. €21 billion have been dedicated to development and climate-related projects since 2006, representing more than half (56%) of the financing made available by AFD to its partners. The proportion of financing allocated to mitigation between 2013 and 2015 will have resulted in a reduction of 11.4 million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> a year. In addition, France recognises the priority given to Africa for access to energy and the development of

renewable energies in the context of the fight against climate change in order to support African governments wishing to set out on the road towards a development model that is low in greenhouse gas emissions and resilient to the impacts of climate change. In pursuit of that objective, it supports the initiative on renewable energies in Africa launched by African heads of state at the COP 21 climate conference. Through a facility set up by AFD and Expertise France, France helped some developing African countries and small island states to draw up intended nationally determined contributions so that they could take part in the process which culminated in the Paris Agreement at the COP 21 climate conference.

#### **THE FRENCH INITIATIVE FOR CORAL REEFS (IFRECOR)**

includes the issue of climate change in French overseas territories in its programme of work. Amongst other things, it has set up a network of observatories of the effects of climate change on coral reefs, published a guide on coastal development for decision-takers and estimated the value of coastal protection services rendered by coral reefs at €515 million a year.

#### **VOLUNTARY COMMITMENTS**

Economic players are committing to the fight against climate change, especially in the transport sector through the **Objective CO2** charter for the road transport industry and the road builders' convention on voluntary commitments to conserve non-renewable resources and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Climate change is central to France's **INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AID** policy, expressed in support for geothermal energy in Ethiopia and Kenya, the protection of coral reefs in the Comores, the improvement of sustainable transport in the Philippines and waste management in Polynesia.

**THE CLIMATE ENERGY CONTRIBUTION** was introduced into the French tax system as an incentive to reduce fuel consumption and polluting emissions by making the largest emitters pay. A pathway has been defined, rising from €22/tonne in 2016 to €100/tonne by 2030, and a carbon floor price for electricity will be imposed in 2017.

**THE COP 21 LABELLING SCHEMES** recognise projects and initiatives which combat climate change, innovate, mobilise and have an international dimension. To date, 160 local authorities, 203 non-profit organisations, 113 economic players and 90 educational or research institutions have been awarded COP 21 labels.

**CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION PLAN (2011-2015)**  
Framed after extensive consultation, the plan takes account of the impacts of climate change in all spheres and contains recommendations in areas such as biodiversity, agriculture, water, urban planning, health, natural risks, energy, industry and infrastructure, etc. French overseas territories will be included in the revision of the plan in 2016.

#### **ENERGY TRANSITION FOR GREEN GROWTH ACT (2015)**

Drawn up after a national debate, the Energy Transition Act affects all sectors of activity. In particular, it promotes the development of low-carbon transport, the insulation of homes and renewable energies. Planning tools and initiatives such as local climate-air-energy plans are available to local authorities in order to implement the Act. Businesses and investors are encouraged to evaluate their impact on the climate and to move towards low-carbon projects.

#### **ACTION AGENDA**

France, alongside Peru, Morocco and the United Nations, has played a leading role in the mobilisation on an unparalleled scale of all players in civil society – businesses, local authorities, foundations and NGOs – in the framework of the Lima-Paris Action Agenda. It now brings together over 10,000 players from over 180 countries, either individually or collectively within 70 international and multi-partner coalitions. The Paris Decision hails its achievements and highlights this unprecedented initiative. France is continuing to actively support the movement in 2016 and is working alongside the Moroccan presidency of COP 22 as it gathers pace in order to ensure the persistence of an inclusive, transparent and sustainable spirit.





# CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## STRATEGIC FOCUSES

- Combat all types of **marine pollution** in France and internationally,
- Protect **marine biodiversity**, encourage the protection of biodiversity in the high seas at the international level and combat invasive species
- Ensure **sustainable fishing** and **equitable sharing** of economic resources, and combat overfishing
- **Strike a balance between use** of the oceans and coastal ecosystems
- Limit the **impact of climate change** on the oceans, including acidification

## ISSUES AND ACTIONS

### IN FRANCE

France possesses an exclusive economic zone of 11 million km<sup>2</sup>, 97% of which lies in the overseas dependencies. This is the second-largest EEZ in the world, which gives France special responsibility in this domain.

France applies the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the foundational document, updated in 2013, which closely links environmental protection and economic activities. However, it is important to pursue our efforts, particularly to combat overfishing and to achieve balanced use and reduce pollution.

A bill, currently before parliament, on recovering biodiversity, nature and landscapes would enable the creation of functional fish areas for targeted, effective protection of species from all activities. Within the European Union institutions, France also supported the

ban on trawling at depths greater than 800 metres, which led to an agreement on 30 June 2016.

The French navy is doing its part to control risks related to maritime activities, to enforce

the law, to combat pollution, and to monitor and safeguard protected and vulnerable species.

Furthermore, the regional consistency plans (SCOT) aim between 2020-2030 to keep one-third of shores as wilderness.

France has:  
**10%** of the world's coral reefs, **20%** of the world's atolls, and **6%** of the world's seamounts.

### INTERNATIONALLY

More than three billion people depend on marine and coastal biodiversity for their livelihoods. Oceans absorb about 30% of carbon dioxide produced by humans, 30% of global fish stocks are overexploited, the acidity of the oceans has increased threefold since the beginning of the industrial revolution. And climate change continues to degrade natural marine environments and biodiversity. France is improving regional capacity to preserve biodiversity and adapt to climate change, in particular in the Pacific islands through pilot projects in Fiji, New Caledonia, French Polynesia and Vanuatu. The

approach comprises a social dimension by involving local communities in risk management.

The FAO Agreement on Port State Measures has been ratified by 24 contracting parties, including France. As soon as a 25th signatory ratifies the agreement, the PSM will become operational. The agreement contributes significantly to efforts to combat illegal fishing, through coordination and cooperation measures on port state controls to eliminate this particularly harmful type of fishing.

### PROTECTED MARINE AREAS

France has seven national marine parks and another three are planned (the Corsica Cape, Martinique and the Normandy-Brittany Gulf). In 2016 it will surpass its target of protecting 20% of its marine area after it designates the protected marine area of New Caledonia and extends the natural reserve of the French Southern Lands by an area equal to mainland France.

### PROTECTION OF THE SEA

France has declared an immediate moratorium on oil and gas prospecting in the Mediterranean, in its territorial waters and exclusive economic zone. France will request the extension of the moratorium to the whole of the Mediterranean under the Barcelona Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution.

### BIODIVERSITY

Under the National Biodiversity Strategy (2011-2020), France undertakes by 2020 to sustainably manage and harvest all stocks of fish, aquatic invertebrates and plants, and to control illegal fishing.

### COMBATING POLLUTION

To tackle marine pollution from rubbish and nutrients, France has undertaken to limit the impact of activities: reducing nitrates near coastal areas, particularly to combat the proliferation of green algae, and a ban on disposable plastic bags and tableware.

### NATIONAL STRATEGY FOR THE SEA AND THE COAST (SNML)

is a strategy paper for the protection of the environment, successful stewardship of marine resources and integrated, concerted management of activities relating to the sea and the coast. It contains a long-term vision of the integrated policy on the sea and the coast.

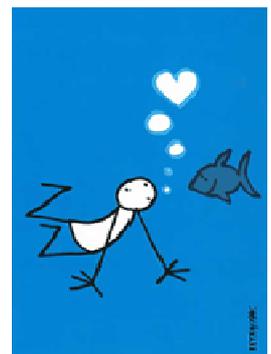
### BLUE GROWTH

Research and investment in renewable marine energy are booming with the support of Future Investments. The "SME biodiversity 2015" programme supports projects like Écocean, which protects vulnerable biodiversity in ports, and Saclaf SMF, which detects submarine biotopes.

### FRENCH FACILITY FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT (FFEM)

Through the **FRENCH FACILITY FOR GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT (FFEM)**, France supports capacity-building by funding the participation of post-doctoral researchers from developing countries in the Tara Oceans project. The experience will build their capacity for intervention by enhancing their knowledge of marine ecosystems, expand international cooperation in this area, and support better inclusion of these ecosystems in governance of the high seas.

Following on from the initiative of France, Monaco and Tunisia to promote **MARINE PROTECTED AREAS (MPA)**, the Association for Sustainable Financing of Mediterranean MPAs, chaired by France, currently has nine members. France is also committed to promoting blue growth in Africa through a structural partnership signed in 2016 with the World Bank, which will provide \$1 billion for the establishment of an observatory dedicated to the prevention and management of coastal risks.





## STRATEGIC FOCUSES

- Preserve terrestrial and freshwater **ecosystems**
- Protect **biodiversity**, combat **trafficking of protected species** and combat **invasive species**
- Manage the extension of **artificial land cover** and the degradation of soils and the natural environment
- Share the benefits of **genetic resources** from nature
- Strengthen the link between **economic development and protection of biodiversity**
- Promote the **sustainable development of land and ecosystems** at the international level through a territories approach

## ISSUES AND ACTIONS

### IN FRANCE

In 2015, 160,612 species (faunal, floral, fungal, terrestrial and marine) have been identified, with figures constantly changing in line with new discoveries (Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle). Those numbers confirm the wealth of biodiversity in France and its overseas dependencies, but also its vulnerability. Some 1,260 of the world's extinct or endangered species are present in at least one French territory. However, increasingly fragmented territories are restricting migration, feeding and reproduction for many species. Taking an ecosystem-based approach and combating the degradation of ecosystems seems vital to preservation of biodiversity, given that artificial land cover accounted for

In 2014, artificial land cover accounted for **9.3%** of France's total land area  
*INSEE*

9.3% of France's total land area in 2014 (SOeS). The bill on recovering biodiversity, nature and landscapes provides for the establishment of a French Biodiversity Agency, for a ban on the patentability of plants and animals from biological processes, and for farmers' rights to exchange seedlings and seeds. The bill emphasises the services rendered by biodiversity. The French Ministry of the Interior, together with the Central Office for the Protection of the Environment and Public Health and the National Hunting and Wildlife Office, combats trafficking of protected species; investigations are underway into trafficking of ivory, tropical wood, elvers and birds.

### INTERNATIONALLY

Almost 5,000 researchers in France are involved in research on biodiversity, some of them participating in the scientific and political Inter-governmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). France was the first country to make sustainable development reporting a legal requirement for large companies in 2001, extended in 2015 to investors under the Energy Transition Act. The Act on Development and International Solidarity Policy of 7 July 2014 compels both public and private actors to incorporate social responsibility criteria into aid provision and implementation. The AFD group recognises SR as an

essential factor in the development and implementation of the projects it funds and bases its selections on various rules and directives produced by international organisations as well as international industry best practices, such as those published by major industry organisations.

France supports the action of the United Nations Global Compact and represents the world's second-largest network. Global Compact France is involved in tackling climate change and worked for a successful outcome at COP21 in Paris; it is now working with public bodies to contribute to achieving the SDGs.



**THE FRENCH BIODIVERSITY AGENCY** must respond to the issues of protection and successful stewardship of terrestrial, aquatic and marine biodiversity, in France and its overseas dependencies. All actors, public and private, shall work in partnership to ensure the preservation of biodiversity and extend scientific knowledge.

**REDUCTION IN THE USE OF PESTICIDES**

The use of phytosanitary products increased by 5% per year on average between 2009 and 2013 (MAAF/SSP). The Ecophyto 2 plan renews the commitment to halve their use by 2025, by encouraging agro-ecological practices and by issuing low-pesticide certificates to encourage distributors to act.

**ECOSYSTEM SERVICES**

To improve our knowledge of the contribution of ecosystems to the creation of national wealth, France's Ministry of the Environment has launched the French evaluation of ecosystems and ecosystem services (EFESE).

France has signed the **NAGOYA PROTOCOL** on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising from their Utilisation.

**CAMEROON FORESTS**

France is assisting Cameroon to protect its extensive forest cover (22.5 million hectares, including 16.9 million hectares of dense forest), by providing satellite imagery, training and analytical capacity.

**PROTECTION OF ECOSYSTEMS**

France is implementing programmes to protect its natural heritage and is extending protected areas, which cover more than 34% of total land area (SOeS). Green and blue corridors create an ecological network for the movement of various species.





# PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS

## STRATEGIC FOCUSES

- Ensure the **rule of law** guaranteeing respect for **fundamental freedoms** and **access to information**
- Expand **citizen participation** and ensure exemplary institutions and **administrations**
- Combat all forms of **violence** and ensure **effective justice**
- Combat all forms of **organised crime** and illegal flows
- Pursue the commitment to the **universal abolition of the death penalty**
- Combat **human trafficking** at international level

## ISSUES AND ACTIONS

### IN FRANCE

In the international arena, France is playing its part in peacebuilding and peacekeeping operations under United Nations mandates, as a permanent member of the Security Council.

On the rule of law, since 2010, priority preliminary rulings on constitutionality (QPC) entitle any person involved in legal proceedings to apply, subject to certain conditions, to the Constitutional Court to determine whether a legal provision infringes rights and freedoms guaranteed by the French Constitution. The Rights Defender, an independent institution whose role is to defend people whose rights are infringed and to ensure equal access to justice, is part of the same

In 2014, almost **900,000** people benefited from legal aid  
*Key Figures, justice system 2015*

drive to strengthen citizens' rights. The bill on transparency, anti-corruption and economic modernisation provides for the establishment of a

national anti-corruption agency and funded legal protection for whistle-blowers and their protection in the finance sector.

The terrorist threat has increased considerably in France since 2015, which triggered a higher Vigipirate anti-terrorism alert level, the declaration of a state of emergency and the implementation of the combined forces' Operational Sentinel with around-the-clock protection of seaports and airports and the deployment of 10,000 soldiers to support the police forces.

### INTERNATIONALLY

Strengthening the rule of law and the protection of vulnerable populations are central to the work of France's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development. France is supporting Tunisian civil society and the Tunisian government in a process to strengthen guarantees for the protection of human rights and freedoms. France is striving to strengthen the capacities of Tunisia's senior civil servants, new independent national bodies, journalists and human rights defenders and improve dialogue and interactions between them. France's commitment to the universal abolition of the death penalty is determined and steadfast; it remains a human rights priority. France is involved in the fight against human trafficking. Every year more than 2.5 million victims, mainly women and children, are

recruited and exploited by traffickers worldwide. France is working with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and is committed to national capacity-building and consolidating cross-border cooperation mechanisms between the Gulf of Guinea countries.

On the ground and in international forums, France is working to ensure greater compliance with international humanitarian law and protection of civilians. While crises are generating new humanitarian needs every day and more than 60 million people worldwide have been forced to flee their homes, at the recent conference in Istanbul France reasserted its commitment to protecting civilians and strengthening the continuum between humanitarian aid and development.

### ACCESS TO INFORMATION

According to a UN study, in 2014, France was ranked number one in the world for online access to information through the website [service-public.fr](http://service-public.fr)

### CRIME PREVENTION

The national crime prevention strategy (2013-2017) contains actions for youth exposed to crime, as well as to improve prevention of violence against women, and to improve law and order.

80 priority crime prevention areas have been established with increased collaboration between the police, the prosecutor's office, the gendarmerie, and the administrative and tax services.

The Act to Prevent and Tackle Anti-Social Behaviour, Public Disturbances and Terrorist Acts in Public Transport (22 March 2016) has reinforced existing provisions.

To combat fraud, France's High Authority for **TRANSPARENCY IN PUBLIC LIFE** audits and publishes public figures' declarations of assets and interests.

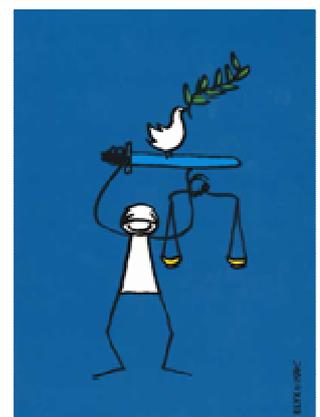
### JUSTICE

"21st Century Justice" is a reform under way in France. The aim is to facilitate access to rights by establishing a single reception service for litigants and by simplifying procedures. It also favours alternative dispute settlement mechanisms.

### CONFLICT PREVENTION

The French armed forces are contributing to conflict prevention and optimising the interaction between troops and the civilian environment in terms of security, governance, health, justice, freedom and economic sufficiency in international theatres of operations.

**IN ISTANBUL, FRANCE MADE 10 COMMITMENTS:** i) strengthen political mobilisation to prevent and resolve crises; ii) protect the civilian population, particularly children, in armed conflicts, by strengthening compliance with international humanitarian law and existing legal frameworks; iii) respond to the humanitarian consequences of natural disasters and climate change; and iv) improve the effectiveness of humanitarian aid in connection with the SDGs.





## STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALISE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

### STRATEGIC FOCUSES

- Mobilise additional **financial resources for sustainable development**: strengthen domestic resource mobilisation, increase international development assistance, and facilitate the implementation of investment promotion regimes for the least developed countries
- Assist countries in attaining long-term **debt sustainability**
- Improve **access to and dissemination of technology** through the Technology Facilitation Mechanism
- Support **capacity-building** initiatives in developing countries
- Promote the **data revolution** to monitor implementation of the 2030 Agenda

### ISSUES AND ACTIONS

SDG 17 is concerned with the financial and other resources needed to achieve the other 16 goals. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) describes the renewed global partnership for sustainable development and defines the overall framework for the implementation of the agenda. Its seven action areas cover the five themes that make up SDG 17. The AAAA is incorporated into the 2030 Agenda, of which, alongside the 17 SDGs, it represents the "implementation" side.

France is involved in this renewed, relevant framework of implementing resources for the agenda. France's first Act on Development and International Solidarity Policy anticipated the new international framework defined in 2015 by stressing the need to take the economic, social and environmental components of sustainable development into account simultaneously, and by emphasising the role and complementarity of all public and private stakeholders. The act highlights the need to tailor the instruments and modes of intervention in accordance with the needs of each country, with official development assistance (ODA) acting as a catalyst for multiple sources of financing, where the potential for raising tax revenue and access to financial markets are limited and insufficient.

**Domestic resource mobilisation:** France is assisting developing countries in reforming their tax systems. As well as the Addis Tax Initiative, whose main aim is to increase the technical assistance provided to developing countries, France is strongly involved in international initiatives such as Tax Inspectors Without Borders and the OECD's inclusive framework for the implementation of the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) project.

**Technology:** France was strongly involved in setting up the Technology Facilitation Mechanism and pursued

advocacy work at the first annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation for the Sustainable Development Goals in June 2016.

**Data:** France is involved in the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data and the Open Government Partnership, which it will co-chair from the end of 2016. France also supports a centre of excellence in statistics in Africa by contributing to the Economic and Statistic Observatory for Sub-Saharan Africa, AFRISTAT, and by assisting three Africa statistics schools. France has adopted a new digital development action plan.

**Trade:** France is fully committed to the review of the EU's trade and investment policy to better reflect a changing environment and ensure the implementation of the commitments made in 2015.

**EITI:** France has supported the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) since 2005, in particular its implementation in 14 French-speaking countries. At the G8 Summit in June 2013, France committed to joining the initiative. That commitment, which appears in France's first national action plan for the Open Government Partnership, complements the French government's interest in developing responsible mining in French Guiana and in promoting the mining sector in metropolitan France. France began preparing its application for EITI membership in March 2016.

**"Innovating Together" strategy:** France's Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Development has approved the "Innovating Together" strategy, which promotes and encourages businesses to go beyond CSR. The strategy includes 16 proposals for social and inclusive economy and entrepreneurship initiatives in development policies and stresses the need to work in stakeholder coalitions.

**Policy coherence:** France has made development policy coherence a priority of its development and international solidarity policy under the Act of 7 July 2014. The action of French development policy operators is guided by a number of principles, including gender, social and environmental dimensions, and fair trade.

**Finance:** France has incorporated the broader, modern vision of development financing promoted by the AAAA, with a renewed collective commitment to ODA, in particular for the LDCs. French public financing for international development in the form of loans will increase by €4 billion between now and 2020, of which half, i.e. €2 billion, will be dedicated to the climate. There will also be a €400 million increase on current levels in donations between now and 2020. France is conducting a pilot study of the new Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) indicator.

**Debt:** In international negotiations on financing for development, France promotes compliance with principles of sustainable financing as well as improved technical assistance for the countries concerned. France chairs the Paris Club - a coordination forum for sovereign creditors - and bases its lending policy on assessments by international financial institutions.

**Domestic resource mobilisation:** An inter-ministerial discussion platform has been established to improve the coordination and effectiveness of actions by French agencies in this area.

**Trade:** France firmly believes that trade, if supported by adequate policies, can help drive development. It is vital to include developing countries, especially the LDCs, more fully in international trade. France places great importance on the Aid for Trade initiative and intends to continue its support. France pledged €1.96 billion to Aid for Trade in 2014.

**Capacity-building:** The reform of France's technical cooperation system, with the establishment of Expertise France, has strengthened the means of action for capacity-building in our partner countries by improving the effectiveness, relevance and speed of our interventions. France can respond more effectively to our partners' demand for capacity-building. Expertise France contributes fully to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. France has also decided to give AFD responsibility for promoting capacity-building in governance, in partnership with Expertise France.

**Co-benefits:** In 2014, AFD set an ambitious target of 50% financing with climate co-benefits. The agency surpassed that target in 2015.

**Systemic issues:** A strategic alliance between France's international development agency, AFD, and its public investment agency, Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC), will enable strategic and operational synergies between the two institutions that will benefit sustainable development.

**LIMA-PARIS ACTION AGENDA:**

France is working to strengthen the global partnership for sustainable development, in particular through the **LIMA-PARIS ACTION AGENDA** where, with Peru and now also Morocco, it has helped connect some 10,000 stakeholders from more than 180 countries in 70 international multi-stakeholder coalitions.

**MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE AAAA AND THE 17 SDGs**

Implementation of the AAAA is evaluated annually at the ECOSOC forum on financing for development. At the forum, progress on all implementing resources for the 2030 Agenda, i.e. the 17 SDGs, will be addressed. The conclusions and recommendations issued at the annual forum are submitted to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to contribute to the global monitoring of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

**THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FINANCING FOR DEVELOPMENT** took place in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) in July 2015, ahead of the adoption of the 2030 Agenda 2030 and the 17 SDGs. At the end of the conference, the member states of the United Nations adopted the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA), which describes the renewed global partnership for sustainable development. The document contains commitments, guidelines and policy recommendations on financing for sustainable development and defines the framework for the implementation of the SDGs. It sends a strong message about the importance of the climate and its inclusion in all development policies, and endorses a broad, modern, diversified vision of financing for development by anchoring it in sustainability. The AAAA was a milestone on the path to the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and the Paris Agreement.



# New wealth indicators

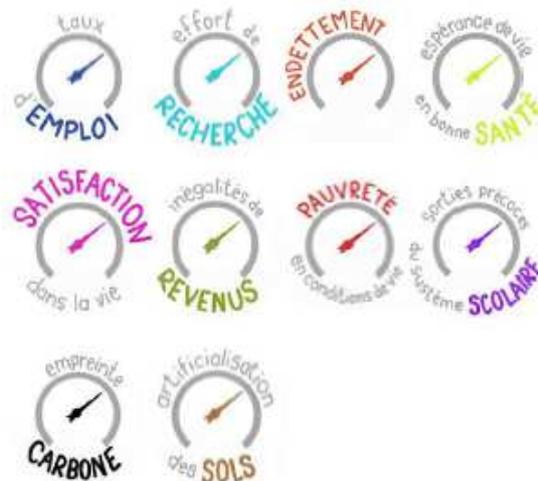
France is strongly involved in the process to define global indicators to monitor the sustainable development goals, which will be formally endorsed soon at the United Nations. France's National Institute of Statistics and Economic Research (INSEE) is already conducting a feasibility study of their production across all of the statistical departments of the French government ministries. In the short or medium term, the public statistics service should have the capacity to produce slightly more than half of the indicators (a definition is expected or close). The indicators will be able to be transposed nationally.

In parallel, in line with the goal of developing alternative indicators to gross domestic product, France has adopted ten new wealth indicators, pursuant to the under the Act of 13 April 2015 on the Use of New Wealth Indicators in Public Policy Design. The indicators should be taken into account in the design of public policies to ensure better measures of progress.

Defined after a citizen consultation organised by France Stratégie in spring 2015, the new indicators cover employment,

investment, national debt, health, inequality, education, environmental protection, and perceived well-being.

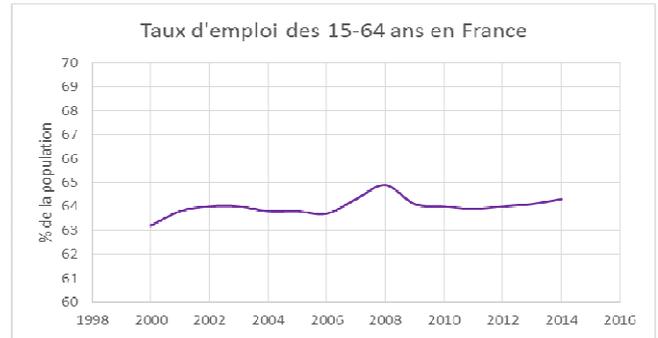
In accordance with the act, "the government shall submit annually to parliament, on the first Tuesday of October, a report on previous trends in the new wealth indicators, such as indicators of inequality, quality of life and sustainable development, as well as a qualitative or quantitative assessment of the impact of key reforms implemented in the previous year and the current year and those planned for the next year (...) based on those indicators and on gross domestic product (...)". The indicators, which reflect the goals of the 2030 Agenda, are consistent with the national reform programme, the French version of the European Commission's "Europe 2020" strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth.



## EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIO

The employment-to-population ratio measures the proportion of the country's population aged 20-64 who are in employment. In 2015, the employment-to-population ratio in France was **70%** (Eurostat).

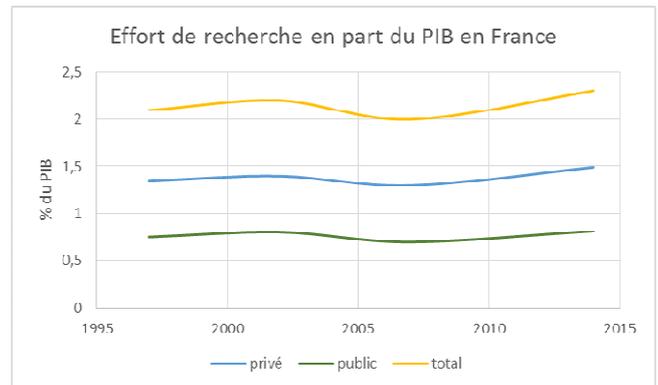
*"The employment-to-population ratio is at a 30-year high (except for 2008). [That result may come as a surprise in a context of economic crisis, but it reflects the fact that more and more inactive people are entering the workforce (an increase in the activity rate). The employment-to-population ratio is increasing slower than the activity rate, so unemployment is increasing.]"*



## RESEARCH EFFORT

The research effort encompasses fundamental research, applied research and experimental development. It is measured as the percentage of domestic spending on research and development (R&D) in France, by the government and the private sector. In 2014, the research effort was equivalent to **2.3%** of GDP. (Ministry of Research: MENESR-SCESR-SIES)

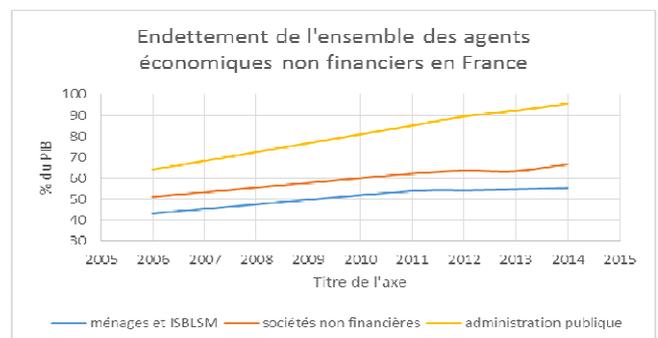
*"The research effort includes current expenditure (payroll and overheads) and capital expenditure (R&D equipment purchases and real-estate transactions)."*



## NATIONAL DEBT

The debt of all non-financial economic agents, expressed as a percentage of GDP, represents the total borrowings of businesses, households and the government (INSEE, national accounts).

*"It is a measure of the debt [of the whole national economy], bequeathed to future generations."*



## HEALTHY LIFE EXPECTANCY

Healthy life expectancy measures the quality of years of life by measuring the number of years that a person can expect to live free of disability and restrictions on his/her everyday activities. (Eurostat-SILC)

*"In addition to gender inequality, differences by socio-occupational category show that the most disadvantaged categories have shorter life expectancy and more years of life with disability than the higher socio-occupational categories."*

## LIFE SATISFACTION

The life satisfaction indicator is the mean response to the following question: On an 11-point scale where the lowest score, 0, is "not satisfied at all", and the highest score, 10, is "fully satisfied", how do you feel about your life at the moment?" (Eurostat)

*"The life satisfaction indicator is based upon declarations integrating values, preferences, experiences and visions for the future of the people surveyed.»*

## INCOME INEQUALITY

The interdecile ratio measures the income gap between the poorest 20% and the richest 20% of the population. Income includes all earned and replacement income, as well as welfare benefits.

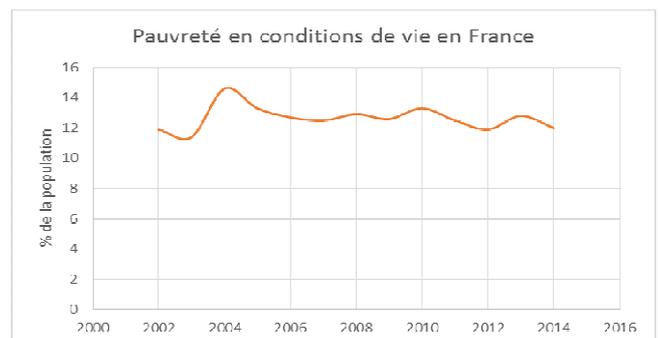
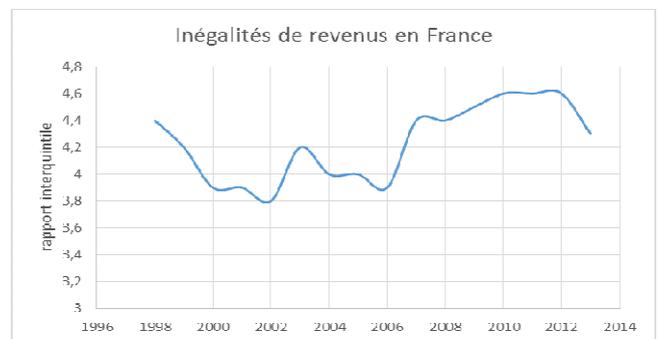
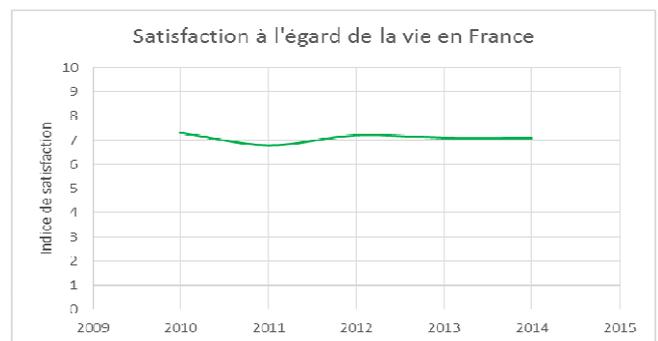
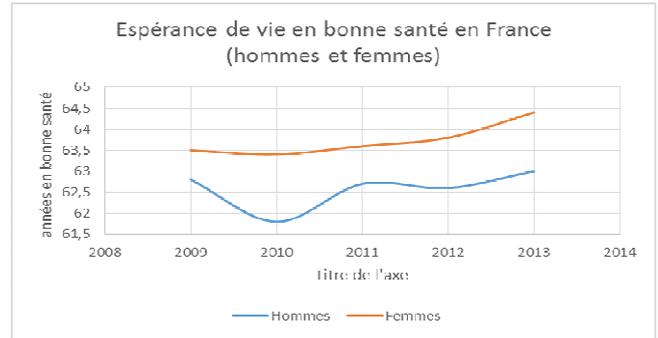
(INSEE-DGFIP-CNAF-CNAV-CCMSA)

*"It can be difficult to interpret [inequality] because it is highly influenced by the income of a few hundred extremely wealthy people, which does not really reflect the trend in income of the majority of the population."*

## MATERIAL HARDSHIP

Material hardship refers to a lasting situation of economic hardship. A person experiences material hardship when he/she suffers deprivation in at least three of nine areas (payment arrears, heating, unforeseen expenses, meat, holidays, a television, a washing machine, a car, a telephone). In 2014, material hardship affected **12%** of people in metropolitan France (INSEE, SRCV-EPCV)

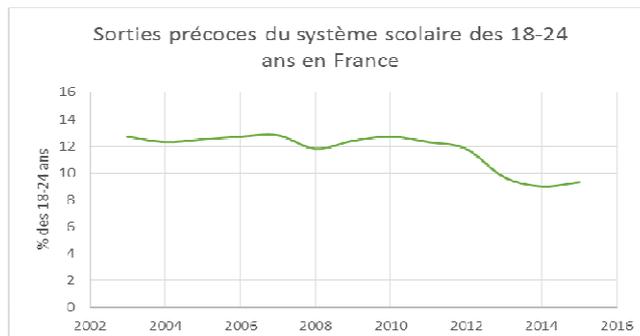
*"Material hardship corresponds to the commonly accepted image of poverty, namely exclusion from basic practices and consumption."*



## EARLY LEAVING FROM EDUCATION AND TRAINING

The indicator of early leaving from education and training measures the proportion of young people, aged 18-24, who are no longer in education, have not successfully completed upper secondary education, and have not been in training in the past four months. In 2014, this was the case of **8.8%** of the population of metropolitan France aged 18-24 (INSEE).

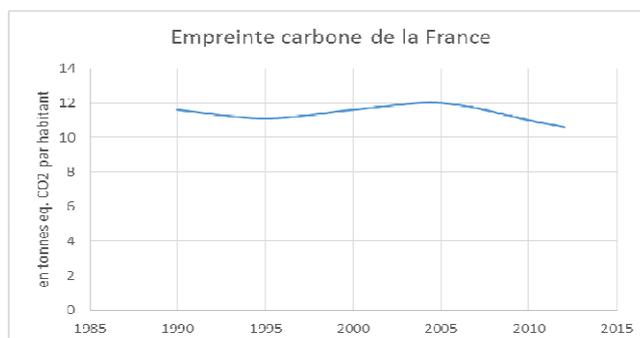
*"In France, this category comprises people in this age group who are no longer in education or training and do not have an educational qualification beyond the lower secondary level."*



## CARBON FOOTPRINT

The carbon footprint measures greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions induced by the consumption of the population living in the country. The per capita carbon footprint in France was 10.6 tonnes in 2012, which was 10% smaller than in 1990. (SOes)

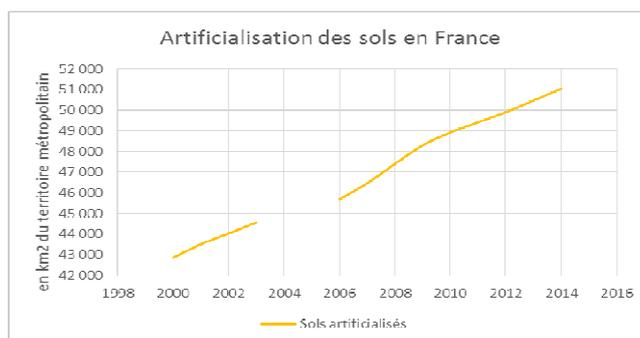
*"The carbon footprint is the sum of GHG emitted in France to meet domestic demand and GHG contained in our imports. The GHGs are carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)."*



## ARTIFICIAL LAND COVER

Artificial land cover consists of built-up areas as well as surfaced and stabilised areas (roads, railways, parking lots, footpaths, etc.). It also includes mines, quarries, rubbish tips, construction sites, industrial wasteland and artificial green spaces. In 2014, artificial land cover was **9.3%** of total land cover (Soes-SSP, T-L)

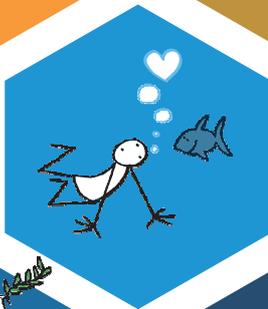
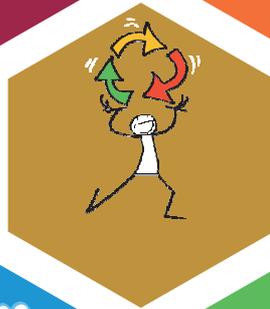
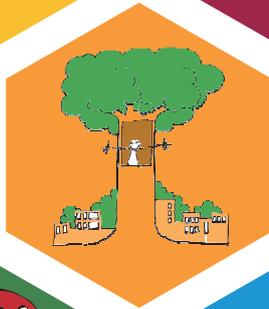
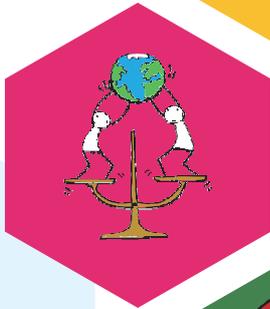
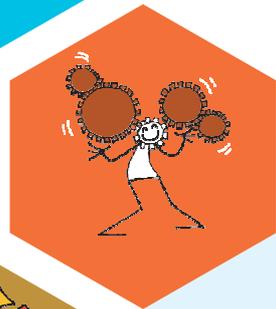
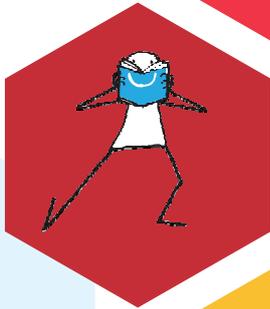
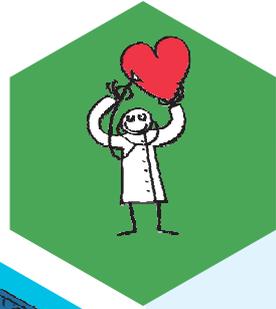
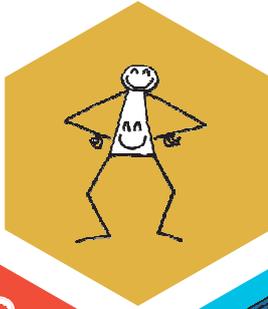
*"Artificial land cover causes a loss of land resources for agriculture and for natural areas. By sealing some ground, it can accelerate stormwater run-off and vulnerability to flooding. It also has an impact on biodiversity."*







# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



LYX by TAK