



**VOLUNTARY NATIONAL  
REVIEW ON THE IMPLEMENTATION  
OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**



**Gouvernement Princier**  
PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO



VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

# SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

PRESENTED BY THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO  
TO THE HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



UNITED NATIONS – JULY 2017



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## Palace of Monaco - July 2017

The globalization of the economy and trade is profoundly affecting our societies.

It is deepening inequality and aggravating numerous social, economic and environmental divides. But it has also sparked extraordinary progress and precious awareness.

Because of these lingering tragedies, it is no longer possible for anyone to ignore the suffering and injustice borne by our contemporaries, however geographically removed they are from us.

We stand at the crossroads and it is up to us to make courageous decisions about the major issues that will determine our future. Whether those challenges are in the area of health, education, the environment, poverty or exclusion, today we know how they will play out, and what the dangers are. We also know what the solutions are.

These solutions, which are often complex or difficult to implement, require the participation of all.

The Principality of Monaco, for its part, has chosen to assume this responsibility. True to its tradition, my country, under my authority, is firmly committed to its values for a world that is more just, growth that is more people-oriented and environmentally-friendly, and a more responsible humankind.



The Sustainable Development Goals provide an exceptional opportunity to make this happen. An opportunity to recall the principles and ambitions that should unite us over and above our differences. An opportunity to identify how to be faithful to those principles and achieve those goals. An opportunity for a clear-sighted review of our respective actions.

That is what this report is about. It is an objective presentation on the contribution of the Principality of Monaco to the Goals set out by the United Nations, in particular eight of those Goals.

It is thus a progress report that simultaneously calls on Monaco, aware of its responsibilities and determined to assume them, to pursue its tireless efforts to guarantee prosperous and harmonious development to its population, and, at the global level, to contribute to the future of humankind and of the Planet.

H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco

## Context and methodology



Principality of Monaco

### The national context

The Principality of Monaco is a tiny country only 2 square kilometres in size with a little more than 40,000 inhabitants and a number of specific characteristics: it is a constitutional monarchy, its national population is in the minority, and it has characteristics in common with its neighbouring countries, especially France, the country that surrounds Monaco.

But Monaco is also a country that is more than seven centuries old, rich in values shared between a monarch and a population deeply attached to its country and to its Prince, with a stable constitutional regime and a Mediterranean environment. It is a country that borders the sea, and has a tradition of hospitality and a historic

commitment to sustainable development and to science and culture...all assets that set this tiny country apart in the world as a haven of peace for persons of nearly 140 different nationalities who live there in perfect harmony.

Resistant to the crises and pitfalls of globalization that many countries are grappling with, Monaco has thus far found its place in a globalized world, largely because of the personality and commitment of its Princes, who for over 100 years, have boldly addressed major world issues in the name of universal values.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, Prince Albert I founded the Institute of International Law for Peace, prefiguring the international organizations that would come into being after the world wars, as well as the Institute of Oceanography to further knowledge of the seas, along with the International Hydrographical Office that would later become the International Hydrographic Organization.

A few decades later, Prince Rainier III played a role in the conclusion of regional agreements for the protection of the marine environment; during his reign, the Principality rose from the status of observer to that of a fully fledged member of the United Nations.

Since the beginning of his reign, His Serene Highness Prince Albert II has actively participated in all international negotiations relating to the environment, the oceans and climate and has been personally invested in numerous humanitarian projects.

In the community of nations, Monaco is thus projecting the voice of a State whose influence outweighs its size but reflects the constancy of its values and its desire to respect a principle of active neutrality in areas its Princes have always championed: peace, human rights (particularly the rights of women and children), sustainable development and preservation of the environment.

These are the ideals that Monaco upholds in international forums and which it implements through a policy that embodies the principles of the Sustainable Development Goals, both at home and beyond its borders.

#### **The implementation process of the Sustainable Development Goals**

The achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals has been designated a priority by his Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco. All government entities in Monaco have been mobilized to ensure the effective implementation of the 2030

Agenda for Sustainable Development.

This inclusive process has incorporated all stakeholders in order to encourage ownership of sustainable development challenges by local actors. The resulting exchanges have made it possible to pool the efforts of various stakeholders in the implementation not only of national actions but also of international actions.

It is, moreover, in this spirit that the State provides support to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help them develop actions related to the 2030 Agenda.

To report on this plurality of actions and ensure balanced consideration of the three pillars of sustainable development (environment, social and economic), all five ministerial departments of the Princely Government have been summoned, namely:

- Department of Social Affairs and Health;
- Department of Public Works, the Environment and Urban Development;
- Department of Finance and Economy;
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation;
- Department of Interior.



Principality of Monaco

An interministerial working group under the authority of the Minister of State (Head of Government) and chaired by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation has been created. It includes a focal point from each ministerial department.

The General Secretariat of the Government, the General Inspectorate of the Administration and the Monegasque Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies have all been involved in this undertaking. Their role is essential in order to ensure data collection and action planning.

As a result, various sectoral policies have been examined through the lens of the

Sustainable Development Goals and a sound framework for participatory discussion has been established by mobilizing all stakeholders (private sector, civil society).

The Principality of Monaco is complying with the follow-up indicators defined by the United Nations. However, owing to the specific national characteristics of Monaco, some of them cannot be applied at this juncture, as data and statistics are not available.

The analysis that has been done thus far nonetheless opens the door for consideration of complementary indicators for better monitoring of the Sustainable

Development Goals and public policies. In that regard, some of the Goals have been interpreted in the context of the Principality's specific territorial, demographic and economic circumstances.

A number of them are not actually entirely applicable, or not relevant for an entirely urban city-State with a surface area of 2 square kilometres. Such is the case, for example, with Sustainable Development Goal 2 and its targets on the agricultural sector, which is non-existent in Monaco.

## **Progress report on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals**

This second part of the report will focus on eight of the Sustainable Development Goals. They have been chosen both in the light of the specific national characteristics of Monaco and the United Nations agenda for the high-level political forum to be held in July 2017.

Sustainable Development Goal 4 will also be discussed, given the importance that the Princely Government attaches to education.

More detailed information will be provided for Sustainable Development Goal 13 on combating climate change and Sustainable Development Goal 14 on the conservation of the oceans, which are of particular importance to the Principality of His Serene Highness, the Sovereign Prince.

**1** NO  
POVERTY



**SDG 1** **END POVERTY**  
**IN ALL ITS FORMS**  
**EVERYWHERE**



Monaco. The Fontvieille district

# AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

**T**he successive Sovereigns of Monaco and their Governments have long chosen to provide the city-State with the necessary structures for the development of a flourishing economy that benefits its population and the residents who have been drawn to it.

At the national level, poverty reduction, launched in the previous century, has been so successful that poverty has been virtually eliminated in the Principality. The Princely Government nonetheless continues to make a considerable effort every year to redistribute wealth and strengthen the social fabric. This policy is based on efficient social services that are run for the benefit of the people of Monaco and the residents of the Principality through a broad assistance system that responds to a diverse array of situations and risks.

Assistance is provided to all persons residing in Monaco who, for reasons of health, or owing to disability, age or exceptional circumstances, are unable to provide for their basic needs on their own. Assistance is available to nationals and foreigners alike, though the latter must satisfy certain residency requirements – generally five years, except for persons with disabilities or children at risk.

Similarly, anyone who has Monegasque nationality or who has resided in the Principality on a stable and regular basis for five years or more is entitled to government medical assistance. Such assistance includes basic medical coverage and also covers expenses arising from the beneficiary's illness (other than occupational disease or work-related accidents), maternity, disability or death or, as the case may be, the beneficiary's spouse and/or children, subject to certain conditions. This system is based on legal social protection regimes, expanded by government assistance over the years.

There are two categories of working people in the Principality, each with its own social security systems: salaried employees and self-employed workers. Special social security and pension regimes for State and Municipality employees are, in any case, at least equivalent to those enjoyed by salaried employees in the private sector. French unemployment insurance (parity regime) has been officially extended to the territory of the Principality.

Monaco receives more than 40,000 workers every day, thereby doubling its population daily.



© Direction de la Communication Charly Gallo

Friendship concert by musicians from the Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra at the A Qietudine retirement home

The Principality has thus signed conventions on good neighbourliness (Convention between France and Monaco of 28 February 1952 and Convention between Italy and Monaco of 12 February 1982) to coordinate the social security and pension regimes of those two countries with those of the Principality in order to improve coverage for nationals of either of the Contracting States working in or travelling to the territory of the other State.

Access to social security and health care is based on the place of work, the place of residence and conventions on neighbourliness and social security.

To make sure no one is excluded, the Government assumes responsibility for the provision of medical and social assistance to anyone who does not qualify for a compulsory social security system and is unable to obtain private insurance coverage. The Monegasque system thus ensures the entire population access to medical coverage.

### AN ADVANCED SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM



The Principality of Monaco offers an advanced social security system to its

nationals and residents of all nationalities, as well as foreigners working there. The Monegasque legislative system was designed to guarantee the entire working population access to social protection.

### A RICH AND SOLID SOCIAL FABRIC



The Princely Government devotes a considerable and necessary amount of energy every year to consolidating the social fabric. The social policy of the Princely Government targets Monegasques and residents of the

Principality who need it. Entitled to social services provided by the State and the Municipality, they have access to a broad range of assistance responding to diverse situations. Residents can obtain temporary and short-term assistance, including, for example, financial support to cover rent or even vouchers (food vouchers).

## SOCIAL SERVICE INTERVENTION GUARANTEES BENEFICIARIES AN AVERAGE OF 15 EUROS A DAY PER HOUSEHOLD RESIDENT.



© DCI

Microcredit to develop animal husbandry in Tunisia

## AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

**T**he Principality of Monaco is an inclusive and responsible State, aware of inequalities and fault lines across the world.

It has long been committed, within the limitations of its size and in accordance with its capabilities, to an ambitious policy on official development assistance (ODA).

As part of this action, it builds the resilience and fosters the socioeconomic integration of vulnerable populations (refugees, street children) by offering social assistance (access to basic services, insurance, income-generating activities) and support for employment and entrepreneurship initiatives (microfinance, support for small and medium-sized enterprises).

It also cooperates extensively in civil protection programmes, financing infrastructure to prevent and manage disasters that could further weaken vulnerable populations.

### **VULNERABLE POPULATION: MICROFINANCE - TUNISIA**



The Principality is financing a pilot project in Tunisia to sustain and support the generation of economic activities for the most at-risk populations excluded from traditional support of this kind. Seven hundred fifty entrepreneurs, half of them women, have benefited from such support.



© S.Darrasse-REAUS-DCI

Support for the National Fire Brigade of Burkina Faso

Moreover, in international organizations, in line with its cooperation for development policy, the Principality of Monaco promotes the rule of law, social justice and economic development, in particular, for the most vulnerable persons, including women and girls, as well as populations that have been victims of major security crises.

Under this initiative, financial support is granted to projects for women's economic empowerment in the countries along the southern Mediterranean coast, and for building resilience among the populations in the Small Island Developing States.

### **SOCIAL PROTECTION: MADAGASCAR**



In Madagascar, a least developed country, Monaco has supported a project to increase financial self-sufficiency through access to microcredit. This is complemented by training and access to basic health service and insurance.

More than 18,500 people will improve their situation by initiating or developing productive activities and reducing their vulnerability to external shocks.

### **RESILIENCE: UNHCR – MOROCCO**



Monaco supports the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in its mission to protect and integrate refugees in Morocco by building national competencies with regard to asylum. The project also contributes to the self-sufficiency and socioprofessional integration of the refugee population through vocational training, and by developing income-generating activities and supporting those seeking jobs. With the cooperation of Moroccan institutional actors, it targets more than 4,600 refugees.



**SDG 2 END HUNGER,  
ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY  
AND IMPROVED NUTRITION  
AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE  
AGRICULTURE**



©CHPG

Vegetable garden at the Princess Grace Hospital Centre

# AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

In view of its small size – 2 square kilometres that are entirely urban, the Principality does not have an agricultural sector or its own food resources system.

Moreover, public policies have made the problem of hunger non-existent in Monaco. Persons in need are entitled to subsidies and assistance provided by the social services of the State and the Municipality.

The promotion of a balanced and high-quality diet is a public health priority.

By law, preschools, schools and public or private health facilities in the Principality of Monaco are required to include organic products in the meals they serve.

The introduction of such products in school cafeterias educates the children about food, which is one means of reducing obesity. In health facilities, it contributes directly to maintaining or improving patients' state of health.

Government services monitor all public and private cafeterias and oversee public hygiene and animal health.

Breast milk is considered beneficial for the health of infants.

The hospital maternity ward organizes a breastfeeding support group every week to give advice and assistance to nursing mothers.

**La petite Boîte**

*n.f.*  
APPELLATION DÉSIGNANT  
LE DOGGY-BAG  
EN PRINCIPAUTÉ

**N'hésitez plus, demandez-la !**

En récupérant ce que vous n'avez pas consommé au restaurant, vous apportez aussi une solution au problème de la gestion des déchets.

[www.gaspillagealimentaire.mc](http://www.gaspillagealimentaire.mc)

MC2d

Mairie de Monaco

2016 - www.Dbox-Monaco.com

Campaign of the Monaco Mayor's Office and MC2d against food waste in the Principality

During World Breastfeeding Week, the hospital also provides information free of charge and opens its doors to the public. It is an opportunity for professionals, students and young mothers to seek advice from breastfeeding consultants on the benefits of breast milk, manual pumping, the most comfortable breastfeeding positions and the mother's diet.

As a result, in 2016, 77.5 per cent of women who gave birth continued breastfeeding on leaving the public hospital.

#### **PUBLIC EATING PLACES: STOP WASTING FOOD**



To avoid food waste, in 2016, Monegasque restaurants began encouraging their customers to pack up their leftover food. Moreover, since March 2017, this practice has been encouraged in sanitary regulations applicable to the sale, warehousing and transport of agricultural products and food, which specify the conditions for the disposal of unsold and leftover food.

**STARTING AT A 10% TARGET  
IN 2013, THE ANNUAL  
PERCENTAGE OF ORGANIC  
RAW MATERIALS OR ORGANIC  
PRODUCTS IN CAFETERIA FOOD  
ROSE TO 20% IN 2015.**



Support for family farming in northern Mali

© S.Dairasse-REAUS-DCI

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY: FAO – MALI



The goal of this project, which is being carried out jointly with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Government of Mali, is to build the resilience of 1,000 rural women cultivating vegetables in the Mopti region, and to ensure their food security. This project is providing assistance to 10 towns and more than 8,000 people. Priority is accorded to water supply infrastructure, the purchase of seeds, diversification toward livestock production, and management training for the women.

## AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

To deal with the current situation (925 million persons in the world living in food insecurity and 20 million in famine) and the future (9 billion inhabitants to feed in 2050), the Principality of Monaco advocates responsible development at the international level.

Only development that is responsive to people's needs and respectful of the

needs of the planet will be a step towards overcoming hunger and guaranteeing the food security of people today and of future generations.

That is why the Principality is pursuing an active and determined policy of promoting the reasonable use of natural resources. Alongside the actions being taken in dedicated international arenas, it encourages preservation of the environment and biodiversity, and the

restoration and sustainable use of the ecosystems of Small Island Developing States and sustainable fishing through efforts to eliminate illegal practices and support small-scale fisheries.

Monegasque action targets short-term needs, in particular those arising from conflict-related crises or natural disasters (such as climate change) affecting the most vulnerable populations.

In the medium term, Monaco is targeting a number of goals: increasing sustainable food production (support for agricultural supply chains, support to farmers for agroecology), rural job creation (stabilization of populations and improvement of living conditions) and nutrition education (infant feeding, pregnant women).

### AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY: SENEGAL



Monaco supports the food and nutritional security of herder families in the Dagana and Podor Departments of Senegal.

With the support of the Principality, more than 1,000 herder families will be able to increase their incomes by improving milk production and the supply chain while strengthening the dialogue between the milk sector and local actors.

### CHILD MALNUTRITION: WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) SCHOOL CAFETERIAS – BURUNDI



(affecting one out of every two persons in the region). Its goal is to increase the production and income of small-scale farmers through the sale of their produce to the cafeterias of 58 primary schools.

This project was launched by the World Food Programme (WFP) in Burundi, a least developed country, in the province of Muyinga, which has one of the highest rates of chronic malnutrition

This programme also provides an opportunity to enrol and retain children in the school system while monitoring their nutrition.

School meals programme



**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING



**ODD 3 ENSURE HEALTHY  
LIVES AND PROMOTE  
WELL-BEING FOR ALL  
AT ALL AGES**



© AIA

**IN MONACO, LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH IN 2013-2015 WAS STABLE, AT 85 YEARS (82.1 YEARS FOR MEN, AND 88.2 YEARS FOR WOMEN).**

New Princess Grace Hospital Centre

# AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Several international studies rank the Principality of Monaco in first place worldwide among the countries with the highest life expectancy. This situation is the result of a public health policy adapted to the particular reality of a small, very densely populated territory in which workers from neighbouring countries arrive daily.

Screening and prevention are at the core of this policy, thanks, in particular, to a dedicated public entity: the Monegasque Screening Centre. This Centre organizes screening campaigns, receives, listens to and advises the persons concerned and, if necessary, briefs them on where to find appropriate treatment; and detects communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Among the health services provided, this Centre offers anonymous individual screenings free of charge for a number of communicable diseases, including HIV/AIDS, hepatitis B and C and sexually transmitted infections. In respect of non-communicable diseases, it carries out preventive programmes and organizes campaigns on various types of cancers (colorectal, breast, cervical) and for social security beneficiaries in the Principality and their spouses and/or children.

With an emphasis on prevention, the public health policy is based on five priorities.

## PREVENTION OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AMONG HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS



Information sessions, workshops, round tables, meetings with doctors and interactive performances are organized over a three-year high school period, providing an opportunity to alert students to the dangers, share the means of prevention and reiterate the rights of each individual.

### Eradication of epidemics and diseases

Committed to managing public health risks, the Princely Government has adopted regulations on food security, notifiable diseases which must be reported, and required vaccinations.

Through an active awareness-raising policy and preventive vaccination, the Principality has achieved the goals of eradicating malaria and tuberculosis. Nonetheless, Monaco remains extremely vigilant and participates in World Immunization Week every year.

Thus, the general population and professionals who carry out an activity that

places them or third parties at risk of exposure to contamination receive regular reminders not only of the imperative need to be current with required vaccinations, but also of the importance of recommended vaccines.

Within the framework of its policy and taking account of the requirements laid down by the World Health Organization (WHO) for verifying the elimination of certain diseases in the European region, the Princely Government established, in 2016, the National Committee on Vaccinations (CNV) responsible for promoting a vaccine strategy and updating the calendar of required and recommended vaccines.

It can also be consulted for all questions relating to vaccination.

Hospitalization is covered for anyone who might be affected.

### Controlling sexually transmitted diseases and sex health education

The Principality of Monaco guarantees everyone access to sex health care. The interruption of pregnancy is strictly regulated. In the context of health education for youth, sex education and

reproductive education are integrated into life science and earth science curricula. Particular attention is focused on HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases.

Every year, awareness-raising campaigns are conducted in high schools, in partnership with Monegasque associations such as Fight Aids Monaco, chaired by Her Serene Highness Princess Stephanie.

Addiction prevention is incorporated into the more general concepts of health and healthy living imparted to children from a very young age.

## SCREENING AND PREVENTION: TARGETED CAMPAIGNS



As part of campaigns for the prevention of colorectal cancer and breast cancer (age 50-80 years), osteoporosis (age 55-80 years), and cervical cancer (starting at 21 years) as well as campaigns on immunization against papillomavirus (girls 11 to 14 years of age), the Monegasque Screening Centre sends each at-risk person a reminder to be screened.



### **Controlling tobacco use**

Since 2008, smoking in public places is prohibited by law. Monaco also organizes youth prevention and protection initiatives, and public health facilities offer consultation on tobacco use. Campaigns have been launched in partnership with medical, labour and national education services.

### **Mental health**

The Princely Government is committed to the promotion of mental health and the prevention of mental disorders in all phases of life. Its policy in this regard is part of its overall goal to combat all discrimination against persons with mental disorders.

From birth, every child benefits from regular medical care. A two-month old child is eligible for community or family day care

and can attend preschool beginning at age 3. All programmes include referral doctors who can provide dedicated psychological support.

School curricula (school attendance is compulsory beginning at age 6), include health education, and schools have staff trained to support children in difficult situations, detect mental disorder, provide emergency care to children in physical or psychological danger and encourage integration of children with disabilities.

Additional care outside school is provided to young people with problems that require emergency care, medical attention or academic support. Early and appropriate intervention is the only way to prevent secondary disabilities.

### **Child protection**

Multidisciplinary monitoring of families with problems affecting the education of their young children is provided by staff in various fields depending on the child's age (paediatric nurses, social workers, psychologists).

A court order may be issued to provide such care; the main concern is to keep the child in his or her family.

Nonetheless, when keeping the child in the family proves to be dangerous, the child is placed in foster care, a children's home or a specialized institution.

In situations of conflict between parents, mediation is available, the priority being the child's best interests.



© Nebinger-Saustier

Her Serene Highness Princess Stephanie of Monaco and Ban Ki-moon, former Secretary-General of the United Nations, at the general debate of the High-level Meeting on Ending AIDS, 8 June 2016

## AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

**T**he Principality is fully engaged in improving world health. It actively participates in various multilateral and bilateral initiatives in this area as part of its international cooperation policy.

In international organizations, the Princely Government focuses chiefly on combating non-communicable diseases, the environment-health nexus and controlling communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, poliomyelitis and sickle-cell disease.

Monaco is an active participant in WHO activities to control non-communicable diseases and, in that connection, supported the inclusion of a target on this issue in the Sustainable Development Goals. The Principality has also supported

cancer control for several years by contributing to the Programme of Action for Cancer Therapy (PACT) conducted jointly by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), WHO and the International Agency for Research on Cancer.

Communicable disease control is another priority of the Principality, which joined the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) at its inception in 1996.

This ever-expanding commitment led to the conclusion, on 28 February 2007, of a framework agreement on cooperation with UNAIDS (which is regularly renewed).

Its main objective is to provide assistance to countries dealing with the pandemic through the UNAIDS Programme Acceleration Fund.

In recognition of her personal involvement in combating HIV/AIDS, Her Serene Highness Princess Stephanie was appointed a UNAIDS Goodwill Ambassador on 6 October 2006 in Geneva. With this appointment, she became even more involved, through her association, Fight AIDS Monaco, in efforts to provide quality information, accessible to all, on effective prevention and patient support.

Another of the Principality's pillars of action in global communicable disease control is its role in the eradication of poliomyelitis.



© UNICEF

Support for the vaccination of children under age 5

### **MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP: THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATION (GAVI)**



Monaco supports the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) within the framework of a public/private partnership. This project is aimed at expanding access to vaccinations and improving maternal and child health in a number of least developed countries, including Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal and Madagascar. Special attention is given to distribution sites, gender and the economic situation of the patients. It is expected that 105,000 children will be vaccinated.

International Health Regulations are in place. Aware of its specific characteristics, Monaco is currently working on a bilateral agreement with France for the purpose of adapting them to meet the requirements set out in the Regulations.

Another manifestation of Monaco's strong presence on the global health scene is the priority accorded to health in its bilateral cooperation strategy, in particular in areas where the combined efforts of nations have not led to significant progress, such as maternal and infant mortality or deaths caused by major pandemics.

### **Health and Environment**

The Principality's strong commitment to health and sustainable development has also led to its extensive involvement in health and environmental issues.

In 2016, the Scientific Centre of Monaco (CSM), a public institution, was designated a WHO collaborating centre for health and sustainable development, operating through the human health cluster of its Department of Medical Biology. This designation recognized the Centre's long-standing work in this area. It will provide an opportunity for the Scientific Centre to strengthen its cooperation with the WHO Regional Office for Europe, in particular regarding the effect of climate change on health.

In line with the commitment of His Serene Highness Prince Albert II to the environment, Monaco also contributes every year to programmes on the environment and health.

### **THE NEGLECTED DISEASE: THE GLOBAL SICKLE CELL DISEASE NETWORK**



For 10 years, Monaco has been supporting sickle cell disease control, the world's leading genetic disease, by building and supporting referral centres.

That has translated into the treatment of patients, the financing of university diplomas in Bamako to train African doctors and the creation of a West Africa/Madagascar network that includes patient associations and referral doctors from six countries.

Through this network, the efforts and actions of Burkina Faso, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Senegal can be coordinated.

Monaco remains deeply attached to building resilient health systems. Almost all the principal capacities required by the

Within the framework of the 2030 Agenda, Monaco continues its efforts to confront this major challenge for the development of the Developing countries and will deploy its strategy to provide support in partner countries, in particular, in the sub-Saharan region.

This initiative has three components:

- Promoting access to medical care for all by providing support to public health systems and contributing to the training of health workers;
- Improving maternal and child health by contributing to the nutrition and care of pregnant women and the vaccination of children;
- Pursuing initiatives to control pandemics (malaria, HIV/AIDS) and neglected diseases in the developing countries (sickle cell anaemia, support for dedicated health facilities and patient associations).

As part of a social approach, special attention will be focused on the poorest population groups in marginalized areas in order to reduce social and territorial inequalities in access to health services. In this area, Monaco favours a partnership approach that mobilizes all public and private actors.

### **MATERNAL MORTALITY: OBSTETRICAL PACKAGE PROJECT IN MAURITANIA**



The Principality supports the French Development Agency (AFD) project to reduce the maternal and neonatal mortality rate in Mauritania by making

better-quality public health services available to mothers and children, improving women's access to maternal and perinatal health services and ensuring better working conditions for health professionals in their areas of intervention. Obstetrical packages are offered at 32 facilities.

### **POLIO CAMPAIGN**



The Principality was, and is today, a major contributor to this campaign and

serves as co-Chair of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative Partners Group.

**MONACO, THE SECOND SMALLEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD  
IN SIZE, IS AMONG THE TOP 40 DONORS TO THE WORLD  
HEALTH ORGANIZATION.**

**ON 6 OCTOBER 2006 IN GENEVA, HER SERENE HIGHNESS  
PRINCESS STEPHANIE WAS APPOINTED A GOODWILL  
AMBASSADOR TO UNAIDS.**

**4** QUALITY  
EDUCATION



**ODD 4 ENSURE INCLUSIVE  
AND EQUITABLE QUALITY  
EDUCATION AND PROMOTE  
LIFELONG LEARNING  
OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL**

# AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

## EDUCATION FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Within a public-private partnership, high school students participate in the “My Solidarity Class” project. The goal is to sensitize them to sustainable development challenges, the social economy and solidarity finance as well as to mobilize them around innovative solidarity projects by encouraging them to take collective action.

In the primary and secondary cycles, children with learning disabilities are monitored by school counsellors and may receive some assistance from teachers, particularly in basic subjects. Children who have difficulty speaking French are given the help they need to acquire a basic foundation more rapidly with a view to facilitating their integration and their education.

Children with disabilities are not excluded from this high-quality education- on the contrary. Taking into account the special needs of the child or youth, the Princely Government adapts his or her education, as needed, within a normal or specialized environment: support by specialized teachers or school aids, adaptation to the school day, materials, and information technology tools.



Participation of Her Serene Highness Princess Charlene of Monaco in World First Aid Day 2016, organized by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Geneva, Switzerland, 9 September 2016

© Eric MATHON / Palais Princier

Schools in the Principality of Monaco not only meet the education needs of its national populations and residents but also those of children from the French neighbouring towns surrounding it, which make up one third of its student body.

Inclusion begins at a very young age, and children are educated without discrimination. The international diversity of a country in which less than one fourth of the pupils are of Monegasque nationality naturally creates a harmonious coexistence. Moreover, teachers are largely of foreign origin.

In Monaco, children age 3 to 5 can attend preschool. School enrolment is compulsory from age 6 to age 16; this includes primary, middle school and high school cycles. Diplomas in advanced studies are also conferred.

The State guarantees education for all and believes in providing high-quality instruction.

To that end, it pursues a policy of recruiting extremely competent personnel, with the final selection based on the diplomas, experience and value added which the faculty member can bring to the Monegasque educational system. The excellent scores on secondary school final exams is a testament not only to the commitment of all the school pedagogical, educational teams and the administrative staff but also to the substantial resources which the Princely Government deploys to offer everyone an education that is successful and adapted to their needs.

Every effort is made to promote a policy of integration and support in school with the aim of leaving no one behind.

Moreover, regular awareness-raising sessions on disability in schools emphasize understanding and the right to be different.

Students who wish to participate heavily in sports and still receive a high-quality academic education can opt to arrange a flexible class schedule beginning in middle school (collège) and up until their final year of high school (Terminale). Once they enter middle school, students training a minimum of eight hours in a sport can set up these flexible schedules. Very high performing athletes selected by the Monegasque Olympic Committee who spend at least 20 hours in practice qualify as “sports elite” eligible for a lighter school schedule based on their athletic obligations.

### Higher education

Owing to its small size, Monaco offers a limited number of diplomas in higher education but has established a financial aid policy for students who choose to pursue their studies abroad.

Academic and professional guidance is provided by guidance counsellors over the course of schooling. As a complement, a National Education Information Centre

affiliated with the European Network of Information Centres - National Academic Recognition Information Centres (ENIC-NARIC) provides services to students in need of information. It counsels them on course choices, training, professions, careers, and retraining and career changes. It is available free of charge to middle school, high school and university students and to adults.

Internships ranging from paid vocational training to practice teaching offer young people a professional experience directly related to their training. Cooperative education provides a similar opportunity. Monaco has developed this system in a sector with abundant job opportunities: banking.

Government services work together in a cross-cutting manner to help them find employment. Two entities have been established for this purpose: a Youth Employment Unit and a graduate employment commission. The first, established in 1999, provides support to first-time job applicants, young people seeking internships or cooperative education opportunities; it maps out a personalized plan for each one to put them in contact with companies in the

Principality. The second, established in 2010, promotes the employment of Monegasque university graduates and those with ties to the Principality, in the national economy.

### DIGITIZATION OF SCHOOLS



Modern equipment has been installed under a five-year plan on digitization of schools, including computer labs, tablets in primary schools, the introduction of interactive projectors, and a digital manufacturing workshop in the technical track.

### Lifelong training

Resources and counselling are available at the National Education Information Centre for young people and adults or those who desire, or are in need of, retraining. The Government also ensures that job seekers are equipped with the technical and vocational skills they need to return to work. The job hunt is set up to optimize the intersection of two missions, two employers, even two trades. The State thus ensures and funds individual training (validation of previous experience, degree and certification programmes, skills assessment) and group training (English, computer skills, occupations with «recruitment shortages»).

Finally, while the right to continuous learning is not guaranteed by law, government assistance is available for on-the-job training and scholarships, for skills improvement training. Potential mass layoffs and training for persons with disabilities are closely monitored. The high level of education and the vitality of the Monegasque economic fabric have long ensured nearly full employment in the country.

#### COOPERATIVE EDUCATION



Since 2011, the annual forum on cooperative education has enabled young people to obtain information on various types of jobs and regional opportunities for cooperative education, and to network with companies seeking interns. At the end of this one-day forum, the Princely Government confers “annual internship trophies” on the top interns and the companies with the best internship programmes.

#### PRE-EMPLOYMENT INTERNSHIPS



Pre-employment internships are open to youth under 26 years of age. These three-month internships do not entail expenses for the company that agrees to train the

intern for a vacant post and guarantee that person a job contract for at least six months if the internship goes well. The State subsidizes the young intern’s pre-salary and social security coverage. This programme has had a 100% job placement rate to date.

**IN 2015-2016, OUT OF A RESIDENTIAL POPULATION OF 31,109, SCHOOL ENROLMENT AT ALL LEVELS WAS 5,660. FOREIGN RESIDENTS MADE UP ONE THIRD OF THE STUDENT BODY.**

**THE STATE ALLOCATES MORE THAN 11% OF ITS BUDGET TO EDUCATION, A TOP PRIORITY OF PUBLIC POLICY.**

**IN 2015-2016, 100% OF STUDENTS IN MONACO PASSED THE GENERAL BACCALAUREATE, OVER 98% PASSED THE TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL BACCALAUREATE, AND 98% EARNED THE NATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE.**



© UNICEF Mongolia/2015/Tsendsuren Tumtee

Yurts, mobile schools for the development of early childhood education in Mongolia

## AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Just as it is an important tradition at the national level, education is a priority of the international policy of Monaco, a member of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) since 1949. Education is thus the second most important cooperation sector after health. It corresponds to a development

goal but also to the emancipation of peoples and the fight against extremism. In international arenas, Monaco provides its support for numerous initiatives on education for sustainable development, human rights, gender equality, quality education, vocational training and lifelong learning.

### EDUCATION: UNICEF – MONGOLIA



In rural Mongolia, the Principality supports the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) project to run a preschool for the most disadvantaged children and strengthen the family's role in building their enthusiasm for learning early on and preparing them for school. Children, parents, teachers, local service providers and decision-makers: nearly 6,000 people benefit from this project.



Her Royal Highness Princess Caroline of Monaco, President of AMADE, at a camp for internally displaced persons in Mungote, North-Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo



The Solidarity Challenge of the Monegasque Administration

History and geography make solidarity with the countries along the southern Mediterranean coast particularly important to the Principality.

Monaco therefore supports international organizations conducting children's programmes. Through education, it promotes the values of citizenship and sport and prevents violence. It is also deeply committed to the economic empowerment of women through vocational training, particularly in innovative sectors.

More specifically, Monegasque cooperation in education focuses on areas that have not been sufficiently addressed by the recipient country, for example, preschool, informal education, education of refugees, education of persons with disabilities or youth employability.

Monaco intervenes in neglected areas on a priority basis. It places special emphasis on the enrolment of all children in school and on equality between boys and girls. Monaco supports formal and informal

education systems in partner countries and has set up an ambitious scholarship programme. At the final stages of its intervention, Monaco also finances training and job integration programmes focusing on youth employment.

Monaco also supports programmes in Burundi and Mongolia (under the aegis of UNESCO and UNICEF, respectively), and is involved in programmes on the reduction of school drop-out rates in Morocco, vocational training and support

### REINTEGRATION OF FORMER CHILD SOLDIERS – DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



Founded in 1963 on the initiative of Princess Grace of Monaco, the World Association of Children's Friends (AMADE) is devoted to the protection and development of children everywhere. The Convention on the Rights of the Child is its cornerstone and it is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. AMADE partners with UNHCR and UNICEF in the Democratic Republic of the Congo to reintegrate former child soldiers and street children.

### MONACO, A CONTINUING COMMITMENT TO LA FRANCOPHONIE



Very active in the International Organization of la Francophonie (OIF), the Principality contributes to programmes in support of educational innovation and reform in the francophone countries.

for children in vulnerable situations in Madagascar, support for young children in South Africa, the education of refugee children in Lebanon, portable media libraries, tutoring in French and information and communications technology at branches of the Alliance française.

### THE SOLIDARITY CHALLENGE



In partnership with the first European online microcredit lending platform, the Princely Government has launched a three-year project to support local economic development in the low-

income countries with a view to making government employees more aware of microcredit. Each civil servant had a chance to express his or her choice on a dedicated online voting platform and 52 microenterprise projects were financed on the basis of the 800 votes cast.

### ENTREPRENEURSHIP: TRAINING CENTRE – LOUMBILA BURKINA FASO



The Monaco pavilion at the Universal Exposition of Milan (Expo Milano 2015) was designed to be reused. Soon it will be home to a Red Cross first aid

training centre in Burkina Faso, a project designed in association with the Red Cross in Monaco and Burkina Faso. It will also house a hotel and restaurant training centre for young people in difficult circumstances and an Aquatic Rescue Centre financed by the Princess Charlene of Monaco Foundation.



Future vocational training centre in Loumbila, Burkina Faso

**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



**SDG 9 BUILD RESILIENT  
INFRASTRUCTURE,  
PROMOTE INCLUSIVE  
AND SUSTAINABLE  
INDUSTRIALIZATION AND  
FOSTER INNOVATION**



© DIRCOM Charly Gallo

One of the electric bicycle stations in the Principality

## INSTALLATION OF QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE THAT IS RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT

**T**he Princely Government has launched a comprehensive programme to improve infrastructure, especially in the areas of mobility and environment. The programme will be implemented through an ambitious transport policy that encourages public transport.

All residents of the Principality, workers who commute in and tourists have access to an efficient public transport network (bus, self-service bike sharing, car sharing) at an attractive price, forming a grid across the entire country, as well as many public moving walkways (lifts, escalators and travelators) that make it easy for everyone to travel on foot despite its rugged topography.

All of these initiatives are part of cross-border cooperation with the neighbouring

region (Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur) to improve the quality of life (dealing with all forms of pollution, anticipation of environmental risks, alternative solutions to facilitate travel) and to stimulate innovation.

### **Promotion of sustainable, clean and environmentally-friendly industrialization through greater reliance on clean technologies and industrial processes**

In order to maintain the diversity of its economic fabric and support the development of Monegasque industry, in late 2015, the Princely Government established a consultative body, the Industry Observatory, which receives input from civil society. This Observatory is also designed to oversee the development of

European regulations as well as contribute, through its surveys, to statistical analysis by the Monegasque Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (IMSEE).

In the Principality, industrial activities account for about 8 per cent of greenhouse gas emissions, mainly from the use of fluorine gas in building air conditioning, vehicles and the installation of commercial and industrial cooling systems. Emissions from this sector are expected to decrease in the years to come when gas with high global warming potential (GWP) is replaced by more virtuous gas.

This is also being accomplished through the development of renewable energy, in particular the development of thalassothermal loops. The development

## MONACOTECH



The purpose of the Monaco Tech incubator/accelerator, established by the Government in collaboration with Monaco Telecom, is to encourage the creation and development of enterprises in the Principality, particularly in the areas of FinTech and CleanTech information and communications technology.

of networks using thermal inertia from the sea is a top-priority project. These networks have the potential to replace the means of producing domestic hot water with lower energy use and without emitting more greenhouse gases.

In 2013, the creation of a seawater loop and the addition of heat pumps increased the capacity of the hot and cold water plant in Monaco.



Dermatology laboratory

© Direction de la Communication

### Strengthening of scientific research, innovation, research and development and support for technological innovation

The Princely Government has four specific financing tools for applied and innovative research and development:

- Société d'Aide à la Création et au Développement d'Entreprise (SACDE), which invests in innovative and high technology development projects, with strong development potential by acquiring a stake in the enterprise.
- Société d'aide au développement (SADEV) supports sustainable social and economic development micro-enterprises. These investments are not only inclusive and economically trustworthy but also comply with market regulations and the measures recommended by the United Nations Global Compact.
- The Monegasque Fund for Innovation finances Monegasque enterprises that carry out innovative technological projects.

## THE INDUSTRY OBSERVATORY

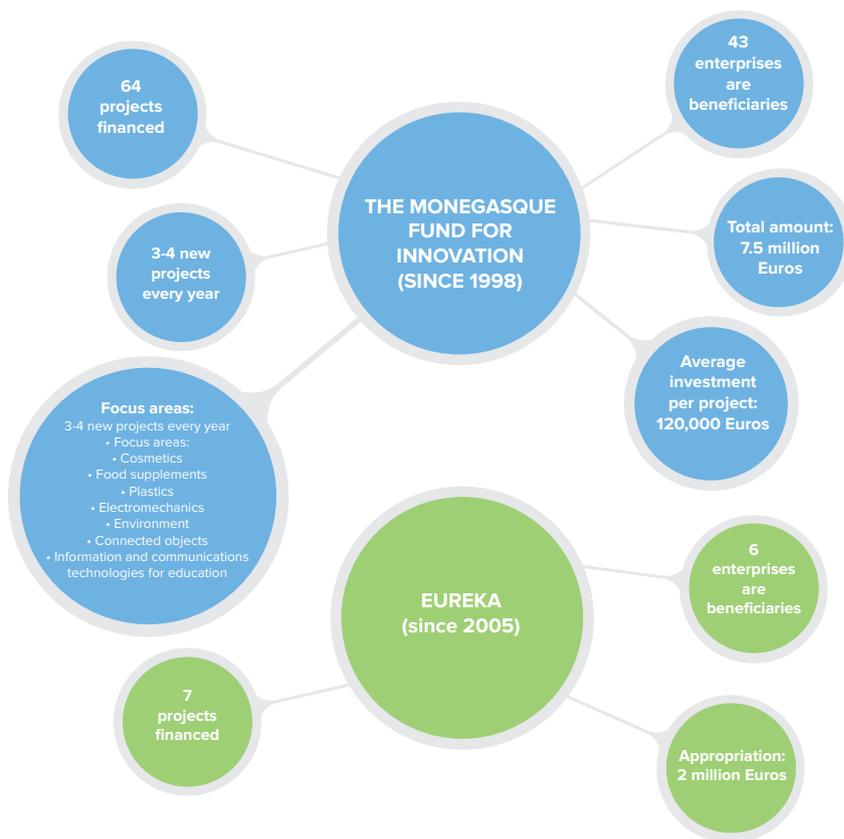


The Industry Observatory is tasked with addressing various issues, including property, support for an industrial transformation, industrial development grants and financing tools.

Committed to proactive prospecting, it has advocated bringing new enterprises to the Principality in such innovative areas as information and communications technologies (applied connected objects, Smart Cities), Industry 4.0, luxury items, health and well-being, the marine environment and Clean Tech.

- EUREKA finances Monegasque enterprises engaged in cooperative projects with other enterprises, laboratories or research centres in one or more other members of the EUREKA network (41 countries plus the European Commission). These projects should have a short access-to-market on highly innovative technological projects.

Moreover, the Princely Government has financial tools to improve the conditions of access and the cost of bank financing (interest subsidies and guarantee funds) to ensure Monegasque enterprises, however big or small, access to financial services as well as affordable credit.



The research tax credit (RTC) is also a means of supporting research and development (R&D) activities of enterprises through income tax incentives. Furthermore, as from 1 September 2017, the Princely Government will launch a business incubator and accelerator, focusing on technology and innovation, in

partnership with Monegasque enterprises.

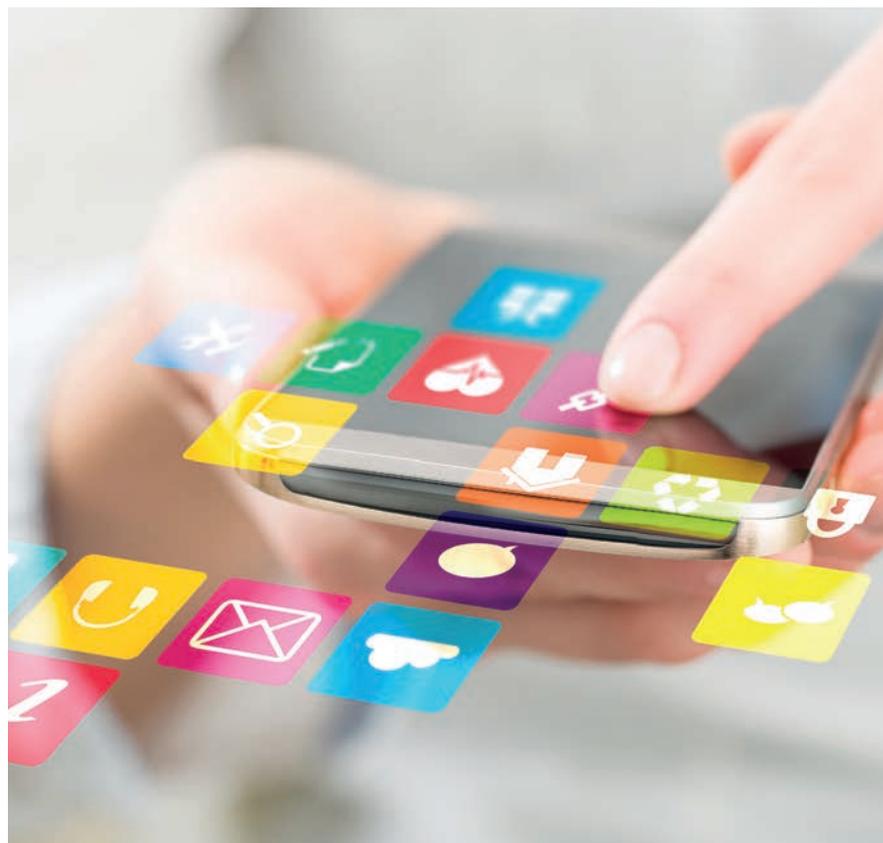
With regard to academic and basic research, the Scientific Centre of Monaco (CSM), along with certain laboratories in the public hospital, carries out innovative projects in various areas (polar biology, marine biology, medical biology).

## FACILITATING ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES

### At the national level

Today, the deployment of digital infrastructure is an essential pillar of all environmental, educational, economic and cultural policy. The Princely Government took a number of steps to build this infrastructure.

Fibre deployment or equivalent technologies and 4G and 5G networks for mobile phones guarantee access to high quality, reliable electronic communication networks. A public service concession regulates conditions for access to these networks, according to the principles of transparency and non-discrimination. Given the size of the market, tariffs are also subject to regulations in order to guarantee affordable costs for enterprises and individuals.



The public service authority is required to provide all homes in the Principality with universal television service (80 channels) free of charge.

### At the international level

In collaboration with the operator, the satellites deployed by Monaco at 52oE broadcast audiovisual media and provide Internet access by satellite over a vast

geographical area that includes least developed countries.

Network reliability is being improved through digital security measures; a specialized agency has been created for that purpose.

Underwater cables and very high-speed connections bolster information exchange and economic development.

**13** CLIMATE  
ACTION



**SDG 13 TAKE URGENT  
ACTION TO COMBAT  
CLIMATE CHANGE  
AND ITS IMPACTS**

# AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL



© Direction de la Communication Charly Gallo

Solar panels on high-environmental-quality public housing

**IN 2015, 30% OF ELECTRICITY IMPORTED INTO MONACO WAS PRODUCED FROM RENEWABLE ENERGY. SINCE 1 JANUARY 2015, 100% OF ELECTRICITY CONSUMED BY THE GOVERNMENT IS GUARANTEED TO BE RENEWABLE.**

**35% OF MONEGASQUE GOVERNMENT VEHICLES RUN ON ELECTRICITY.**

For 25 years, preserving the environment, combating climate change and achieving a low-carbon economy have been top priorities of His Serene Highness Prince Albert II in international bodies and in his exchanges with the world's economic and political leaders.

The entire Principality of Monaco is on board with this major commitment by the Sovereign, determined to carry out an energy policy that incorporates the Sustainable Development Goals. During the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol, the Principality of Monaco had to reduce its direct greenhouse gas emissions by 8 per cent compared to 1990. In 2012, it had reduced its emissions by 13.2 per cent, which already surpassed that first benchmark. As of this point in the second

commitment period under the Protocol (2013-2020), the results are particularly encouraging: 2014 emissions dropped by 21.14 per cent compared to 1990.

At the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Principality of Monaco further strengthened its commitments, pledging a 50 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emission by 2030. It is an ambitious goal which has set the Principality on the course toward meeting the goal of His Serene Highness the Sovereign Prince: becoming carbon-neutral in 2050.

To achieve these latest goals, however, the reduction rate will have to be quadrupled, which can only happen through a profound

change in modes of energy production and consumption. It is the conviction of the Principality that it can be done without hampering its economic development; on the contrary, it will create new opportunities.

To that end, the Principality must take action on the three main sources of greenhouse

## ENERGY PERFORMANCE MARKET



In 2012, the Princely Government entered into a partnership with a German enterprise to carry out an energy performance experiment on a group of public buildings. Energy effectiveness improved by 25 per cent in 2014, the first year performance was measured, and by 27 per cent in 2015.

## THALASSOTHERMAL LOOPS



The development of networks using the thermal inertia of the sea is a priority, as they will replace means of producing domestic hot and cold water that are less energy-efficient and emit more greenhouse gas. In 2013, the capacity of the hot and cold water plant in Monaco was increased through the creation of a seawater loop and the addition of heat pumps. It was so successful that studies on installing two more loops were recently initiated.

gas emissions in Monaco, each accounting for approximately one third of all emissions: road transport, waste treatment and energy use in buildings.

It is in this context that the Princely Government has decided to launch an Energy Climate Plan with the strategic objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, managing energy demand and developing sources of renewable energy.

For the latter, Monaco received the European Energy Award in 2014, which recognizes quality management in energy and climate policies.

The 2014-2018 action plan is aimed at consolidating the initiatives already taken.

### Managing the energy demand

A road map was drawn up to improve energy efficiency in buildings and diminish

the use of fossil fuels. It provides for stronger regulations on thermal installations and the total prohibition of fuel oil heaters.

In 2003, the State also adopted a policy on managing energy demand in public buildings through:

- The systematic implementation of the High Environmental Quality initiative in all public construction projects and, for more recent ones, a Very High Energy Performance or Low-Consumption Building certification;
- Energy management and monitoring in its buildings, which has already resulted in a 30 per cent reduction in energy consumption and will be extended to all public buildings.

### Development of renewable energy

In the Principality, renewable energy is produced through the waste-to-energy method, seawater heat pumps and solar energy. The seawater heat pumps alone generate nearly 20 per cent of the total energy consumed.

To reduce waste-burning emissions, the Principality has scaled up selective trash collection and emphasizes the need to eliminate the source of fossil carbon in waste.

Incineration through waste combustion in a processing plant generates energy in the form of electricity or steam. (The electricity is used up by the plant itself or goes toward supplying the urban electric grid.)

This system supplies a heat and cooling plant for heating and air conditioning in the majority of apartment buildings in a neighbourhood that extends over approximately 20 per cent of the national territory.

As for solar energy, today the development of photovoltaic panels is a priority for the Princely Government.

Subsidies (up to 30 per cent) are being offered for the installation of solar thermal or photovoltaic panels. The buy-back price (0.36 Euros/kWh for a flat roof, and 0.53 Euros/kWh for others) is guaranteed for 15 years.

In order to ensure and strengthen local energy production, the Princely Government deploys thermal solar and photovoltaic panels in constructing and renovating public buildings and infrastructure.

## MOBEE: AN ECOLOGICAL AND INNOVATIVE CAR-SHARING SYSTEM



In 2014, the Principality set up the MOBEE car-sharing system, composed solely of electric microcars. In addition to being ecological, MOBEE is an innovative, free-floating system that allows users to geolocate available vehicles on their mobile phones and offers them the convenience of being able to pick up or drop off their vehicles wherever they wish.



His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco at the twenty-second session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (Marrakech, Morocco), 12 November 2016

© Palais Princier Gaetan Luci

## PARTNERSHIP WITH CEA



In 2013, Monaco signed a framework agreement on cooperation with the French Atomic Energy and Alternative Energy Commission (CEA). This agreement has already generated two cooperation contracts, the first on optimization of heat exchanger networks and the second on waste treatment and the conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> into energy.

## THE MISSION FOR ENERGY TRANSITION AND THE NATIONAL GREEN FUND



In order to bolster the Energy and Climate Plan activities and to achieve the 2030 Goals, His Serene Highness Prince Albert II decided to create a Mission for Energy Transition to oversee projects to develop renewable energy production and distribution and execute energy renovation plans.

A National Green Fund was created in 2016 to support this initiative. This Fund is intended to finance long-term action towards energy transition. In March 2017, the Principality published its White Paper on Energy Transition. This founding document will enable the entire Monegasque community to work together to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

### Clean mobility

With more than 18,000 inhabitants per square kilometre, the Principality of Monaco is the most densely populated country in the world. A mobility policy that emphasizes public transport, ecological vehicles and eco-friendly travel is key. Residents of the Principality, commuters and tourists have access to a sustainable public transport network (hybrid buses, car sharing of electric cars, self-service bike-sharing) as well as motorized walkways that make it easy to travel on foot despite its rugged topography.

Large parking lots at the borders are intended to encourage drivers (commuters and tourists, in particular) to leave their cars at the entrance to Monaco and choose eco-friendly modes of getting around the Principality.

To promote the purchase of green vehicles, the Princely Government is offering a particularly attractive subsidy: up to 30 per cent of the price of an electric vehicle. A progressive subsidy for hybrid gasoline-electric vehicles is based on the technology used and the rate of CO<sub>2</sub> emission up to 110g/km.

# AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

## THE VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION OF MONACO TO THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND DURING THE 2015-2017 PERIOD WAS 26 EUROS PER CAPITA.

Under the authority of His Serene Highness Prince Albert II, the Principality of Monaco has made combating climate change a foreign policy priority. This huge global challenge demands collective action which must, to the extent possible, go beyond the principle of the historic responsibility of those States which have contributed to greenhouse gas emissions.

At the Paris Climate Change Conference in 2015, Monaco therefore advocated for the adoption of a permanent and legally binding instrument applicable to all Parties.

The Principality has also engaged in other climate change-related issues:

- The situation of oceans threatened by climate change, an issue on which the Princely Government and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation have defended the principle of a special report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. The scoping meeting for this report was held in the Principality in 2016.
- Consideration of effects of climate change on gender equality.
- The effects of climate on human health.

The Principality actively participated in the negotiations that culminated in the adoption, on 11 October 2016, of the Monaco Statement entitled "Health in all Policies - Health in All Sustainable Development Goals: Call for Action on Climate Change" by the small countries that are members of the WHO European Region within the framework of Health 2020.

At the Paris Climate Change Conference, Monaco also decided to join an informal group called the High Ambition Coalition, an initiative of the Marshall Islands.

This coalition endorsed a legally binding agreement establishing a clear long-term, coherent goal with scientific recommendations and the introduction of a mechanism to review States' commitments over a five-year cycle and create a unified system of reporting and verification of progress achieved.

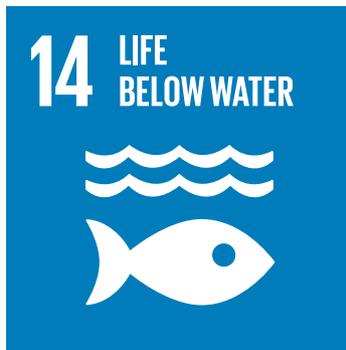
His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco personally deposited the country's instrument of ratification of the Paris Agreement on 24 October 2016 with His Excellency Mr. Ban Ki-Moon, who was Secretary-General of the United Nations at the time.

The Princely Government will pursue its efforts towards the adoption of robust rules and modalities to give effect to the Paris Agreement in a timely manner.

With regard to its financial commitment, the Principality uses both multilateral and bilateral channels. At the multilateral level, the Princely Government was determined to contribute to the Green Climate Fund as soon as it became operational. This contribution was paid exclusively in the form of a grant.

At the bilateral level, the Princely Government developed actions to support adaptation and capacity-building in the most vulnerable countries, in particular the Small Island Developing States which are the hardest hit by this phenomenon. Special attention is also devoted to the problem of environmentally displaced persons.

On the occasion of the signing ceremony of the Paris Agreement on 22 April 2016 at United Nations Headquarters, the Principality of Monaco pledged to increase its financial support, a pledge on which it will make good by scaling up its official development assistance (ODA) beginning in 2018.



**SDG 14** **CONSERVE  
AND SUSTAINABLY USE  
THE OCEANS, SEAS AND  
MARINE RESOURCES FOR  
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



Yersin, the clean ship for Monaco Explorations

© Direction de la Communication Manuel Vital

**G**lobal warming, threats to biodiversity, the weakening of ecosystems, overexploitation, pollution: all the major problems plaguing the world are present in the oceans. But they also contain vast amounts of resources which humankind must exploit sustainably to protect its future on a planet that has become too small.

With a maritime space 36 times greater than its land territory and a coast that is

home to two nature reserves, the Principality of Monaco completely faces the sea. This orientation has a significant effect on what it does, and informs its history.

Prince Albert I paved the way for this special focus on the sea, and on understanding and protecting it. One century later, His Serene Highness Prince Albert II made sustainable management of the seas, the oceans and their resources a priority of the national and international policy of Monaco.

## AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

### Marine protected areas

*“Today marine protected areas are the only lasting solution, viable for all, ecologically responsible and financially relevant. That is why they must be developed, and quickly, before it’s too late. We must find a way to go beyond the 10 per cent goal fixed at Aichi – even if, right now, this goal seems difficult to attain”.* (His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco at the Our Ocean conference, held in Valparaiso, Chile, on 5 and 6 October, 2015).

It was in this spirit that the Principality of Monaco, France and Italy created the Pelagos Sanctuary, a marine area of 87,500 km<sup>2</sup>.

Recognized as a Specially Protected Area of Mediterranean Importance (SPAMI), the Pelagos Sanctuary is the largest protected marine area in the Mediterranean and the only international protected marine area devoted to the protection of marine mammals. Its Permanent Secretariat is located in the Principality. Back in 1976, these same countries had concluded the RAMOGE Agreement on scientific, technical, legal and administrative cooperation for the prevention and control of pollution between the maritime zones of the French region of Provence-Alpes-Côte d’Azur, the Principality and the Italian region of Liguria.

### PROTECTION OF THE BLUEFIN TUNA



An iconic species of the Mediterranean and the object of a particularly destructive international trade, the Mediterranean bluefin tuna is in danger of disappearing. Under the authority of His Serene Highness Prince Albert II, the Principality had banned the sale of bluefin tuna in restaurants. At the meeting of the parties to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, Monaco launched a diplomatic offensive in support of the ban on the sale of bluefin tuna. This initiative, which met with tremendous support, ultimately did not result in a ban but it did increase awareness. The Principality finally convinced the International Commission for Conservation of Atlantic Tunas to significantly reduce fishing quotas. Today Mediterranean bluefin tuna stocks are regenerating.

And despite its size of 2 square km, the smallest member of the United Nations has two marine nature reserves:

- Created in 1978, the Larvotto Marine Reserve, with a surface area of 33 hectares, is devoted to the conservation and appreciation of Posidonia (seagrass) beds endemic to the Mediterranean.
- Created in 1986, the Spélugues Marine Reserve, known as the “Tombant à corail”, is devoted to the protection of iconic habitats and species of the Mediterranean, such as red coral, sponges and groupers.

#### A network of leading stakeholders

The policy of His Serene Highness Prince Albert II and his Government on oceans has been embraced by much of the Monegasque community, private sector actors and civil society.

The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, the Oceanographic Institute –Prince Albert I of Monaco Foundation, and the Scientific Centre of Monaco are major stakeholders in the protection of oceans and the sea.

This community of actors has converged around the Monaco Blue Initiative, an international think tank co-sponsored by the Oceanographic Institute and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation which brings together experts and high-level economic and political decision-makers.

Every year, the meeting of the Monaco Blue Initiative explores new challenges

## MONACO EXPLORATIONS



### On 4 April 2017, His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco launched Monaco Explorations.

Researchers from all over the world will have an opportunity to engage in three years of navigation and exploration on the Yersin, a travelling scientific and media platform.

*“The decisions we have to make about the future of our planet will depend on knowledge”, the Sovereign said in launching the project.*

*“By renewing scientific sea explorations, we will be providing fresh empirical evidence to back up warnings, awareness-raising and education.”*

This programme renews the tradition which, from Prince Albert I, the father of modern oceanography, to Captain Cousteau, has earned Monaco a special place in the world of marine science.

to protecting the oceans and to their sustainable management, and innovative solutions in response to them.

Many other initiatives have bolstered this mobilization, for example, the first Monaco Ocean Week in 2017, an awareness-raising event featuring 32 events that brought together local and international actors, civil society, institutions, investors and partners of the Principality around this theme.

## Reducing plastic waste

The impact of plastic waste on marine ecosystems and, beyond that, on human health, is arousing deep concern about the Mediterranean. Even more than in the planet’s other oceans and seas, an especially large number of pollutants are trapped in this semi-closed sea.

Monaco is therefore a strong supporter of waste management. Since 2016, single-use plastic shopping bags have been banned in stores.

On 1 January 2017, this ban was extended to all plastic bags for packing merchandise. Beginning on 1 January 2020, there will be a ban on all disposable plastic utensils.

In 2014, the “Engaged Business” programme was launched to promote a local economy with less packaging, less waste and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

A panel of actors concerned about plastic polluting the sea also met in Monaco on 10 and 11 March 2015. After assessing the extent of plastic pollution in the Mediterranean Sea, the panel recommended a number of specific actions to curb this phenomenon.

These discussions culminated in the Monaco Declaration on Action against Plastic Pollution in the Mediterranean and the establishment of the Beyond Plastic Med task force, which generated and supported local plastic pollution control projects by civil society in the Mediterranean riparian countries.



**WITH A MARITIME SPACE  
36 TIMES GREATER THAN  
ITS LAND TERRITORY AND A  
COAST THAT IS HOME TO TWO  
MARINE PROTECTED AREAS,  
THE PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO  
COMPLETELY FACES THE SEA.**

Aquarium in the Scientific Centre of Monaco

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### **Ocean acidification**

Ocean acidification caused by climate change is already endangering many species, in particular shellfish, and mortgaging the livelihoods of billions of people all across the world. Its economic and social impact, aggravated by extreme weather events, is potentially devastating.

In 2008, His Serene Highness Prince Albert II was one of the first to alert the international community to this little-known danger.

The Monaco Statement, signed by 150 scientists from 26 countries, was handed

to political decision-makers and called for research in this area.

The Ocean Acidification International Coordination Centre (OA-ICC) of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is now located in the Principality. The Monegasque Association on Ocean Acidification was established in 2014. It coordinates the activities of Monegasque agencies in this area (Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, the Scientific Centre of Monaco, the Oceanographic Institute). The Scientific Centre of Monaco and the IAEA Environment Laboratories based in Monaco have joined forces to plan

workshops in the Principality on the economic impact of this phenomenon.

The next workshop will take place from 15 to 17 October 2017. It will be attended by some 50 researchers from all parts of the world and the accent will be on multidisciplinary.

Local actors, NGOs and entities such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), and the French Coral Reef Initiative (IFRECOR) will also be present.



## AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

**H**is Serene Highness Prince Albert II has made protection of oceans and the sea a core component of his foreign policy. Over the years, this major and unwavering commitment has been at the heart of many initiatives by the Sovereign Prince and by the Principality in multilateral forums. It inspired Monaco to introduce and support the drafting of a Sustainable Development Goal on oceans and the sea, at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio + 20) in 2012. It also generated a number of bilateral actions and encouraged major research initiatives.

Monaco is the depositary State for several international maritime agreements: the Agreement on the Protection of Mediterranean Coastal Waters (RAMOGE), the Agreement on the Conservation of Small Cetaceans of the Mediterranean and Black Seas and the Adjacent Atlantic

Zone, the International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean (Mediterranean Science Commission) and the Secretariat of the International Hydrographic Organization; it is the depositary for the founding document of the latter (Convention on the International Hydrographic Organization). In keeping with its tradition of supporting the scientific community, initiated by Prince Albert I, the Principality also provides strong support to initiatives to better assess the situation of the oceans and the seas; for example, the headquarters of the IAEA Environment Laboratories are in Monaco.

As for action to protect marine biodiversity, the Principality of Monaco advocates conservation measures not tied to any financial interest. Following its major initiative to save the Mediterranean bluefin tuna, Monaco was also at the forefront of an initiative to include the European

eel (*anguilla anguilla*) in Annex II to the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals at the eleventh session of the Conference of the Parties held in Quito (Ecuador).

### TRUST FUND FOR MARINE PROTECTED AREAS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



To further this protection, the Principality of Monaco, France, Tunisia and the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation have created the Association for the Sustainable Financing of Marine Protected Areas in the Mediterranean along with a trust fund. It is active throughout the Mediterranean eco-region, focusing special attention on the eastern and southern coasts in order to promote the development of marine protected areas and networking to ensure greater effectiveness.



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The dusky grouper, a protected species in Monaco since 1993

## MONACO AND THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON CLIMATE CHANGE



In 2016, in Nairobi, the members of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change approved the establishment of three special reports, including one on the ocean and the cryosphere in a changing climate, which Monaco strongly endorsed. The preparatory meeting to define the scope of this special report, to be submitted to the Parties in 2019, took place in Monaco in December 2016.

## PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN MONACO AND THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME



En 2015, the Princely Government entered into a partnership with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme, an intergovernmental organization comprised of 26 countries and territories with headquarters in Apia (Samoa). With financial support from Monaco, the Programme's integrated approach includes monitoring of ocean acidification, resilience-building strategies in local communities and concrete action to adapt to ocean acidification.

Monaco actively participates in meetings of the Preparatory Committee to develop an agreement on the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national jurisdiction and intends to make a

substantial contribution to the debate. The purpose of this agreement will be to address regulatory gaps in these zones. It should also ensure global governance for effectively controlling the degradation of marine ecosystems and biodiversity loss.

Aware that such preservation is a global issue, the Principality is taking action on two fronts. At the multilateral level, the Princely Government has established various partnerships in order to provide the broadest possible support to implementation of this Goal, for example:

- A fishing partnership to implement a framework programme of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean.
- Sustainable tourism: support for the International Organization of la Francophonie initiatives for Small Island Developing States.
- Ocean acidification: partnership with the Pacific Regional Environment Programme.
- Preservation of marine species: partnership to implement the programme of work for the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals.

At the bilateral level, the Principality of Monaco directly collaborates with and supports the Small Island Developing States, actively contributing to their sustainable development.



His Serene Highness Prince Albert II and Mr. Lee Hoesung, Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, at the preparatory meeting on the special report on the ocean and cryosphere in a changing climate. Monaco, 6 December 2016

### **PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN MONACO AND THE FRANCOPHONE INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**



Since 2015, Monaco has supported the Francophone Institute initiative for sustainable tourism in Small Island Developing States. Under the programme, these States (for example,

Haiti and Madagascar) benefit from pilot projects on sustainable tourism, the discovery of innovative technologies, and the mobilization of experts and support for eco-tourism projects in local communities. The programme also seeks to raise awareness of major issues such as the need to reduce the use of plastic.

**17** PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR THE GOALS



**ODD 17 STRENGTHEN  
THE MEANS OF  
IMPLEMENTATION  
AND REVITALIZE THE  
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP  
FOR SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT**



Strengthening medical and scientific capacities in Madagascar

**E**ager to promote just and balanced sustainable development for all, the Principality of Monaco is focusing its attention on official development assistance (ODA): in 2020, its financial support will reach 500 euros per inhabitant.

This assistance does not increase debt in developing countries and no direct economic interest whatsoever is attached to it. All the projects supported are respectful of the sovereignty and the authority of each partner country.

Developed in collaboration with public and private agencies, the Monegasque cooperation strategy is also in line with this Goal. Thus, Monaco has established partnerships with:

- United Nations agencies (WHO, UNCHR, WFP);
- national and local authorities in the countries concerned;
- civil society organizations and the private sector in the partner countries and in the Principality.

The Principality has also set up a solidarity economy structure, Société d'aide au développement (SADEV), which acquires a stake in high social impact structures. Monegasque cooperation sees added value in all these initiatives in the form of support for development actions.

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Emergency humanitarian assistance: food distribution in northern Kenya

© Inter Action & Solidarity

### SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL CAPACITY-BUILDING: INSTITUT PASTEUR



Monaco supports the Institut Pasteur BIRDY programme in Madagascar to

treat resistance to antibiotics which increases mortality from infections, particularly among newborns. The project can be replicated in other low-income countries, improving care for the children concerned and training young scientists in those countries to do research.

### INVESTMENT IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: INVESTORS AND PARTNERS, SUPPORT FOR THE FABRIC OF SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES



The Principality of Monaco supports a private organization called “Investisseurs et Partenaires” dedicated to forming and supporting management teams based in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, Senegal and Madagascar. These teams are tasked with supporting small and medium-sized enterprises with the aim of having a lasting effect on the entrepreneurial fabric of African economies.

### MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIP: ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE



Monaco participates in a programme run by the Government of Niger to address disasters and food crises through bilateral cooperation with the European Union, the United States, certain European countries and United Nations agencies.

The goal is to provide households and target groups access to safe food, reduce malnutrition-related mortality and morbidity, promote diversification and protect vulnerable households. The programme provides assistance to 17,000 pregnant and nursing women and to 44,000 children aged 6 to 23 months.

Moreover, between 15 and 20 per cent of Monegasque ODA is paid to international organizations with the aim of contributing to the implementation of their programmes for least developed countries.

Financial support, in particular, is aimed at building the capacity of target countries. In that connection, Monaco is a partner of many international organizations such as the International Organization of la Francophonie, and the Union for the Mediterranean, which prioritize strengthening North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

### OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE



The amount of Monegasque official development assistance has been rising since 2013. Under the next strategic plan, that increase will continue to accelerate through 2020. Monaco allocates more than 60 per cent of its ODA to the least developed countries. Monegasque ODA is composed exclusively of subsidies to spare partner countries from incurring additional debt. Subsidies are not tied to any economic interest the Principality may have in the country to which it is providing the assistance.

## Evaluation of progress to date in achieving the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

The preceding section of the report describes the efforts of the Principality to focus on eight of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

The work done by the Principality of Monaco was not limited to those Goals. An extensive evaluation was also carried out by each of the competent ministerial departments on the basis of 169 targets and taking into account, as best they could, indicators proposed by the United Nations, depending on their availability.

This report represents an initial evaluation of the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals by the Principality. Progress on their achievement will continue to be regularly evaluated in order to make sure, where necessary, that it is on the right track.

The diagram to the right is a Goal-by-Goal synthesis of this initial phase, using a colour code where green represents a Goal achieved; yellow, a partially achieved Goal; and red, a Goal that has not been achieved.

Thirteen Sustainable Development Goals are already considered to be achieved and four, only partially achieved.

1	No poverty	✓
2	Zero hunger	✓
3	Good health and well-being	✓
4	Quality education	✓
5	Gender equality	🟡
6	Clean water and sanitation	✓
7	Affordable and clean energy	✓
8	Decent work and economic growth	✓
9	Industry, innovation and infrastructure	🟡
10	Reduced inequalities	✓
11	Sustainable cities and communities	✓
12	Responsible consumption and production	🟡
13	Climate action	✓
14	Life below water	✓
15	Life on land	✓
16	Peace, justice and strong institutions	✓
17	Partnerships for the Goals	🟡

 Achieved
  Partially achieved



## Conclusion and next steps

As His Serene Highness Prince Albert II said in his statement of 26 September 2015 at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, “we cannot conceive of the future of mankind without considering the Planet’s capacity to sustain it”.

His determination to endorse the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development arises from his action as Head of State but also from his profound conviction and his personal experience.

The policies of the Principality in that regard are in keeping with a centuries-old tradition of openness to the world and of sharing with the most vulnerable.

The commitments undertaken by Monaco in partnership with civil society have always been aimed at promoting harmonious development that will reduce poverty, and restore the dignity of those left behind and an ever-growing number of victims of extremism or natural disasters.

The work of the Monegasque Authorities that went into preparing the Principality’s voluntary national review is, in every sense, a continuation of measures already undertaken.

The methodology employed in the national analysis of the Sustainable Development Goals and in follow-up over the course of the 2030 Agenda will be useful tools for completing actions already under way in Monaco.

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