Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security, and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal 15. Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

In 2015, at the end of a long series of international negotiations following worldwide consultation, the United Nations General Assembly adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These universal goals for 2030 cover the three aspects of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental.

Progress will be measured annually by monitoring the 17 SDGs, subdivided into 169 targets, against a list of 244 indicators (232 without duplicates), approved by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2017 and due to be updated in 2020 and 2025.

At international level, SDG monitoring is organised according to a framework of global indicators calculated by UN agencies, based on data produced by the countries. An annual report on the SDGs is released by the UN Secretary-General.

Selection and implementation of these indicators is carried out by a statistical group, the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goals (IGA-SDGs), of which France is an active member. This group is responsible notably for developing a protocol enabling indicators to be transferred from one tier to another.

At European level, the 2030 Agenda is coherent with European Commission strategy (“Europe 2020” and beyond) to promote smart, sustainable and inclusive growth. Eurostat will continue to measure progress achieved in the European Union and will adapt its sustainable development indicators to policies produced by the EU in response to goals set at global level. Eurostat will produce a statistical report every year based on a list of 100 indicators which will include half of the list of global indicators.

In France, governance for implementing the goals is organised by the Ministry of the Ecological and Solidarity Transition (http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/ODD) and the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs.

Evaluation will be based on a national adaptation of the global indicators. Consultation has begun under the aegis of the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS) to select appropriate indicators for monitoring SDG implementation at national level and suggest additional indicators if necessary. Monitoring of the national indicators will be coordinated by INSEE (see above).

Availability of indicators per sustainable development goal in France

INSEE (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies) coordinates for France all statistical work relating to the indicators within the Official Statistical System, to monitor the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) globally and nationally.

INSEE has worked with all Ministerial Statistical Departments to prepare a table giving a first glimpse of the current or future availability of indicators in France.

An initial list was compiled of 109 indicators available at national level, in an exact or approximate version of the indicators required at international level, and this was made available in March 2017 in the form of a dashboard on the INSEE website: https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/2654964

These indicators cover all 17 Sustainable Development Goals. Their latest known value is given along with changes in the course of previous years. Other indicators will gradually be added to these first indicators so that all SDG issues are covered.

INSEE and the SDES (Data and Statistical Studies Department, Ministry of the Ecological and Solidarity Transition) alone produce half of these indicators.

For a better understanding

Available statistical indicators are produced and disseminated at national level in an exact or approximate version. These are indicators collected and grouped together as shown on the dashboard available on the INSEE website in March 2017.

Unavailable statistical indicators have not been collected for various reasons:
- indicators not currently produced, but which could be in the short to medium term if they were more precisely defined (e.g. 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause);
- indicators that cannot be calculated for the moment because of the complexity in creating them (e.g. 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies);
- indicators that are not relevant for France, mainly because the target has already been reached (e.g. 16.8.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age).

Non-statistical indicators do not fall within the scope of statistics but are related more to public policy implementation (e.g. 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness).

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