Development Cooperation of France

Development policies
French development policy is part of a renewed framework which combines the fight against poverty and the three aspects of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. It aims to address four mutually-supportive issues: (i) promoting peace, stability, human rights and gender equality, (ii) equity, social justice and human development, (iii) sustainable, job-rich economic development, (iv) protecting the environment and global public goods.

Priority countries
- 16 priority countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Ghana, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo
- Sub-Saharan Africa and countries in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean
- The rest of the world - particularly Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean

Priority areas
Priorities of the future agenda
- Food and nutrition security
- Universal access to drink water and sanitation
- Gender equality and quality lifelong education for all
- Health and decent work for all
- A decent, sustainable and connected living environment for all
- Sustainable energy for all
- Sustainable environment for all
- Multilevel democratic governance for sustainable development

Coordination and implementation
The Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID) and its co-secretariat “sets the trends for France’s policy of international cooperation and development assistance”. Chaired by the Prime Minister, it assembles the Ministries directly concerned by development assistance (Foreign Affairs, Development, Finance, Education, Higher Education and Research, Interior, Defense, Environment, Budget, Foreign Trade, Overseas France). The Directorate-General of Global Affairs, Development and Partnerships (DGM) operates the joint CICID secretariat on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The French Agency for Development (AFD) is the key operator for implementing the development policy, in terms of financial volumes (it implements almost two-thirds of the programmable bilateral aid) and the extent of its geographical and sectoral fields of action.

For more information please visit: