

The Principality of Monaco has been a member of the United Nations (UN) since 1993. As the 183rd member, Monaco has followed the dynamic of the Millennium Goals (2000s) and then the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, in the fight against poverty. Over the 2018-2020 period covered by this Focus, approximately 150 projects per year are financed with a total of 90 partners. In addition to Official Development Assistance (ODA, see Definition), the operational part of which is implemented by the Department of International Cooperation for developing countries, and at the instigation of the Sovereign, Monaco is also mobilising in the face of global crises through emergency aid. In terms of the 2018-2020 strategic plan, the year 2020 was marked by the COVID-19 health crisis, which had a major impact on the development of many countries.

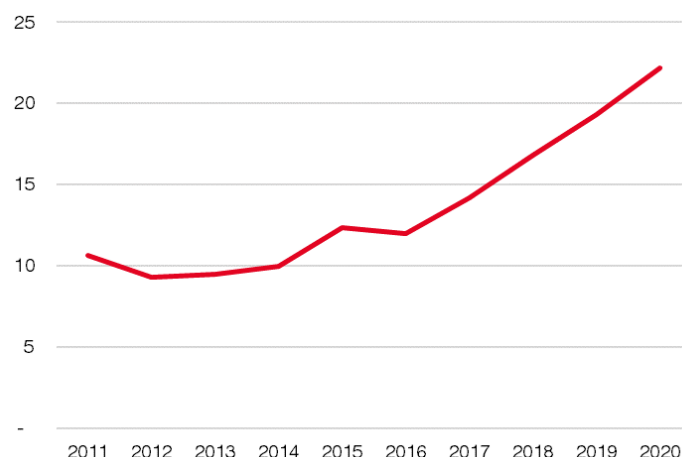
Official Development Assistance on the rise

Official Development Assistance (ODA) is a public policy that enables Monaco to support developing countries in the form of grants without any compensation, thus avoiding over-indebtedness.

Over the decade, ODA has doubled with an increase of more than 11 million euros between 2011 and 2020, at an average increase of around 8.5% per year over the period. The year 2015 marks a first peak (more than 12 million euros), with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2016, aid decreased slightly (-3.3% compared to the previous year) before increasing the following year.

In 2020, as the pandemic emerges, ODA reaches its highest level with more than 22 million euros.

1. Ten-year evolution of the Monegasque ODA



Unit: million of euros

Sources: Department of International Cooperation, Monaco Statistics

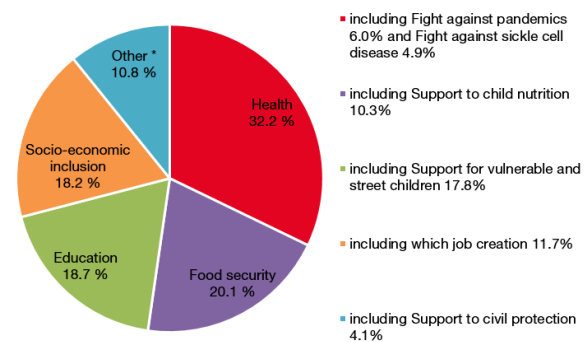
The three-year Strategic Cooperation Plan has mobilised over €58 million

From 2018 to 2020, the Government of Monaco has mobilised €58.3 million in ODA (81% of which is managed by the DCI, including the Directorate's operating costs), as part of the Strategic Cooperation Plan. This represents approximately €500 per year and per capita. Through this, Monegasque Cooperation has provided aid to more than 2.4 million people throughout the world.

The budget for the 2018-2020 Strategic Plan increased by more than 50% compared to the previous three-year plan (2015-2017).

The strategic plan had 14 objectives, 90% of which were achieved with sectoral priorities in 4 areas (health, food security, education and socio-economic inclusion). In addition, 6 flagship programmes were derived from these areas: support for vulnerable and street children, job creation, support for child nutrition, the fight against pandemics, the fight against sickle cell disease and support for civil protection.

2. DCI budget by area of intervention (2018-2020)



* Civil protection, emergency aid, awareness raising

Sources: Department of International Cooperation, Monaco Statistics

3. Amount and beneficiaries by area of intervention

Areas	Amount invested 2018-2020 in EUR million	Number of beneficiaries
Health	13.6	1,000,000
Food security	8.5	1,200,000
Education	7.9	72,000
Socio-economic inclusion	7.7	82,000

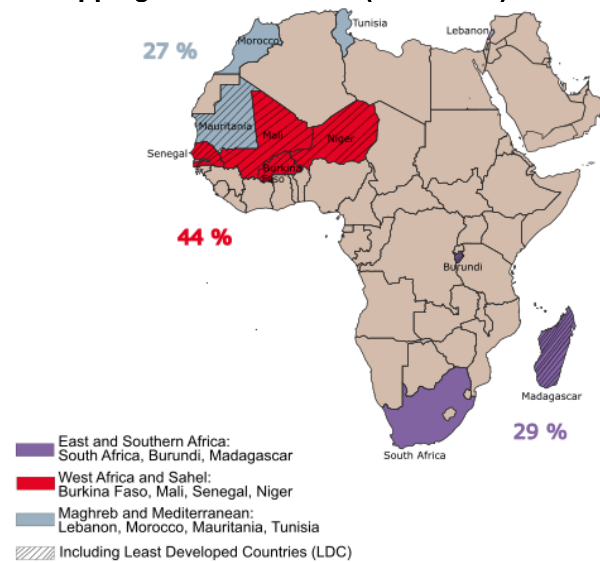
Sources: Department of International Cooperation, Monaco Statistics

International cooperation partners

Within the framework of its international cooperation, Monaco has set up partnerships with key development players such as the WFP (World Food Programme) or the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), but also with the French or Italian Cooperation or players such as Fondation Mérieux, GRET, the NGO Interaid/Atia, the European Institute for Cooperation and Development or Investors & Partners. In addition, the Government works closely with Monegasque actors such as the International Solidarity Organisations, with 34 projects financed over the period 2018-2020. Overall, there are 90 partners who are in contact with the Department of International Cooperation.

The Strategic Cooperation Plan is based on a geography focused on 3 areas for more impact

4. Mapping of interventions (2018-2020)



Sources: Department of International Cooperation, Monaco Statistics

In 2020, 95.5% of emergency aid was allocated to the COVID-19 health crisis

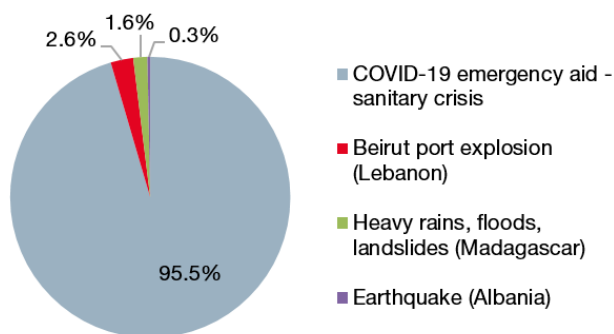
5. ODA emergency humanitarian aid in 2020

Action	Country	Partner	Amount
COVID-19 emergency aid - sanitary crisis	Multi-Country	Multiple partners	2,937,383 €
Beirut port explosion	Lebanon	IFRC Local partners	80,000 €
Heavy rains, floods, landslides	Madagascar	National Risk and Disaster Management Office	50,000 €
Earthquake	Albania	IFRC	10,000 €
Total			3,077,383 €

* IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross Societies

Sources: Department of International Cooperation, Monaco Statistics

6. Share of ODA emergency humanitarian aid by action in 2020



Sources: Department of International Cooperation, Monaco Statistics

The Strategic Cooperation Plan has a targeted geography where priority is given to African countries. It concerns 3 areas: West Africa and Sahel (representing 44% of the areas assisted), East and Southern Africa (29%), and the Maghreb and Mediterranean (27%).

This represents 11 countries: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Lebanon, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, South Africa and Tunisia. Of these 11 countries, 7 are Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Over the period 2018-2020, 69% of aid was allocated to LDCs.

During the same period, there were 3 meetings of the bilateral ministerial foreign affairs committees with Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger respectively.

There were also 6 trips by the Department of External Relations and Cooperation to partner countries and 49 field missions.

On July 5th 1950, Monaco signed the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and ratified their additional protocols, which define the fundamental principles of humanitarian action (humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence). Within this framework, the Principality of Monaco participates in the response to various crises in the world, in particular natural disasters and political conflicts, following emergency appeals launched by International Organisations and civil society.

The 2018-2020 period was marked by an unprecedented context of emergencies, linked to conflicts, natural disasters, global warming and the pandemic. Over these three years, emergency aid amounts to 5.6 million euros allocated to 96 crises.

For the year 2020 alone, emergency humanitarian aid represents more than 3 million euros, of which 2.9 million euros (i.e. 95.5% of the total amount) was devoted to the fight against the pandemic for 82 partners. This amount includes the Principality's response to the European Commission's appeal concerning the coronavirus for a financial commitment of one million euros to the GAVI Alliance (COVAX mechanism) and the World Health Organisation (WHO).

In addition, the year 2020 was marked by storm Alex. As a result, exceptional emergency aid was released by the Princely Government, with an envelope of 4 million euros in order to support neighbouring regions heavily impacted by the bad weather.

Definition

The OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) defines official development assistance (ODA) as aid provided by governments for the express purpose of promoting economic development and improving living conditions in developing countries. Adopted by the DAC in 1969 as the reference standard for external aid, ODA remains the main source of financing for development aid (source: OECD). Monegasque ODA, delivered in the form of grants and technical assistance, includes a "programme" part (corresponding to the sums disbursed for the year) and an "implementation costs" part (structural costs, mission costs and salaries of the agents of the International Cooperation Directorate).