



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
& INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



2018

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
FOREIGN AID



المساعدات الإماراتية
UAE AID

United Arab Emirates Foreign Aid 2018
Published in Abu Dhabi by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC)
December 2019



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H.H. Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
President of the United Arab Emirates



H.H. Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum
Vice President, Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai



H.H. Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and
Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces



”

“The United Arab Emirates will continue with its cultural approach to dealing with the outside world; its call for truth; for justice for the oppressed; for building bridges of love, harmony and cooperation between different peoples in the world; and for all mankind to live in peace and prosperity.”

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan,
President of the United Arab Emirates



”

“Our nation believes in the importance of solidarity and synergy among all countries of the world, and we are keen to make the UAE an active and effective member in the international community through channeling its foreign aid to the global thematic priorities identified by the international development and relief organizations, which are consistent with the development goals of fighting poverty, ignorance and illness.”

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum,
Vice President, Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai

”

“When formulating its approach to providing foreign aid, the United Arab Emirates has adopted its idea of sustainable development from the foundations set by the late Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, (may God have mercy on him); thus the vision upon which our nation has been built is being elevated to a global level. This approach towards human development has been central under the leadership of His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, and it aims to improve the welfare of all mankind.”

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan,
Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and
Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces



Message



His Highness Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

On the basis of the UAE's belief in its civilized role in alleviating the dire humanitarian situation brought about by global disasters around the world, the UAE has been playing, since its inception, a leading role in providing all possible support and help to the friendly and brotherly people and states, contributing to reinforce their development and prosperity, in addition to supporting the affected countries during crises and disasters. The UAE believes that reinforcing development and stability should be the main objective in order to achieve prosperity that people around the world seek, and this can only be achieved through effective cooperation and concerted efforts.

Through reaching the targeted recipients and taking into consideration their priority needs in line with the national plans of the beneficiary states, the UAE was able to enhance the impact of its assistance on the individuals and peoples' lives. In addition, The UAE has been always keen to link its assistance to the Sustainable Development Goals and

Agenda 2030, which aim to eliminate poverty and hunger, empower women and girls, providing healthcare and education opportunities, preserving the environment, combating climate change and providing youth with decent jobs.

Whereas the UAE foreign aid is characterized by its forward-looking to the future, response to global changes, and recognition of peoples' increasing need for knowledge and advanced technologies as basic requirements, the Foreign Assistance Strategy has focused also on transferring knowledge and capacity building, especially that the UAE has the scientific and practical experience that enable it to interact to the global variations and building partnerships to bring about the desired impact.

It's worth mentioning that the broaden range of the UAE's aid beneficiary people and countries, including Island States, reassures the soundness of the UAE's approach in providing aid to people in need everywhere, without any racial, religion or sectarian

discrimination. This approach was based on pillars of tolerance that were laid down by the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the founding father of the United Arab Emirates.

Lastly, I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to all UAE's donors who contribute in strengthening the UAE's international position in humanitarian, development and charitable works and harnessing their capacities and resources to implement quality programmes contribute in maintaining global stability, prosperity in the world that we live in.

Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Minister of Foreign Affairs and
International Cooperation

Foreword



Her Excellency Reem bint Ibrahim Al Hashimy
Minister of State for International Cooperation

As 2018 draws to a close, let us take a moment to recall the achievements of UAE foreign aid, which includes progress made toward eradicating extreme poverty, improving quality of life for disadvantaged communities, and promoting global peace and prosperity. Humanity faces increasing suffering, resulting from intensifying conflicts, natural disasters, epidemics, and climate change.

The release of the 2018 UAE Annual Foreign Aid Report coincides with the country's efforts to reach increasingly larger numbers of beneficiaries around the globe. In 2018 the UAE disbursed a total of AED 28.62 billion (USD 7.79 billion) in foreign aid.

As in previous years, in 2018, UAE foreign assistance gained impact through partnerships with other donor countries, international organizations, and partner country

governments. These partnerships have generated significant positive change in the societies affected by armed conflicts and violence. In Iraq, the UAE funded «Funding Facility for Stabilization» (FFS), which worked to restore stabilization in the regions and cities liberated from Daesh. This included rehabilitating electricity, water & sanitation, housing, and health facilities. Additionally, FFS created job opportunities through capacity development, women's empowerment, and promoting local markets, which facilitated the return of the internally displaced persons (IDPs).

This year the UAE also funded programmes to improve women's social and economic empowerment, such as the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative. We-Fi aims to empower women economically in developing countries. Another important UAE programme in

2018 was the "Reaching the Last Mile" initiative, which aims to eradicate neglected tropical diseases; targeting 1.5 billion people in the developing and poorest countries.

In conclusion, it gives me great pleasure to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to the UAE donors, humanitarian and development organizations, and to all our international partners who work with us to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, believing that in the UAE, giving and mutual cooperation is our instrument to making a better world.

Reem bint Ibrahim Al Hashimy
Minister of State for
International Cooperation

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A school girl, one of Dubai Cares' Education projects beneficiaries in the Union of Comoros.
Source: Dubai Cares

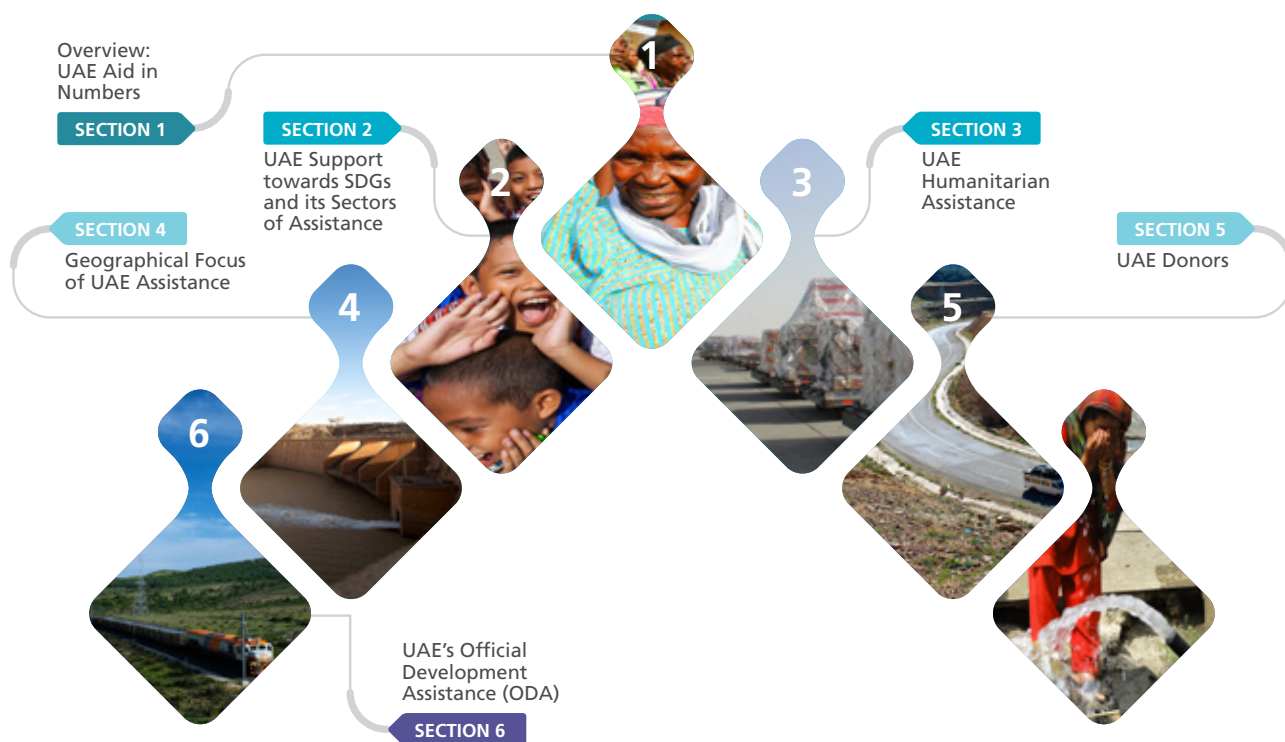


Introduction

Now on its 10th year of publication – coinciding with the Year of Zayed in 2018, the year that marks the 100th year since the birth of the UAE's late founding father, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan – the *United Arab Emirates (UAE) Foreign Aid 2018* conveys the efforts done thus far by the UAE to causes toward global peace and prosperity, and ultimately the achievement of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development, as articulated by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Published by the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC), this report presents the work of more than 40 UAE donor entities, including that of the UAE Government over the years, with an emphasis on foreign aid flows in 2018. The global development, humanitarian and charitable activities of the UAE is revealed to the public through this report, consistent with the UAE's intent to exemplify and improve transparency and accountability in all areas of its foreign aid work.

This report includes six sections, maps, statistical charts, infographics to describe outcomes, reporting methodologies applied, definitions used, and appendices.¹



Section 1 underlines select UAE achievements as a development and humanitarian partner. The section also offers an overview of the UAE foreign aid, with multi-year trends and rich analysis portraying the various dimensions of the UAE foreign assistance.

Section 2 lends a snapshot of the UAE's unwavering support to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, assisting developing countries achieve their national targets, as prescribed by the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Section 3 reports on the UAE's humanitarian and disaster relief efforts, and how the country contributes to global relief operations and emergency response to humanitarian crises.

Section 4 narrates the breadth of UAE's foreign assistance in terms of geographical focus. The section lends an insight into the UAE's commitment to improve the lives of the most vulnerable people, by supporting countries in special situations, such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs). UAE's efforts in 165 countries are likewise given a special lens in this section.

Section 5 takes us to the journey of the UAE donor entities in 2018. The section recounts the foreign aid efforts of the UAE Government, various UAE-based private sector, as well as philanthropic and humanitarian foundations, as they continue enacting their pledge to improve the world we live in.

Section 6 outlines the UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) from various perspectives such as income level, sector and geographic location.



المساعدات الإماراتية
UAE AID

تعزيز السلام والازدهار

Promoting Peace and Prosperity



1 Overview: UAE Aid in Numbers

In 2018, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) continued its commitment to advance global peace and prosperity, supporting development, humanitarian and charitable programmes in a number of developing countries, including 42 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This assistance reached AED 28.62 billion (USD 7.79 billion) in 2018.

When only the Official Development Assistance (ODA) is considered, UAE assistance to causes beyond its borders amounted to AED 13.94 billion (USD 3.79 billion). In terms of ODA as a proportion of Gross National Income (ODA/GNI), the UAE continues to exceed the 0.7 percent United



Part of the UAE-Sugia projects' beneficiaries in Uganda, with the aim of providing clean drinking water for the most vulnerable groups of women and children.
Source: UAE Water Aid Foundation - Sugia

Nations (UN) target, as it did in the last six years, providing 0.93 percent of ODA/GNI in 2018.²

Looking at the most vulnerable, the UAE was also one of the most generous donors to LDCs, when it overachieved the UN target of 0.15-0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to LDCs, providing 0.66 percent ODA/GNI in 2018.

SECTION 1

OVERVIEW: UAE AID IN NUMBERS

A. UAE's Select Achievements as a Donor

The UAE is not new to international development and humanitarian assistance. Since its inception in 1971, the UAE also began consolidating its efforts to support other nations to advance their own development goals. This commitment to global peace and prosperity comes in many forms and metrics, including that of global advocacy, catalyzing meaningful partnerships and the volume of foreign aid provided. To gain better understanding of the latter, the UAE began recording its aid flows in 2009, reporting its foreign assistance to its stakeholders as well as to international bodies such as the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) and the United Nations (UN), to its Financial Tracking Service (UN FTS).

Global Advocacy

The UAE puts due emphasis to the unique power of partnerships, and takes its role as a global advocate and interlocutor of international cooperation to heart. Having hosted and organized high profile events in the past that continue to yield results with significant global development impact, the year 2018 was no different.

In October 2018, the UAE hosted the Second World Data Forum, welcoming world leaders, major producers and users of data, national statisticians and data scientists, to name a few, to collaborate and launch innovative initiatives that will deliver better data – meaningful data and useful information that will guide, and essentially improve how state actors and the global community manage important aspects of sustainable development, such as education, health, environment, human rights, women's empowerment, and others.

The 2018 World Government Summit, the sixth edition of an annual gathering of the world's best minds and innovators, is dedicated to shaping the future of governments worldwide. The much-anticipated event is a thought leadership platform that showcases technology and innovation, best practices and ingenuine yet practical solutions to tackle current day problems, with an

eye to what the future holds. The Summit also features a special event, the SDGs in Action @ WGS, offering a high-profile platform to governments, social innovators, the youth, women, the private sector and the global community in general to engage in solutions-driven dialogues focused on a better future for all.

The Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week, including the World Future Energy Summit, the International Water Summit, and the World Green Economy Summit are also held annually in the UAE, energizing the global community to do its part in creating a sustainable future. The Dubai International Humanitarian Aid and Development, better known simply as DIHAD is an international conference and exhibition held in Dubai and dubbed as the first ever humanitarian aid and development event in the Middle East. A legacy event, the World Expo 2020 in Dubai, showcases a programme called the Expo Live, a €100 million initiative, which identifies and supports social innovations that are connected to the Expo 2020 themes of opportunity, mobility and sustainability.

The World Urban Forum (WUF10) in 2020 is also another important event of the decade planned to be hosted by the UAE, in its capital city, Abu Dhabi.

The WUF10 is the global platform to report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, which sets out a common vision on global standards for urban development.

ODA/GNI

Official Development Assistance (ODA) has long been a reliable index of donor countries' efforts, and is calculated as per the criteria prescribed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC). The 0.7 percent ODA/GNI target set by the United Nations in 1970, is frequently reiterated in important discussions that attempt to rid the world of poverty. The 15-year global plan, outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), likewise seeks to underline its significance. In fact, the 17th and the last goal of SDGs reiterates this need, assigning a global target:

"Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to LDCs; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to LDCs."

For its part, the UAE works to continue energizing the international community in fulfilling its commitment: the UAE met the international target of 0.7 percent ODA/GNI in 2018, as it had done so since 2013. The UAE's ODA in 2018 was calculated at 0.93 percent ODA/GNI, delivering a six-year international development performance of 1.16 percent ODA/GNI. In contrast, ODA/GNI by members of the OECD-DAC in the same six-year period stood at 0.31 percent.³ In four of these six successive years, from 2013-2018, the UAE emerged as the world's largest donor in terms of ODA/GNI.

ODA/GNI to LDCs

While global commitments to support LDCs remain strong, meeting this international target still needs work. The UAE's commitment to assist the most vulnerable is at the core of its foreign assistance. And so unsurprisingly, after just a few years of a well-designed development and humanitarian programming that is deeply cognizant of the need and potential of the LDCs, the UAE was able to meet the 0.15-0.20 percent ODA/GNI target to the LDCs in 2015, joining the ranks of a small number of government donors to have met this target.

To date, the UAE continues to extend such special focus in supporting the LDCs, providing 0.66 percent ODA/GNI to LDCs in 2018. With a four-year average of 0.41 percent ODA/GNI to LDCs, from 2015-2018, the UAE's ODA/GNI to LDCs was more than twice the agreed international target.

Humanitarian Aid and Emergency Response

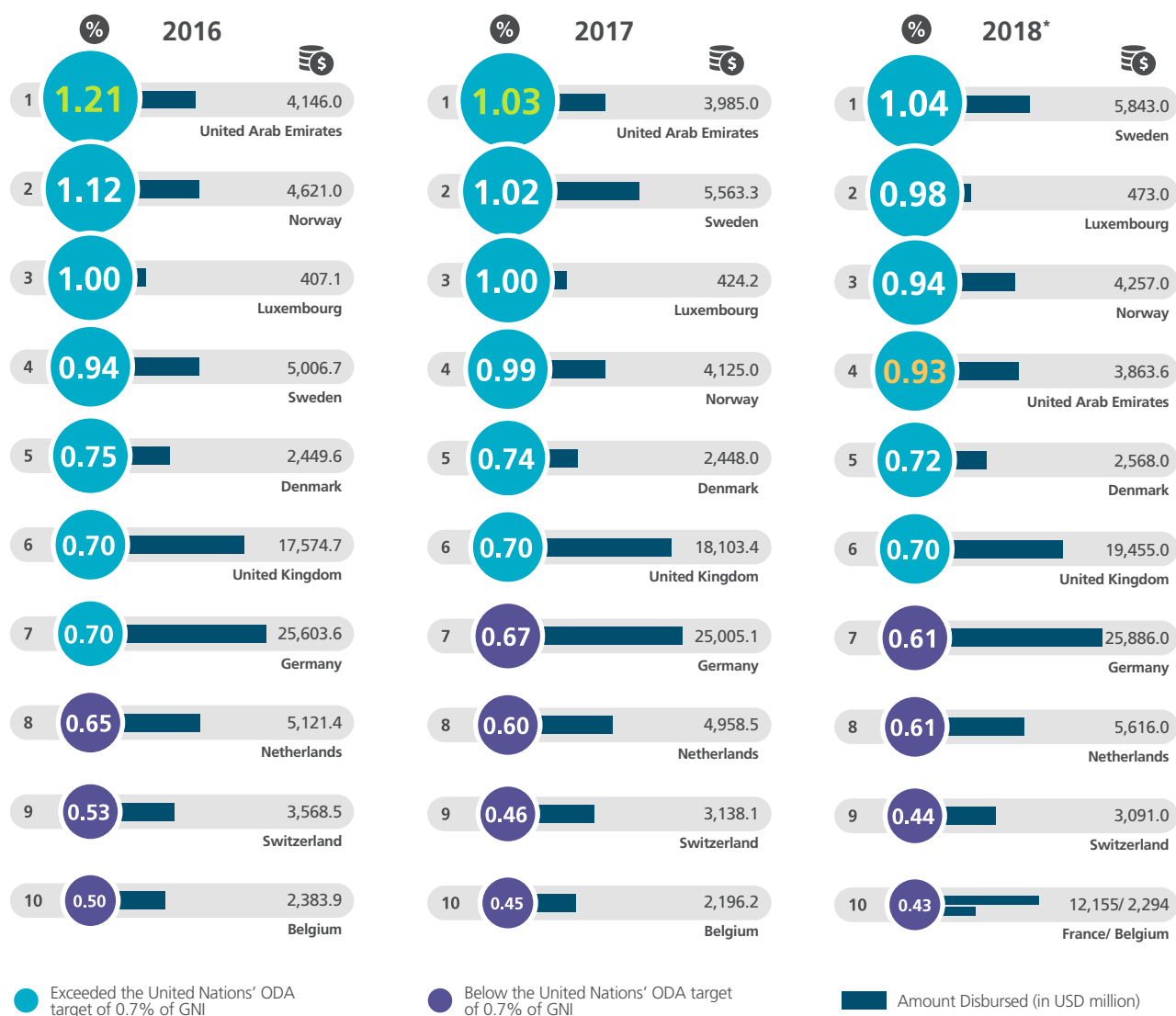
Vulnerable groups are unfortunately the hardest hit when disaster or a crisis comes, and so the UAE responds to global humanitarian emergencies with a keen eye to prioritizing the needs of those most in need, especially the most vulnerable. In

2018, UAE foreign assistance to humanitarian aid and emergency response accounted for 18 percent of the total, or AED 5.06 billion (USD 1.38 billion). This aid was significantly higher in contrast to previous years, including over a three-fold increase over 2017 figures. Also in 2018, the UAE committed to spend

AED 2.30 billion (USD 623.6 million) in humanitarian assistance. In terms of ODA as a share of the country's GNI, this support translated to 0.29 percent humanitarian ODA/GNI in 2018, and a three-year average of 0.18 percent humanitarian ODA/GNI. Section 3 offers a detailed accounting of this aid.

Figure 1: Leading Global Donors

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) from DAC countries and the United Arab Emirates (In USD millions, and as % of GNI, 2016-2018)



Source: OECD-DAC, MOFAIC

* preliminary figures by DAC- OECD

SECTION 1

OVERVIEW: UAE AID IN NUMBERS

B. Total Disbursements, and as a Proportion of GNI

The UAE's foreign aid is recorded and analysed both in terms of total 'foreign assistance' and Official Development Assistance (ODA). The UAE's 'foreign assistance' looks at the wider definition of overseas aid provided by the UAE, and, among other criteria, considers funds from private sources, as well as programmes for charitable giving with cultural and religious orientation which are otherwise not regarded as ODA.

When calculating ODA, the UAE follows a set of criteria as defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC). 2018 ODA calculation marks the first time the OECD-DAC made use of a new methodology, as agreed by the DAC members in 2014. Previously the full-face value of a loan was counted as ODA and repayments were progressively subtracted. The new grant-equivalent methodology applied from 2018 ODA and onwards means only the "grant portion" or the amount the donor gives away by lending below market rates, counts as ODA. (See Annex 2 for more details on UAE foreign assistance and ODA reporting comparison).

The UAE's total foreign aid disbursements, from 2016-2018, and across all categories of assistance

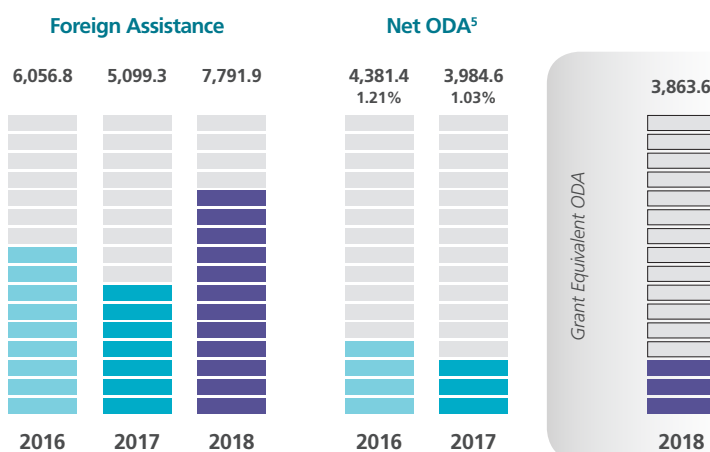
– development, humanitarian and charitable aid – reached AED 69.59 billion (USD 18.95 billion), rendering a three-year average of AED 23.20 billion (USD 6.32 billion). The UAE's foreign assistance in 2018 signals a growth of 53 percent over the previous year, and the second-highest in five years.

The UAE's total 2018 ODA is 12 percent lower than the previous year, in part owing to the new ODA calculation

methodology introduced in 2018. The UAE's ODA/GNI trend during the same period was however well above the international target of 0.7 percent, at 0.93 percent.⁴ Looking back to the very first year the UAE reached this international target in 2013, its six-year ODA/GNI average conveys the same solid commitment to global poverty eradication and sustainable development agenda, at 1.16 percent ODA/GNI, from 2013-2018.

Figure 2: UAE Total Disbursements, and as a Proportion of GNI

(In USD millions, and as % of GNI, 2016-2018)



C. Total Disbursements to LDCs, and as a Proportion of GNI

According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), 2018 Official Development Assistance (ODA) from official donors fell 2.7 percent from 2017, with the bilateral ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) behind by three percent in real terms from 2017.

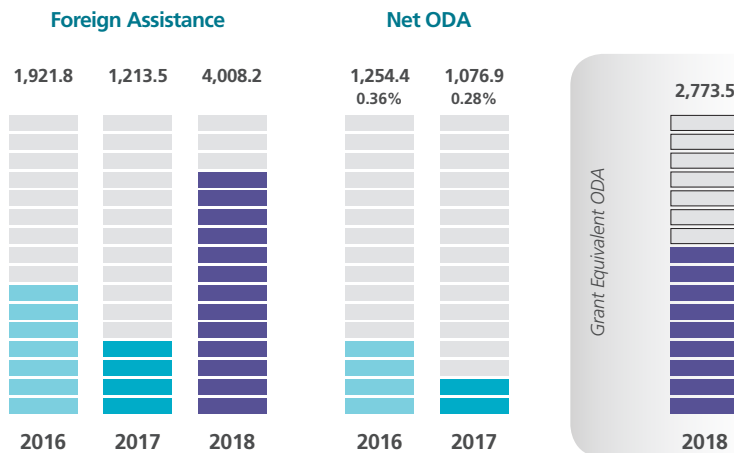
As ODA makes up over two-thirds of external finance for LDCs, the declining trend of ODA to LDCs signals a cause for concern. Mindful of the plight of the most vulnerable and the urgent need to assist those most in

need, the UAE's share of its foreign assistance to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) continue to increase annually – the highest by far was in 2018, when the UAE's development, humanitarian and charitable assistance to LDCs accounted for more than half of the overall total, amounting to AED 14.72 billion (USD 4.01 billion). Total UAE foreign assistance to the LDCs over the last five years reached AED 32.18 billion (USD 8.76 billion).

In terms of ODA, this aid – at AED 10.17 billion (USD 2.77 billion) – accounted for 72 percent of the 2018 total, and equivalent to

0.66 percent ODA/GNI in 2018. 2018 ODA to LDCs also represents more than twice the disbursements the UAE made to the same group in 2017, or a growth of 158%. Since 2015, the first time the UAE reached the international target of 0.15-0.20 percent ODA/GNI to the LDCs, the UAE disbursed a total of AED 23.17 billion (USD 6.31 billion) in ODA to this group of nations. UAE ODA commitments to LDCs made in 2018 amounted to AED 1.36 billion (USD 371.3 million), or over a third of the UAE total ODA commitments in the same year.

Figure 3: UAE Total Disbursements to LDCs, and as a Proportion of GNI
(In USD millions, and as % of GNI, 2016-2018)



D. Assistance Categories

The UAE foreign assistance is presented in three categories: development, humanitarian and charitable aid. Development assistance refers to programmes that improve economic or social welfare, while humanitarian activities relate to efforts that save lives, including emergency and relief operations. Charitable aid includes projects with religious or cultural orientation.

Continuing the trend in its foreign aid programming, the UAE's development aid – or programmes that improve economic or social welfare – made

up 80 percent of the 2018 total. Humanitarian assistance – or efforts that save lives, including emergency and relief operations – accounted for 18 percent, the highest in over five years. Disbursements to projects with religious or cultural orientation, also referred to in this report as charitable assistance, reached AED 615.7 million (USD 167.6 million), taking the remainder of the 2018 total.

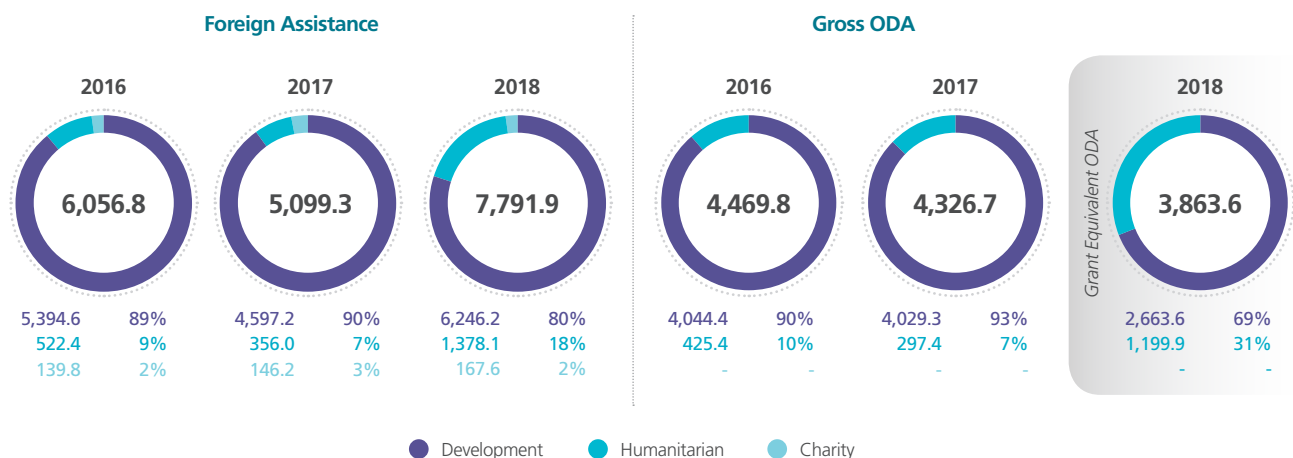
The UAE's five-year development aid total has exceeded over a hundred billion dirhams, at AED 108.72 billion (USD 29.60 billion),

while its humanitarian aid for the same period, from 2014-2018, was equally significant as it reached AED 13.08 billion (USD 3.56 billion).

UAE Official Development Assistance (ODA) figures are consistent with this trend, with 86 percent of 2014-2018 ODA going towards global development programmes. In 2018, however, while development aid continued to take the lion's share, humanitarian ODA accounted for over 30 percent of the total.

Figure 4: Funds Disbursed, by Assistance Category

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016-2018)



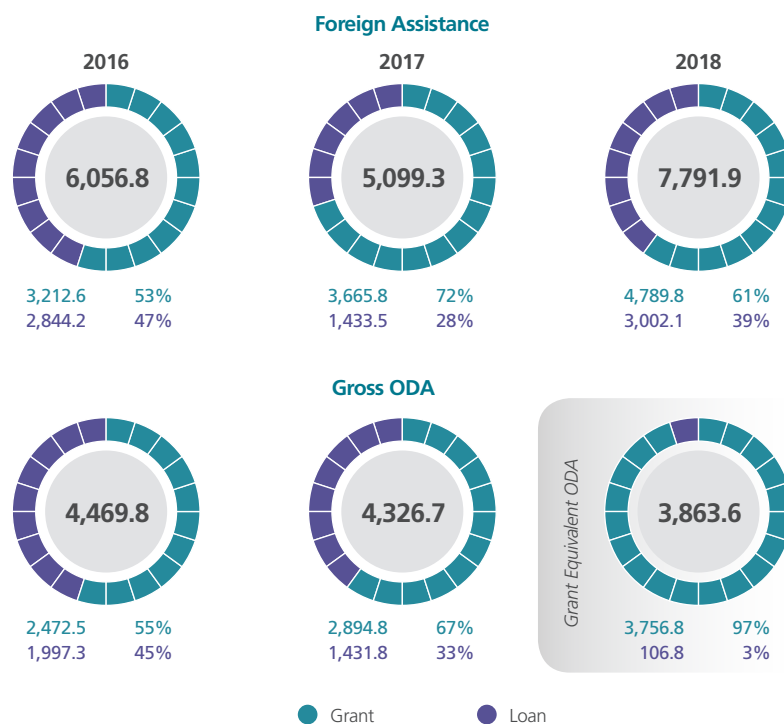
E. Funding Types

The foreign assistance funding types discussed in this report are mainly grants and loans. Grants are cash and in-kind assistance for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient. Loans are transfers for which the recipient incurs legal debt, such as investment-related loans to developing countries, or a loan in a joint venture with the recipient.

Like many donor countries, grants make up the majority of UAE's foreign assistance. In 2018, grant disbursements accounted for 61 percent of the total, consistent with the trend over a three-year period. UAE grant funding in 2018 likewise represented a 31 percent growth over 2017 data. Over 60 percent of 2018 grants disbursements were channeled to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), while 17 percent went to support Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

Concessional loans valued at AED 11.03 billion (USD 3.00 billion) in 2018 went to support a number of developing countries, including eight LDCs that took more than a third of the total. As well as being regarded as important external flows, bilateral concessional loans to developing countries have a distinct role as private investment catalyst.

Figure 5: Funds Disbursed, by Funding Type
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016-2018)



F. Sectors of Assistance

Over several decades, the UAE's programme designs are largely molded by the most-pressing needs and priorities of developing countries. The UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021 outlines this intent and highlights that sectors of assistance supported by the UAE are indeed reflective of the needs of its partner countries. In the context of analysis and reporting, the sectors are determined primarily by the purpose of the foreign aid activity.

Cognizant of the fact that developing countries are the best judge of what is best for their sustainable development,

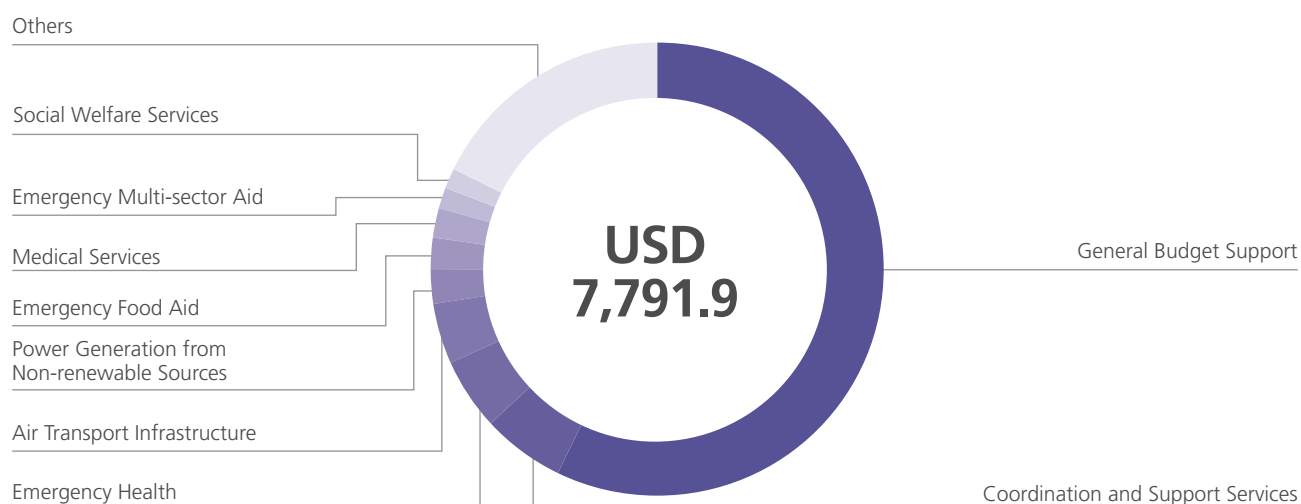
the UAE continues to programme its foreign assistance accordingly, providing nearly 65 percent to the general programme assistance sector, largely as budget and general programmes support. A subset of the said sector, this type of support, amounting to AED 16.36 billion (USD 4.46 billion) in 2018, allowed provided additional funding to the national budgets of the governments the UAE assisted, including four Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

For the first time in over five years, the health sector was the UAE's second-most funded sector

in 2018, with disbursements amounting to AED 2.43 billion (USD 661.3 million). Nearly three times the 2017 disbursements, UAE's varied health programmes in 2018 was largely towards emergency health, making up 60 percent of the total. The most vulnerable were the obvious recipients of this aid to the global health sector, as nearly 65 percent went to 26 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and another 18 percent to 20 Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs). *Section 2 offers a detailed description of the UAE's supported sectors of assistance.*

Figure 6: Funds Disbursed, by Sector

(In USD millions, 2018)



(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016-2018)

Sector	2016		2017		2018	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
General Budget Support	3,324.2	55%	2,288.7	45%	4,457.8	57%
Coordination and Support Services	100.6	2%	80.6	2%	459.4	6%
Emergency Health	24.9	0.4%	47.0	1%	397.9	5%
Air Transport Infrastructure	134.0	2%	154.7	3%	337.7	4%
Power Generation from Non-renewable Sources	65.9	1%	43.2	1%	185.3	2%
Emergency Food Aid	143.2	2%	96.4	2%	179.6	2%
Medical Services	139.1	2%	118.8	2%	164.2	2%
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	206.4	3%	108.1	2%	117.0	2%
Social Welfare Services	78.3	1%	80.4	2%	109.8	1%
Contributions to International Organisations	233.7	4%	228.5	4%	103.8	1%
Emergency Education	20.7	0.3%	17.5	0.3%	97.6	1%
Legal and Judicial Development	2.0	0.03%	12.1	0.2%	88.6	1%
Religious Sites	50.3	1%	52.8	1%	79.7	1%
Emergency Reconstruction and Rehabilitation	-	-	-	-	60.3	1%
Seasonal Programmes	34.2	1%	27.0	1%	59.6	1%
Infectious Disease Control	40.5	1%	43.9	1%	56.6	1%
Power Generation from Renewable Sources	26.0	0.4%	32.8	1%	49.7	1%
Education Facilities and Training	92.2	2%	53.1	1%	49.3	1%
Emergency Water and Sanitation	3.2	0.1%	1.9	0.04%	47.6	1%
Road Transport Infrastructure	80.4	1%	44.9	1%	45.9	1%
Others	1,257.1	21%	1,567.1	31%	644.5	8%
Grand Total	6,056.8	100%	5,099.3	100%	7,791.9	100%

SECTION 1

OVERVIEW: UAE AID IN NUMBERS

G. Income Level Distribution

The UAE also analyses its aid by income-level, using the World Bank's income level classification of countries and territories, and guided by the OECD-DAC's list of ODA recipients for 2018 flows.

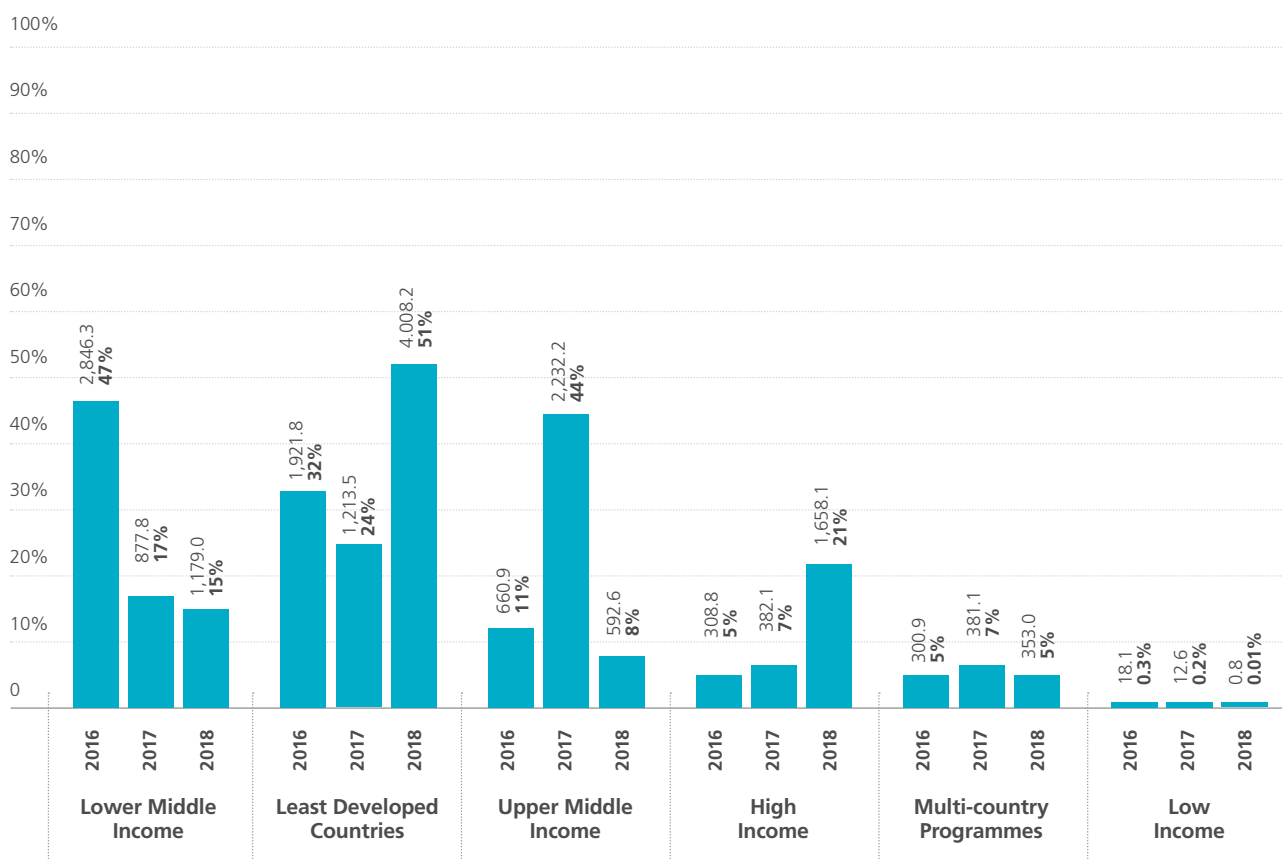
UAE's foreign aid support to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was most glaring in 2018, the

highest in over five years, and taking more than half of the 2018 total, at AED 14.72 billion (USD 4.01 billion). This triple-digit growth over 2017 once again emphasizes the UAE's commitment to leave no one behind as UAE donor entities' international development and humanitarian programmes work to rid the world of poverty, and help build a more equitable future.

Meanwhile, Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) continue to receive due attention from the UAE. AED 4.33 billion (USD 1.18 billion) was disbursed to this group in 2018, representing a 33 percent growth over 2017.

Figure 7: Funds Disbursed, by Income level

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016-2018)



H. Funding Sources

Most of the more than 40 UAE donor entities have exclusive public funding source or entirely from private funding. Two donor entities – Emirates Red Crescent, and the Mohammed

Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment – however receive funding from both official/government source, and private donations. In 2018, as in previous

years, a significant proportion (94 percent) of the UAE aid came from official sources.

Figure 8: Funds Disbursed, by Funding Source

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016-2018)



I. Aid Modalities

Aid modality refers to the approach donors use to disburse their funds. Over the years, the UAE's three main channels of its foreign assistance were: bilateral assistance to governments, direct project implementation, and contributions to multilateral organisations. Over 95 percent of UAE aid for five years was disbursed through these modalities.

Continuing the trend that started in 2017, bilateral assistance to governments was the preferred aid modality practiced by the UAE in 2018 as more than half of UAE aid was disbursed in this way. Providing additional external development finance to governments, this unearmarked foreign aid flow gives the upper hand to the developing country in designing its own development strategies. After all, the principle of aid effectiveness reiterates that *"partnerships for development can only succeed if they are led by developing countries, implementing approaches that are tailored to country-specific situations and needs."*

A five-year analysis also reaffirms this principle of keeping development

assistance as effective as possible, as nearly half of UAE aid was disbursed to support governments of developing countries, through bilateral assistance. In terms of volume aid, this translated to AED 59.43 billion (USD 16.18 billion), with 27 percent going to Least Development Countries (LDCs), and nearly 50 percent to Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

Direct project implementation was the UAE's second-most preferred mode of disbursement in these five years. In 2018, more than a quarter of UAE aid was disbursed using this approach.

UAE's support to multilateral organisations, including the United Nations (UN), came in as the third most used channel. A total of AED 7.22 billion (USD 1.96 billion) from the UAE supported national, regional and global programmes led by the UN and other multilateral organisations since 2014. Nearly half of this five-year support was disbursed in 2018. Consequently, 2018 recorded the highest ever disbursements (AED 3.49 billion, or USD 1.96 billion) made by the UAE to the work of multilateral organisations.

Meanwhile, the UAE projects implemented by national non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society institutions (CSOs) continue to project a healthy trend, as volume of aid disbursed using this modality grows annually. In 2018 alone, AED 1.01 billion (USD 274.7 million) supported vulnerable communities across the globe, through grass-root projects led by NGOs and CSOs. Over five years, AED 3.77 billion (1.03 billion) was disbursed by the UAE through lasting partnerships with NGOs and CSOs.

Another notable emerging theme is the use of experts and technical assistance as a modality of aid disbursement. This is of course expected, given that technical assistance, implemented through the UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP), is a strategic focus area of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021. And while the UAE only began recording aid using this type of modality in 2016, experts and technical assistance disbursements until 2018 already reached AED 118.3 million (USD 32.2 million).



Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Bridge in Swat, Pakistan, with a total traffic capacity of more than 5,000 vehicles a day funded by UAE PAP.

Source: UAE Pakistan Assistance Program (UAE PAP)

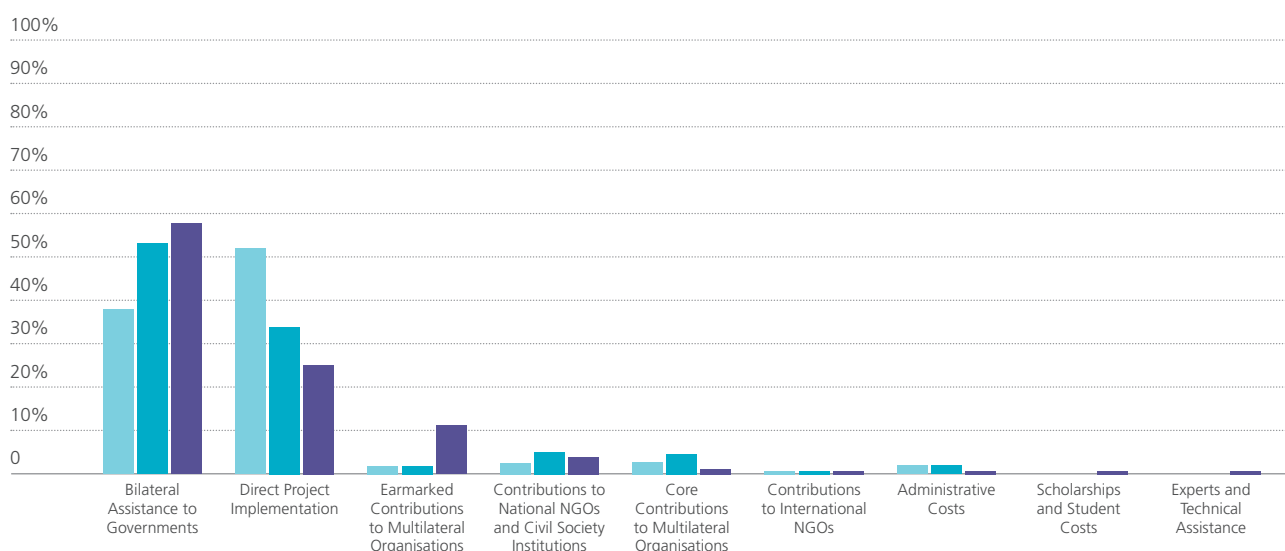


SECTION 1

OVERVIEW: UAE AID IN NUMBERS

Figure 9: Funds Disbursed, by Modality of Disbursement

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016-2018)



Modality of Disbursement	2016		2017		2018	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
Bilateral Assistance to Governments	2,332.5	39%	2,693.4	53%	4,493.0	58%
Direct Project Implementation	3,094.1	51%	1,710.6	34%	1,984.7	25%
Earmarked Contributions to Multilateral Organization	134.9	2%	99.2	2%	850.2	11%
Contributions to National NGOs and Civil Society Institutions	177.8	3%	233.5	5%	274.7	4%
Core Contributions to Multilateral Organizations	178.5	3%	217.9	4%	98.9	1%
Contributions to International NGOs	31.7	1%	46.0	1%	43.6	1%
Administrative Costs	97.3	2%	92.1	2%	22.9	0.3%
Scholarships and Student Costs	6.7	0.1%	4.8	0.1%	12.2	0.2%
Experts and Technical Assistance	3.2	0.1%	1.9	0.04%	11.6	0.1%
Grand Total	6,056.8	100%	5,099.3	100%	7,791.9	100%

J. Geographical Distribution

In 2017, a shift in UAE aid emerged as the UAE's disbursements to Asia surpassed its aid to Africa. The same pattern was again evident in 2018, when 70 percent of the UAE's total aid went to support Asia. The volume of aid to the Asian continent – AED 20.04 billion (USD 5.46 billion) – was nearly four times that of UAE disbursements to Africa in the same year. Almost half of the aid to Asia was earmarked to support Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the continent. The UAE's five-year support to Asia has so far reached AED 48.04 billion (USD 13.08 billion).

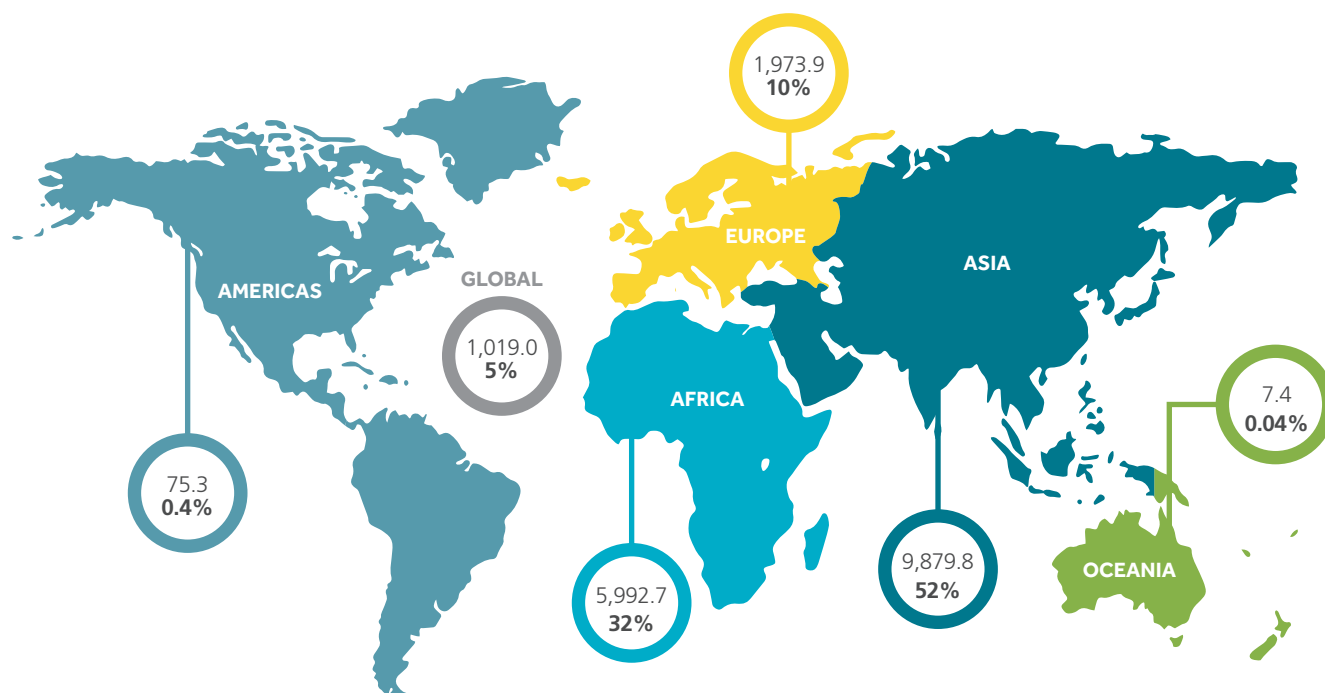
Africa remains a UAE foreign assistance priority. In 2018, UAE disbursements to Africa grew by 47 percent went to support a number of developing economies in the continent. Of the AED 5.51 billion (USD 1.50 billion) of UAE aid to Africa in the same year, 86 percent was directed to support 31 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

And although merely ranked as UAE's the second most funded continent in 2018, Africa still holds the majority of UAE foreign aid when a five-year total is considered. Taking nearly half of the disbursements in this period,

from 2014-2018, the UAE supported the continent with aid reaching AED 61.80 billion (USD 16.83 billion). The UAE also supports programmes with global reach, disbursing AED 1.28 billion (USD 349.7 million) in 2018. Nearly 75 percent of this aid was through partnerships with multilateral organisations, including the United Nations (UN). Section 4 offers a more in-depth analysis of the UAE's foreign assistance, based on the geographical distribution. The section also describes the UAE's support to countries in special situations.

Figure 10: Funds Disbursed, by Continent and Assistance Category

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016-2018)



(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016-2018)

Continent / Assistance Category	2016		2017		2018	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
Asia	2,040.8	34%	2,382.9	47%	5,456.1	70%
Development	1,546.3	26%	2,066.5	41%	4,194.7	54%
Humanitarian	431.3	7%	253.0	5%	1,201.4	15%
Charity	63.1	1%	63.4	1%	60.0	1%
Africa	3,468.8	57%	1,022.1	20%	1,501.8	19%
Development	3,340.4	55%	921.0	18%	1,399.7	18%
Charity	65.7	1%	70.6	1%	77.3	1%
Humanitarian	62.6	1%	30.6	1%	24.8	0%
Europe	243.9	4%	1,270.0	25%	459.9	6%
Development	229.8	4%	1,258.8	25%	449.4	6%
Charity	9.4	0.2%	11.0	0.2%	10.0	0.1%
Humanitarian	4.7	0.1%	0.2	0.005%	0.5	0.01%
Global	294.3	5%	374.9	7%	349.7	4%
Development	270.7	4%	329.3	6%	180.5	2%
Humanitarian	23.6	0.4%	45.6	1%	150.3	2%
Charity	-	-	-	-	19.0	0.2%
Americas	4.8	0.1%	47.5	1%	22.9	0.3%
Development	3.3	0.1%	19.9	0.4%	20.7	0.27%
Humanitarian	-	-	26.6	1%	1.1	0.01%
Charity	1.5	0.02%	1.0	0.02%	1.1	0.01%
Oceania	4.1	0.1%	1.9	0.04%	1.4	0.02%
Development	4.0	0.1%	1.6	0.03%	1.1	0.01%
Charity	0.1	0.002%	0.3	0.01%	0.2	0.003%
Humanitarian	-	-	0.03	0.001%	-	-
Grand Total	6,056.8	100%	5,099.3	100%	7,791.9	100%



K. UAE Donor Entities

The UAE foreign assistance portrays a rich ecosystem made up of dozens of donor entities that work together to support and empower the most vulnerable, providing funds and in-kind assistance that transcends beyond the borders of the UAE. UAE government bodies, both local and federal-level, the UAE private sector entities, including businesses, charitable and philanthropic foundations, as well as humanitarian organisations make up this group, referred to in this report as UAE donor entities.

Together, this group disbursed a total of AED 28.62 billion (USD 7.79 billion) in 2018 to fund development, humanitarian and disaster relief assistance as well as charitable works in developing countries, including in 42 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) retained its distinction as the top provider of UAE aid in 2018, after having surpassed the UAE Government's foreign assistance disbursements in 2017. ADFD's share of the total comes to about 50 percent (AED 14.20 billion, or USD 3.87 billion), while the UAE Government – more than a dozen local and federal government entities grouped together under this heading for the purposes of this report – provided the second-most significant share, at 42 percent, equivalent to AED 12.05 billion (USD 3.28 billion). The Emirates Red Crescent, the UAE's main humanitarian agency and the third-largest aid provider in 2018 disbursed AED 579.3 million (USD 157.7 million).

15 UAE donor entities have reported an increase in their 2018 disbursements over the previous year, providing an additional AED 10.07 billion (USD 2.74 billion) in foreign aid disbursements over their previous year's combined total. The UAE Government and ADFD contributed over 90 percent of this increase. Two UAE donor entities have reported their foreign assistance activities for the first time in 2018: The General Women's Union and the Safety Center for Women and Children (AMMAN). Section 5 features the UAE foreign aid donors and their 2018 foreign assistance.

Figure 11: Funds Disbursed, by Donor

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016-2018)

Donor	2016		2017		2018	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	2,494.4	41%	2,464.5	48%	3,865.4	50%
UAE Government	2,906.8	48%	2,180.6	43%	3,282.5	42%
Emirates Red Crescent	241.9	4%	86.6	2%	157.7	2%
Sharjah Charity Association	23.0	0.4%	42.9	1%	57.1	1%
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	168.0	3%	74.3	1%	56.4	1%
Dar Al Ber Society	55.5	1%	47.7	1%	46.4	1%
Dubai Cares	32.6	1%	50.5	1%	38.9	0.5%
Dubai Charity Association	15.0	0.2%	27.7	1%	35.9	0.5%
Al Maktoum Foundation	16.2	0.3%	16.9	0.3%	20.0	0.3%
The Big Heart Foundation	3.3	0.1%	3.4	0.1%	15.9	0.2%
International Humanitarian City	10.2	0.2%	9.5	0.2%	13.2	0.2%
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	13.5	0.2%	13.1	0.3%	12.6	0.2%
Al Rahma Charity Association	12.9	0.2%	7.9	0.2%	9.7	0.1%
Sharjah Charity House	8.7	0.1%	10.7	0.2%	7.8	0.1%
Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	12.7	0.2%	12.5	0.2%	7.5	0.1%
EXPO Live Programme	-	-	1.2	0.0%	5.8	0.1%
General Women's Union	-	-	-	-	5.8	0.1%
Emirates Airline Foundation	1.5	0.03%	2.1	0.0%	2.1	0.03%
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	2.4	0.04%	5.3	0.1%	1.8	0.02%
Dubai Foundation For Women and Children	0.3	0.01%	0.4	0.01%	1.7	0.02%
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	1.4	0.02%	1.6	0.03%	1.6	0.02%
UAE Water Aid Foundation	-	-	1.3	0.03%	1.5	0.02%
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	0.9	0.01%	0.8	0.02%	1.1	0.01%
Noor Dubai Foundation	0.6	0.01%	0.6	0.01%	1.1	0.01%
Safety Center for Women and Children (AMMAN)	-	-	-	-	0.6	0.01%
Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation	0.6	0.01%	0.3	0.01%	0.03	0.0003%
Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government	-	-	0.2	0.003%	-	-
Al Yah Satellite Communications Company (Yahsat)	0.03	0.0005%	-	-	-	-
DP World	0.0	0.0005%	-	-	-	-
Emirates Telecommunications Corporation - Etisalat	9.0	0.15%	-	-	-	-
The Center of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi (Tadweer)	-	-	0.03	0.001%	-	-
Grand Total	6,056.8	100%	5,099.3	100%	7,791.9	100%

SECTION 1

OVERVIEW: UAE AID IN NUMBERS

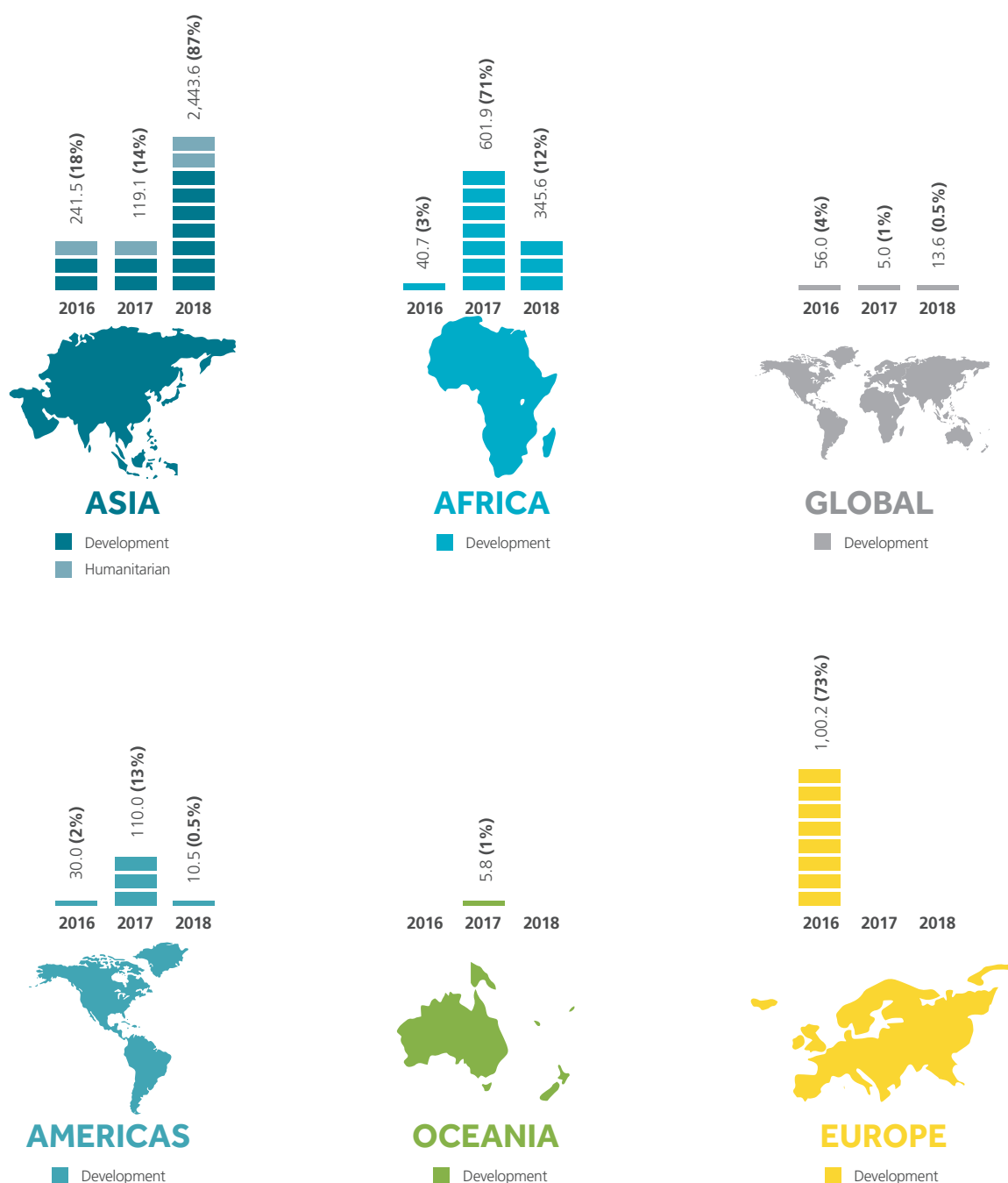
L. Total Commitments

Commitments to global development and humanitarian assistance in a number of countries, including to 14 Least developed Countries (LDCs), made by the UAE in 2018 reached AED 10.33 billion (USD 2.81 billion).

Three sectors make up nearly 80 percent of this commitment: budget and general programmes support and general programmes, emergency multi-sector aid, and rural development.

Figure 12: Funds Committed, by Continent and Assistance Category

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016-2018)





One of the UAE Water Aid projects to provide clean drinking water in Kabigi village, Uganda.
Source: UAE Water Aid Foundation- Suqia



2

UAE Support towards SDGs and its Sectors of Assistance

True to its commitment, the UAE continued to support the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2018, as the country disbursed a total of AED 28.62 billion (USD 7.79 billion) in foreign assistance. More than half of this went to support the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

The UAE's top three most supported SDGs – all of which are designated as the UAE's Focus SDGs, as prescribed by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021 – accounts for two-thirds of the total in 2018.



A number of beneficiary children of Dubai Cares' education projects in Indonesia.
Source: Dubai Cares

These SDGs are: SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (AED 9.35 billion; USD 2.55 billion); SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (AED 6.83 billion; USD 1.86 billion); and SDG 1: No Poverty (AED 2.83 billion; USD 770.8 million).

Introduction

Section 2 presents a breakdown of the UAE Foreign Assistance in 2018, as it relates to efforts that contribute to the achievement of each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The section discusses the nine SDGs the UAE intends to highlight in its international development and humanitarian work, as outlined in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021.

As the SDGs are in ways grouped per global theme, the section also describes the sectors of assistance supported by the UAE in the same year.

The analyses presented in this section is derived from a 1:1 mapping of every UAE foreign assistance activity as it supports a particular SDG goal, target and its corresponding indicator. *(See Annex 3 for information on mapping and analysis approach)*

MOFAIC recognises that overtime, the applied methodology could be improved and is committed to working with the UAE foreign assistance donors and the international development community to refine its approach and analysis of UAE support towards attainment of the global SDGs.

This Section contains four parts in total:

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
Enumerates the UAE's support to each of the 17 SDGs.	Highlights the UAE's efforts towards the attainment of the nine SDGs aligned with the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021 and corresponding sectors of assistance.	Illustrates the UAE's support to the attainment of other SDGs and sectors which are also of importance to the UAE.	Outlines the financial commitments made by the UAE in 2018, in support of the global SDGs.

UAE's Support to SDGs: Nationally and Globally

The UAE Government continues to lead the nation to a sustainable future, securing a better tomorrow for generations to come. It does so by introducing innovative strategies and by empowering its citizens, creating an environment conducive to peace and prosperity. To help ensure that the UAE is on track in meeting its own SDG targets, the UAE launched the National Committee on SDGs in 2017.

The World Government Summit, held annually in Dubai and dedicated to shaping the future of governments worldwide, is also well invested in keeping sustainable development at the helm of every government's agenda. It does so by pioneering a solutions-oriented platform – the Annual SDGs in Action Series – within the first 60 days of the SDGs implementation in 2016.

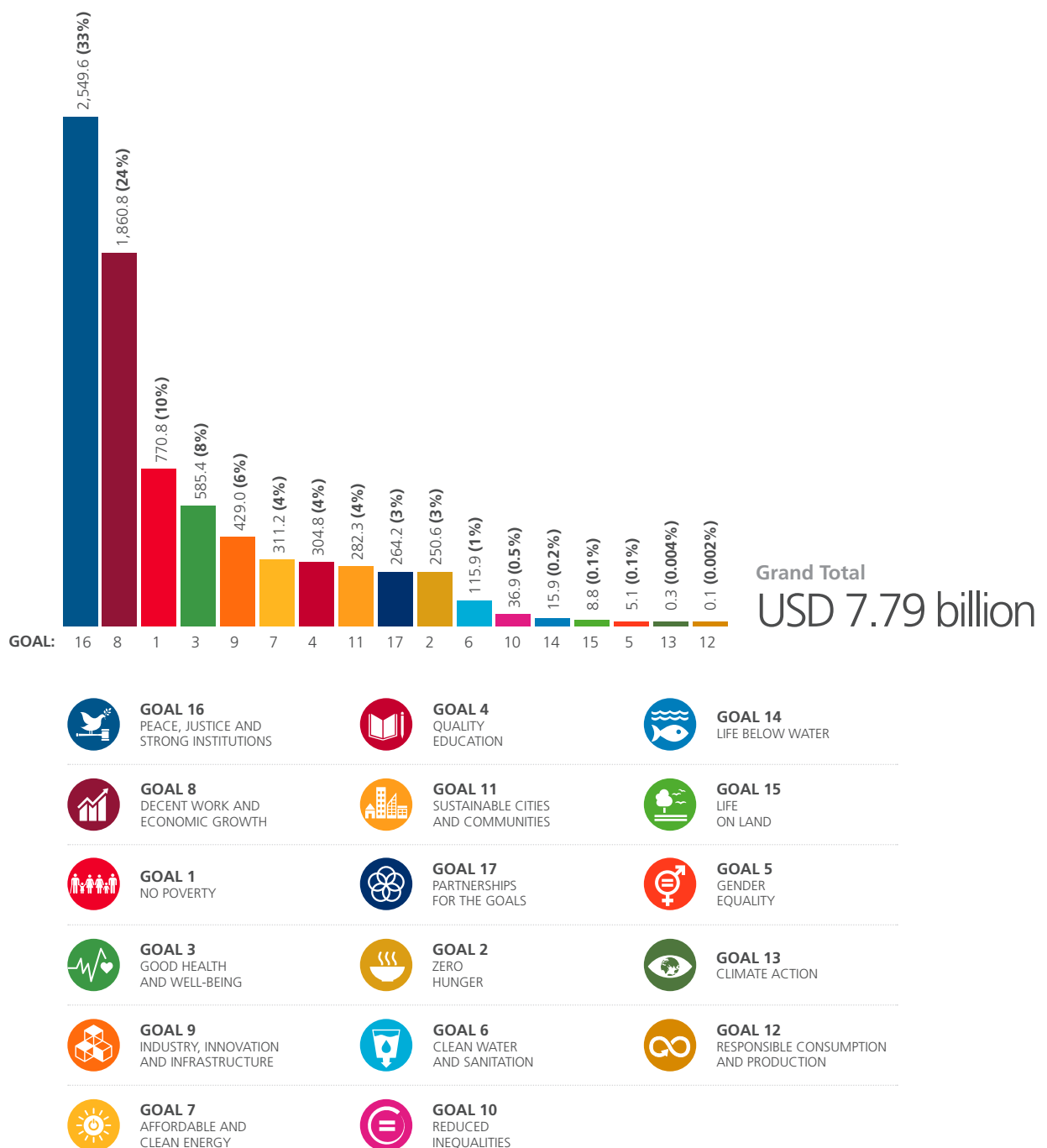
In terms of supporting developing nations in achieving their own SDGs, the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) leads the nation's international development and cooperation agenda. The UAE's Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021 steers the UAE into a more focused sustainable development standpoint.

Part 1: Support towards the 17 SDGs

The UAE's foreign aid – guided by its overarching theme of advancing global peace and prosperity for all – works to support the realization of a better world by 2030, as outlined in the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Following a 1:1 mapping approach, every record of UAE foreign assistance project in 2018 was linked to an SDG, its corresponding target and indicator. While this methodology offers a straightforward approach, the UAE also acknowledges that every UAE foreign project brings a wave of benefits to other sectors and other SDGs as well.

Figure 13: UAE Assistance to SDGs

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



Part 2: Support towards Select SDGs

The UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021 reiterates the UAE's support to global sustainable development. It also designates that nine of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will guide the five-year work of the UAE foreign aid. These nine SDGs are:



End poverty in all its forms everywhere.



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



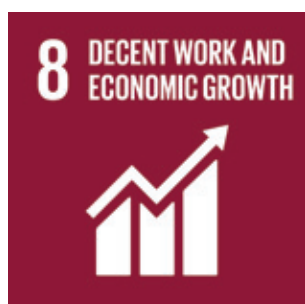
Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.



Achieve gender balance and empower all women and girls.



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



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



Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.



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



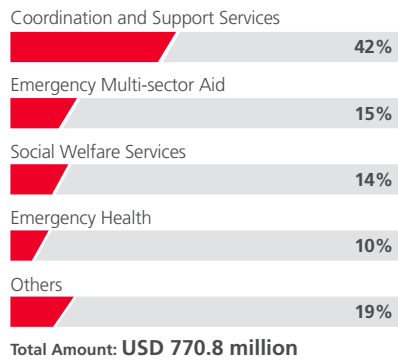
Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Consistent with the results of the first year of implementation of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy in 2017, 91 percent of the UAE foreign aid in 2018 supported the achievement of these nine SDGs. Of the AED 26.00 billion (USD 7.08 billion) disbursements in support of the said nine SDGs, more than half went to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In terms of volume, 2018 figures were stronger, delivering more than 70 percent increase over the previous year.

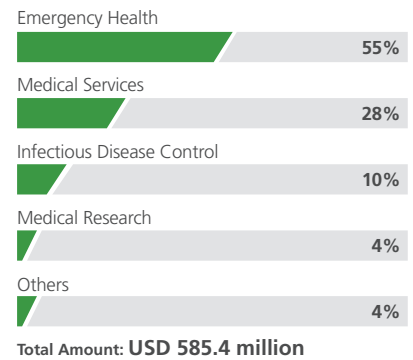
Figure 14: UAE Support to 9 SDGs Outlined in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy

By SDG and Sector of Activity
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

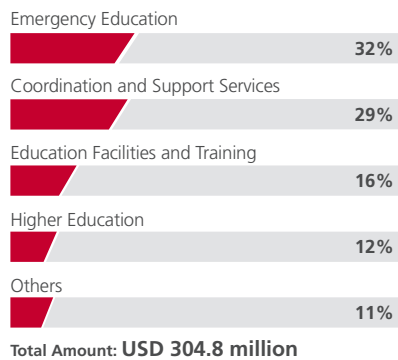
GOAL 1 NO POVERTY



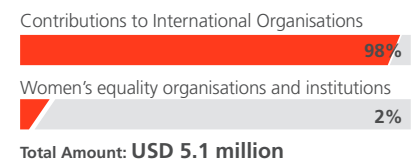
GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



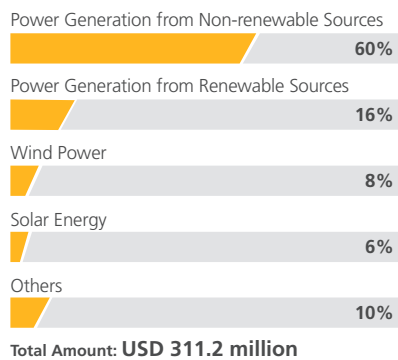
GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY



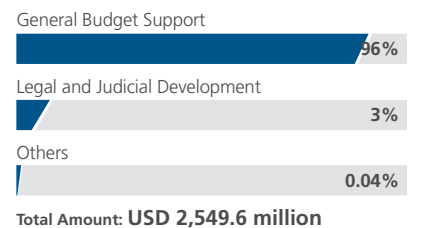
GOAL 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



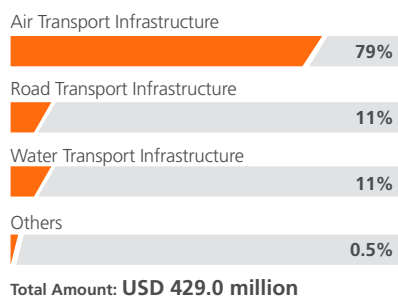
GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



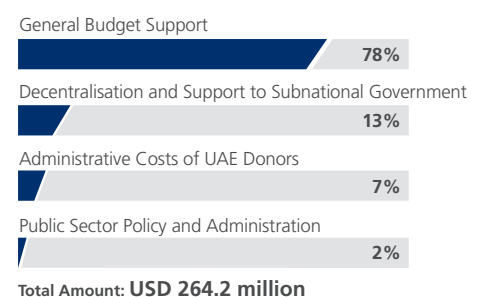
GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



GOAL 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SECTION 2

UAE SUPPORT TOWARDS GLOBAL SDGS

By SDG and Income level

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Total Amount: USD 2,549.6 million

Least Developed Countries	1,396.1	55%
High Income	1,150.4	45%
Upper Middle Income	1.4	0.1%
Lower Middle Income	1.3	0.05%
Low Income	0.3	0.01%
Multi-country Programmes	0.1	0.01%



GOAL 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Total Amount: USD 1,860.8 million

Least Developed Countries	1,010.9	54%
Upper Middle Income	398.5	21%
Lower Middle Income	392.0	21%
Multi-country Programmes	59.3	3%
High Income	0.05	0.002%



GOAL 1 NO POVERTY

Total Amount: USD 770.8 million

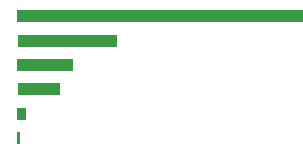
Least Developed Countries	566.1	73%
Lower Middle Income	136.5	18%
Upper Middle Income	37.5	5%
Multi-country Programmes	28.2	4%
High Income	2.6	0.3%



GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Total Amount: USD 585.4 million

Least Developed Countries	345.2	59%
Lower Middle Income	117.3	20%
High Income	65.7	11%
Multi-country Programmes	49.1	8%
Upper Middle Income	8.1	1%
Low Income	0.1	0.01%



GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Total Amount: USD 429.0 million

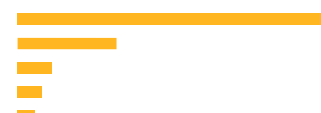
High Income	291.6	68%
Lower Middle Income	47.8	11%
Upper Middle Income	47.1	11%
Least Developed Countries	42.5	10%



GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Total Amount: USD 311.2 million

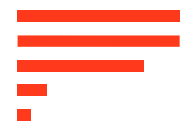
Least Developed Countries	194.3	62%
Lower Middle Income	63.6	20%
High Income	25.4	8%
Multi-country Programmes	15.7	5%
Upper Middle Income	12.3	4%



GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Total Amount: USD 304.8 million

Multi-country Programmes	104.0	34%
Lower Middle Income	97.6	32%
Least Developed Countries	75.3	25%
High Income	19.4	6%
Upper Middle Income	8.6	3%



GOAL 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Total Amount: USD 264.2 million

Lower Middle Income	169.2	64%
Least Developed Countries	48.2	18%
Upper Middle Income	35.1	13%
Multi-country Programmes	11.7	4%
High Income	0.001	0.0002%



GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY

Total Amount: USD 5.1 million

Multi-country Programmes	5.0	98%
Least Developed Countries	0.1	2%
Upper Middle Income	0.01	0.3%





A number of students in one of Zimbabwe's beneficiary schools under Dubai Cares' education projects.
Source: Dubai Cares

The Nine SDGs and Sectors of Assistance

Accounting for two-thirds of the total, the UAE's top three SDGs in 2018 – all of which are recognized by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021 as the UAE's Focus SDGs – were SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (AED 9.35 billion; USD 2.55 billion); SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (AED 6.83 billion; USD 1.86 billion); and SDG 1: No Poverty (AED 2.83 billion; USD 770.8 million).

More than half (57 percent) of the UAE's support linked to these three SDGs supported the achievement of the national SDGs of 30 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). All but one of these LDCs received this foreign aid in the form of 100 percent grant funding. Ethiopia and Yemen were the top recipients of this aid.

The UAE's support to SDG 5: Gender Equality and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals mostly include support to budgets and general programmes of governments and multilateral organisations with multi-pronged development plans encompassing reducing inequality among nations, strengthening gender equality, and in general, strengthening the means of implementation of the SDGs and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development.

Presented according to the level of UAE foreign aid disbursements in 2018, the following pages describe the UAE's support to seven of the nine SDGs that are underlined by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021.

Select sectors of assistance supported by the UAE in 2018 are likewise presented under each of the SDGs.



SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Global Progress of

Goal 16 in 2018:

Many regions of the world continue to suffer untold horrors as a result of armed conflict or other forms of violence that occur within societies and at the domestic level. Advances in promoting the rule of law and access to justice are uneven. However, progress is being made in regulations to promote public access to information, albeit slowly, and in strengthening institutions upholding human rights at the national level.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

SDG 16: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels* resonates well with the theme of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy: Global Peace and Prosperity. It is no wonder then that this SDG emerged as the top supported SDG of the UAE in 2018.

Accounting for nearly a third of the UAE total foreign aid in 2018, AED 9.35 billion (USD 2.55 billion) was disbursed by the UAE to projects that help achieve global targets that promulgate 'Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions'. More than half was earmarked to Yemen. 55 percent was extended as grants.

Budget and General Programmes Support Sector

Over 95 percent of the disbursements assigned to SDG 16 went as budget and general programmes support. This AED 9.03 billion (USD 2.46 billion) in bilateral aid provided additional funding to the national budgets of the governments the UAE supported, mainly to support national priorities aimed at keeping the spirit of peace and justice, while also developing inclusive societies for sustainable development.

Overall, the budget and general programmes support sector is the UAE's most funded sector in 2018 – over half of the UAE's total foreign assistance went to this sector. In addition to disbursements toward this sector that have been mapped to SDG

16, AED 6.58 billion (USD 1.79 billion) is presented under SDG 8, as the UAE supported the economic growth of a handful developing nations by providing budget and general programmes support.

Humanitarian Protection and Security

Protecting and assisting the most vulnerable, including children, is at the core of the UAE aid. The United Nations' SDG report indicated that (UN) "nearly 8 in 10 children aged 1 to 14 years were subjected to some form of psychological aggression and/or physical punishment on a regular basis at home in 81 countries (primarily developing), according to available data from 2005 to 2017. In all but seven of those countries, more than half of children experienced violent forms of discipline."

And so, in 2018, with AED 329.4 million (USD 89.7 million) in disbursements, the UAE continued to assist disadvantaged children, including by providing funding support to orphanages and community centers. In Manila, Philippines, for example, the UAE funds the annual operating cost of a foundation that cares for children in need of protection and care - those who are among the poorest of the poor, the abandoned, abused, exploited, neglected, and orphaned.



SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Global Progress of Goal 8 in 2018:

Globally, labour productivity has increased and the unemployment rate has decreased. However, more progress is needed to increase employment opportunities, especially for young people, reduce informal employment and labour market inequality (particularly in terms of the gender pay gap), promote safe and secure working environments, and improve access to financial services to ensure sustained and inclusive economic growth.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

Consistent with the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy's theme to advance global peace and prosperity, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 was the UAE's second-most funded SDG in 2018. This aid was delivered by UAE donor entities in a concerted effort to *promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*.

Nearly a quarter of the UAE's foreign assistance in 2018 directly supported SDG 8. More than half of the AED 6.83 billion (USD 1.86 billion) funding toward this global goal went to support five Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Over 20 percent supported five Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs). Ethiopia, Jordan and Serbia were the top recipients of the UAE SDG 8-related aid in 2018.

UAE aid linked to SDG 8 also included strengthening workforce capacity through provision of capacity building opportunities. Aimed at enhancing government services and workforce empowerment, in Egypt and Jordan, for example, the Capacity Building and Modernization Project funded by the UAE extended comprehensive and specialized training in Information and Communications Technology, (ICT) and programming to nearly 95,000 individuals and civil service professionals - 45 percent of whom are women.

In terms of aid volume, support to SDG 8 was mostly directed as budget and general programmes support and contributions to international organisations. Over 90 percent was provided as concessional loans.

Budget and General Programmes Support Sector

The UAE helped advanced the global targets assigned to SDG 8 by supporting the budget and general programmes of four developing nations. These funds amounting to AED 6.58 billion (USD 1.79 billion) were largely unearmarked, giving the governments greater flexibility in allocating funding according to the national development plans of the supported countries, from poverty eradication programmes, ensuring continuity of government services and public programmes for its citizens, and, among others, implementation of macro-economic reforms and strategies.

As the UAE's most funded sector in 2018 and accounting for over half of the total UAE foreign assistance in the same year, a significant portion (amounting to AED 9.03 billion, or USD 2.46 billion) of the UAE's disbursements provided as budget and general programmes support – where the overarching goals are to help the governments of the supported countries to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all level – was instead mapped to SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.

Contributions to International Organisations

This sector came in as the second-most funded sector of SDG 8, receiving AED 205.8 million (USD 56.0 million) in 2018. A dozen multilateral organizations received unearmarked, core contributions to their budgets in 2018 through this funding approach.



Empowering 100 Women Future Leaders in Hospitality Excellence Training in Rwanda.
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation





SDG 1 NO POVERTY



Global Progress of Goal 1 in 2018:

While extreme poverty has eased considerably since 1990, pockets of the worst forms of poverty persist. Ending poverty requires universal social protection systems aimed at safeguarding all individuals throughout the life cycle. It also requires targeted measures to reduce vulnerability to disasters and to address specific underserved geographic areas within each country. The rate of extreme poverty has fallen rapidly: in 2013 it was a third of the 1990 value. The latest global estimate suggests that 11 percent of the world population, or 783 million people, lived below the extreme poverty threshold in 2013.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018*

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1: *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*, was the UAE's top three supported universal goal. Aligned with the first objective discussed in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021 – to improve lives and reduce poverty – the UAE's support to SDG 1 reached AED 2.83 billion (USD 770.8 million), accounting for nearly 10 percent of the total UAE foreign aid in 2018. This report acknowledges that most, if not all, of the UAE foreign aid assistance mapped to other SDGs, in particular SDG 8: Decent work and Economic Growth, also play their respective parts to end poverty.

Recognizing that poverty and vulnerability are intertwined, nearly 75 percent of the UAE's support to SDG 1 went to 30 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Less than a fifth supported 23 Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

In terms of volume, support to SDG 1 grew by 144 percent over the previous year. This support was 15 percent development aid, while more than 80 percent was earmarked to fund humanitarian assistance and disaster relief programmes. Consequently, a significant portion of the UAE's aid mapped to SDG 1 went to support the most vulnerable people affected by the crises in Syria and Yemen. UAE aid to SDG 1 was disbursed exclusively as grants.

In addition to coordination and support services, largely to support camps in Jordan that host Syrian refugees, the UAE's support to SDG 1 was mostly directed as emergency multi-sector aid, social welfare services and emergency health.

Emergency Multi-sector Aid Sector

Humanitarian needs remains extremely high. In 2019, as reported by the United Nations (UN), nearly 132 million people in 42 countries around the world need multi-sector humanitarian assistance.⁶ And so, in 2018, the UAE mobilized AED 429.8 million (USD 117.0 million) in emergency multi-sector aid to support vulnerable communities trapped in emergency situations and on-going conflict.

Three protracted crises – that of Iraq, Syria and Yemen – generated the largest emergency multi-sector aid support from the UAE. This support enabled the provision of emergency relief items, including life-saving assistance such as non-food and shelter items, food baskets, support to operating costs of camps for refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs), among others.

People affected by the flooding in Sudan, Rohingya refugees, as well as IDPs in Ethiopia saw a ray of hope as the UAE responded to their urgent humanitarian needs. The UAE also funded the transportation cost and, on behalf of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), facilitated the delivery of 92 metric tonnes of aid to Indonesians affected by the Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami.⁷ In Mali, 100 tonnes of emergency supplies and food aid was provided by the UAE in 2018.⁸ *The UAE's humanitarian assistance in 2018, across various sectors, is presented in Section 3.*



WFP food aid distribution, funded by the UAE-Saudi joint grant in Aden.
Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

Social Services Sector

Social protection systems help prevent and reduce poverty and provide a safety net for the vulnerable. However, according to the United Nations (UN) social protection is not a reality for a large majority of the world's population. In 2016, 55 per cent – as many as four billion people – were not covered by any social protection cash benefits. In sub-Saharan Africa, 87 percent of the population unfortunately live without social welfare and protection coverage.⁹

Correspondingly, funding social services is a prominent feature of the UAE foreign aid. In 2018,

AED 467.4 million (USD 127.3 million) was disbursed toward this sector, representing a 36 percent increase over the previous year. Over 40 percent of this aid supported 30 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) where basic and social welfare services needs are often the greatest. Sudan was the largest recipient of this type of support.

As well as support to one of the UAE's longest running programmes, the sponsorship of over 150,000 orphans in developing countries, social services-oriented UAE aid covered the most basic needs of vulnerable children, men and women, the elderly and persons with disabilities. Food,

clothing, water and sanitation, and health care services were provided. Small-scale, income-generating and production units were also part of this support, all with an end goal to offer a spark of hope and lift people out of poverty.



GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

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Global Progress of Goal 3 in 2018:

Many more people today are living healthier lives than in the past decade. Nevertheless, people are still suffering needlessly from preventable diseases, and too many are dying prematurely. Overcoming disease and ill health will require concerted and sustained efforts, focusing on population groups and regions that have been neglected.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

Health is the UAE's second-best supported sector in 2018. Since the start of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016, UAE disbursements that support global health programmes have remained significant. This reporting year's sum, at AED 2.15 billion (USD 585.4 million) worth of grants, is the highest since, and is also more than 2.5 times that of 2017. More than half was delivered as part of the UAE's humanitarian assistance. 25 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) received a 59 percent allocation, while 19 Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) took a fifth of the 2018 total UAE disbursements to SDG 3. More than half was directed to Yemen.

The following pages describe some of the health subsectors supported by the UAE in 2018.

Emergency Health

The UAE's global health programme in the same year mostly comprised of projects that provide emergency health services to thousands of vulnerable people trapped in crises and humanitarian situations. This support accounted for more than half of UAE total disbursements to SDG 3, equivalent to AED 1.18 billion (USD 322.1 million) in grants. Over 95 percent was delivered to Yemenis.¹⁰

The UAE responded to medical emergency and healthcare needs of millions of vulnerable people affected by the crisis in Yemen. As essential basic services dwindle in Yemen, the UAE remains committed to provide multi-sector foreign assistance, including emergency health services. Support to the emergency health sector includes the AED 189.4 million (USD 51.6 million) funding provided to the World Health Organisation (WHO) in support of the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan (UN-HRP) for Yemen in 2018. The first strategic objective of the UN-HRP for Yemen is to provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in Yemen through an effective, targeted response. This aid also assisted various health projects for women implemented by the WHO.

A significant portion of the total UAE emergency health sector aid to Yemen was allocated to fight the cholera epidemic in the country. The Ministry of Public Health and Population of Yemen reported 12,289 suspected cases in 2018.¹¹

All year-round, healthcare needs of Syrian refugees in Jordan, including those residing at the Zaatari camp and UAE-Jordanian Mrajeeb Al Fahood refugee camp, are attended to by the UAE's healthcare facilities, The Big Heart Clinic and Emirates Field Hospital in Mafraq. Emergency healthcare support to those affected by the crisis in Syria amounted to AED 15.5 million (USD 4.2 million) in 2018.

In parallel, the UAE supported the health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) projects of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), providing AED 7.35 million (USD 2.0 million) in financial support earmarked to this sector. In Bangladesh, the UAE partnered with the Médecins Sans Frontières to support emergency health services for Rohingya refugees. *The UAE's humanitarian assistance in 2018, across various sectors, is presented in Section 3.*

Medical Services

The UAE's assistance towards medical services sector, mostly in the form of construction of medical hospitals and clinics, as well as funding operational costs and providing medical equipment, amounted to AED 602.9 million (USD 164.2 million) in 2018. This represents a 38 percent increase over 2017. Medical services in Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) took nearly 45 percent of this grant funding, most notably Egypt and Pakistan. 20 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) also benefited.

In Pakistan, the multi-year project, with disbursements in 2018 worth AED 123.6 million, (USD 33.7 million) supports the development of the Emirates Hospital, an integrated 1,000-bed-specialised

medical facility that receives an average of 6,000 patients per day. The hospital is also designed to function as a medical academic hub, with laboratories and lecture halls for medical professionals, including military personnel.

Eight medical services projects were supported by the UAE in 2018 in Egypt. These works included support for a Paediatric Hospital, provision of medical equipment and supplies, as well as construction of specialized facilities including for diagnostic imaging.

In Jordan, the UAE's funding support to develop several specialised medical centres, as well as the King Hussein Medical City Project continued. The King Hussein Cancer Centre, with a capacity to accommodate more than 250,000 patients a year continued to receive support from the UAE to expand its operations, boosting Jordan's medical tourism industry.

In Turkmenistan, a children's hospital in Mary likewise received assistance from the UAE, with disbursements amounting to AED 24.6 million (USD 6.7 million) in 2018. A number

of similar projects aimed at improving the health infrastructure were carried out by the UAE in 2018, making healthcare services available to millions of people in Afghanistan, Palestine, Sierra Leone, and a handful of other developing nations.

Infectious Diseases Control; Malaria Control

The United Nations' report on the progress of Sustainable Development Goals estimates 19.9 million children did not receive life-saving vaccines during the first year of life, putting them at serious risk of potentially life-threatening diseases. The report also highlighted that Sub-Saharan Africa continues to carry the heaviest burden of malaria disease, accounting for more than 90 per cent of the global malaria burden. Worryingly, there were an estimated 3.5 million more malaria cases in the 10 highest-burden African countries in 2017 compared with the previous year.¹²

For its part, the UAE is steadfast in its commitment to eradicate deadly infectious diseases. As well as supporting the Reaching the Last Mile Fund, the UAE vows to rid the world of

polio, a crippling and deadly infectious disease that mostly affects children. The UAE does so mainly through the UAE-Pakistan Assistance Programme (UAE-PAP), delivering polio vaccines to more than 57 million Pakistani children between 2014 and 2018.¹³

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) received financial assistance from the UAE amounting to AED 88.2 million (USD 24.0 million) in 2018 to fund its global polio eradication efforts. In Uzbekistan, the UAE disbursed AED 21.5 million (USD 5.9 million) in 2018 to fund the development of the nation's Infectious Diseases Hospital.

In parallel, to fight malaria, mosquito nets were delivered in Chad. The UAE also disbursed the second tranche of its three-year AED 18.4 million (USD 5.0 million) financial support to the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Partnership, a global alliance launched in 1998 by the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank in an effort to provide a coordinated global response to the disease.



A girl suffering from severe acute malnutrition being screened at a health center supported by UNICEF in Al Azariq district (Al Dhale'e)
Source: UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)



SDG 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Global Progress of Goal 9 in 2018:

Steady progress has been made in the manufacturing industry. To achieve inclusive and sustainable industrialization, competitive economic forces need to be unleashed to generate employment and income, facilitate international trade and enable the efficient use of resources.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9: *Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*, was the UAE's fifth most supported SDG in 2018, down by one place from 2017. In terms of aid volume, however, 2018 disbursements valued at AED 1.58 billion (USD 429.0 million) increased by 34 percent over the previous year.

Owing to the fact that infrastructure is one of the UAE's main global thematic programme prescribed by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021, support to this sector not only grew, it was also mostly extended as grants, at nearly 95 percent of the total. Eleven Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Lower-middle Income Countries were among the recipients of this aid.

As in previous years, the top three supported sectors mapped to SDG 9 include: air transport infrastructure, road transport infrastructure and water transport infrastructure.

Air Transport Infrastructure Sector

The air transport infrastructure sector retained its distinction as the most funded sector under SDG 9, receiving AED 1.24 billion (USD 337.7 million), or nearly 80 percent of the disbursements for SDG 9 in 2018.

In the Maldives, the UAE continued its funding support towards the construction of two international airports in the country: the Velana International Airport in Malé and a new international airport in Manafaru, in Noonu Atoll. This air transport infrastructure development is deemed as a strategic move, boosting the country's tourism sector. It also improves trade and mobility of the 400,000 people living in the country's 188 islands.¹⁴

Road Transport Infrastructure Sector

Disbursements amounting to AED 168.6 million (USD 45.9 million) went to support road transport infrastructure projects in 14 countries in 2018. Over 40 percent of this was allocated to five Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Together, Bangladesh, Jordan and Morocco received nearly two-thirds of this aid.

In Bangladesh, the UAE continued its funding support for the re-paving of the 70-kilometre Joydevpur-Chandra-Tangail-Elenga road. To support socio-economic development in Morocco, the UAE extended its assistance and provided AED 42.2 million (USD 11.5 million) in grants to fund the construction of two major road development projects, including the expansion of the Sidi Allal Elbahrawy Road, connecting it to the Maha Forest Reserve.

In Mauritania, UAE funding continued to support the construction of the 264-kilometre-long Fusala Road, a major thoroughfare in the country's Malian border. Meanwhile, in Kenya, the Nuno-Modogashe road project was also a beneficiary of UAE's financial assistance.

Only about one-third of roads in Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) are paved.¹⁵ SDG 9 support to two LLDCs, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan included road development projects and construction of the Bishkek-Torugart Highway, and the Kulyab Kalaikhumb Road, respectively.

Water Transport Infrastructure

The UAE extended grants amounting to AED 166.1 million (USD 45.2 million) to fund major water transport infrastructure programmes in two countries in 2018. Assistance earmarked to the multi-year water transport projects in Morocco continued. The development and rehabilitation of Port of Casablanca is aimed at increasing the port's capacity, while a new revenue channel becomes a bright prospect as the construction of ships repair workshops in Casablanca continues. In Yemen, the water transport infrastructure project aims to develop the port of Hawlaf on the island of Socotra.



SDG 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

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Global Progress of Goal 7 in 2018:

Ensuring access to affordable, reliable and modern energy for all has come one step closer due to recent progress in electrification, particularly in LDCs, and improvements in industrial energy efficiency. However, national priorities and policy ambitions still need to be strengthened to put the world on track to meet the energy targets for 2030.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

The United Nations reports a global progress in Sustainable Development Goal (7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all: from 1.06 billion without electricity in 2014, the numbers have decreased, although some 800 million people remain without electricity.¹⁶

The UAE's disbursement to SDG 7 nearly doubled, as AED 1.14 billion (USD 311.2 million) supported global projects that help advance the goal to achieve energy access for all. Nearly 95 percent of this was provided in the form of grants. Seven Least Developed Countries (LDCs) received 62 percent of this funding, while three Lower-middle Income Countries (LLDCs) took 20 percent. Five Small Island Developing States (SIDs) were among the beneficiaries of the UAE's support to SDG 7 in 2018.

Complementing other UAE foreign aid renewable energy projects around the globe, as well as global advocacy efforts facilitated by the UAE including through the country's hosting of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and the annual World Future Energy Summit, the UAE also champions three dedicated funding channels that aim to increase the share of clean and renewable energy worldwide. These include the AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) in grant financing to the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund for Caribbean states, the AED 1.29 billion (USD 350.0 million) ADFD-IRENA Project Facility for IRENA member

states, and the AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) grant initiative called the UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund for Pacific island countries.

Wind Power, Solar Energy; Power Generation from Renewable Sources

UAE disbursements to these three energy sectors reached a combined total of AED 344.9 million (USD 93.9 million). Jordan emerged as the largest recipient of this funding, largely due to the 2018 disbursements towards several renewable energy projects in the country. The multi-year AED 550.0 million (USD 149.7 million) 105 MW Quweira Solar Power Plant project located in the southern part of the country involved the installation of 328,320 photovoltaic panels that are expected to produce 227 GWh of solar power annually over a period of 20 years, and enough to power about 50,000 homes. The project also created around 1,000 jobs during the construction phase, and is set to provide 30 permanent jobs for its operation and maintenance.¹⁷

In Cuba, to support the country's development goal of increasing renewable energy share to 24 percent by 2030, the UAE earmarked AED 55.1 million (USD 15.0 million) for the construction of a new 10 megawatt (MW) solar PV project. Once completed, the grid-connected project can power the equivalent of nearly 7,000 Cuban homes.¹⁸



A 158 MW Čibuk 1 wind farm in Serbia and the Western Balkans.

Source: Masdar

Combating Climate Change: Boosting Growth and Sustainable Development Through Renewable Energy

The UAE has emerged as one of the leading countries advocating the deployment of renewable energy applications globally, assisted by its supported and demand-driven development programmes associated to this sector.

Where the UAE considers renewable energy one of the main innovation drivers in economy, social development, healthcare, gender equality, women empowerment, in addition to boosting employment and attain climate and environmental benefits.

The UAE has reinforced its commitment towards renewable energy sector in developing countries through numerous global initiatives, including: the UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund (UAE-PPF) and the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund (UAE-CREF). Launched in 2013, the ADFD funded

initiative (UAE-CREF) is managed by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, with a budget of AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) in form of grants dedicated to renewable energy projects, implemented by MASDAR. A total of 11 south Pacific nations the



UAE-PPF has selected to implement projects in, including: Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Solomon Islands, Samoa and Vanuatu. In 2016, the UAE-PPF has established a new precedent of cooperation and coordination with various donors, backed by its earlier successes in setting and implementing policies for the proposed joint-ventures with other donors and regional organisations. One of the most significant examples is the UAE's joint-funding agreement with New Zealand for Solomon Islands project, implemented by MADSAR.

The projects were particularly customized to, primarily, support the economic growth and sustainable development, then capitalising renewable energy as a key enabling-factor for growth in the region. These projects enabled 11 countries of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) of increasing their resilience and energy problem-solving, which, in return, supports their development

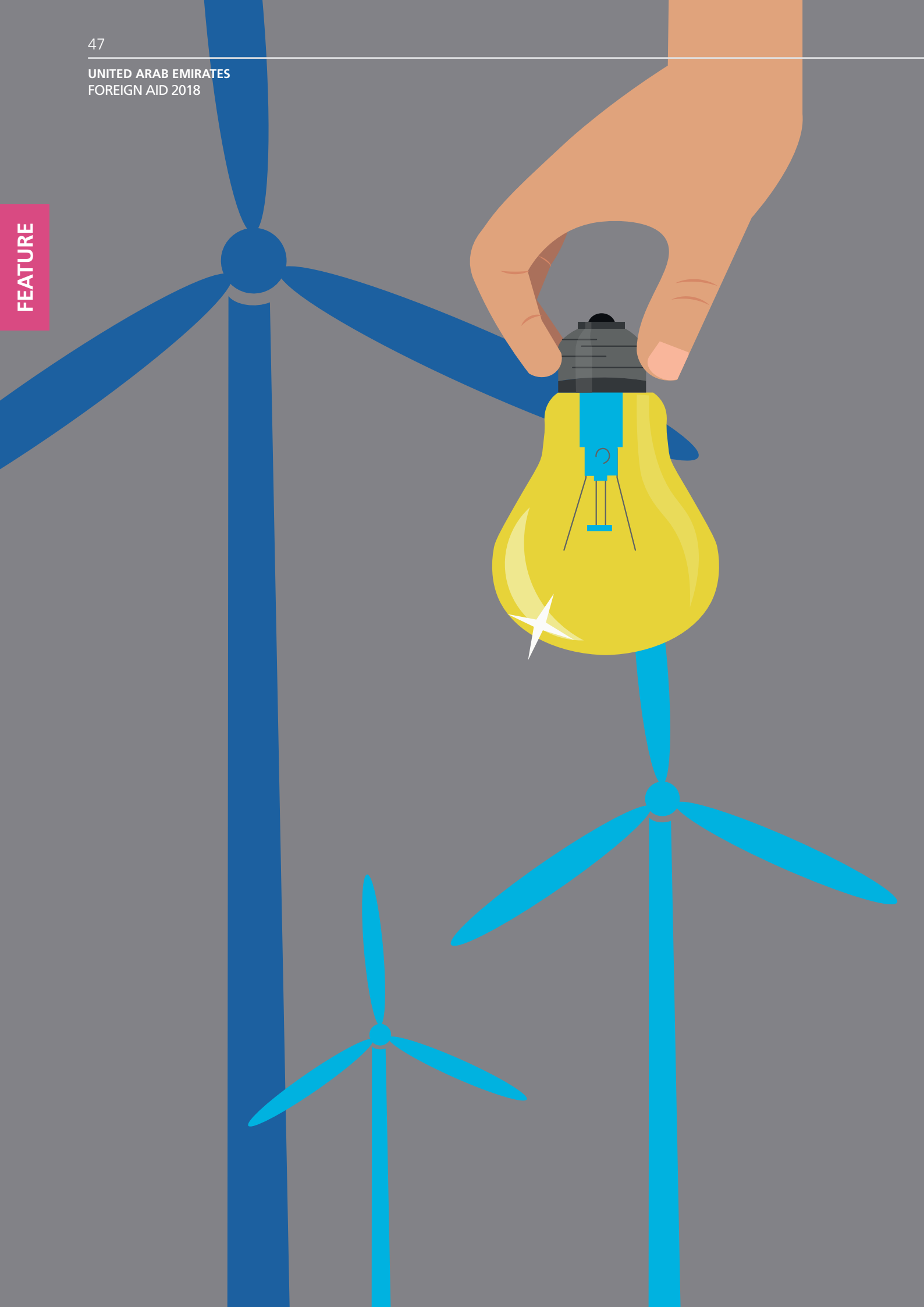
capacities, job creation, government basic services provision, e.g. health, education and water, in addition to supporting their endeavours to achieve renewable energy development goals.

UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund (UAE-PPF) has increased the renewable energy generation capacity in the Pacific by 2.8 megawatts, replacing about 3.2 million litres of imported diesel. The projects' total outcomes contributed in saving USD 3.7 million in fuel costs annually (based on fuel prices in 2015), and displacing 8,450 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions annually. In addition, the UAE-PPF provides training workshops to enhance the Pacific states' capacities in renewable energy projects management.

The great successes of the UAE-PPF has echoed outside the region, where heads of state and governments of the Pacific states has acknowledged, during the discussions with the UAE's leaders, the great impact of the

rising energy costs on their national economies and citizens. After a number of the regional consultations, during the UN General Assembly meeting in September 2016, the UAE announced establishing the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund (UAE-CREF) with a AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) grant. In addition to its main objective of increasing the renewable energy application in the region, the UAE-CREF fund, which includes explicit objectives related to gender equality and women empowerment, will work on expanding and developing the local technical capacities in renewable energy projects' designing and management, with the aim of facilitating the rapid and cost-effective deployment of such energy. Once again, the regional fund comprised of the UAE's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ADFD and MASDAR, with the aim of working in close collaboration with other regional organisations and donors to pursuit the optimal implementation of the ongoing activities and projects.

Continued efforts by the UAE in concert with the international efforts aiming to mitigate climate changes impact through renewable energy projects.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development



Island Nations Powered with Climate-Resilient Clean Energy

The UAE is deeply committed to enhancing energy security in Small Island Development States (SIDS). The country has demonstrated this commitment by delivering climate-resilient solar and wind power projects to SIDS in the South Pacific, where energy costs are among the highest in the world.

Successful implementation of this cutting-edge technology was made possible through the development of a renewable energy public-private-partnership. The UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund (UAE-PPF) was created by the UAE as an instrument to help deliver the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Accord. The fund represents a unique partnership between the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC), Abu Dhabi Development Fund (ADFD) and the Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company, Masdar. UAE MOFAIC provides the programme management, ADFD funds the programmes, and Masdar is responsible for developing the technology, as well as implementation.

In 2013 the UAE-Pacific Fund was launched by Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, to build climate-resilient renewable energy projects in 11 SIDS in the South Pacific. The programme, with a budget of AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0) million, aims to enable the island states to reduce their reliance on diesel power and optimise the use of natural resources, as well as bolster local economies through developing education, healthcare, and infrastructure.

A total of 11 South Pacific nations were selected as partners of UAE-PPF: Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, and Micronesia.

In order to implement resilient technology that withstands island climates, the UAE employed various innovative concepts through the UAE-Pacific Fund. One example is the UAE-PPF Wind Farm in Samoa, the first project of this kind for the island state. Situated on Upolu Island, home to the capital Apia, and completed in September 2014, the wind farm's bespoke design includes cyclone-proof turbines with foldable masts that allow the mechanism to be placed in a horizontal position during severe weather events. The masts are also anchored to the ground to withstand high wind conditions.

Funded by ADFD, the project succeeded in diversifying the country's energy mix. The final stage of the project saw the delivery of specialized training and capacity development

for local residents, which built skills and empowered Samoan technicians and engineers to manage the project's advanced equipment.

The Pacific Renewable Energy Integration training programme is an integral component of the UAE-Pacific Fund. The training programme held its fourth and final session on the side-lines of Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week, and aimed to further develop local expertise in renewable energy to help Pacific Island nations achieve their sustainability goals. The training covered key technical, legal, commercial, financial, environmental and human resource aspects of renewable energy development. One third of the participants were women, in alignment with MoFAIC's "100% Women Policy".¹⁹

The workshop incorporated lessons learned from the successful delivery of UAE-Pacific Fund projects in the form of case studies and interactive exercises focused on renewable energy integration into island grids. The course also discussed projects currently under development in the Pacific.

The 11 projects delivered by Masdar through the UAE-Pacific Fund collectively increased the renewable energy generation capacity in the Pacific by 6.5 megawatts. They notably replace 3.2 million litres of imported diesel, annually saving the islands AED 13.6 million (USD 3.7 million) in fuel costs, and displacing 8,447 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions.

The UAE champions the role renewable energy plays for SIDS in accelerating economic growth and bringing tangible benefits to local communities. And while these landmark clean energy partnerships have ushered in innovative technology to sustainably meet the growing energy needs of SIDS, they have also created jobs, reduced energy costs as well as reliance on expensive diesel fuels, while at the same time boosting climate resilience and stimulating local economies. Through harnessing the innovative Emirati-spirit, the UAE was able to deliver renewable energy technology to SIDS throughout the Pacific, thus demonstrating our commitment to a better and more sustainable future for all.



SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Global Progress of Goal 4 in 2018:

More than half of children and adolescents worldwide are not meeting minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics. Refocused efforts are needed to improve the quality of education. Disparities in education along the lines of gender, urban-rural location and other dimensions still run deep, and more investments in education infrastructure are required, particularly in LDCs.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018*

The UAE credits much of its development progress and sustainable development to its first-rate education system, a prominent pillar of the UAE Vision 2021. It is no wonder then that its foreign assistance reflects such commitment, advancing quality education for all. The UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP), a core element of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021, is steadfast in its goal to provide lifelong learning opportunities to men and women in developing nations.

In 2018, the UAE mobilised AED 1.12 billion (USD 304.8 million) in grants to support global education programmes. Support to SDG 4: *Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all* from the UAE grew by 84 percent in 2018. Provided exclusively as grants, this aid reached many developing countries, including 34 Least Developing Countries (LDCs). Nearly a third of this support went to Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs). Jordan, Palestine and Yemen were the top supported beneficiaries of this aid.

As in previous years, the UAE continued its funding to support the work of several organisations focused in advancing global education, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), among others. The following pages describe some of the education subsectors supported by the UAE in 2018.

Emergency Education

In 35 crisis-affected countries, humanitarian emergencies and protracted crises disrupted the education of 75 million children between the ages of 3 and 18.²⁰ For children and youth in emergencies and protracted crises, education is not just a basic human right, it is often times life-saving, allowing them to build resilience and escape poverty, experience how it is to be young, and among other things, have some sense of normalcy and belonging.

As well as taking up the role of being a staunch advocate and supporter of Education in Emergencies Programme, the UAE directed AED 358.7 million (USD 97.6 million) in 2018 in foreign aid earmarked to the emergency education sector, representing nearly a third of the total disbursements to SDG 4.

More than half of this aid went to

support the education of over five million Palestine refugees in Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Gaza and the West Bank. This funding contribution assisted the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to maintain its country programme, as well as in ensuring that 708 schools are able to operate for the 2018-2019 academic year.²¹

Nearly 40 percent of the disbursements to the emergency education sector went to support Yemeni children. This support ranged from construction, renovation and equipping of schools and classrooms, to payment of teachers' salaries through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Several Education in Emergencies Programmes – including in Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Niger and Sierra Leone – were carried out in 2018 to support school children displaced by conflicts and humanitarian emergencies.

Education Facilities and Training; Teachers' Training

According to the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN), many developing countries still lack basic infrastructure and facilities to provide effective learning environments. Sub-Saharan Africa faces the biggest challenges: at the primary and lower secondary levels, less than half of schools have access to electricity, the Internet, computers and basic drinking water. The report also added that globally, there has been little progress in the percentage of primary school teachers who are trained: it has been stagnating at about 85 percent since 2015. The proportion is lowest in sub-Saharan Africa, at 64 percent.

The UAE's support to these education subsectors saw hundreds of schools built, rehabilitated and equipped, as school teachers receive training and capacity-building opportunities. Operational costs of schools, including teachers' salaries and wages, were sponsored by the UAE in a number of countries. AED 180.9 million (USD 49.3 million) was disbursed to

fund the education facilities sector in 2018, while AED 5.1 million (USD 1.4 million) went to support teachers' training to increase the number of qualified teachers and to provide continuous education opportunities to teachers in Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, and Uganda.

Meanwhile, nearly half of the disbursements towards the education facilities and training sector went to 30 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). In terms of geography, nearly half was directed to Africa, 28 percent to Asia, while the remainder supported global programmes. Ethiopia was the largest recipient of this aid, followed by Jordan and Sudan.

In Lao, as part of the AED 20.2 million (USD 5.5 million) programme called 'Lao Educational Access Research and Networking' (LEARN) with a goal to reach 35,000 school-age children was supported by the UAE, in partnership with Plan International Canada, Save the Children and the World Bank. In Jordan, 85 new schools were constructed, as hundreds of students and teachers were supported, including through the UAE's on-going books distribution campaign.

Higher Education; Vocational Training

SDG 4 seeks to ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university, by 2030. The UAE spent AED 134.3 million (USD 36.6 million) to advance higher education in many developing countries in 2018, including 10 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and nine Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs). Vocational training spending meanwhile reached AED 8.6 million (USD 2.3 million), with more than half directed to nine Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

The UAE's Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP) is the UAE's main driver of these types of aid, facilitating hundreds of university and higher education scholarships programmes

to be awarded to deserving men and women across the globe. Jordan remains the most-funded developing nation, as the UAE continues to implement one of its largest international education programmes in the country. With the UAE funding, Jordan's Development Programme for Public Universities seeks to improve nine public universities and 11 community colleges. A Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Law are being constructed in Yarmouk University, while Chemistry and Dentistry buildings are among the new academic excellence structures being built at the University of Jordan. The UAE's multi-year education grant supports the construction of a faculty of medicine and a pharmacy in Tangier.

Annual budget support is also a common approach taken by the UAE to help advance higher education and ensure that youth and adults alike gain access to university as well as technical and vocational learning opportunities. As in previous years, a number of education facilities for adult learning, including in Niger and Pakistan, received financial support in 2018 from the UAE to run their operations.

Early Childhood Education (ECD); Primary and Secondary Education

Despite the considerable progress on education access and participation over the past years, 262 million children and youth aged 6 to 17 were still out of school in 2017, and more than half of children and adolescents are not meeting minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics, according to the United Nations (UN).²²

In the UAE, education is a top priority. Dedicating nearly 20 percent of the government's major spending for developing and strengthening its education system, literacy rate in the UAE is one of the world's highest. Extending this success beyond its borders, the UAE mobilised AED 18.7 million (USD 5.1 million) in foreign assistance towards early childhood education (ECD), primary

and secondary education sectors to ensure that children and youth reach their full potential, through quality education. Nearly half of this support targeted children and youth in eight Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

ECD projects in four LDCs reached AED 5.3 million (USD 1.4 million): Comoros, Gambia, Rwanda and Vanuatu. In Colombia, the UAE supported the construction of 14 ECD centres. In Peru, 500 disadvantaged children between 0 to 3 years of age and support to 14 ECD centres make up the UAE's three-year ECD project. In partnership with Kusi Warma, a local non-governmental Organisation (NGO), the project aims to stop stunting in children while also emphasizing the importance of ECD, delivering training and awareness sessions and home visits to conduct parental education on health, nutrition, early education and safety.

Support earmarked to the secondary education sector was channeled to two Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Malawi and Rwanda. Meanwhile access to primary education was championed by the UAE in six developing nations, including Nepal, Senegal and Uganda. In Uganda, for example, the UAE launched three parallel projects towards this cause that include provision of education for South Sudanese refugee children and host communities, as well as promotion science and technology among Ugandan primary and secondary school girls. The third project supports the enrollment and integration of children with disabilities into mainstream primary schools.

Part 3: Support to other SDGs

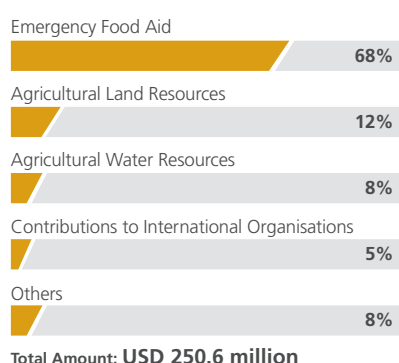
The UAE foreign assistance, admittedly, is not only directed to the nine Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) highlighted in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021. About 9 percent of the total UAE aid was mapped to the rest of the SDGs, most notably SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, which received three percent of the 2018 total disbursements.

The following figures and paragraphs offer additional information on the UAE's foreign assistance provided in support of other SDGs.

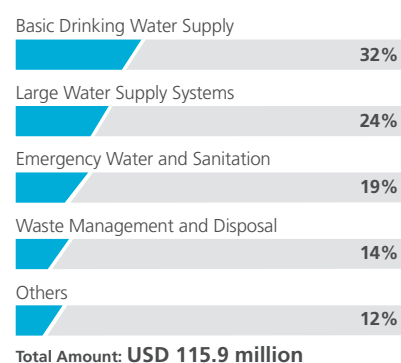
Figure 15: UAE Assistance to other SDGs

By SDG and Sector of Activity
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER



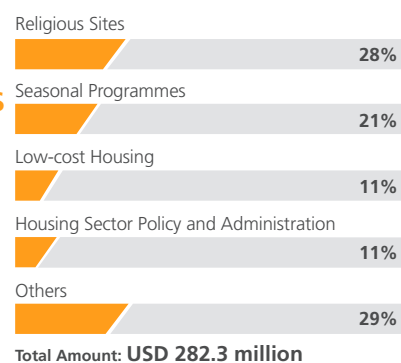
GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



GOAL 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



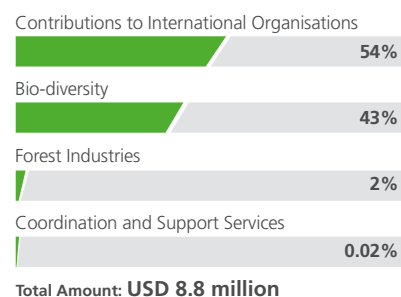
GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



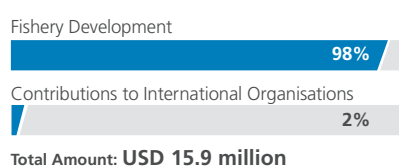
GOAL 13 CLIMATE ACTION



GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND



GOAL 14 LIFE BELOW WATER



By SDG and Income level
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



**GOAL 11
SUSTAINABLE
CITIES AND
COMMUNITIES**

Total Amount: **USD 282.3 million**

Least Developed Countries	113.5	40%	
Lower Middle Income	84.7	30%	
High Income	47.4	17%	
Upper Middle Income	19.2	7%	
Multi-country Programmes	17.4	6%	
Low Income	0.02	0.01%	



**GOAL 2
ZERO HUNGER**

Total Amount: **USD 250.6 million**

Least Developed Countries	169.4	68%	
High Income	29.7	12%	
Lower Middle Income	21.1	8%	
Multi-country Programmes	18.5	7%	
Upper Middle Income	11.8	5%	



**GOAL 6
CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION**

Total Amount: **USD 115.9 million**

Least Developed Countries	44.7	39%	
Lower Middle Income	31.6	27%	
High Income	25.4	22%	
Upper Middle Income	12.7	11%	
Multi-country Programmes	1.1	1%	
Low Income	0.5	0.4%	



**GOAL 10
REDUCED
INEQUALITIES**

Total Amount: **USD 36.9 million**

Multi-country Programmes	36.9	100%	
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**GOAL 14
LIFE
BELOW WATER**

Total Amount: **USD 15.9 million**

Lower Middle Income	15.5	97%	
Multi-country Programmes	0.3	2%	
Least Developed Countries	0.1	1%	



**GOAL 15
LIFE ON LAND**

Total Amount: **USD 8.8 million**

Multi-country Programmes	5.2	59%	
Least Developed Countries	1.8	21%	
Lower Middle Income	0.9	10%	
Upper Middle Income	0.5	6%	
High Income	0.3	4%	
Low Income	0.002	0.02%	



**GOAL 13
CLIMATE ACTION**

Total Amount: **USD 0.3 million**

Multi-country Programmes	0.2	70%	
High Income	0.1	30%	



**GOAL 12
RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION**

Total Amount: **USD 0.1 million**

Multi-country Programmes	0.1	100%	
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SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER



Global Progress of Goal 2 in 2018:

After a prolonged decline, world hunger appears to be on the rise again. Conflict, drought and disasters linked to climate change are among the key factors causing this reversal in progress. The proportion of undernourished people worldwide increased from 10.6 percent in 2015 to 11.0 percent in 2016. This translates to 815 million people worldwide in 2016, up from 777 million in 2015.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2018

Unfortunately, hunger continues to affect millions of people worldwide. And so, although Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture is not one of the nine SDGs listed as focus SDGs as per the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021, the UAE's foreign aid donors have kept their commitment to end hunger, providing AED 920.4 million (USD 250.6 million) to countries beyond its borders.

Nearly 95 percent of this support was extended as grants and over two-thirds benefitted Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This aid is largely comprised of projects in two sectors described in the following paragraphs: emergency food aid and agriculture sector.

Emergency Food Aid Sector

As in the previous year, UAE support to SDG 2 was mainly provided as commodity aid, specifically towards the emergency food aid sector. In 2018, AED 622.0 million (USD 169.3 million) was disbursed to fund emergency food aid projects in 20 countries.²³ Yemen received most of this funding as more than 18 million Yemenis continue to be food insecure. The UAE's 'For your sake, Somalia' initiative launched in 2017 facilitated food aid to millions of Somalis as the UAE disbursed AED 22.1 million (USD 6.0 million) in 2018 to fund two food aid projects. In the provinces of Puntland, Jubland and Berbera, over 3,000 tonnes of staple food benefitted more than 180,000 Somalis.

Meanwhile, refugees and displaced populations caused by the crisis in Syria continue to receive food aid from the UAE. One food aid project delivered 1,170 food baskets to Rohingya refugees. In South Sudan,

the UAE partnered with the World Food Programme (WFP) to provide food vouchers to the most vulnerable families and individuals.

Agriculture Sector

The United Nations (UN) SDG report in 2018 highlighted that aid to agriculture in developing countries totalled USD 12.5 billion in 2016, falling to six percent of all donors' sector-allocable aid from nearly 20 percent in the mid-1980s.

Recognizing the need to enhance capacity for agricultural productivity in developing nations, the UAE supported global agriculture projects and disbursed AED 197.1 million (USD 53.7 million) for this purpose. In Serbia, multiple irrigations systems projects are being supported by the UAE to help improve the country's agriculture-oriented development goals. Several other countries, including Egypt, Jordan, Guinea and Sudan, likewise received funding support from the UAE to strengthen their agriculture sector.



UAE support global agriculture projects to enhance the agricultural productive capacity in developing countries.

Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

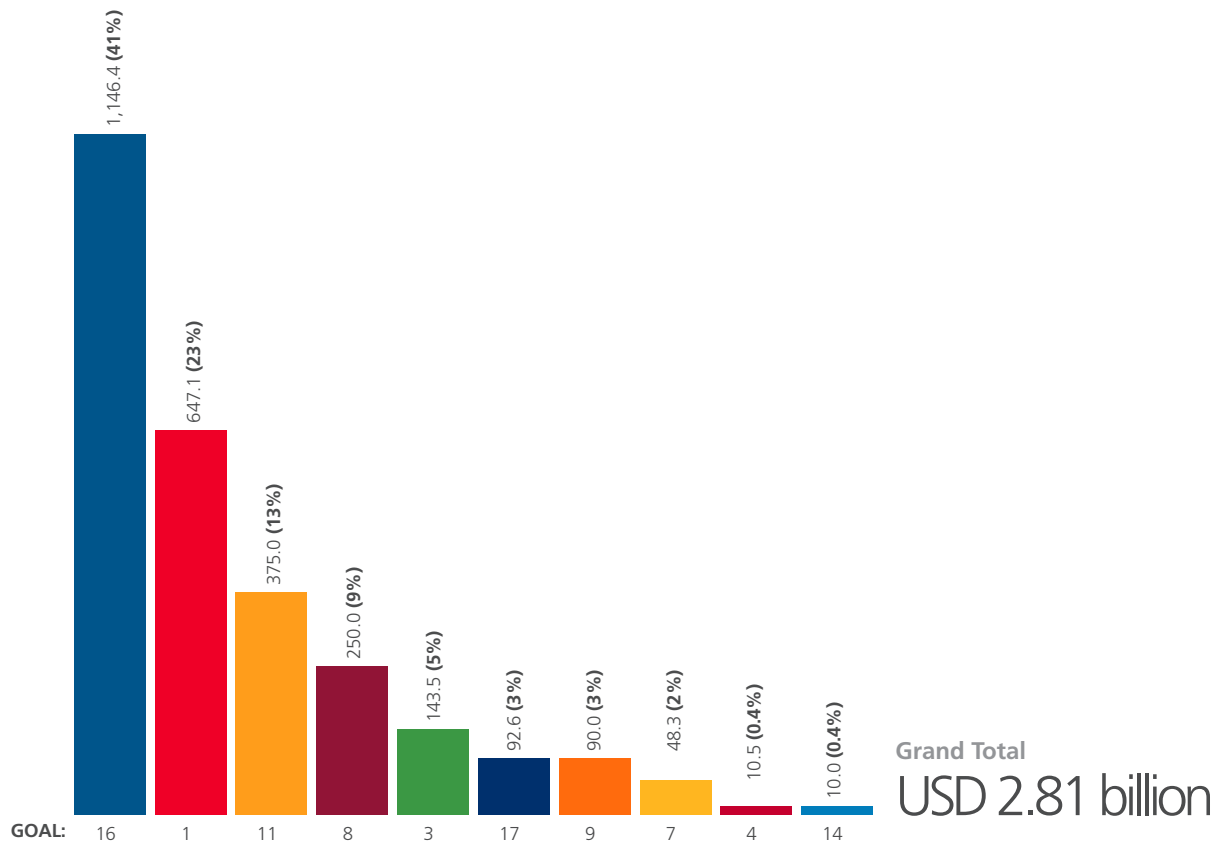
Part 4: 2018 Commitments in Support of the SDGs

The UAE committed funds in 2018 amounting to AED 10.33 billion (USD 2.81 billion) towards global poverty eradication goals and sustainable development. The majority of UAE commitments made in 2018 (77 percent) will support attainment of the following three SDGs: SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, SDG 1: No Poverty, and SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.

In terms of the projects' purposes, the top supported sectors include: budget and general programmes support, emergency multi-sector aid, rural development and medical services. Nearly a third of this assistance was earmarked to support national SDGs of 14 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Figure 16: UAE Commitments in Support of SDGs

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



GOAL 16
PEACE, JUSTICE AND
STRONG INSTITUTIONS



GOAL 1
NO POVERTY



GOAL 11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



GOAL 8
DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH



GOAL 3
GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



GOAL 17
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



GOAL 9
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



GOAL 7
AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY



GOAL 4
QUALITY
EDUCATION



GOAL 14
LIFE BELOW WATER

Iraq Stabilization Programme



A service building rehabilitation project in Mosul, after being liberated from Daesh, funded by the UAE grant through the Funding Facility for Stabilization (FFS) in Iraq.
Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

The UAE is one of the international main donors to the Funding facility for Stabilization (FFS) in Iraq, which is a multi-donor trust fund managed and established by UNDP in 2015 and will continue through end of 2020.

The objective of the FFS was to support the Iraqi government's ability to respond to the needs of the cities and districts that have been cleared from Da'esh or the so-called the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) with an ultimate goal of facilitating the return of IDPs to the liberated areas in Iraq.

The UAE provided a total of AED 220.4 million (USD 60 million) to support 23 projects contributing to the rehabilitation of the critical infrastructure of basic social services in east and west Mosul such as health, education, water and electricity

facilities as well as supporting the rehabilitation of the destroyed houses.

For example, through UAE's support, 11 primary health centers (PHCs) have been completed and the operationalization of the 5 electricity substations has significantly contributed to the improvement in the electricity supply in West Mosul from 4 hours to an average of 12- 16 hours per day. In addition, 515 houses have been completed and owners moved back to reside in them. These achievements have led to more return of internally displaced persons to West Mosul.

Um Mohammed and her family have now moved to their renovated house. Other families in Mayasa, Wadi Hagar and Al- Islah-Al-Zirai have also done so.

Um Mohammed said: "We are happy to come back to our house in dignity and I am very satisfied - our renovated house looks new and far better than before. I am very grateful that I am one of the hundreds who received support from the United Nations (she means UNDP) and the United Arab Emirates."



Al Qubba Water Treatment Plant rehabilitation project in East of Mosul, the biggest water treatment plant in Ninawa Governorate, covering 75% of the city's water needs, with 750,000 beneficiaries.
Source: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)



3

UAE Humanitarian Assistance

UAE humanitarian and emergency relief assistance increased to AED 5.06 billion (USD 1.38 billion) in 2018. Commanding about 18 percent of the UAE foreign assistance in 2018, the UAE's global humanitarian assistance is more than three times that of 2017 figures. It is also the highest in over five years.



The UAE donors' efforts in providing relief items through the International Humanitarian City.
Source: International Humanitarian City

In terms of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a share of the UAE's Gross National Income (GNI), this foreign aid translated to 0.29 percent humanitarian ODA/GNI in 2018, and a three-year average of 0.18 percent humanitarian ODA/GNI.

”

Humanitarian aid in 2018 accounts for 39 percent of the total UAE humanitarian aid for five years that has since reached AED 13.08 billion (USD 3.56 billion).

Conflicts and disasters around the world leave millions of people in need of humanitarian assistance. Around 132 million people in 42 countries rely on emergency relief and humanitarian intervention. At least two billion live in areas affected by conflict, violence and fragility. Despite economic and development gains, ten percent of the world's population are still living in extreme poverty.²⁴

The UAE's humanitarian assistance in 2018 was aimed to be as proportionate as possible to the growing humanitarian needs worldwide. Delivering more than three times its 2017 humanitarian aid, the UAE stepped up on its pledge to support the most vulnerable, mobilizing multi-sector humanitarian aid and relief assistance in 2018 amounting to AED 5.06 billion (USD 1.38 billion).

More than half of the UAE's humanitarian assistance in 2018 provided in partnership with several United Nations (UN) entities.



Yemenis receive assistance from the UAE.
 Source: Emirates Red Crescent

The UAE's humanitarian efforts and emergency relief assistance were felt in 27 large-scale humanitarian emergencies in 2018, including in Syria and Yemen. In Ethiopia, AED 37.5 million (USD 10.2 million) was earmarked to three projects that are aimed largely at supporting vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs). In Gambia, the UAE disbursed a million US dollars to fund dams rehabilitation and shelter reconstruction projects for those affected by the flooding. Similarly, over 200 tonnes of food and emergency relief supplies were airlifted to those devastated by the floods in Sudan. Meanwhile, support to IDPs remains a priority for the UAE as three projects with 2018 disbursements amounting to AED 11.5 million (USD 3.1 million) continued.



The UAE's humanitarian and emergency relief efforts in response to two of the largest protracted crises in the world – Syria and Yemen

Humanitarian aid in 2018 accounts for 39 percent of the total UAE humanitarian aid for five years that has since reached AED 13.08 billion (USD 3.56 billion). Men, women, girls and boys affected by the crises in Palestine, Syria and Yemen continue to receive the largest proportion of UAE aid. In these five years, from 2014-2018, nearly 75 percent of the UAE's humanitarian assistance was concentrated in these three humanitarian emergencies.

The UAE's humanitarian and emergency relief efforts in response to two of the largest protracted crises in the world – Syria and Yemen – are described in the following pages.

More than half of the UAE's humanitarian assistance in 2018 provided in partnership with several United Nations (UN) entities. The United Nations World Food Programme (UN WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) received the largest shares, at 21 percent and 14 percent of the UAE's total humanitarian aid in 2018.

Emergency health was the most funded sector in terms of the UAE's humanitarian and emergency relief efforts. 2018 disbursements to this sector accounted for nearly 40 percent of the UAE's humanitarian aid. Over 70 emergency health projects across the world were supported by the UAE, with disbursements amounting to AED 1.46 billion (USD 397.9 million) in 2018 - a significant increase over the 2017's AED 172.7 million (USD 47.0 million). Over a third of the total disbursements to this sector was channeled to the United Nations (UN).

In addition to emergency health projects in Yemen and Syria, the UAE provided AED 7.36 million (USD 2.0 million) in 2018 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to support efforts that ensure universal access to quality primary health care as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services in the Gaza Strip. Meanwhile, health and medical needs of Rohingya refugees were also a priority for the UAE in 2018, disbursing nearly a million US dollars to fund health projects.

Commodity aid – including emergency food aid, emergency multi-sector aid, as well as shelter and non-food items (NFIs) – was allocated about 22 percent of the total UAE humanitarian aid, or AED 1.13 billion (USD 307.0 million). Over 775,000 food baskets and over

35,000 tonnes of food items were distributed in 2018. Tonnes of shelter and non-food items were also delivered to the most vulnerable, including in the most hard to reach areas.

Emergency education projects in 2018 were carried out in 14 countries. Disbursements increased to AED 358.7 million (USD 97.6 million), up by more than five times in contrast to 2017. Majority (87 percent) of the UAE's emergency education projects was implemented by the United Nations (UN). By extending financial support to fund the annual budget of 708 schools operated by the UNRWA in Palestine, five million girls and boys are able to go to school.

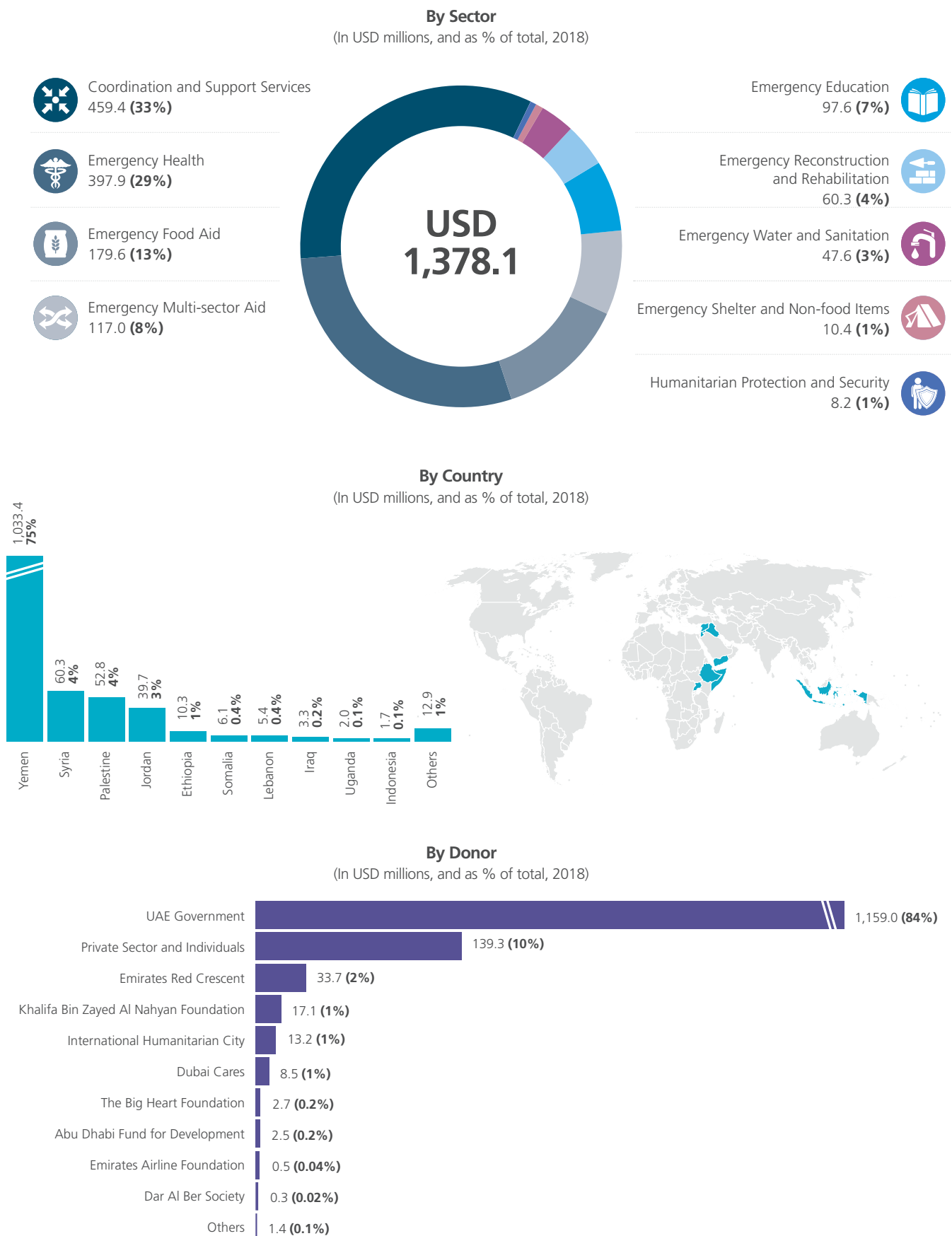
The UAE champions efforts to ensure every child's right to education is safeguarded. The UAE's Dubai Cares is a founding partner of Education Cannot Wait, a global initiative that aims to mobilize AED 6.61 billion (USD 1.80 billion) by 2021 to reach 8.9 million children living in crisis and emergencies with quality education. In parallel, the UAE's Education in Emergencies Programme that is implemented in several countries sees to it that millions of children and youth are enabled with quality education to realize their full potential.

About 40 percent of the disbursements to the emergency education sector went to support Yemeni children. In Niger, around 4,000 vulnerable children displaced by insecurity continue to receive support from the UAE to improve improve their reading, math, and, among others, social-emotional outcomes. Similar programmes are implemented to support 8,600 children in Lebanon and Sierra Leone. Meanwhile, in Colombia, 15,000 girls and boys affected by the conflict in Arauca and Norte de Santander are also supported by the UAE's three-year, AED 11.0 million (USD 3.0 million) education program that began in 2017.

SECTION 3

UAE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Figure 17: UAE Humanitarian Assistance





Dubai Cares humanitarian projects aim to provide the needs of the refugee children in Uganda.
Source: Dubai Cares

UNRWA: A Story of Success



Lost her eyesight at 12, Alia Mohammed at work in the UNRWA Wadi Seer Training Centre in Amman, Jordan.
Source: United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) plays a key role in providing assistance, protection and advocacy to nearly 5.5 million Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the Occupied Palestinian Territories, through providing education, healthcare, relief, infrastructure, camps improvement, social support, micro-lending and emergency response services, including during armed conflicts.

Over the course of its work, the UAE has been one of the biggest UNRWA's supporters and donors, through providing the Agency's programmes with the necessary funding, out of the UAE's constant and historical commitment towards the Palestinian people; calling on all countries of the world to fulfil their humanitarian duty of supporting the Palestinian people's pressing humanitarian issues, carrying on their support and contributing in providing them with the vital basic services.

It is undeniable that the UNRWA's decades of work has great impacts in alleviating the suffering of the Palestinian people, as evidenced by many humanitarian cases and stories that have been told over generations about the tragedies of losing family members, relatives, neighbours, houses and livelihoods, and how the Agency was the rescuer of their lives, such as the story we have today about Alia, the girl who lost her sight when she was 12 years old because of an accident happened to her while she was playing with her

cousins. Since then, Alia spent her life trying to overcome what seemed to be unbeatable challenges in her future. Despite the many difficulties, she managed to obtain her bachelor degree and a decent job. Today, Alia has become able to support her parents, and proud of being her family's sole provider.

As a Palestinian refugee, Alia lived in Jordan and studied in her childhood in one of the UNRWA's elementary schools, before moving with her family abroad. After obtaining her high school certificate, Alia returned to Jordan and enrolled at the University of Jordan, to graduate with a Bachelor degree in Arabic Language.


Working as a section manager, Alia joined UNRWA workforce to work with her colleagues in Wadi Alsir Training College (WSTC) in serving the Palestinian refugees. After her 15 years of expatriation abroad, before returning to Jordan, Alia was able to join UNRWA again, saying: "I was surprised to know that there is a vacant post for people with

disabilities. Who else would do this? Only the UNRWA! Once I started my work, they provided me with various equipment and devices that I need to do my work, including a talking computer and a Braille typing machine". Alia strongly believe that UNRWA has enabled her to turn her disability into an opportunity, and challenges into successes.

UNRWA is continuing its support to the Palestinian refugees' community, with special focus on its mandate of protection and help empower individuals, especially those with disabilities and in special situations. Through its partnership with generous donors, such as the UAE, the UNRWA was able to overcome the greatest financial deficit in its history last year: a financial deficit of AED 1.64 billion (USD 446.0 million) in 2018 fiscal year. With the UAE's assistance and the many other generous donors, the Agency continues to provide life-saving services to around 5.4 million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East.



Thirty thousand Palestinian children received school bags from the United Arab Emirates to the UNRWA education programme.
Source: United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)



4 Geographical Focus of UAE Assistance

The UAE's generosity resonates beyond its own borders. In 2018, 70 percent of UAE foreign assistance was directed to Asia. As the top supported continent, countries in Asia received AED 20.04 billion (USD 5.46 billion). Africa received 19 percent, amounting to AED 5.51 billion (USD 1.50 billion). The rest were mostly channeled to multi-country programmes.

Countries in special situations likewise receive special attention from the UAE. In 2018, UAE support to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was the highest in over five years, both in terms of volume, and proportion of



Abu Dhabi Fund for Development has implemented a number of infrastructure development projects in many developing countries, namely building dams and water resources development.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

UAE aid. This translates to AED 14.72 billion (USD 4.01 billion) in foreign assistance, or over 50 percent of UAE foreign aid in 2018.

Development, humanitarian and charitable projects delivered by the UAE in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) reached AED 246.1 million (USD 67.0 million). Disbursements to Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) amounted to AED 4.3 billion (USD 1.16 billion), while AED 1.30 billion (USD 353.0 million) went to multi-country programmes.



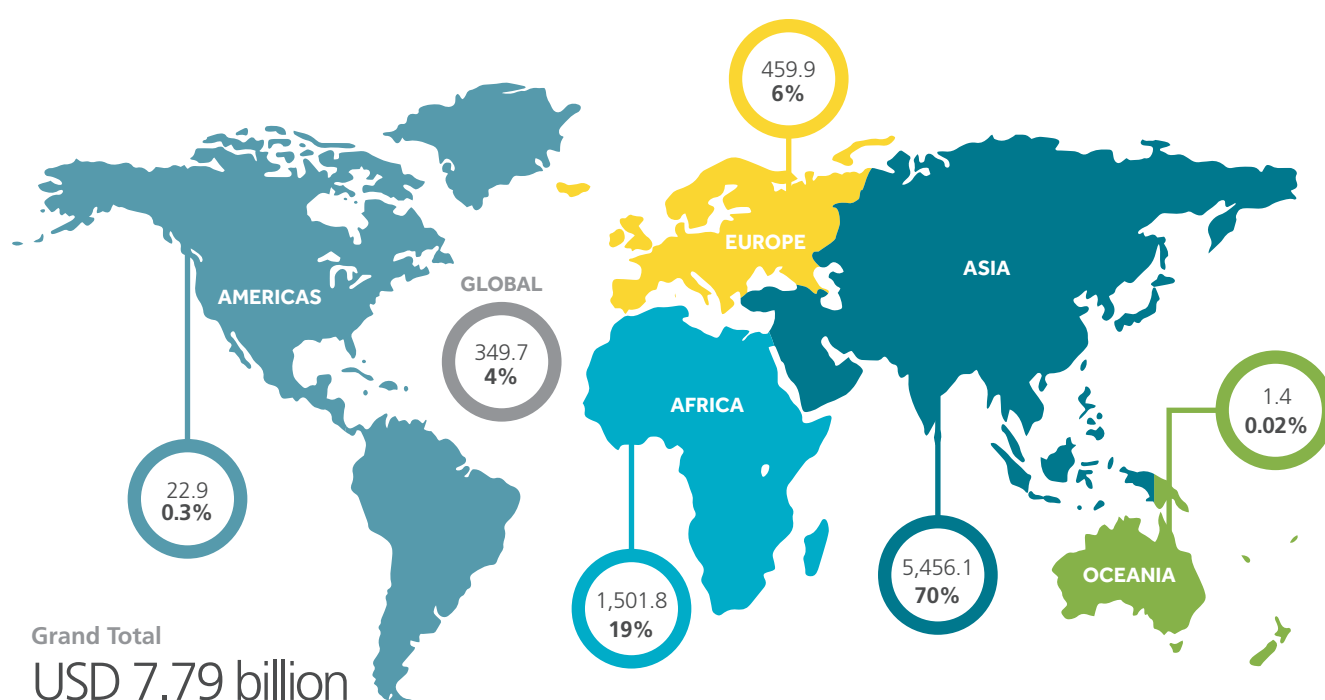
Many children have benefited from Dubai
Cares' projects around the world.
Source: *Dubai Cares*

Introduction

Section 4 outlines the geographical distribution of UAE foreign assistance in 2018. Analyses on UAE's support to countries in special situations such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are described in this section. A more in-depth accounting of the UAE's 2018 foreign assistance activities in five countries is likewise presented in the following pages.

Figure 18: Funds Disbursed, by Continent and Region

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



Asia	5,456.1	70%
Western Asia	5,211.5	96%
Southern Asia	188.4	3%
South-Eastern Asia	28.9	1%
Central Asia	25.4	0.5%
Multi-region (Asia)	1.1	0.02%
Eastern Asia	0.9	0.02%
Africa	1,501.8	19%
Eastern Africa	1,116.9	74%
Northern Africa	252.3	17%
Western Africa	119.8	8%
Middle Africa	8.8	1%
Southern Africa	2.8	0.2%
Multi-region (Africa)	1.1	0.1%
Global	349.7	4%
Multi-region (Global)	349.7	100%

Europe	459.9	6%
Southern Europe	434.0	94%
Eastern Europe	15.9	3%
Northern Europe	8.4	2%
Western Europe	1.6	0.4%
Americas	22.9	0.3%
The Caribbean	16.4	72%
South America	4.1	18%
Northern America	1.4	6%
Central America	0.6	3%
Multi-region (Americas)	0.4	2%
Oceania	1.4	0.02%
Multi-region (Oceania)	0.7	50%
Melanesia	0.4	32%
Australia and New Zealand	0.2	17%
Polynesia	0.02	1%

Asia



As in the previous year, Asia received a significant share of the UAE foreign assistance in 2018. Amounting to AED 20.04 billion (USD 5.46 billion), this aid represents 70 percent of the overall total, and more than a two-fold increase over 2017.

Over 70 percent of disbursements to this continent was in the form of grants. In terms of assistance category, 78 percent of the foreign aid in 2018 was development aid, 22 percent humanitarian assistance and emergency relief, with the rest provided as charitable giving. Half of the UAE funding to Asia was channeled to seven Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Expansive programmes in Western Asia in 2018 made much of the continent's substantial growth in UAE foreign aid possible. Projects amounting to AED 19.14 billion

(USD 5.21 billion) in this region accounted for over 95 percent of the UAE aid in 2018 to Asia in 2018. Yemen was the top supported country.

Disbursements to Southern Asia also grew in 2018. AED 691.7 million (USD 188.3 million) in foreign aid projects was provided to this region, over a third to Pakistan. Meanwhile, Indonesia emerged as the top supported country in South-Eastern Asia.

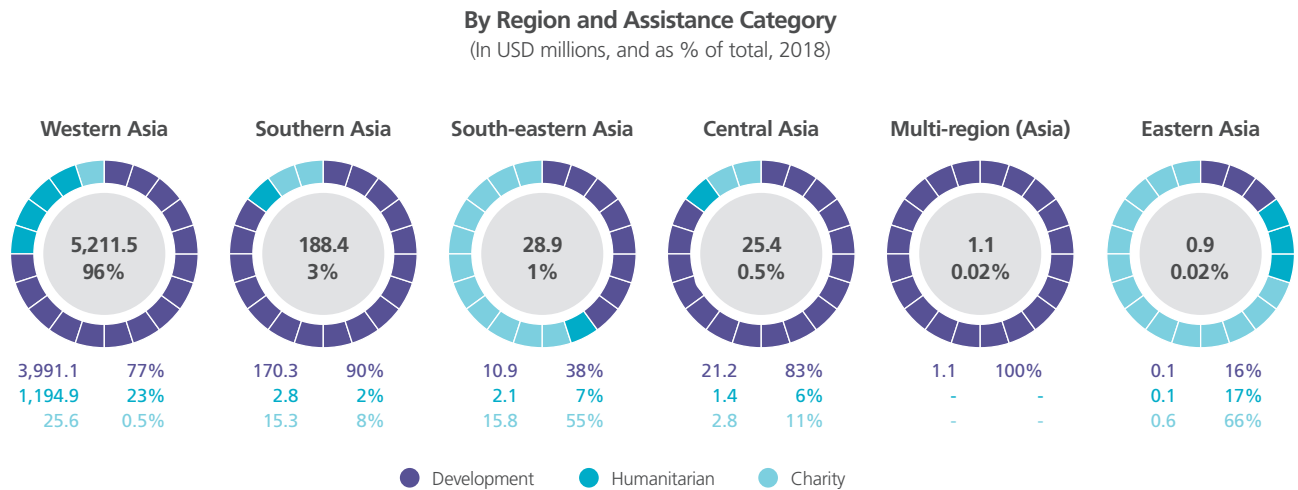
Budget and general programmes support continued to shape the UAE's bilateral aid to Asia. Over 55 percent

was delivered in this way. The health sector also came in as a top supported sector in the continent, followed by the air transport infrastructure sector.

UAE commitments announced in 2018 towards programmes in Asia reached AED 8.96 billion (USD 2.44 billion).

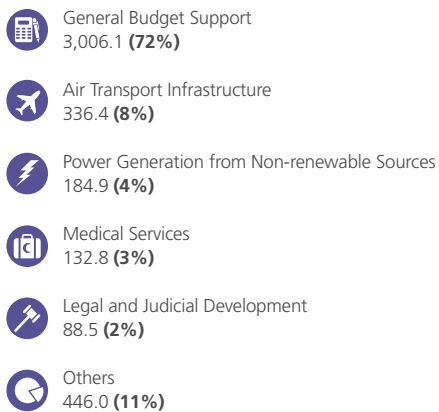
The UAE's assistance to three countries in Asia – **Pakistan, Palestine and Yemen** – are described in the following pages.

Figure 19: UAE Assistance to Asia

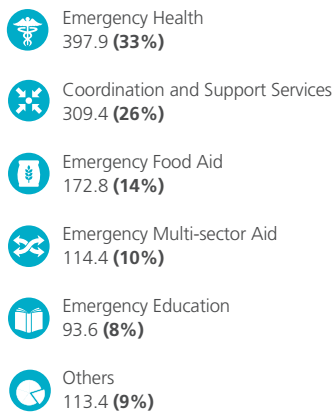


By Assistance Category and Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

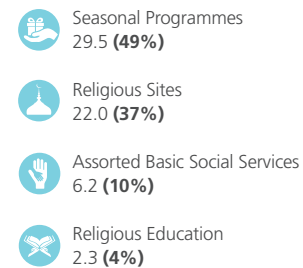
Development
4,194.7 (77%)



Humanitarian
1,201.4 (22%)

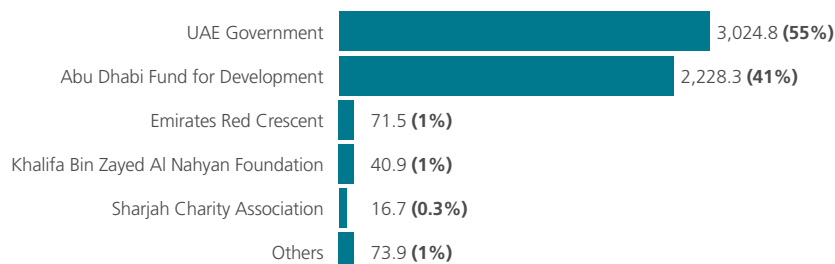


Charity
60.0 (1%)



By Donor

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



Africa



Africa remains a focus of UAE aid. In 2018, disbursements to sustainable development, humanitarian and charitable assistance projects in the continent reached AED 5.51 billion (USD 1.50 billion), representing a 47 percent growth over the previous year.

UAE foreign aid in 2018 in Africa was extended largely in the form of concessional loans, accounting for 72 percent of the total. Of the 2018 disbursements, 86 percent went to 31 Least Developed Countries, and 13 percent to 10 Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

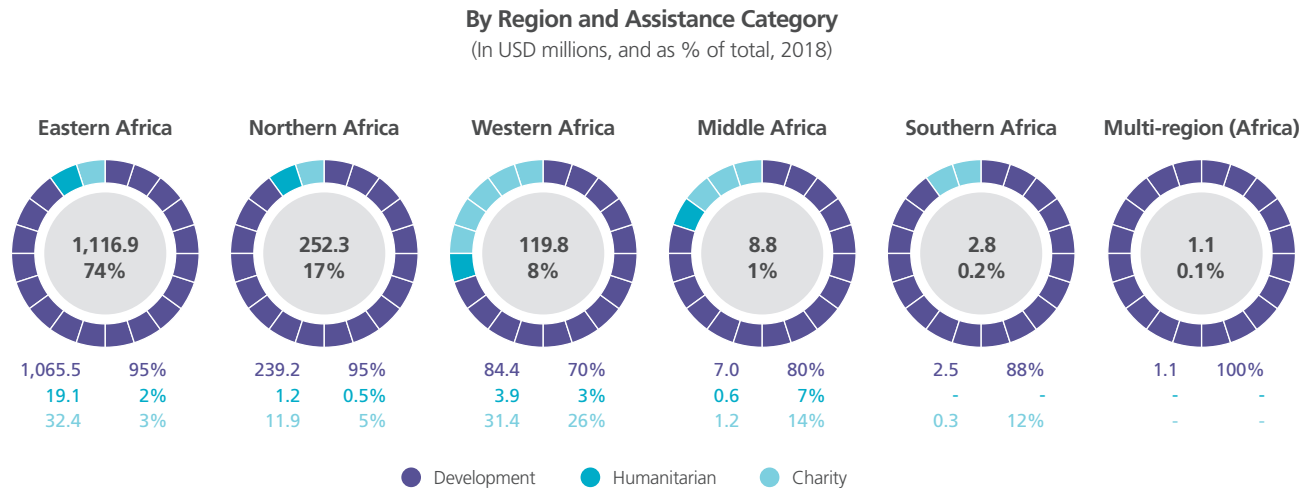
Eastern Africa received around 74 percent of the total. UAE aid to this region in 2018 is equivalent to a tenfold increase over the previous year, largely due to disbursements in Ethiopia. Meanwhile, countries in Northern Africa saw a decline in UAE aid in 2017. Morocco retains its top spot as the most supported country in the region.

As in previous years, bilateral funding was the main form of UAE assistance to Africa in 2018. Budget and general programmes support to national governments was the most supported sector as over 70 percent was provided in this way. Accounting for 11 percent of the total, the social services sector was also a glaring aspect of UAE aid to Africa in 2018, largely to provide social protection systems that are fundamental to preventing and reducing poverty and inequality.

A total of AED 1.27 billion (USD 347.0 million) in commitments was pledged in 2018 by the UAE in support of countries in Africa. Over 80 percent was earmarked to

13 African Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Nearly 30 percent is primed to support the rural development sector in Chad and Comoros. Combined, 50 percent of the commitment was allocated to the social services and budget and general programmes support sectors. A more in-depth narration of the UAE's assistance to two countries in Africa – Mali and Sudan – are presented in the following pages.

Figure 20: UAE Assistance to Africa

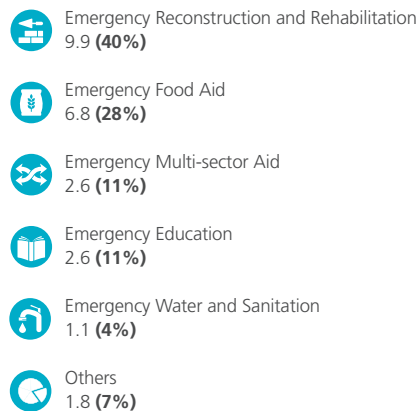


By Assistance Category and Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

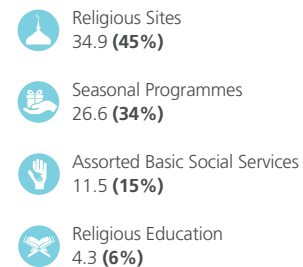
Development
1,399.7 (93%)



Humanitarian
24.8 (2%)

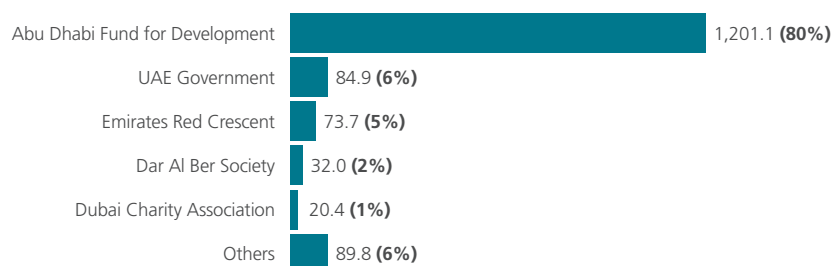


Charity
77.3 (5%)



By Donor

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)





Sikalbaha Power Station in Chittagong district, Bangladesh funded by Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

Countries in Special Situations

Countries in special situations' social, development and environmental progress is central to fulfilling the promise of leaving no one behind, and in making the vision of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals

(SDGs) a reality by 2030. Described in the following pages, the UAE's assistance to 'countries in special situations', the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries' (LLDCs), Small

Island Developing States (SIDS), as well as countries in situations of conflict and post-conflict countries affirms this commitment.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

The current list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) includes 47 countries; the newest member being South Sudan. 33 of the LDCs are in Africa, 13 in Asia and the Pacific and one in Latin America. According to the United Nations' Report of the Secretary-General on the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the LDCs for the Decade 2011-2020, notable development progress is apparent, with the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the LDCs increasing moderately to five percent in 2018, up from 4.6 percent in 2017. Admittedly, efforts need to be redoubled to truly achieve the LDCs' sustainable development

goals. The UN-prescribed support to the LDCs, as explicitly stated in SDG 17.2 *"Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries."* is yet to be realized by a number of development providers.

2018 registered the highest UAE foreign aid to the LDCs in years. AED 14.72 billion (USD 4.01 billion) in foreign aid projects were implemented in 42 LDCs. This support accounted for over half of the country's overall international development and humanitarian assistance in 2018, and is over three times that of the disbursements to the same group in 2017. Nearly 75 percent of this was channeled as grants. The rest were provided as loans.

In terms of ODA, the UAE emerged as one of the most generous countries to the LDCs in 2018, providing 0.66 percent ODA/GNI – more than

three times that of the international target of 0.15-0.20 ODA/GNI. The UAE has a long-standing commitment to support the LDCs and remains true to its pledge to assist the most vulnerable. Since 2015, UAE ODA/GNI to LDCs is well above the global average. The country's four-year average is more than twice the global recommendation, at 0.41 percent UAE ODA/GNI to the LDCs.

Ethiopia, Mali, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen were the top five supported LDCs. Together, disbursements to these countries make up over 95 percent of the UAE total assistance to LDCs in 2018.

UAE commitments to LDCs in 2018 reached AED 3.26 billion (USD 887.7 million). Nearly 90 percent was earmarked to support Chad, Comoros, Eritrea and Yemen.

The UAE's most favored sector in 2018 to the LDCs – **budget and general programmes support** – acknowledges the cumulative impact gained when developing countries drive their own development agenda. Budget and general programmes support in 2018 that amounted to AED 8.67 billion (USD 2.36 billion) offered additional funds that enable the supported governments in meeting their expenses, maintaining their balance of payments, continuing key government services and allocating funds according to their national development plans and priorities. Budget and general programmes support disbursements

to LDCs in 2018 grew by more than three times over 2017. Nearly 60 percent of the disbursements were extended as grants. Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia and Yemen were the recipients of this bilateral assistance from the UAE in 2018.

Health came in as the second most supported sector in LDCs in 2018. Health projects in 2018 were mostly concentrated in Afghanistan, Eritrea and Yemen. With around 19.7 million people need health assistance in Yemen, the UAE's health-related support was expectedly under the umbrella of the emergency health sector.²⁵ The breadth of such support corresponded with the needs, and reached AED 1.43 billion (USD 390.5 million). Emergency health projects included life-saving medical relief operations, rehabilitation and equipping of hospitals and health centres, as well as, among others, the delivery of over 45 tonnes of medical supplies in addition to the 30 tonnes of drugs for the treatment of cholera provided to the World Health Organization (WHO). The UAE also supported the work of a number of multilateral and international organisations in Yemen, including through funding support to the UN Humanitarian Response Plan in Yemen.

In Afghanistan, the AED 15.6 million (USD 4.3 million) disbursed towards this sector facilitated the delivery of a number of medical equipment in one hospital in Khost, and financial support for the operational costs

of the Zayed Hospital dedicated to mothers and children.

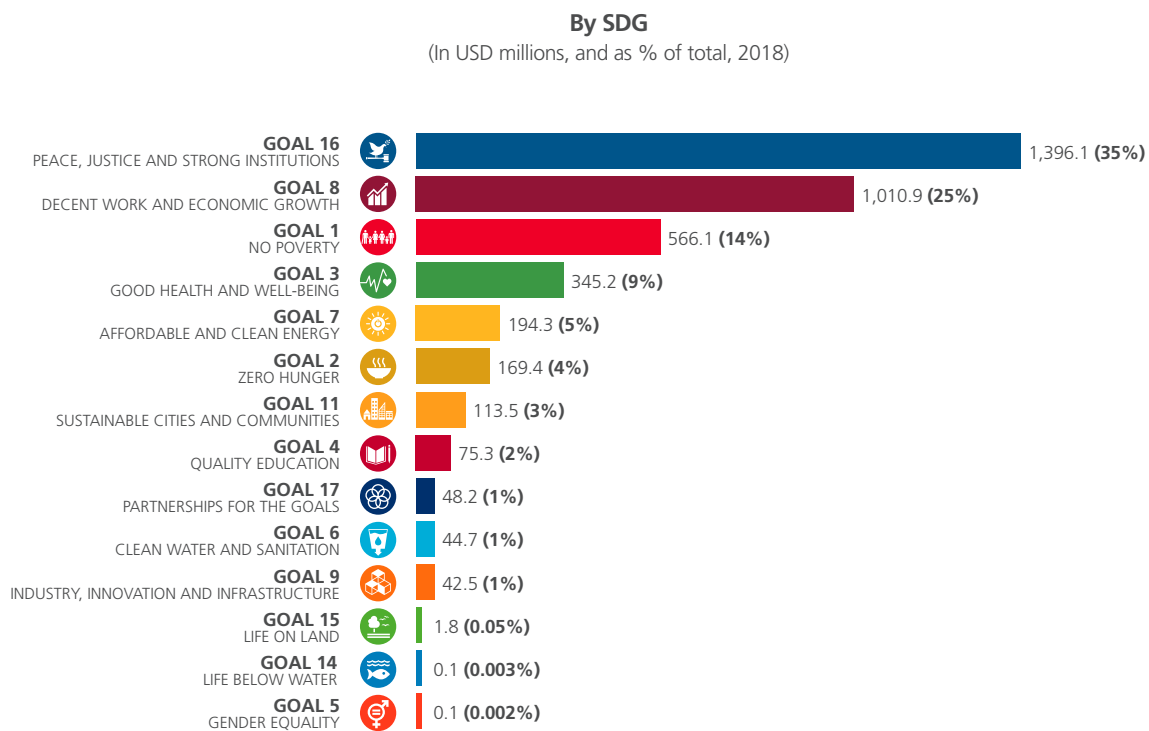
In Eritrea, health assistance amounting to AED 28.0 million (USD 7.6 million) comprised of various medical projects. In Ethiopia, two health projects were supported by the UAE in 2018. In addition to various medical assistance projects, the UAE's partnership with the Carter Center on a four-year project (2016-2020) to eliminate trachoma, a contagious bacterial eye infection that is the leading infectious cause of blindness, continued. The project aims to educate 13,836 villages, perform 332,476 surgeries, build 500,000 household latrines and issue over 64 million medications. In Tanzania, Sierra Leone, and 18 other LDCs, the UAE conducted medical services projects as well as construction of pharmacies, specialised medical units and health centres.

Commodity aid with an aggregate value of AED 1.04 billion (USD 282.1 million) and mostly comprised of emergency food aid, as well as emergency multi-sector aid, is also a focus of UAE aid to LDCs in 2018. Emergency food aid involved food assistance projects, including the delivery of over 750,000 food baskets and over 27,000 tonnes of food items to 13 LDCs. Meanwhile, food security projects were implemented in five LDCs: Bangladesh, Comoros, Niger, Somalia and Tanzania.

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Figure 21: UAE Assistance to LDCs





Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Residential City in Afghanistan funded by Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs)

A group of 32 countries with a combined population of 440 million people, nearly half of the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) are also Least Developed Countries (LDCs). As explained by the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and the Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS), lack of territorial access to the sea, remoteness and isolation from world markets and high transit costs continue to impose serious constraints on the overall socio-economic development of LLDCs. Their sea borne trade unavoidably depends on transit through other countries. Additional border crossings and long distance from the market substantially increase the total expenses for the transport services.

To address these special needs, corresponding targets and indicators have been included in the SDGs. SDG 10: Reducing inequality among and within countries calls for support towards countries in special situations,

including LLDCs: *“Encourage Official Development Assistance (ODA) and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), African countries, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), in accordance with their national plans and programmes.”*

In 2018, the UAE’s assistance to LLDCs significantly increased – from just over half a million dirhams in 2017 to AED 4.26 billion (USD 1.16 billion) to 28 LLDCs; 13 of which are also LDCs. Nearly 90 percent of the UAE’s assistance to the LLDCs was directed to Ethiopia, and mostly as budget and general programmes support which essentially led to making **budget and general programmes support** as the top supported sector in LLDCs in 2018.

Projects in the social services, education and health were also core sectors in 2018. Commitments to 5 LLDCs in

2018 – valued at AED 335.7 million (USD 91.4 million) – will support multi-sector projects, including rural development in Chad.

Various projects towards the **social services sector** in LLDCs reached AED 312.7 million (USD 85.1 million) in 2018. This assistance was extended in 27 LLDCs and included provision of cash grants, funding for orphanages, as well as for productive activities that would generate and increase income for many families. These livelihood activities include retail shops, sewing and tailoring shops, honey production and horticulture nurseries. In Mali, also an LDC, nearly 20 percent of the UAE’s support in 2018 was extended as charitable assistance, supporting the country’s most vulnerable through assorted basic social services projects. Projects with religious orientation such as building mosques and providing meals during the holy month of Ramadan were also conducted. In Uganda, over a hundred projects in this sector supported thousands of families and orphans. Similar projects

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were carried out in over two dozen LLDCs, including Niger, Malawi, Rwanda, among others.

In the **education sector**, projects amounting to AED 75.3 million (USD 20.5 million) supported 15 LLDCs, seven of whom are LDCs. In Uganda, where over 40 percent of its young people are out-of-school, the UAE disbursed AED 10.2 million (USD 2.8 million) to strengthen the country's education sector, while also providing education to children refugees from South Sudan. These projects include construction and equipping of schools and classrooms, school fees support, financial assistance to the operating budget of schools, teachers' training, and among others, promotion of science and technology among Ugandan primary and secondary school girls.²⁶

In Mali, where over two million children across the country, aged 5 to 17, are out of school, the UAE funded the implementation of over 40 education projects, including the construction of training centres and education facilities.²⁷ In Niger, also an LDC, the UAE provided financial support to construct an additional building at the University of Niger.

Various classrooms and schools were also equipped. The Education in Emergencies program in Niger seeks to improve the reading, mathematics, and social-emotional outcomes for 4,000 highly vulnerable Nigerian refugee children aged 6-14 who have been displaced by the insecurity, as well as provide tutoring support and strengthen the capacity of 200 teachers and education authorities.²⁸

In Rwanda, a university scholarship program enabled a number of young Rwandans to continue post-secondary education. Over 2,500 children and 16,000 youth benefitted from the UAE's early childhood education projects and youth empowerment projects.

Meanwhile, AED 70.0 million (USD 18.8 million) was mobilized by the UAE to support 17 LLDCs' **health sector** – ten of whom are also LDCs. In Uzbekistan, the UAE continued its multi-year grant funding and disbursed AED 21.5 million (USD 6.7 million) in 2018 for the construction of a hospital dedicated to infectious disease control. Another multi-year project was supported in Turkmenistan to fund the construction of a children's hospital.

In Zimbabwe, a two-year programme aims to educate 25,000 girls about good water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) practices.

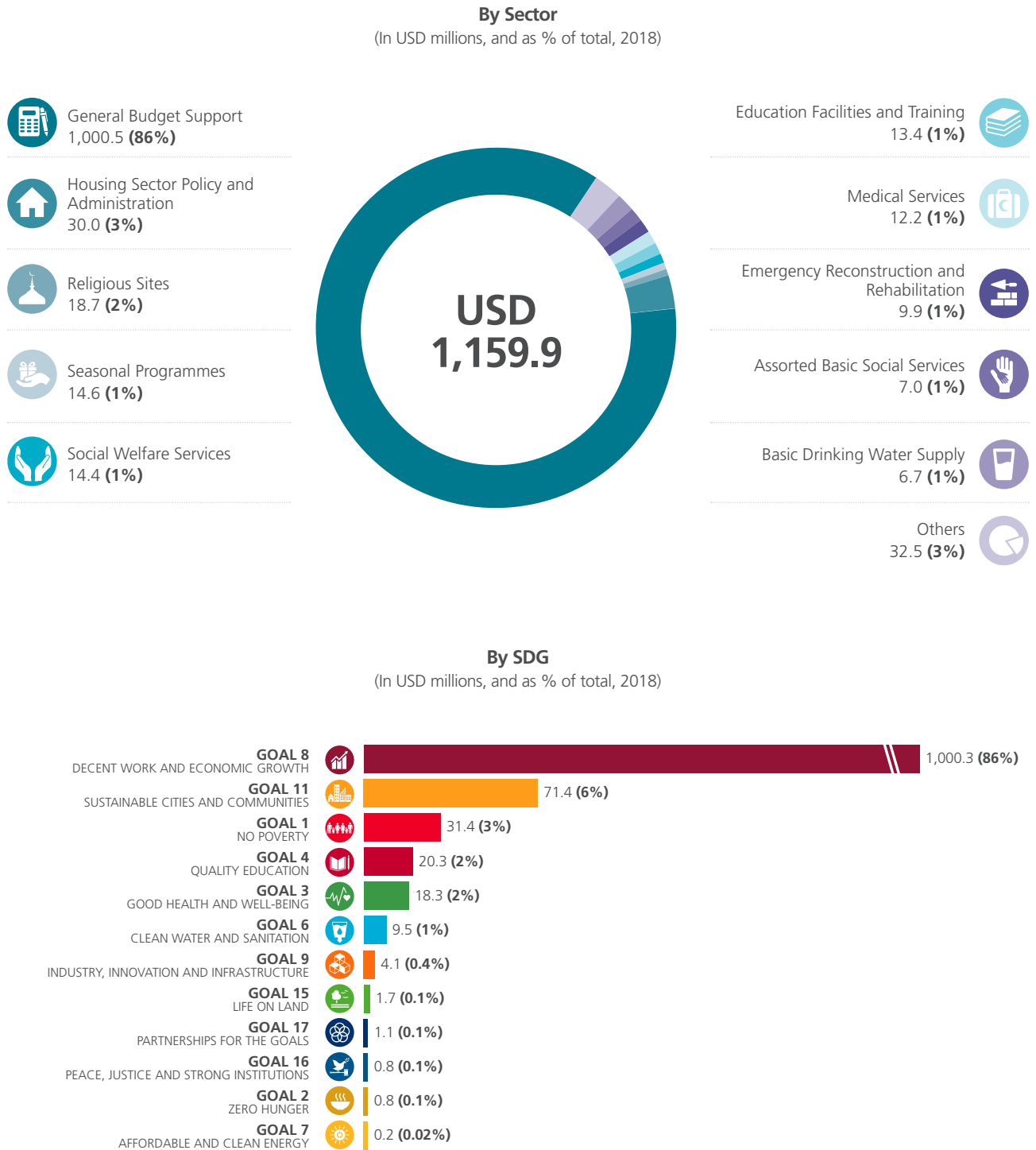
Housing construction projects in LLDCs were also funded by the UAE in 2018. The UAE's bilateral support to the government of Mali provided additional funding towards Mali's National Social Housing Programme, a multi-year project that aims to construct 50,000 housing units across all the major cities and regions of the country, including Kayes, Koulikoro, Bamako, Sikasso, Ségou, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudenni. In Niger, 616 houses for the underprivileged were built.

Water and sanitation projects were also an important area of focus of UAE aid in 14 LLDCs in 2018. AED 33.1 million (USD 9.0 million) was disbursed to support this sector. Over 200 wells construction projects were completed in 2018. Mali's basic drinking water supply sector saw 50 projects that built wells. Three of these projects have improved access to drinking water of over 40,000 people. In Niger, over a hundred wells were built.



One of Dubai Cares' education projects in Zimbabwe.
Source: Dubai Cares

Figure 22: UAE Assistance to LLDCs





Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is a group of 38 developing countries – nine are also Least Developed Countries (LDCs) that share common challenges.²⁹ According to the United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and the Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLS), all SIDS have the environmental problems and challenges of the coastal zone concentrated in a limited land area. They are considered extremely vulnerable to global warming and sea level rise, with certain small low-lying islands facing the increasing threat of the loss of their entire national territories. SIDS tend to confront similar constraints in their sustainable development efforts, such as a narrow resource base depriving them of the benefits of economies of scale; small domestic

markets and heavy dependence on a few external and remote markets; high costs for energy, infrastructure, transportation, communication and servicing; long distances from export markets and import resources; low and irregular international traffic volumes; little resilience to natural disasters; growing populations; high volatility of economic growth; limited opportunities for the private sector and a proportionately large reliance of their economies on their public sector; and fragile natural environments.³⁰

To support SIDS, half of the goals of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to improve national and international development efforts in SIDS. SDG 10 calls for Official Development Assistance (ODA) and financial flows, including foreign direct investments to countries in special situations, including SIDS.

SDG 13 seeks revitalized efforts and to “take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”. It also directs global efforts to “*promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in LDCs and SIDS, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.*”

Finalised in 1994, the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of SIDS, also known as the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA), the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action, also known as SAMOA Pathway, reaffirm the international community's pledge to SIDS' sustainable development.³¹

The UAE is cognizant of the need to support SIDS to achieve

sustainable development. In 2018, AED 246.1 million (USD 67.0 million) was disbursed by the UAE to 22 SIDS to support their social, environmental and development progress. Six are also LDCs.

Around 85 percent of the 2018 support to the SIDS was in the form of grants. Air transport infrastructure sector, energy generation and supply sector and urban development were the top three supported sectors. Education, health and social services were also the main themes supported in 2018. Antigua and Barbuda, Cuba and the Maldives received over 80 percent of the 2018 disbursements. UAE commitments pledged by the UAE in 2018 to five SIDS amounted to AED 509.3 million (USD 138.7 million).

In the Maldives, the UAE continued its multi-year financial support towards the country's **air transport infrastructure sector**, disbursing AED 172.3 million (USD 46.9 million) in grants for the construction of a new international airport in Manafaru, in Noonu Atoll.³²

The **energy generation and supply sector** came in as the second most funded sector, recognizing the energy needs of the SIDS, particularly in strengthening the groups' renewable energy sector. Two investments in clean energy projects was launched by the UAE to support SIDS: The UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund and the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund. Although not primarily earmarked to SIDS, the AED 1.29 billion (USD 350.0 million) ADFD-IRENA Project Facility is an on-going programme that funds transformative projects in countries that are members of IRENA, the International Renewable Energy Agency based in Abu Dhabi. Of the more than 20 countries supported so far by the Facility, through

funding from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), over a dozen are SIDS.

In 2018, renewable energy projects in five SIDS were carried out by the UAE. In the Antigua and Barbuda, the UAE supported a multi-year renewable energy project and disbursed AED 16.6 million (USD 4.5 million) in 2018. The project involves the construction of an 800 kilowatt hybrid solar and wind power plant to reduce the country's dependence on conventional energy sources such as fossil fuels and diesel through generating electricity from renewable and clean sources. Consistent with the government's Green Barbuda Plan, this renewable energy initiative seeks to accelerate sustainable development, create job opportunities and empower women to work in the renewable energy sector.

In the Bahamas, the UAE disbursed AED 7.3 million (USD 2.0 million) towards the construction of a 1,000KW Solar PV Project at the National Stadium in Nassau. When completed, the plant will displace 310,000 litres of diesel per year, saving the government USD 350,000 and offsetting 856 tonnes of carbon dioxide annually. The project is said to be the largest-ever solar plant to feed into the national grid and sets a critical regulatory precedent for future private development. In Cuba, the UAE funded the construction of a 10 megawatt (MW) solar PV project which now provides energy to nearly 7,000 homes.³³

Meanwhile, energy projects Comoros, also an LDC, saw grant disbursements amounting to AED 12.6 million (USD 3.4 million) in 2018. The project seeks to strengthen the efficiency of Comoros' public utility systems in the energy generation and supply sector. The work consists of installing new

transformers and generators with a total capacity of 11 megawatts, as well as rehabilitating existing distribution networks.

In the Seychelles, the UAE continued to support the country's **urban development sector**. This multi-year grant funding supported the Ile Perseverance Housing Project, a housing complex with 2,000 affordable residential units, electrical, water and sanitation systems, public facilities, as well as two primary schools, a hospital, a police station and a civil defense centre.

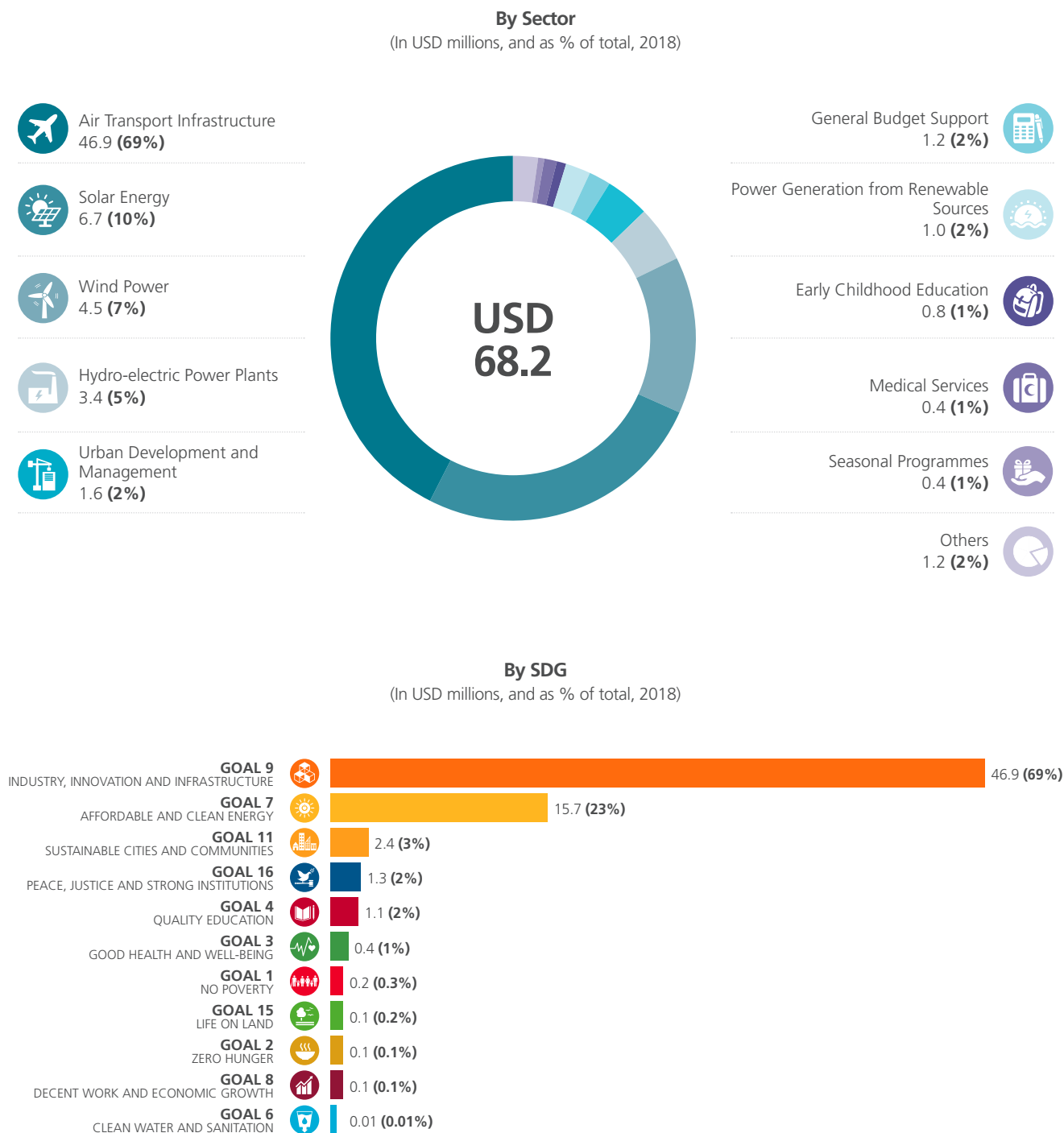
Five SIDS received a boost in their **education sector** from the UAE. Grant disbursements in 2018 to this sector amounted to AED 4.7 million (USD 1.3 million). In Comoros, the UAE funded teachers' salaries and the annual operating budget of a school. In partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UAE launched a four-year programme that aims to improve the school readiness of children in order to start primary school on time. It will also seek to enhance the learning outcomes and retention rates of lower primary school girls and boys. The project will look after the education needs of 269,382 children, and will support 1,725 teachers, school head teachers and inspectors across all the 394 primary schools in the country.

In addition to scholarship grants to university students in Guinea Bissau, an early childhood development (ECD) project in Vanuatu was the centre-piece of the UAE's education project in the country. The two-year project launched in 2018 is being implemented in Penama province and will target pre-schools and parents in 84 communities.

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Figure 23: UAE Assistance to SIDS



Selected Countries

The following pages further describes the UAE foreign assistance to five of the supported developing economies in 2018. These are **Mali** and **Sudan** from the African continent, and **Pakistan**, **Palestine** and **Yemen** from Asia.

Mali



Hybrid Renewable Energy Systems For Rural Electrification In 30 Villages in Mali funded by Abu Dhabi Fund for Development.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

Since the crisis broke out in Mali in 2012, humanitarian needs are one the rise, with 2018 figures producing the highest on record. Around 5.2 million people – or one out of four Malians – are in dire need of humanitarian assistance.³⁴ Correspondingly, the UAE's foreign assistance to Mali has also increased. 2018 UAE humanitarian, charitable and development aid to the country was the highest since the beginning of the crisis, with AED 147.7 million (USD 40.2 million) disbursed in 2018. From 2013, the total aid corresponds to AED 330.7 million (USD 90.0 million).

UAE commitments to Mali made in 2018 amounted to AED 110.9 million (USD 30.2 million).

The UAE's 2018 foreign aid projects supported multi-sector activities, majority of which were aimed at providing life-saving social protection and humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable and displaced communities. The single-largest disbursement (AED 110.2 million, or USD 40.0 million) was earmarked to support Mali's national social housing programme. This endeavor will improve the overall standard of living

of the Malian people by constructing 50,000 housing units across all major cities and regions of the country, including Kayes, Koulikoro, Bamako, Sikasso, Ségou, Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal, Ménaka and Taoudenni.

In terms of the UAE's total disbursements in 2018 for the social services sector, Mali was the second-most funded country – receiving 11 percent of the 2018 total UAE aid to this sector. Consequently, social services emerged as the UAE's most funded sector in the country, looking after the most pressing needs

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of thousands of vulnerable Malians. These included cash and in-kind assistance such as front-line medical care as well as production tools and equipment to jump start small-scale income generating opportunities.

Mali is a landlocked country with vast deserts and long, dry seasons where millions of people lack access to clean water and sanitation. The UAE assisted to address this and funded the implementation of 50 projects that built wells and water pumps. Three of these projects have improved access to drinking water of over 40,000 people.

Over two million children across the country, aged 5 to 17, are out of school. This is partly due to the state of education facilities in the country. The number of closed schools has increased significantly, from 297 in 2016 to 500 at the start of the 2017-2018 academic year. In 2018, the UAE funded over 40 education projects, including the construction of training centres and education facilities.³⁵

Meanwhile, nearly two dozen health projects received assistance from the UAE. Food aid distribution was also carried out, as almost one in five Malians is food insecure. One food project distributed over 100 tonnes of food items.³⁶

Mali's development progress is however somewhat intertwined with the rest of the countries in the Sahel region. The African Union Agenda complements each African nation's national priorities. And in 2018, the United Nations (UN) Support Plan

for the Sahel was launched. The overarching goal of the UN Support Plan for the Sahel – targeting 10 countries namely Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal – is to scale up efforts to accelerate shared prosperity and lasting peace in the region. The Support Plan, covering the period 2018-2030, will help implement identified priorities to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union Agenda 2063.

For its part, the UAE's long-standing commitment to the social, development and economic progress in the Sahel region is only getting stronger. UAE foreign assistance to these 10 countries in 2018 reached AED 355.9 million (USD 96.9 million). The social services sector was the most funded, as basic healthcare, housing and income-generating activities were implemented to lift vulnerable people out of poverty, while also addressing their daily basic needs. Of the nearly 200 social services projects, 140 focused on providing cash and in-kind social assistance – more than a third was delivered in Niger.

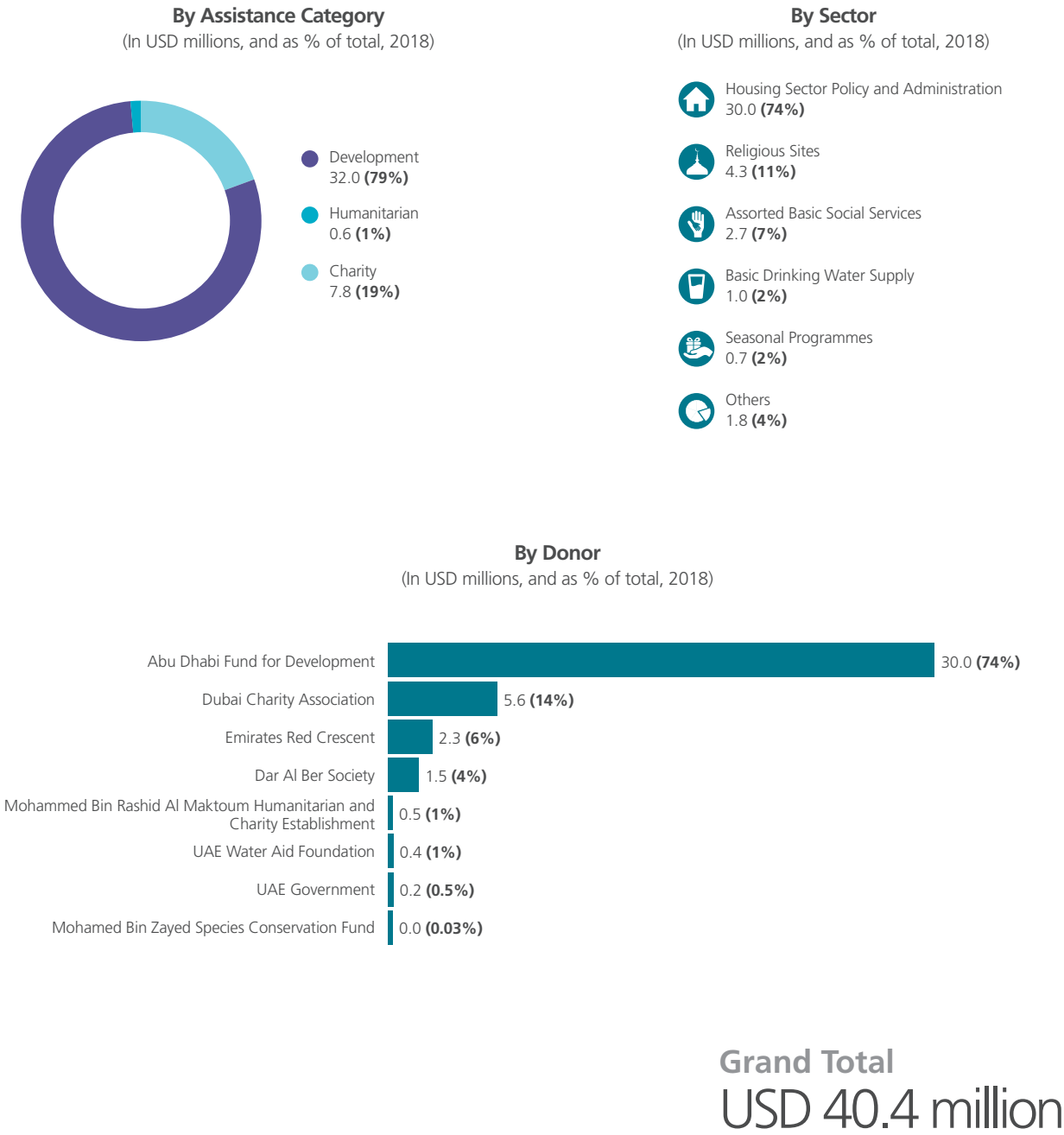
In Gambia, Mauritania and Senegal, road transport infrastructure projects continued to receive funding from the UAE. In Gambia, the project involved the reconstruction and upgrading of the Laminkoto-Passimus Road. In Mauritania, the UAE supported the construction of the 264-kilometre-long Fusala Road, a major thoroughfare in the country's Malian border. And in Senegal, another road bordering Mali,

the Al Neama-Banco- Pascno-Fusala Road, was also supported.

The Sahel is the most youthful region of the world with 64.5 percent of youth aged less than 25 years.³⁷ In addition to food aid, health, water and sanitation projects in the region, the UAE also helps to strengthen the future of children and youth in the Sahel region through its education projects. Over 200 education projects in the region was carried out.

Hundreds of schools and classrooms were built and rehabilitated with total disbursements in 2018 reaching AED 13.9 million (USD 3.8 million) in these 10 countries in the Sahel region. Vocational training opportunities were strengthened in Mali, Mauritania and Senegal. In Gambia, an early childhood development project was implemented. All these and more are just a few examples of the UAE's commitment to join the global community in unlocking opportunities in the Sahel region, including in Mali, in their road to sustainable development.

Figure 24: UAE Assistance to Mali



Pakistan



UAE vaccination campaign against polio in Pakistan implemented by UAE Pakistan Assistance Programme.
Source: UAE Pakistan Assistance Programme (UAE PAP)

Pakistan has ambitious plans to alleviate poverty. And in 2018, the government of Pakistan launched its National Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Framework signifying the country's commitment to strengthen the country's path to social, economic and environmental progress that is aligned with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. According to the World Bank, Pakistan's projected poverty rate is expected to continue declining in fiscal year 2019.³⁸

In 2018, Pakistan was the UAE's eight most supported country as AED 251.0 million (USD 68.3 million) in grants was disbursed. That support was also the highest in five years. Commitments to Pakistan in 2018 reached AED 427.5 million (USD 116.4 million). In terms of multi-year totals, UAE foreign aid grants to Pakistan from 2013-2018 amounted to AED 1.76 billion (USD 478.0 million).

The UAE has a long-standing commitment to Pakistan's most vulnerable. In 2010, complementing

the foreign aid work of dozens of UAE donors, the UAE-Pakistan Assistance Programme (UAE-PAP) was launched to pursue humanitarian, charitable and development projects in various sectors, including education, social services and health, among many others. Its polio eradication campaign is by far its most extensive programme, as it puts into action the UAE's vow to eradicate polio in Pakistan, and globally.

Health is the UAE's most obvious sector of focus in Pakistan. Nearly 10 percent of the total UAE disbursements to the health sector in 2018 was directed to Pakistan. Over half of UAE disbursements to Pakistan from 2013 was earmarked for this sector, largely for the polio eradication programme. Afghanistan and Pakistan are the last two countries battling against polio. Correspondingly, the UAE works with the international community to finally rid the world of this debilitating disease that causes life-long paralysis and mostly affects children. The UAE has provided over

371.1 million units of polio vaccines to more than 57 million Pakistani children between 2014 and December 2018. Cognizant of the need to have high immunization coverage, the UAE set out to reach millions of children with the polio vaccine, especially in hard-to-reach areas. To do so, the UAE's support also funded more than 5,000 full-time vaccinators in highest-risk districts of Pakistan. A clear sign of progress, 2017 saw the lowest number of wild poliovirus cases in history: 22 worldwide. Pakistan reported a 97 percent decline in cases between 2014 and 2017.³⁹

Other health projects in the country also continued. In 2018, over 110,000 Pakistanis, including 50,000 women, were provided with basic healthcare services. The Emirates Hospital, an integrated 1,000-bed-specialised medical facility that receives an average of 6,000 patients per day is another major health project supported by the UAE. The hospital, with disbursements in 2018 worth AED 123.6 million (USD 33.7 million),

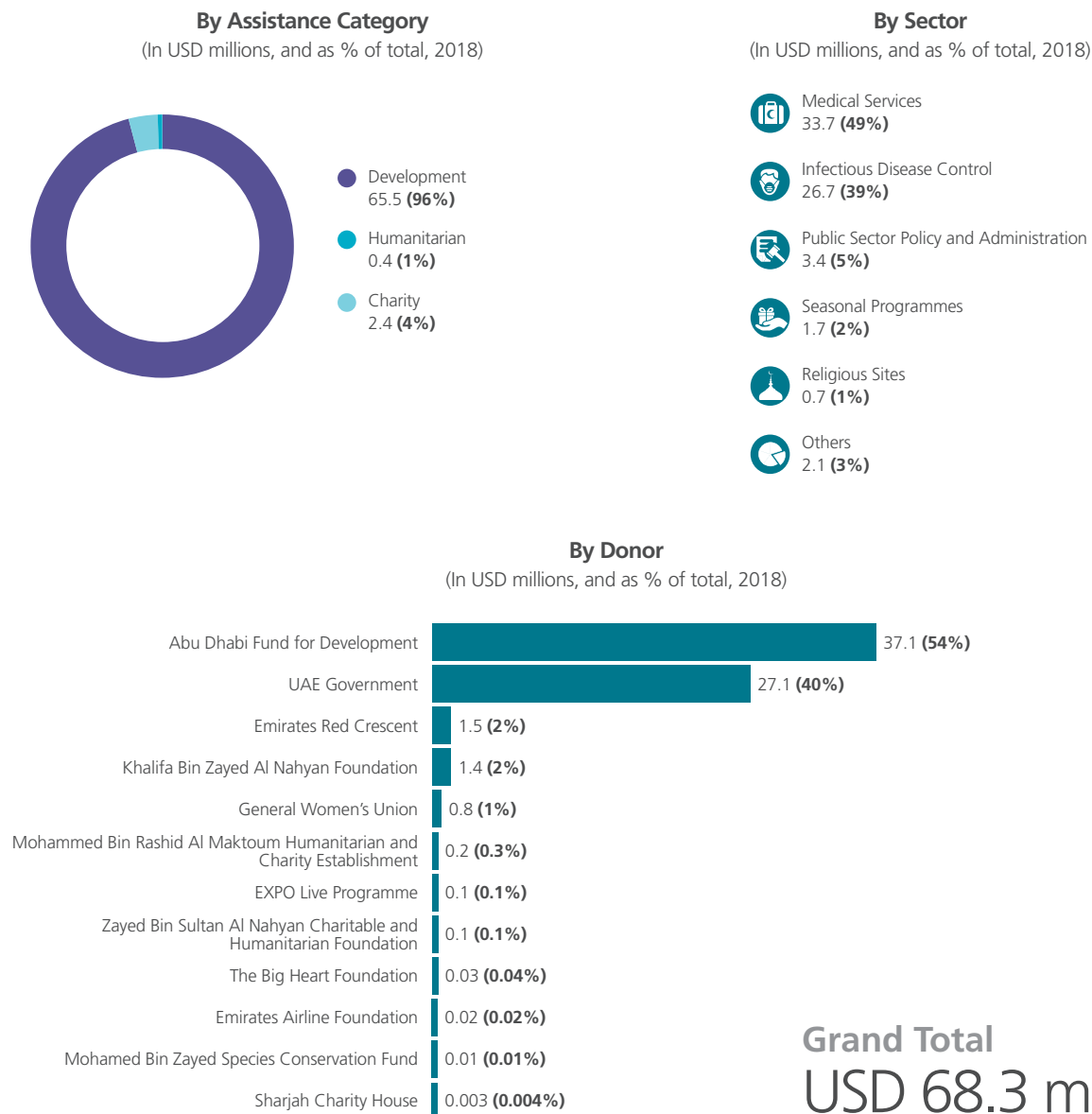
has a multi-purpose role. Aside from its core function as healthcare facility, it will also serve as a medical academic hub, with laboratories and lecture halls for medical professionals, including military personnel.

Social services projects were likewise a long-running pillar of support from the UAE. AED 9.6 million

(USD 2.6 million) was mobilized by the UAE to reach the most vulnerable with charitable assistance, including for example in-kind assistance such as cooking items and equipment for households that cook using open fires that essentially harm their health and the environment. These disbursements also included financial support to dozens of families.

In addition to education projects that consisted of budget support to schools and capacity-building to 1,800 women and men, the UAE saw to it that access to clean water becomes a reality to thousands of Pakistanis, as is their goal to achieve sustainable development.

Figure 25: UAE Assistance to Pakistan



Palestine



Supporting the food aid efforts provided to the Palestinian children through World Food Programme funded by The Big Heart Foundation.
Source: The Big Heart Foundation

Poverty in Palestine has become more entrenched. The findings of a Household Expenditure and Consumption Survey, released by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in May 2018, revealed an alarming rise in poverty rates in the Gaza Strip: from 38.8 percent in 2011 to 53 percent by the end of 2017. Unfortunately, this is equivalent to around 1.01 million people, including over 400,000 children.⁴⁰ Some 2.5 million people have been identified as in need of humanitarian assistance and protection in 2019.⁴¹

Determined to strengthen the country's development plans, the Palestinian Government launched the National Policy Agenda (NPA) for the years 2017-2022 under the slogan of "Putting Citizens First". However, like many other developing economies, the state of Palestine needs external assistance to fully implement its national plans and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

According to the World Bank, "the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in the Palestinian economy was barely positive in 2018 due to a steep deterioration in Gaza and a slowdown in the West Bank. Gaza's economy has been kept afloat in recent years by large transfers including donor aid and spending through the budget of the Palestinian Authority (PA), both of which amounted to 70-80 percent of Gaza's GDP. However, these two sources have significantly declined recently resulting in economic activity in Gaza shrinking by eight percent in 2018."⁴²

Paying special attention to this need, the UAE's total foreign assistance grants to Palestine in 2018 amounting to AED 908.1 million (USD 247.2 million) was largely provided as budget and general programmes support. This disbursement, accounting for nearly over two-thirds of the total aid this year, was extended bilaterally to support the budget of the Palestinian Authority. The UAE's aid in 2018 was the highest by far since 2013, with

a total five-year support reaching AED 2.51 billion (USD 684.3 million) in grants. UAE commitments to Palestine made in 2018 amounted to AED 44.1 million (USD 12.0 million).

Discounting the bilateral aid to the government, nearly 80 percent of the grant funding was disbursed to the United Nations (UN), largely towards the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). This aid amounted to AED 235.7 million (USD 64.2 million). The UNRWA is dedicated to provide life-saving services – including health care, relief, social services and education – to some 5.4 million Palestinian refugees registered with the Agency across its five fields of operation in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West Bank, including East Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip. The UAE is a member of the UNRWA's Advisory Commission and currently sits as its Vice-Chair.

Around half a million children in Palestine require humanitarian

assistance to access quality education.⁴³ Correspondingly, education is a focus sector of UAE assistance to Palestine and was the second-most funded sector in 2018, representing 25 percent of UAE assistance.

Education projects amounting to AED 228.1 million (USD 62.1 million) consisted of a wide range of support, including provision of school items and higher education sponsorship. It is also characterized by the UAE’s long-standing support to the education system in general, providing annual funding to UNRWA’s

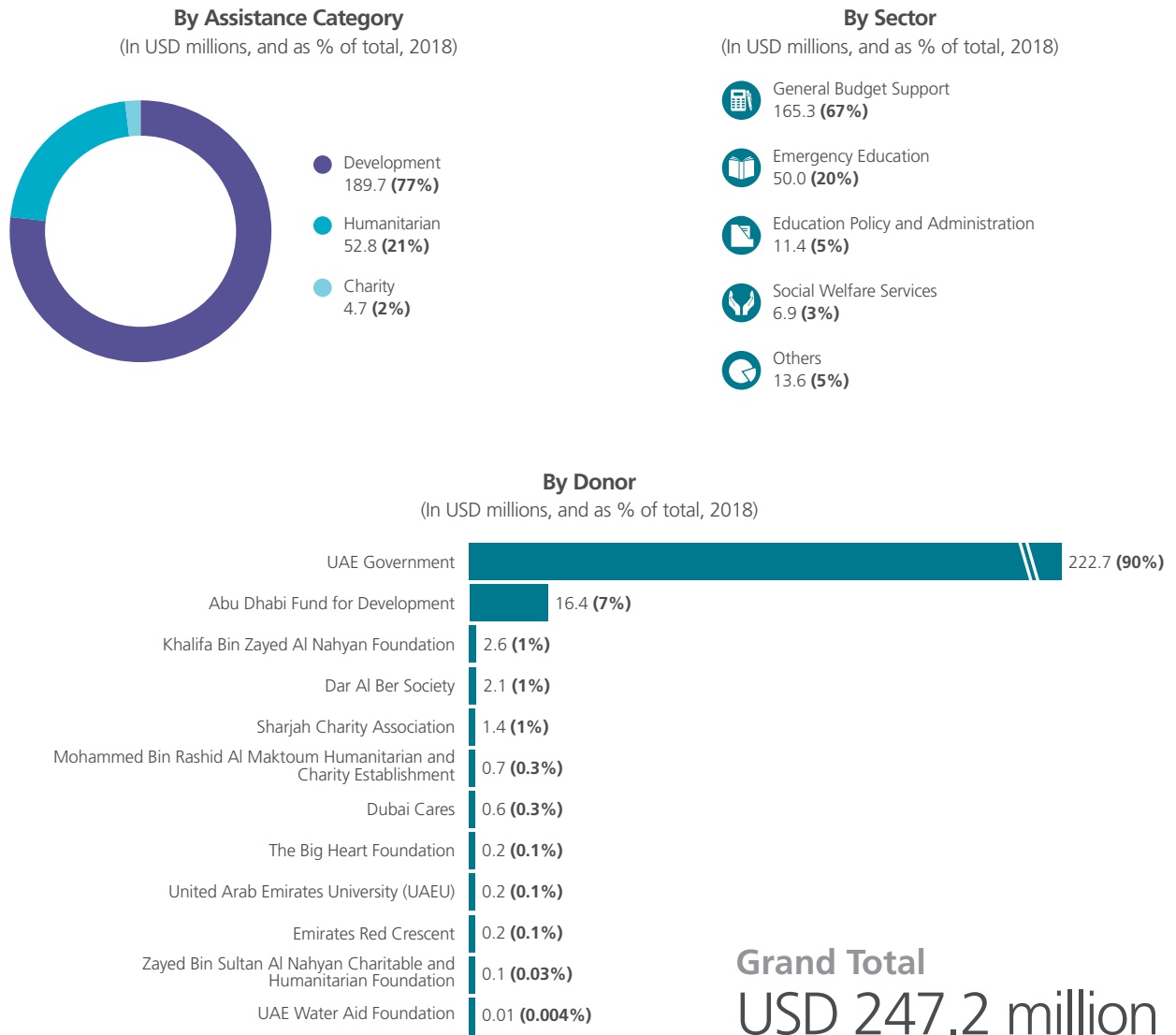
education program – a program that secures access to education for thousands of girls and boys. In 2018, the UAE’s contribution to the agency supported 708 schools, allowing these educational institutions to continue its operations for the 2018-2019 academic year. The UAE was the sixth largest donor to the UNRWA in 2018.⁴⁴

To support the most vulnerable, including thousands that heavily rely on humanitarian assistance, the UAE funds the implementation of hundreds of social services projects, including cash and in-kind assistance.

In 2018 this assistance reached AED 42.6 million (USD 11.6 million). Health projects was also a natural focus, as AED 26.5 million (USD 7.2 million) was disbursed for this purpose.

As the global community advances to strengthen developing countries’ capacity to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UAE will continue its humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable, including by supporting Palestine as it works to implement its own sustainable development targets.

Figure 26: UAE Assistance to Palestine



Sudan



The Sheikhha Fatima Global Humanitarian Campaign 'Provide Medical Treatment' for women and children campaign in White Nile state in Sudan under the theme, "All of us are our Mother Fatima."

Source: Sheikhha Fatima Global Humanitarian Campaign

Although there has been an improvement of the security situation in Sudan, the on-going crisis in the country traps many people deep into poverty and vulnerability. According to a United Nations (UN) report, about 27,000 people were newly displaced in areas experiencing localised armed conflict such as Jebel Marra, Blue Nile and South Kordofan – 19,000 people were mostly displaced in 2018 in Jebel Marra alone.⁴⁵ Acute humanitarian needs across the Darfur region, Blue Nile and South Kordofan states, eastern Sudan and other areas persist. The Sudan 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview reports 5.5 million people in need of humanitarian assistance, including 3.1 million in Darfur.⁴⁶

Sudan remains a focus country for the

UAE's foreign assistance. Sudan is in the UAE's top 10 supported countries in 2018 and is also the top three most supported Least Developed Country (LDC) in the same year. While 2018 disbursements were lower compared to the last three years, 2018 disbursements were exclusively in the form of grants.

The UAE's five-year total aid to the country reached AED 3.19 billion (USD 869.7 million), of which AED 248.0 million (USD 67.5 million) was disbursed in 2018. Of the five-year support, 81 percent was directed bilaterally. This budget and general programmes support allocation provided additional funds that helped the government of Sudan in meeting public expenses,

maintaining its balance of payments, continuing key government services and assigning funds according to its national development plans and priorities.

To assist the displaced and the most vulnerable, social services projects constitute a distinct feature of the UAE aid to Sudan. Thousands of orphans continue to receive the UAE's support and compassion. Cash grants were extended to poor and highly vulnerable families. In-kind support included relief items and productive units to provide income-generating opportunities to hundreds of families.

Over 3.8 million people are estimated to be food and livelihoods insecure in Sudan.⁴⁷ Complementing social

services projects, over 200 tonnes of food items were distributed. In addition to 27 projects that worked to improve access to clean water, the UAE provided health services to address urgent healthcare needs of those unable to afford them.

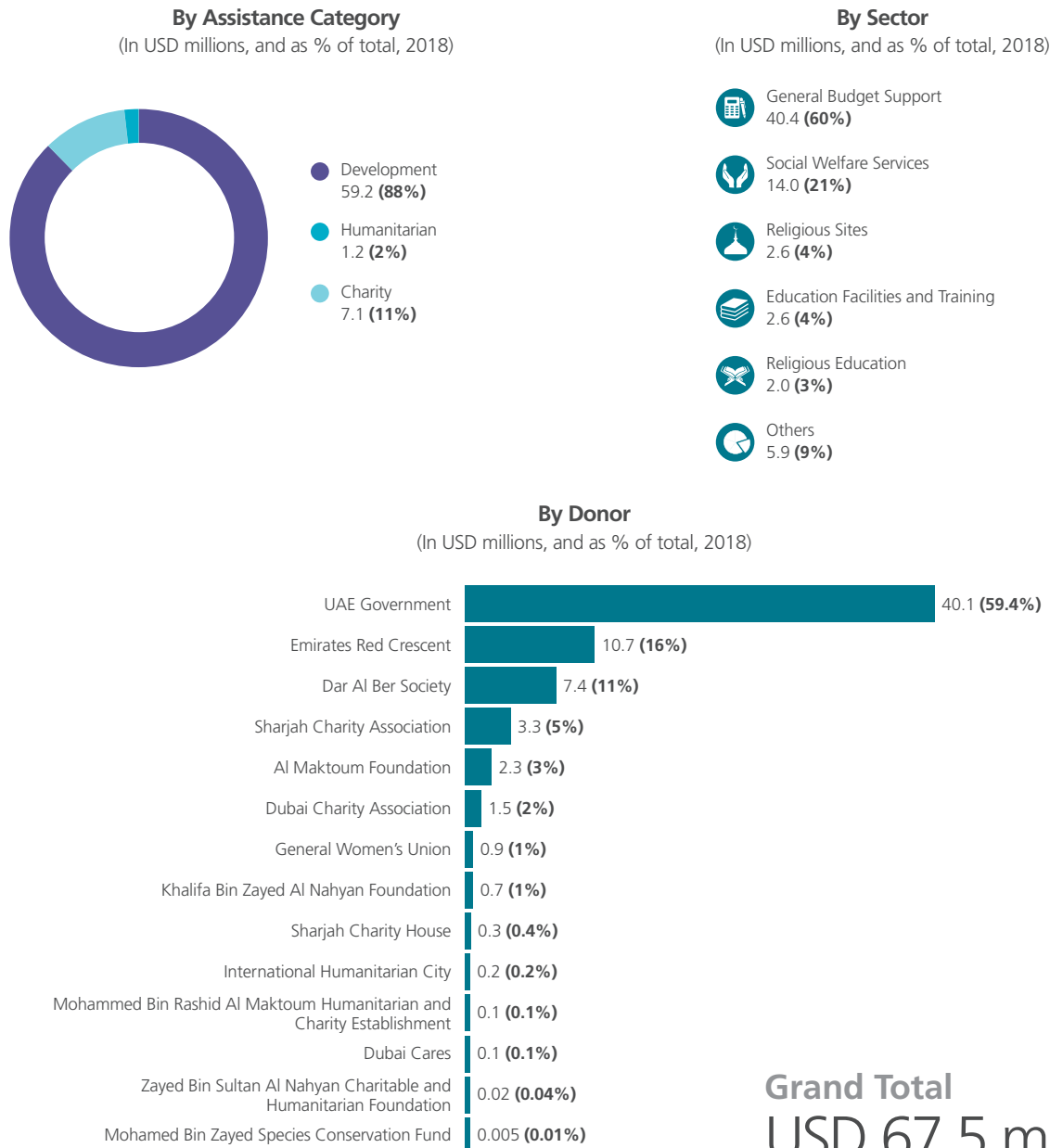
Sudan has one of the largest numbers of out-of-school children in the Middle East and North Africa region. Over three million children,

aged 5-13 years, are estimated to be out-of-school.⁴⁸ Recognizing that education, a basic human right, is one of the best gifts to a child and one that could help realize his or her potential, education, as in previous years, is a primary sector of focus of UAE assistance to Sudan. In 2018, over 100 education projects amounting to AED 17.2 million (USD 4.7 million) was carried out. Efforts included constructing, rehabilitating and

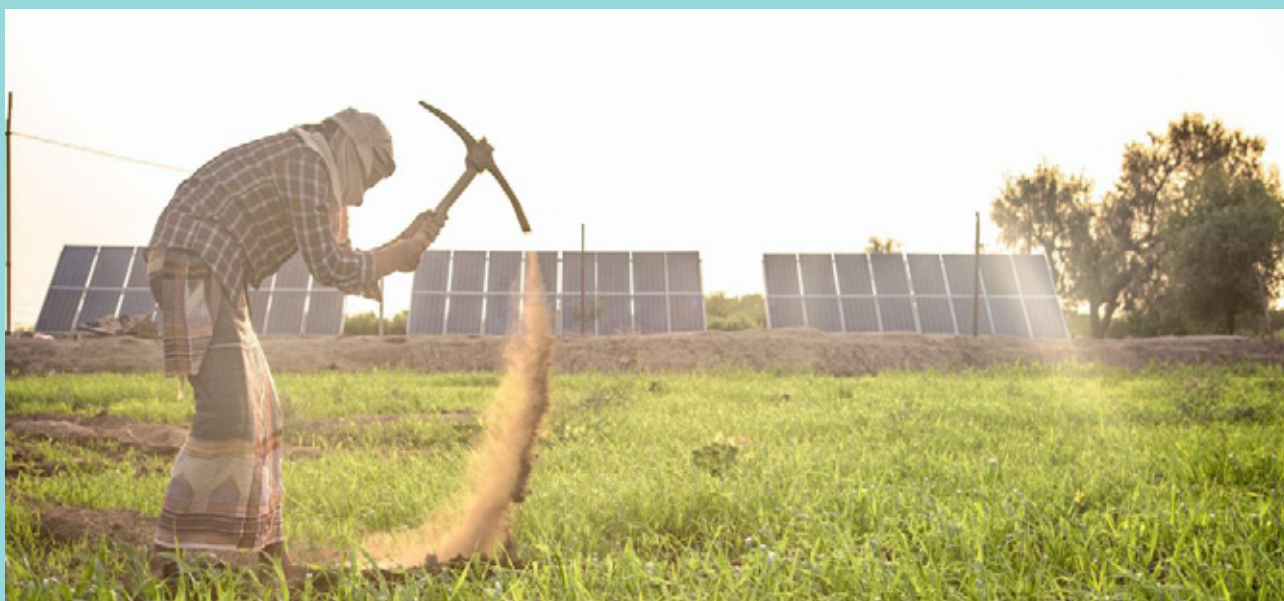
equipping of hundreds of school and classrooms. Several schools also received financial assistance from the UAE to continue their operations.

These multi-sector projects will continue to drive the UAE's foreign aid to Sudan, supporting the country's works to move its citizens out of poverty and realize the promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Figure 27: UAE Assistance to Sudan



Yemen



Agricultural livelihood support implemented by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) through the UAE-KSA grant in response to the UN Plan in Yemen.
 Source: United Nations

Yemen, one of the Arab world's poorest countries, is experiencing one of the worst humanitarian crises in decades. Affecting the whole nation, the conflict that started in 2014 has put 80 percent of the entire population in need of some form of humanitarian assistance – 14 million are in acute humanitarian need.

Even before the crisis began, the UAE has long been a supporter of Yemen, providing development, humanitarian and charitable assistance in many forms. With foreign aid grants reaching AED 20.07 billion (USD 5.46 billion) since 2015, disbursements made in 2018 (AED 9.81 billion; or USD 2.67 billion) were the largest by far.

Since 2015, nearly half of UAE aid was disbursed in 2018. Consequently, the UAE was ranked as the world's largest donor of emergency humanitarian assistance to Yemen for 2018. AED1.71 billion (USD 466.5 million) was provided in response to the Yemen

Humanitarian Response Plan (Yemen HRP) led by the United Nations (UN).

The UAE's extensive humanitarian and emergency relief efforts in Yemen is articulated in Section 3: Humanitarian Assistance, through a feature story about Yemen. The following pages will then describe the UAE's development and charitable programs in Yemen in 2018. These two categories of assistance – amounting to AED 6.01 billion (USD 1.64 billion) – accounted for 61 percent of the UAE's total aid to Yemen in 2018.

A significant proportion of the UAE's development aid to Yemen was extended bilaterally. Around 80 percent was disbursed towards the budget and general programmes support sector (AED 4.81 billion (USD 1.31 billion). This grant disbursement provided a much-needed external funding to Yemen, enabling the government in continuing essential public social services.

The crisis has damaged key infrastructure systems in the country, from water and electricity infrastructure, irrigation systems, hospitals, water points, sanitation plants and economic assets. In response, the UAE funded 18 power-generation projects amounting to AED 671.4 million (USD 182.8 million). These included the provision of a 755 kW generator for the Aden Electric Station, as well as 36,000 liters of diesel to keep the generators of medical facilities, including a kidney hospital, in the Directorate of Ataq in the province of Shabwa. Three renewable energy projects were likewise carried out, including in Hadramout and in Al-Nukhaila, Hudaydah where 103 solar panel systems were installed. In the Socotra Governorate, a solar power station is being constructed.

Meanwhile, five road construction projects went ahead. The UAE also funded the construction of

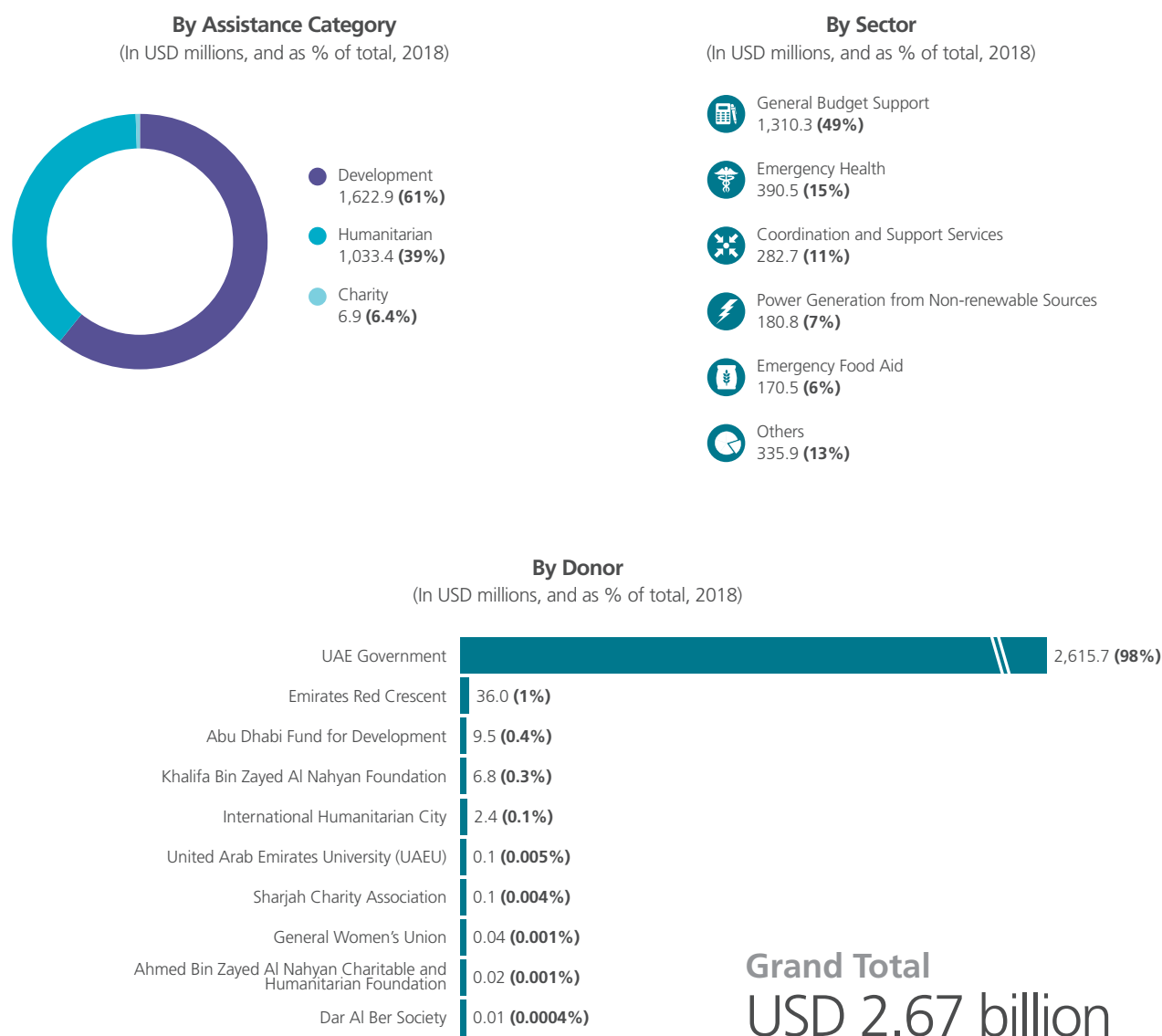
the port of Hawlaf on the island of Socotra. Access to clean water and good sanitation was made a priority: in addition to emergency water and sanitation projects with funding allocations amounting to AED 163.3 million (USD 44.5 million) in 2018, 13 water projects amounting to AED 29.4 million (USD 8.0 million) were implemented. Work consisted of building water networks, water stations and wells, as well as the rehabilitation of the water plan in Ozlat Al-Qubaitah in Lahj.

In addition to emergency health projects (described in Section 3 and amounting to AED 1.45 billion, or USD 395.5 million), five health projects amounting to AED 18.1 million (USD 4.9 million) were implemented by the UAE in 2018. The expansion of the Sheikh Khalifa hospital in Socotra continued, as a handful of hospitals in Hadramout were rehabilitated and equipped. Also in Hadramout, a maternity and pediatric hospital continued to receive funding from the UAE.

Complementing the UAE's emergency education projects that reached AED 142.9 million (USD 38.9 million), eight education projects were funded by the UAE. These included provisions of vocational training and, among others, university scholarships.

As the world embarks on fulfilling the promise of leaving no one behind, the UAE will remain committed to supporting every Yemeni, including through working with the Yemen government and other humanitarian actors

Figure 28: UAE Assistance to Yemen



UAE Humanitarian Assistance to Yemen



UAE implemented various education projects in Yemen.
Source: United Nations

In 2018, the UAE was one of the largest global donors of humanitarian assistance to Yemen. Alongside the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA), the UAE provided nearly one third of the total requirements for the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan, the Country-Based Pool Fund coordinated by UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for all global humanitarian donors. UAE and KSA provided the totality of their funding to the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan through a block grant at the beginning of the year, which enabled the humanitarian community to have a synchronized approach to scaling up the famine and Cholera prevention programme.

The innovative block grant approach yielded significant positive results. First, the number of districts at risk of famine reduced from over 100 to less than 50. Second, the impact from the 2017 Cholera outbreak was dramatically reduced,

from more than 1,000,000 cases to fewer than 400,000. Third, the reach to malnourished children was dramatically increased. According to OCHA's USG for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, "This has meant the difference between life and death for millions of people."

In 2018, the total allocations to the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan totalled AED 691.3 million (USD 188.2 million), including AED 319.2 million (USD 86.9 million) in standard allocations and AED 446.0 million (USD 101.2 million) in reserve allocations. A total of AED 319.2 million (USD 86.9 million) was allocated to 75 projects targeting 3 million people-in-need in 19 governorates across seven Clusters and seven Multi-Cluster projects. In recognition of their access and capacity advantages, national NGOs received 50 per cent of the total funding allocated. The Yemen Humanitarian

Fund specifically encouraged NGOs with presence and experience in newly accessible and difficult-to-reach areas, or willing to quickly provide such capacity, to apply.

The response plan aligned along four strategic objectives: (1) Provide life-saving assistance to the most vulnerable people in Yemen through an effective, targeted response, (2) Ensure that all assistance promotes the protection, safety & dignity of affected people, and is provided equitably to men, women, boys and girls, (3) Support and preserve services & institutions essential to immediate humanitarian action & promote access to livelihood opportunities, (4) Deliver a principled, multi-sectoral, coordinated and inclusive humanitarian response that is accountable to and advocates effectively for the most vulnerable people in Yemen, with enhanced engagement of national partners.

Following are the total numbers of people who received assistance through the Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan in 2018, by Cluster.

Cluster	Objective	Beneficiaries	Allocation	Projects	Partners
Education	Maintain basic education services	147,804	US \$5.5 million	15	12
Food Security/ Agriculture	Increase access to food	1,897,576	US \$49 million	22	22
Health	Improve access to health	1,904,769	US \$30.2 million	25	21
Logistics	Cargo and passenger transport and storage		US \$4 million	1	1
Nutrition	Reduce acute malnutrition in children	1,023,654	US \$31.3 million	10	9
Protection	Assist people with specific protection needs	1,211,672	US \$21.4	21	17
Refugee/Migrants	Education in Emergencies	35,000	US \$6.4 million	2	2
Shelter	Education in emergencies	387,584	US \$20 million	15	14
WASH	Provide water, sanitation, hygiene services and restore/ maintain water systems	2,277,428	US \$20.6 million	19	18

Performance of the Yemen Humanitarian Fund was assessed by the Common Results Framework, which is based on the principles of inclusion, flexibility, timeliness, efficiency, and accountability/risk management. Despite Yemen being an extremely difficult delivery environment, the fund scored “very high” or “high” scores across the following targets:

Principle	Definition	Score	Results
Inclusion	Funding is allocated to the best-positioned actors, leveraging the diversity and comparative advantage of eligible organizations.	4 of 5 (high)	NGOs received 52% of funds allocated, UN received 46%, and Red Cross/Red Crescent received 2%.
Flexibility	Funding programmes were successfully reprogrammed at the right time in response of the operational and contextual changes during the implementation.	5 of 5 (very high)	Project revision requests were processed within 8 days on average.
Timeliness	Payments are processed without delay	5 of 5 (very high)	The average period from the Executive Officer's clearance to first payment is 10 days or less.
Efficiency	Percentage of people in need who are actually reached.	5 of 5 (very high)	(based on 2017 allocations) 99% of targeted people reached
Accountability/ Risk Management	Projects have a clear strategy to promote the participation of affected people	5 of 5 (very high)	Projects receiving funding were systematically verified and included a plan to ensure that beneficiaries are consulted, with a feedback mechanism in place.



One of the UNICEF supported students in Yemen through the UAE-KSA contribution in response to the UN Plan in Yemen.
Source: United Nations

An aerial photograph of a winding asphalt road in a desert environment. The road curves through a landscape of dry, brownish hills with sparse green shrubs. A white van with gear on its roof is driving on the road. A large, bold white number '5' is overlaid on the lower-left portion of the image.

5

UAE Donors

UAE foreign assistance donors, referred to as UAE donors, span a wide spectrum of Emirati society, including local and federal-level government bodies, Non-Governmental Organizations, UAE-based businesses, charitable and philanthropic foundations, as well as humanitarian organisations. There are more than 40 UAE donor entities, thus illustrating the breadth and depth of Emirati commitment to the promotion of global peace and prosperity.



Road project in Morocco funded by
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

This section highlights the foreign aid provided by each UAE donor in 2018. Figures are recorded under the UAE entity that either implemented or funded the project; therefore UAE-based private sector support is recorded under the implementing entity.



صندوق أبوظبي للتنمية
ABU DHABI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

*A model institution in providing development assistance
that alleviates global poverty*

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The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) has existed since 1971, the same year that the United Arab Emirates was established. ADFD's purpose is to alleviate global poverty and help countries achieve sustainable growth.

In 2018, ADFD provided 49.61 percent of total UAE foreign aid, amounting to AED 14.20 billion (USD 3.87 billion). Foreign assistance commitments pledged by the ADFD in 2018 reached AED 7.90 billion (USD 2.15 billion).

ADFD plays a principle role as the government entity delivering UAE foreign assistance, as ADFD manages grant financing from and on behalf of the UAE Government. Certain funds from the UAE Government are also channelled through the ADFD for foreign aid disbursement.

As in previous years, the majority of the ADFD funding in 2018 was directed towards the budget and general programmes support sector, complemented by a wide array of infrastructure projects worldwide. In an effort to overcome domestic challenges and helping accelerate development and economic progress in developing nations, ADFD provided bilateral support to the budget of 5 countries. This assistance, amounting to AED 10.80 billion (USD 2.94 billion), helped the supported governments meet diverse and resource-intensive expenditures, such as balance of payments.

Recognising that efficient and resilient infrastructure systems in road and transport, education, healthcare, energy, housing, communication, water, and sanitation, among others, are crucial to improving access to services and quality

of life, and, equally important, a catalyst of economic and development progress, ADFD has focused much of its decades-long aid programming towards this sector, and has since maintained a growing list of supported sustainable infrastructure programmes in its portfolio.



One of Abu Dhabi Fund for Development projects in infrastructure sector.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

Figure 29: Funds Disbursed

By Assistance Category and Sector

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

Development

3,862.9 (100%)

- General Budget Support
2,939.1 (76%)
- Air Transport Infrastructure
336.4 (9%)
- Medical Services
106.2 (3%)

- Power Generation from Renewable Sources
49.6 (1%)
- Road Transport Infrastructure
45.7 (1%)
- Others
385.9 (10%)

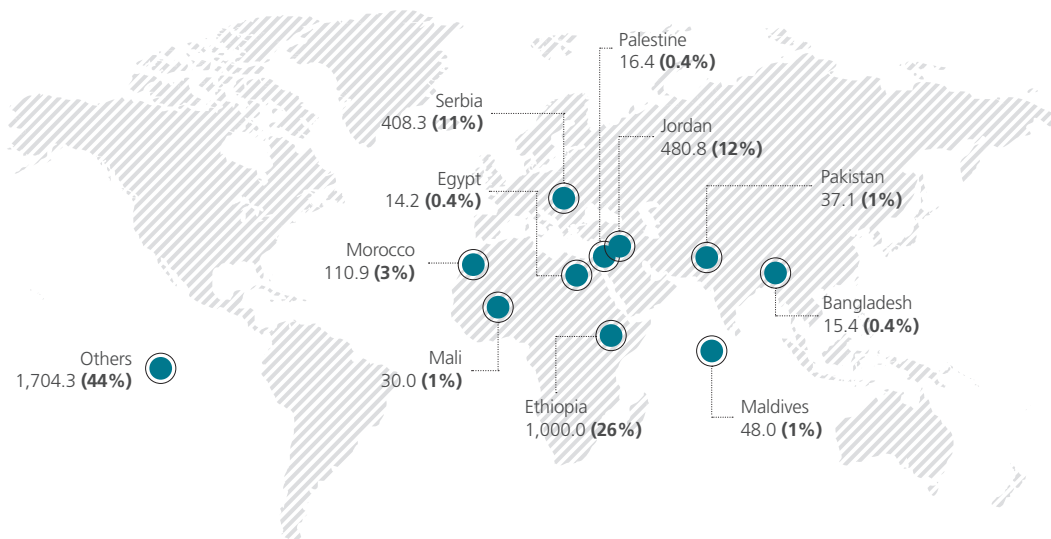
Humanitarian

2.5 (0.1%)

- Emergency Health
2.5 (0.1%)

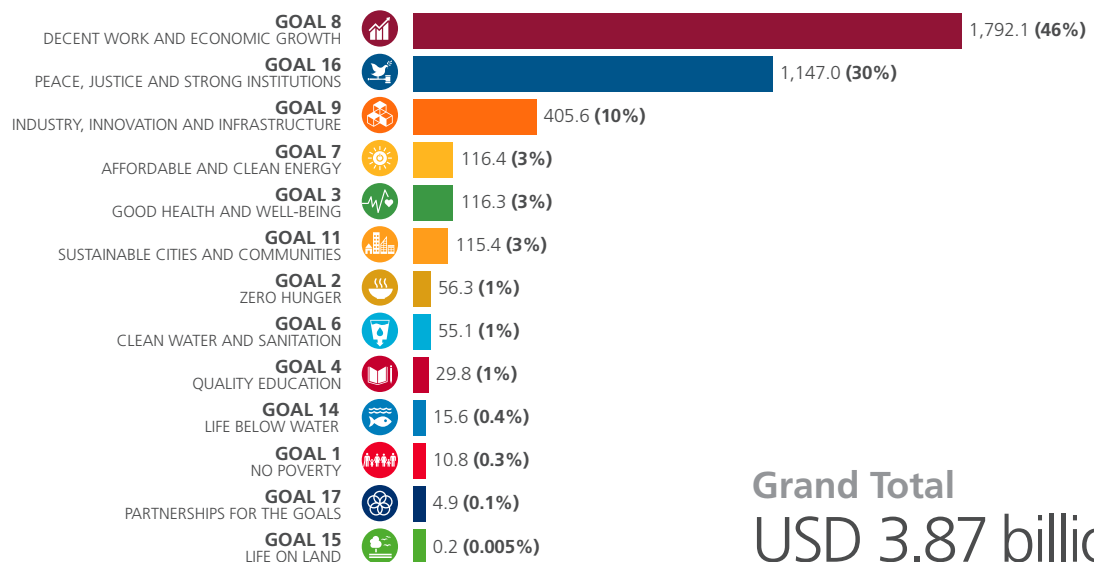
By Country

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



By SDG

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



Grand Total
USD 3.87 billion



United Arab Emirates

Promoting global peace and prosperity

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The UAE Government is deeply committed to providing our global share of foreign aid. Our percentage of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as compared to our Gross National Income (GNI) is a top national priority. We are proud that 2018 marks the sixth consecutive year in which the UAE has exceeded the global benchmark of 0.7 percent ODA/GNI. Funding provided from the UAE Government is a key driver in this achievement.

In 2018, the UAE Government – comprised of 15 local and federal government entities disbursed AED 12.06 billion (USD 3.28 billion) toward the UAE pledge to support developing nations in their quest to end poverty in all its forms, ultimately attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Entirely provided as grants, the 2018 funding from the UAE Government supported global development and humanitarian programmes, at 64.18 percent and 35.31 percent, respectively. True to its commitment to leave no one behind and support the most vulnerable, nearly 81.67 percent, equivalent to AED 9.85 billion (USD 2.68 billion), of the UAE Government's total foreign assistance in 2018 was directed towards 17 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – an increase of 177 percentage points over 2017. Other countries in special situations also received development assistance from the UAE Government in 2018: 13 Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and 5 Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

Developing nations categorised as Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) were accorded with 11.32 percent of the 2018 disbursements. Allocations towards multi-country programmes amounted to 4.68 percent of the UAE Government's total foreign aid flows in 2018, largely in support of the United Nations. UAE support to the United Nations has seen an annual increase since 2015, including 562% percent growth in 2018. Some of the supported international organisations include: United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and their Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Women, and the World Bank.

In terms of countries supported, Yemen received 79.69 percent of the UAE Government's assistance in 2018, followed by Palestine and Syria, at 6.78 percent and 1.82 percent, respectively.

As well as providing funding support to a vast number of sectors globally, general budget support remains a central theme of UAE foreign aid. In 2018, 46.26 percent of UAE Government foreign aid was provided for general budget support mainly to the following countries: Yemen, Palestine, Sudan, and Comoros.

The UAE continued to mobilise efforts in 2018 to respond to humanitarian and emergency needs of vulnerable countries and communities, providing AED 4.26 billion

(USD 1.16 billion). Through the UAE Government, UAE foreign assistance creates a lasting positive impact to millions of people in need, thus promoting global peace and prosperity.



Pakistani-Emirati hospital in Rawalpindi, on a 121,653 m². The project includes outpatient clinics, specialized clinics, in addition to emergency unit, pharmacies, laboratories, radiology section, a blood bank, operating theatres, inpatient wards, lectures halls and the hospital's control and surveillance rooms funded by UAE PAP.

Source: UAE Pakistan Assistance Program (UAE PAP)

Figure 30: Funds Disbursed

By Assistance Category and Sector

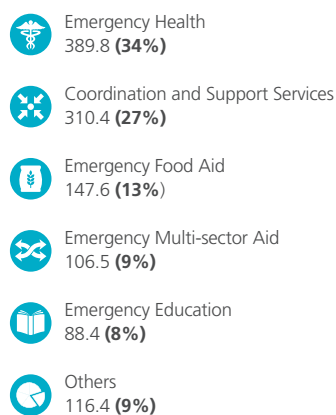
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

Development

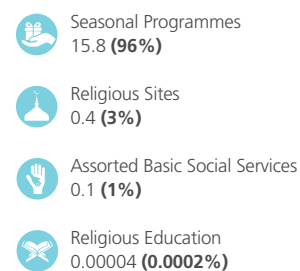
2,107.1 (64%)

**Humanitarian**

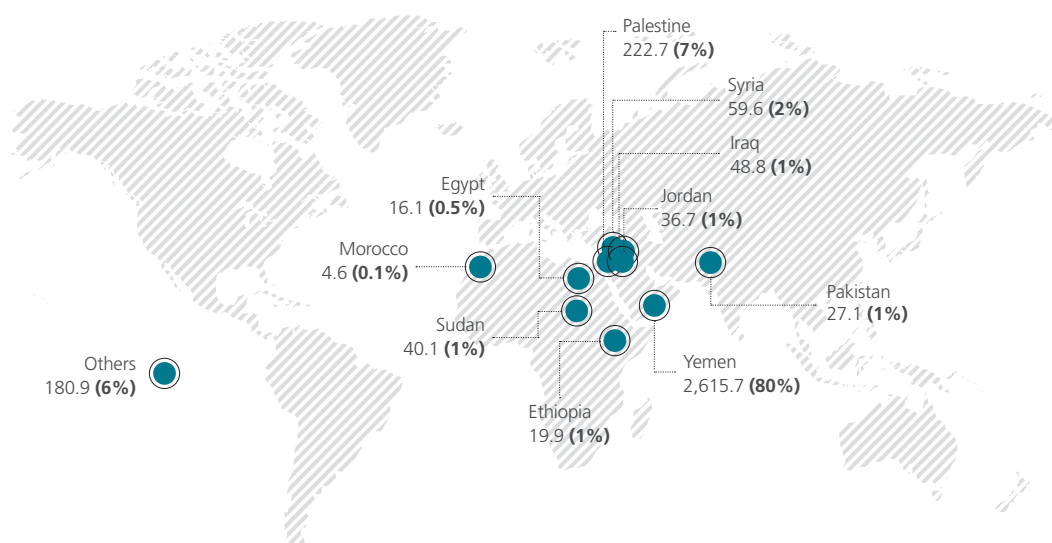
1,159.01 (35%)

**Charity**

16.3 (0.5%)

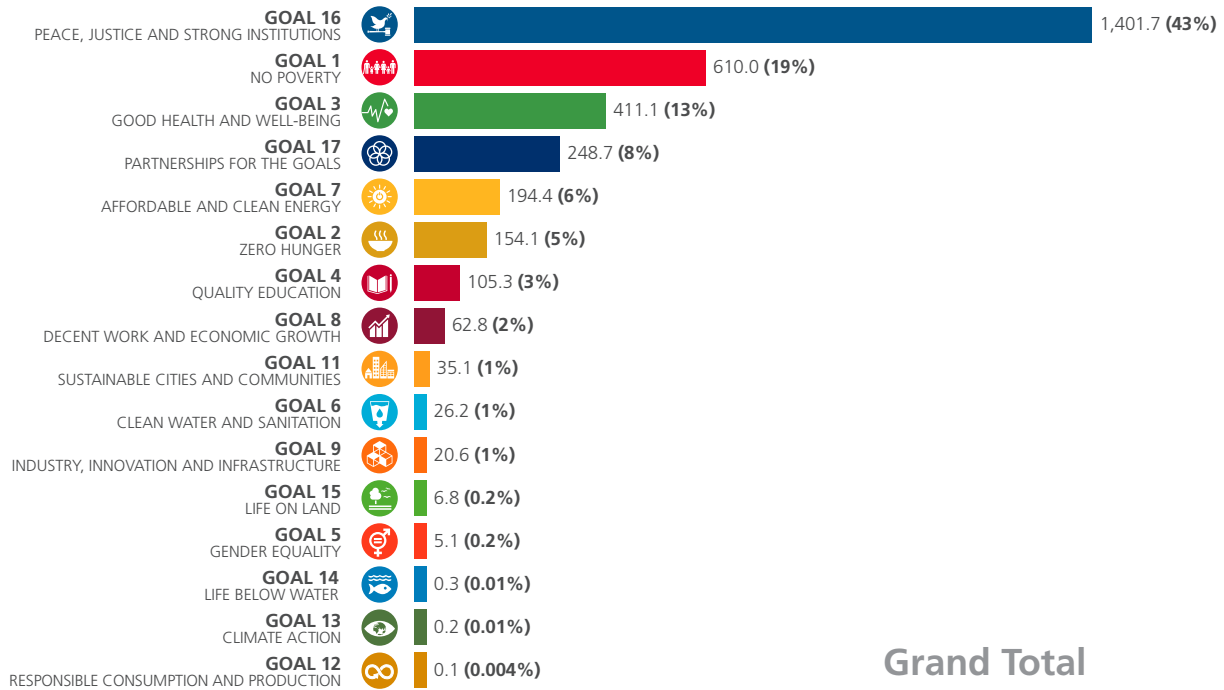
**By Country**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



By SDG

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



Grand Total
USD 3.28 billion



Leadership and excellence in humanitarian work

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The Emirates Red Crescent (ERC) is the UAE's main humanitarian entity. The ERC is part of the global Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and has established a global physical presence. Since it was founded in 1983, the ERC has touched nearly all humanitarian crises to which the UAE has responded, establishing solidarity with UAE civil society. The ERC also manages one of the world's longest-running programmes for orphan sponsorship, which began in 1986.

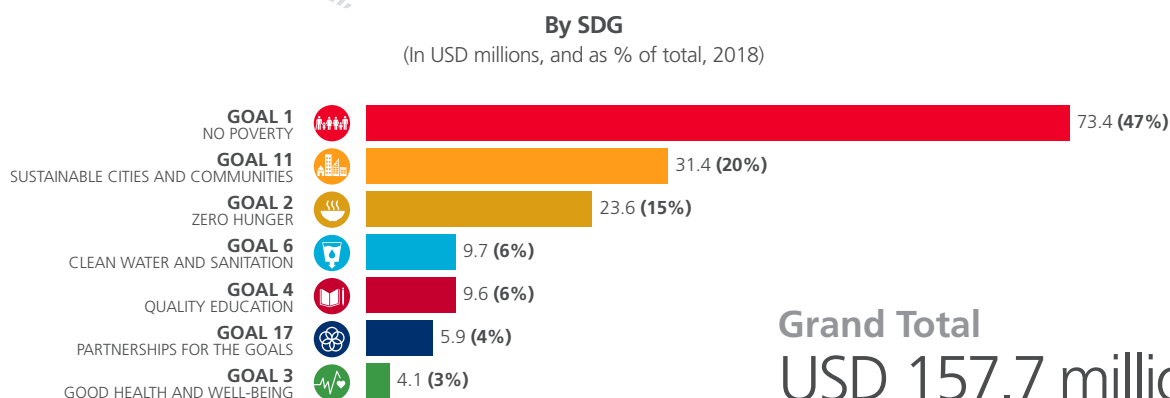
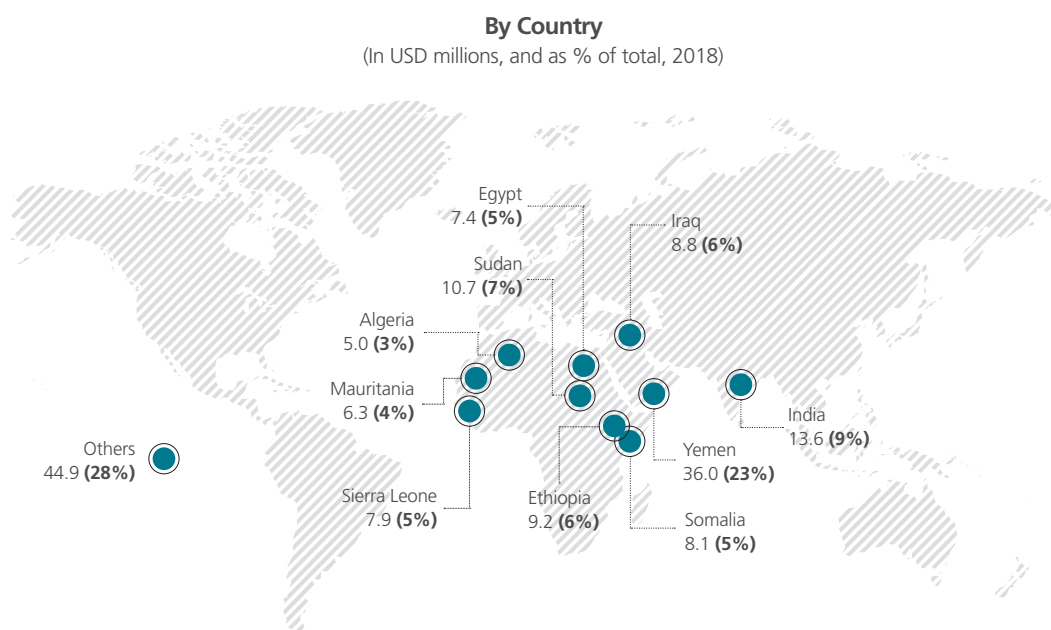
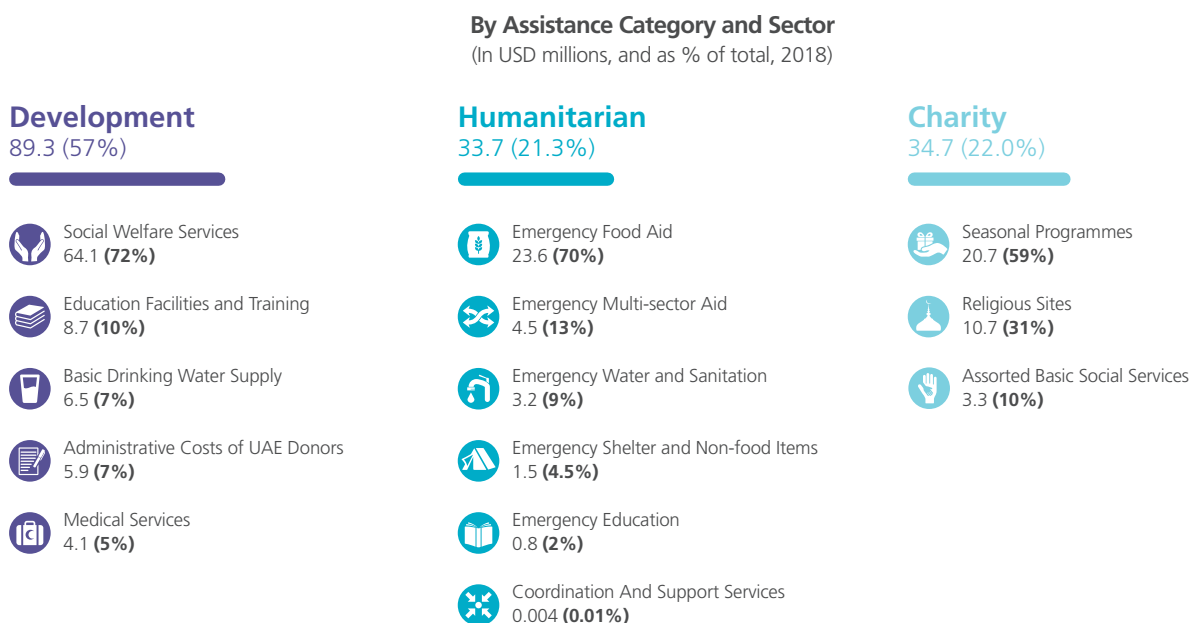
In 2018, the Emirates Red Crescent (ERC) continued its worldwide efforts to alleviate suffering in humanitarian situations, disbursing a total of AED 579.3 million (USD 157. million) to countries around the world. As in previous years, ERC was present in nearly all of the emergencies and crises to which the UAE extended its humanitarian support. In 2018, ERC mobilised multi-sector efforts to provide urgent life-saving assistance and emergency relief to those affected by natural and man-made disasters that devastated millions of lives.

More than half of the Emirates Red Crescent's foreign assistance in 2018 was categorised as development assistance, 56.64 percent. Several development projects and assistance such as building and rehabilitations of schools and distribution of educational and social assistance were provided as part of these efforts. In contrast, the vast majority (71.72 percent) of this development assistance was allocated towards provision of social services, reaching thousands of vulnerable families, across continents.



Emirates Red Crescent implemented various UAE aid projects in education sector in Yemen.
Source: Emirates Red Crescent

Figure 31: Funds Disbursed





Building communities and providing a roadmap to exit poverty

”

Sharjah Charity Association was established in 1989 to provide humanitarian and charitable works. Three decades on, the Association continues to provide humanitarian aid, cultural, health, and educational assistance to developing countries, access to basic social services, and support for orphans and families in need.

Sharjah Charity Association's foreign assistance in 2018 reached AED 209.7 million (USD 57.1 million). Aid in support of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) accounted for 34.42 percent of the 2018 total – in line with the Association's longstanding support to LDCs. The Association's resolve to support those most in need is likewise made pronounced by its foreign aid to Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) – consistently regarded as the Association's second most funded group.

Of the 2018 total, 35.02 percent was directed to fund development programmes, another 64.61 percent to charitable aid, and the remainder was earmarked to support humanitarian and emergency relief in a number of countries.

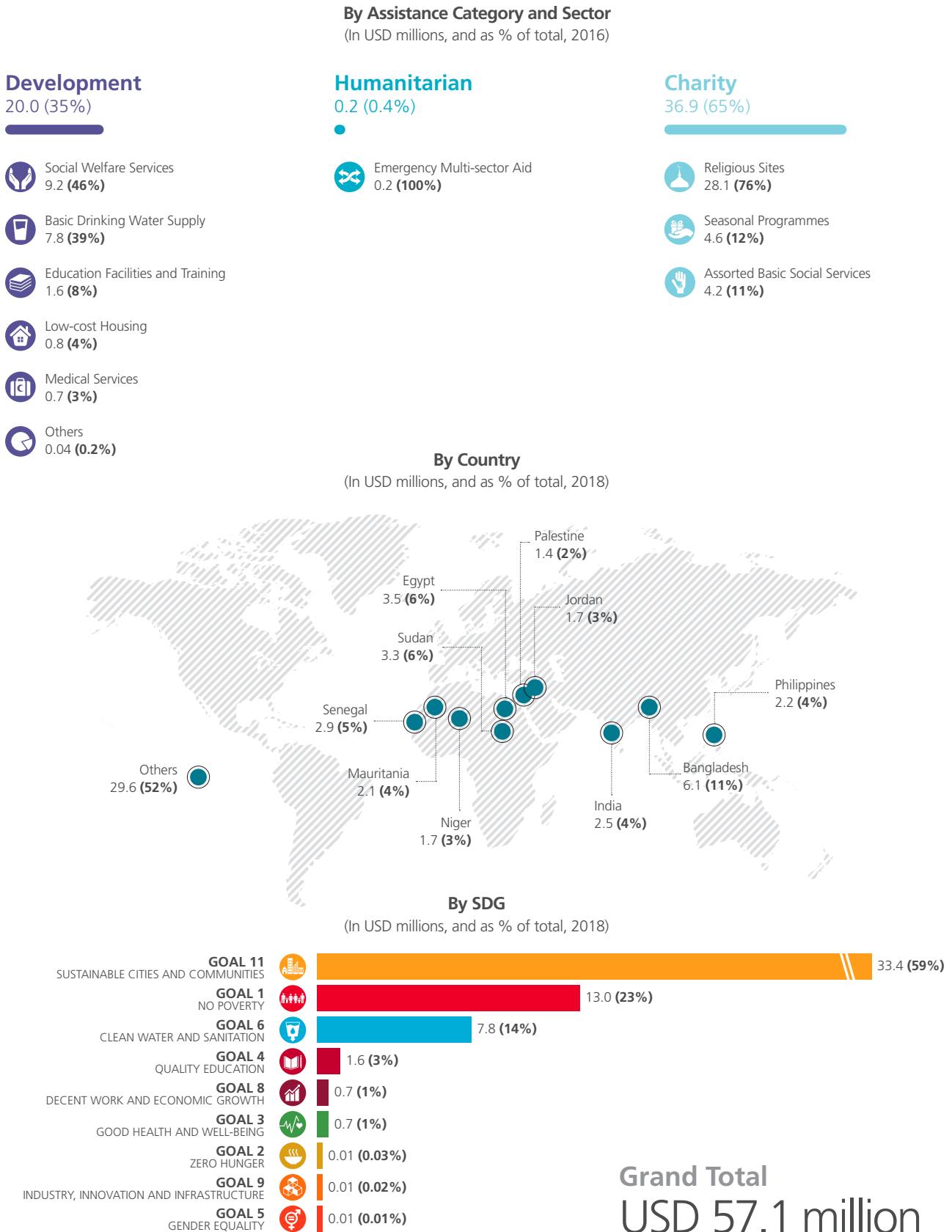
As well as supporting projects with cultural and religious orientation, such as the construction of mosques, delivery of religious programmes, and provision of meals as underprivileged individuals break their fast during the holy Month of Ramadan, the wide-ranging charitable projects of Sharjah Charity Association in 2018 provided assorted basic social services to support people in need. These projects serve as an important lifeline to many families in their journey to escape poverty.

Sharjah Charity Association's resolve to support developing nations, while also offering inspiration and hope to many people, makes the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) a step closer to reality.



Sharjah Charity International funds water-wells drilling projects in Bangladesh.
Source: Sharjah Charity International Association

Figure 32: Funds Disbursed





مؤسسة خليفة بن زايد آل نهيان
للأعمال الإنسانية

**KHALIFA BIN ZAYED AL NAHYAN
FOUNDATION**

Pioneering initiatives in the service of humanity through a focus on health and education on a global scale

”

The Khalifa Foundation was established in 2007 to provide foreign assistance to those in need. A decade after its launch, the Foundation has provided more than a billion US dollars in foreign aid to developing countries, across multi-sectoral programmes.

In 2018, the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation disbursed a total of AED 207.0 million (USD 56.4 million) across the world. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) each received over a quarter of this assistance.

As well as supporting multi-sector programmes, the Khalifa Foundation takes a pivotal role in the delivery of the UAE's humanitarian assistance. In 2018, the Khalifa Foundation extended AED 62.7 million (USD 17.1 million) to support vulnerable individuals and communities in need of humanitarian assistance. A staunch supporter of health, the Foundation allocated more than a third of its foreign aid in 2018, AED 87.0 million (USD 32.7 million) – to causes that contribute to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3: *Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*.

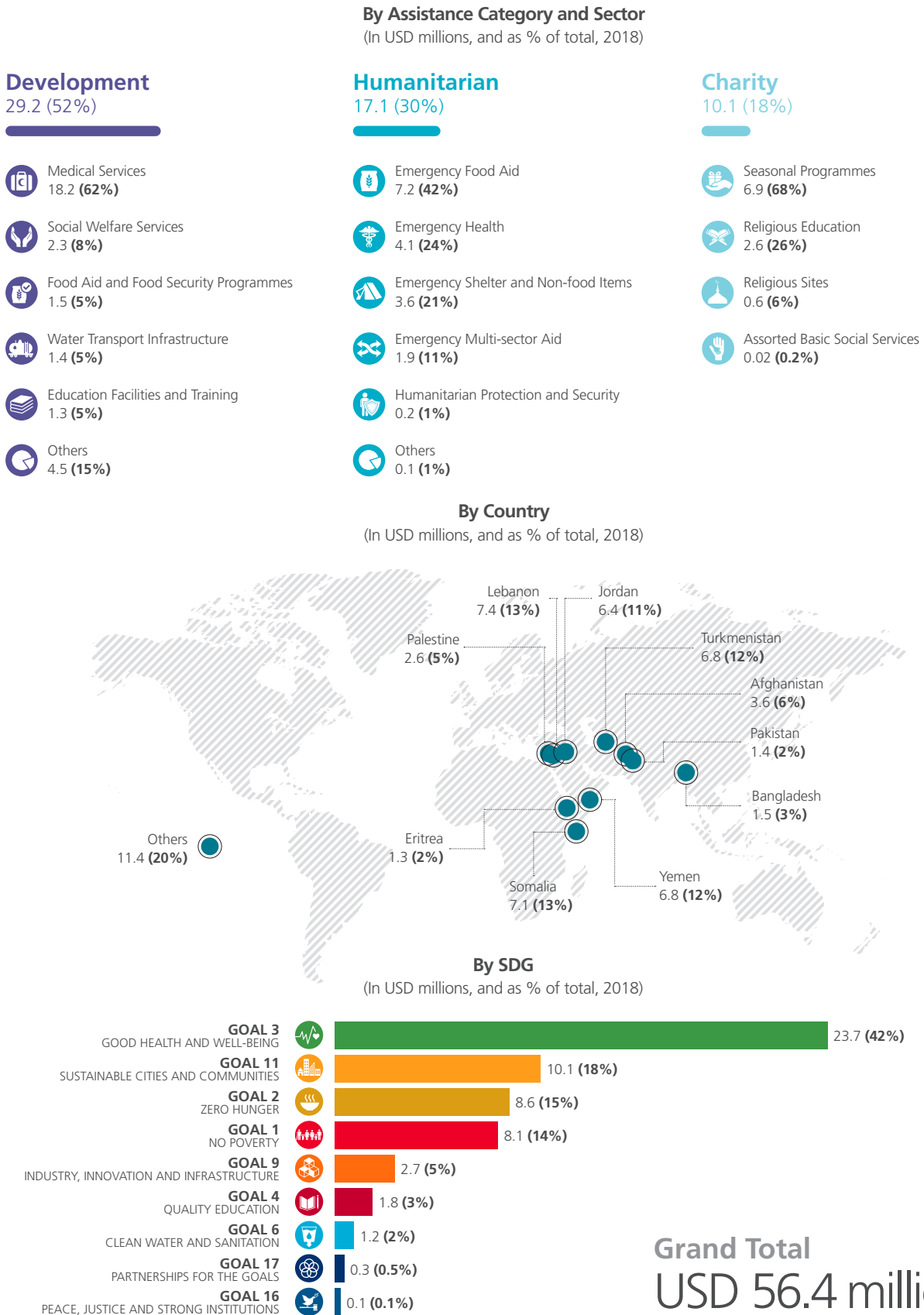
The food aid sector received the second largest allocation, 12.69 percent, of the Khalifa Foundation's 2018 foreign assistance, primarily for projects towards the Syrian Crisis. Other aspects of the Foundation's efforts in other sectors include financial support for the annual operating budgets of schools, as well as construction of new facilities.

The UAE's history of giving is illustrated through the longstanding commitment of the Khalifa Foundation over decades of supporting and empowering millions of people in need.



Khalifa Foundation launched second stage of relief provision for people affected by Sudan floods.
Source: Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation

Figure 33: Funds Disbursed





*A house of charity to help the underprivileged,
the poor and the orphaned*

”

Dar Al Ber Society is a philanthropic and charitable organisations that has supported thousands of projects annually since 1978. Dar Al Ber, or ‘house of charity’ in Arabic, is legally mandated to conduct fundraising activities to support its charitable works. As a steward of philanthropists’ and donors’ funds, including donations from private individuals, the organisation puts transparency high on its agenda.

In 2018, Dar Al Ber Society provided AED 170.3 million (USD 46.4 million) in foreign aid. Charitable assistance represented more than half (56.94 percent) of this support, while development programmes received 43.36 percent. The Society continued its special focus in supporting the needs of the underprivileged and vulnerable in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Of the total foreign assistance in 2018, 51.20 percent went to LDCs – continuing its multi-year trend.

The Society responded to several humanitarian emergencies in 2018, providing urgent relief items to thousands of families in need of humanitarian assistance. Dar Al Ber Society’s charitable aid projects in 2018 emphasised cultural and religious projects, through the construction of religious sites, provision of religious education, and distribution of food items during the Holy Month of Ramadan. The provision of basic social services, including medical assistance, reached people in need.

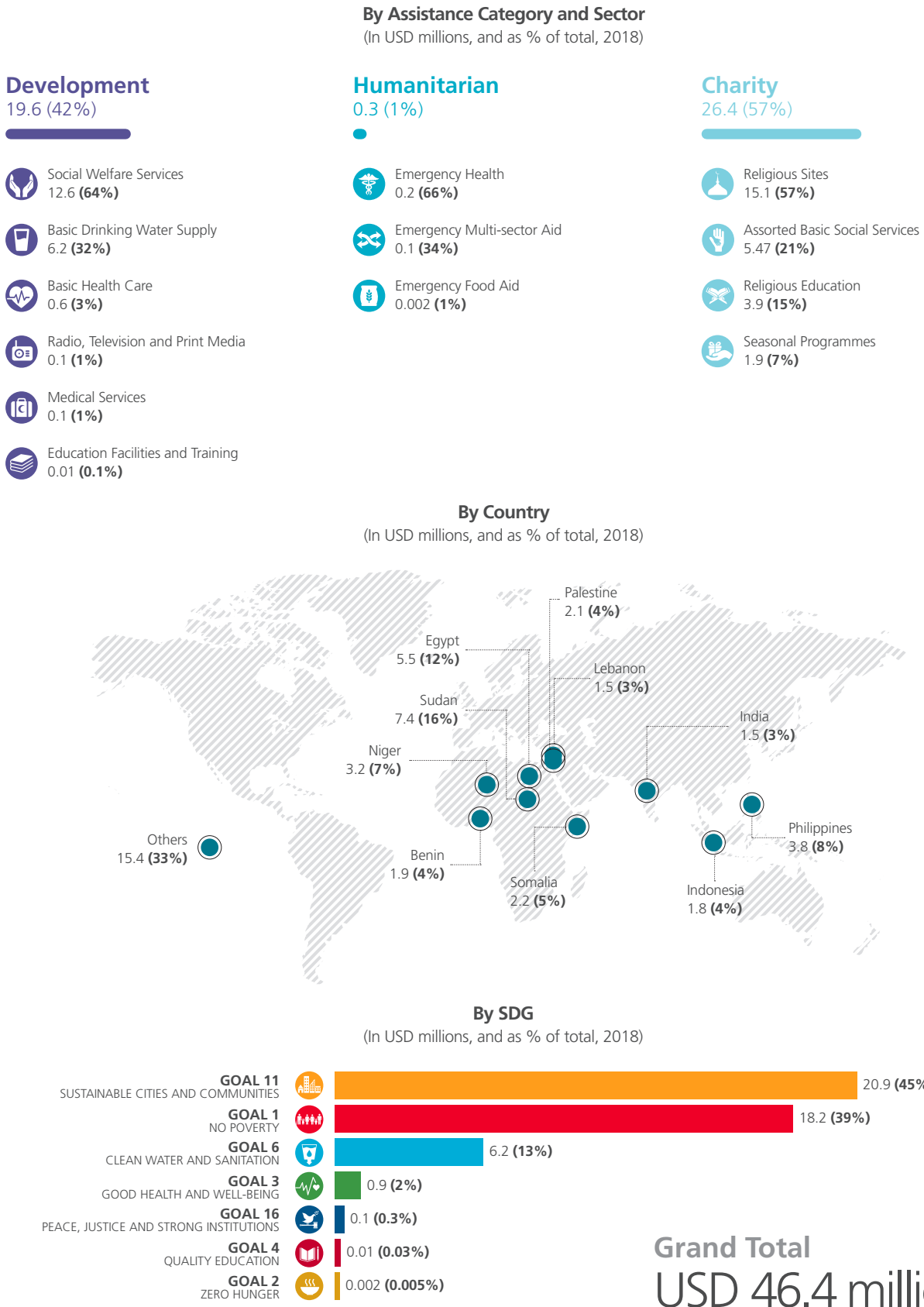
In an effort to help eradicate poverty by addressing some of its underlying cases, Dar Al Ber Society provided AED 66.7 million (USD 18.2 million) towards SDG 1 in 2018.

After four decades of generosity, Dar Al Ber Society remains one of the main foreign assistance donor entities in the UAE providing charitable aid to developing countries worldwide.



Dar Al Ber Society supporting orphans in Mauritania.
Source: Dar Al Ber Society

Figure 34: Funds Disbursed





Breaking the cycle of poverty by giving children the gift of education

”

When Dubai Cares was launched in 2007 the initial goal was to provide primary education to one million children in developing countries. Today, the organization has successfully launched education programs reaching over 18 million beneficiaries in 57 developing countries.

In 2018 Dubai Cares disbursed AED 143.0 million (USD 38.9 million) in funding across the world. Dubai Cares is playing a key role in helping achieve the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, which aims to ensure inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning by 2030, by supporting programs in early childhood development, access to quality primary and secondary education, technical and vocational education and training for youth as well as a particular focus on education in emergencies and protracted crises.

Dubai Cares also funds research-oriented programs and establishes pilot initiatives that provide meaningful and valuable evidence for governments, policymakers, and civil society, to support them in defining an educational framework for the future.

Central to Dubai Cares' model of intervention is capacity development at national levels through the support of local education stakeholders. Also central to Dubai Cares' approach is a focus on monitoring, evaluation and learning. This ongoing process enables the organization to gather evidence collected during regular field visits, as well as through reports by academic institutions that Dubai Cares appoints to independently evaluate its programs. Dubai Cares uses this knowledge to design and fund innovative programs that test alternative models and hypothesis to increase the impact of its interventions. Monitoring,

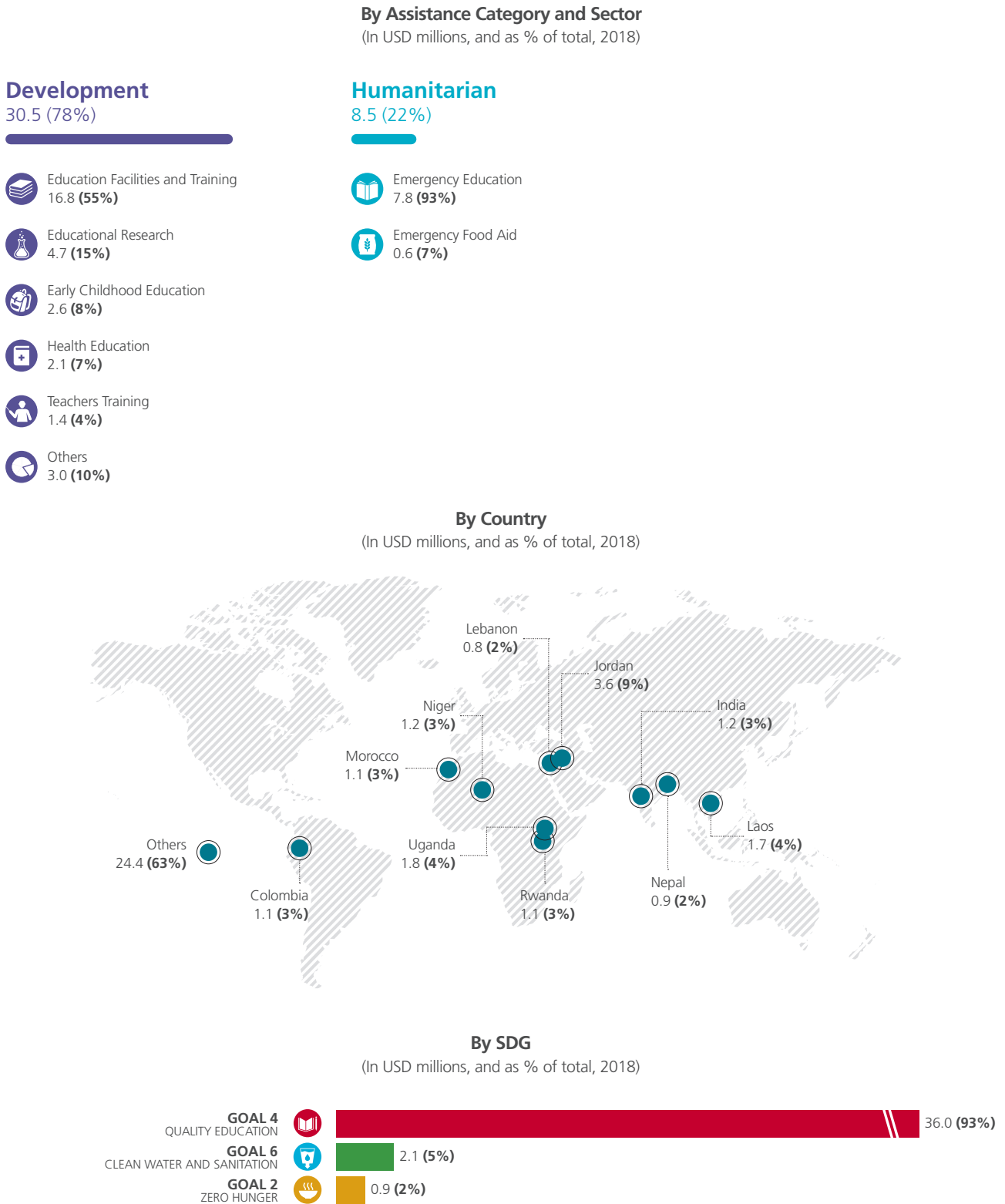
evaluation and learning also helps Dubai Cares understand what works and what does not. It ensures the organization's ability to adapt to changes, mobilize more resources, and better utilize funds.

Gender balance is a cross-cutting theme in all Dubai Cares' education programs with an approach that aims to secure equal access for boys and girls to safe learning environments with adequate facilities, materials and academic support from gender sensitized teachers and communities.



Dubai Cares supports children education projects in Laos.
Source: Dubai Cares

Figure 35: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 38.9 million



Supporting underprivileged communities and individuals

”

Established in 1994, the Dubai Charity Association is a non-governmental organisation providing charitable and humanitarian assistance. The Foundation is actively engaged in constructing and rehabilitating health centres and schools, as well as providing basic social welfare services to people in need, including orphans.

In 2018 the Dubai Charity Association provided AED 131.7 million (USD 35.9 million) in total foreign assistance around the world. Of this funding, 55.23 percent was dedicated to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), while countries categorised under the Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) received 35.96 percent..

Charitable works received the majority, 60.34 percent, of the total funding, largely towards the construction of mosques and projects with cultural and religious motivation, such as food distribution during the Holy Month of Ramadan. In 2018, 39.66 percent was disbursed for development assistance. Cognisant of the needs of the vulnerable and poor people living in poverty to truly achieve sustainable development, global efforts from Dubai Charity Association will endure.



Dubai Charity Association supports water boreholes drilling projects in Africa.
Source: Dubai Charity Association

Figure 36: Funds Disbursed

By Assistance Category and Sector

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)





Development

14.2 (40%)

-  Basic Drinking Water Supply
4.4 (31%)
-  Education Facilities and Training
3.8 (27%)
-  Social Welfare Services
3.6 (26%)
-  Medical Services
2.4 (17%)

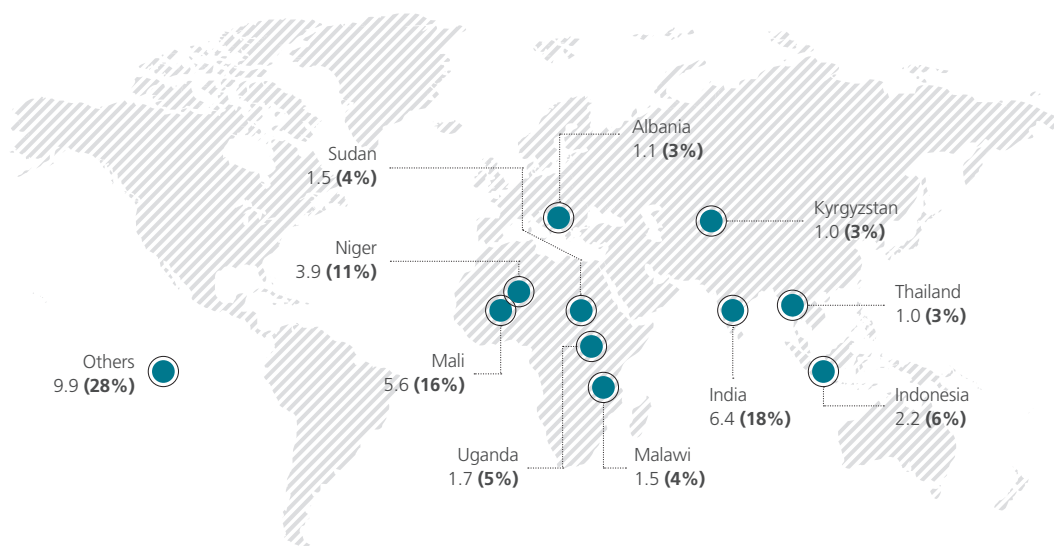
Charity

21.6 (60%)

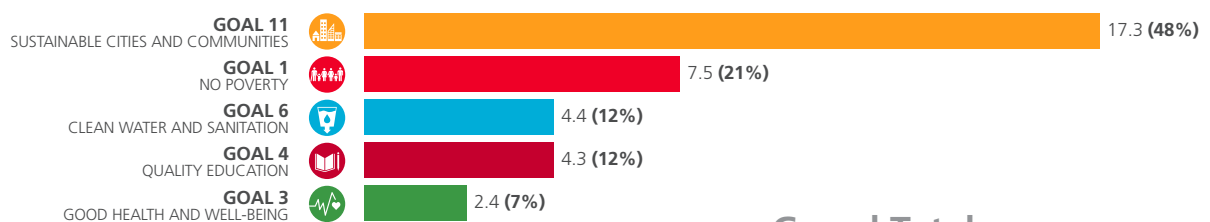
-  Religious Sites
13.5 (63%)
-  Assorted Basic Social Services
4.3 (20%)
-  Seasonal Programmes
3.2 (15%)
-  Religious Education
0.6 (3%)

By Country

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

**By SDG**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



Grand Total
USD 35.9 million



Ambitious plans to consolidate charity work with sustainable quality programs and long term projects

”

The Al Maktoum Foundation, established in 1997, is known for its work in the education sector. The objectives of the Foundation are: provision of assistance to underprivileged families and communities, support for health programmes, charitable works, and humanitarian assistance.

Continuing two decades of philanthropic and charitable works, the Al Maktoum Foundation funded regional and global projects in 2018 amounting to AED 73.4 million (USD 20.0 million). Development projects received 75.07 percentage of the total, while 24.81 percent was allocated towards the Foundation's charitable giving.

A significant 46.64 percent of the total foreign assistance was provided to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), with Sudan as the most supported country. In addition to assisting underprivileged individuals through its projects towards assorted basic social services, water wells were built across Africa.

Reflective of its mandate to advance education and learning, AED 47.6 million (USD 12.9 million), or 64.79 percent of the funding targeted projects in the education sector. Activities in this sector largely involved the construction of new schools and classrooms, as well as ensuring uninterrupted access to learning by funding the operational budgets in schools.

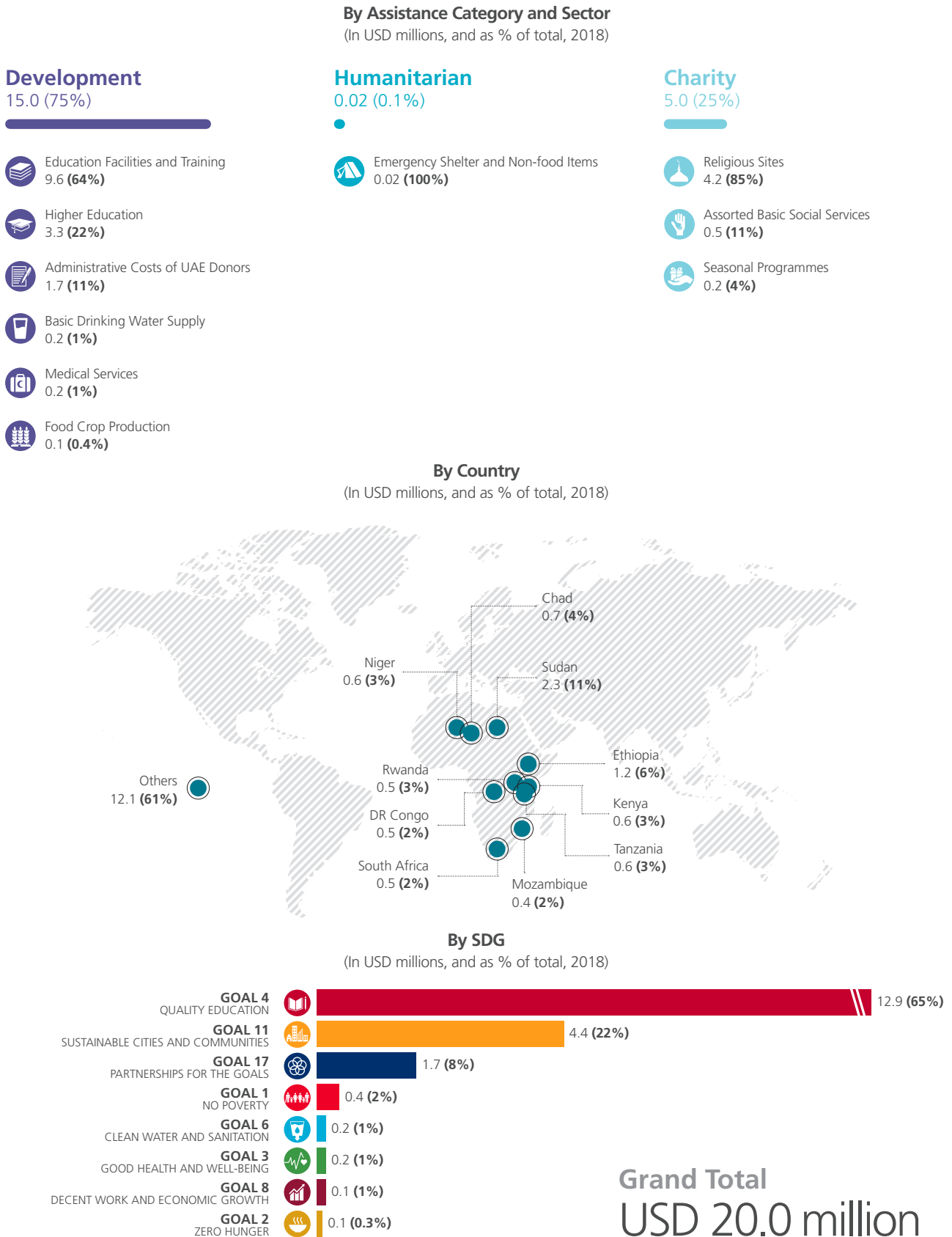
These projects are part of the commitment of the Foundation towards equipping children, youth, and adults alike with quality education to escape poverty and realise their full potential. The 'Sheikh Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Educational Project in Africa', delivered integrated schools across the continent.

A devoted supporter of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, the Al Maktoum Foundation's education projects provide a powerful and transformative tool to sustainable development.



Thousands of students in Kenya benefited from Al Maktoum Foundation initiatives.
Source: Al Maktoum Foundation

Figure 37: Funds Disbursed





A world where the vulnerable are protected and empowered to live with dignity

”

Initially a fundraising campaign, The Big Heart Foundation became a full-fledged organisation in 2015. The Foundation endeavours to make the plight of the vulnerable people, especially refugees, more bearable, as well as to continually improve their circumstances. Additionally, the Foundation works to influence global decision-making mechanisms that promote and protect refugees' rights, in accordance with international law.

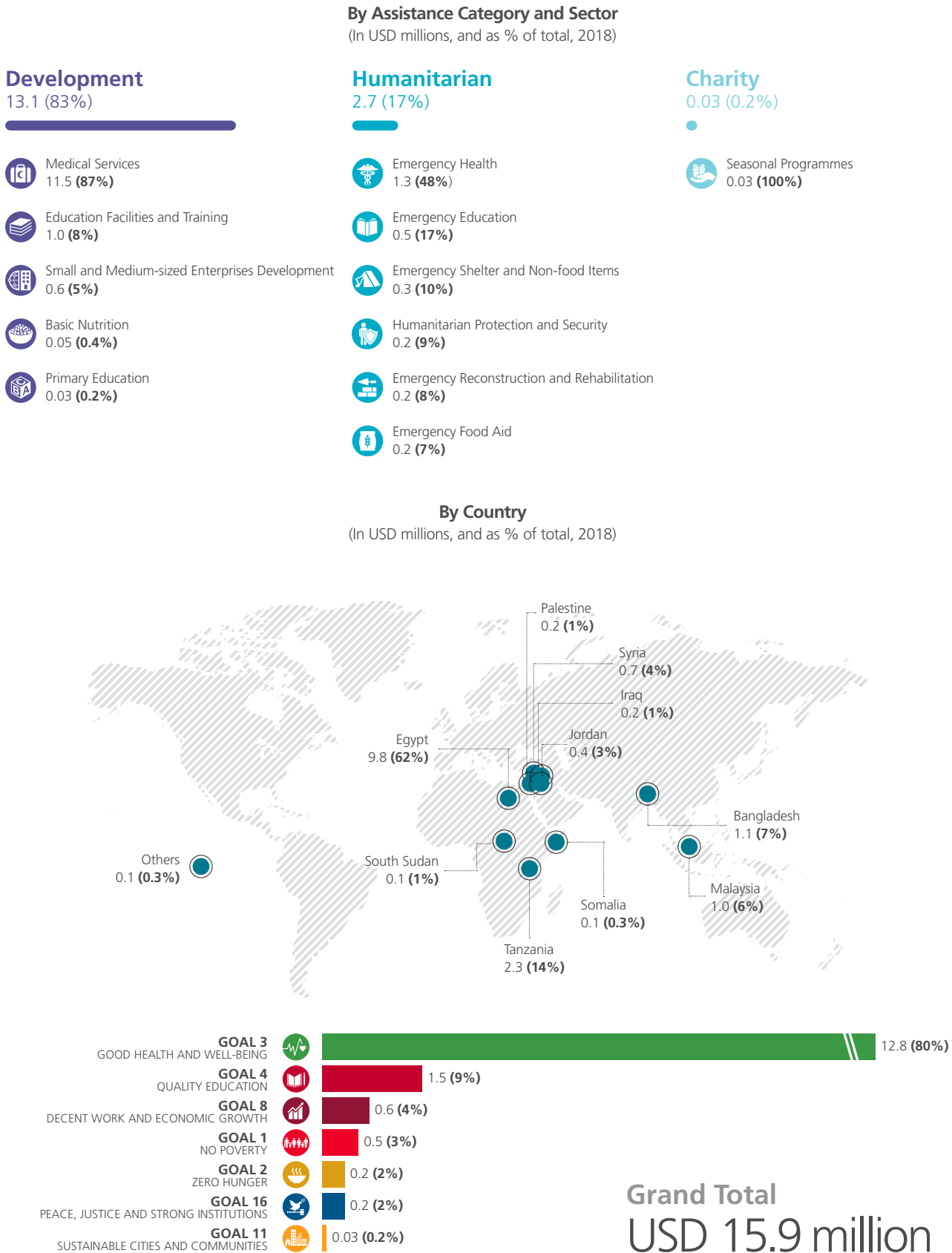
In 2018, The Big Heart Foundation provided AED 58.2 million (USD 15.9 million) in foreign aid. Of the grants disbursed from The Big Heart Foundation in 2018, 82.83 percent funded development projects and the remaining went to humanitarian assistance. A total of 5 Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) received more than two third of the Foundation's foreign aid; the rest of the funds were directed to support refugees worldwide. In 2018, 80.77 percent of total funding went to health projects, while 9.39 percent provided for education programming.

Following the principle of empowering the less fortunate, the Foundation built opportunities. As both the numbers and challenges of displaced people and refugees intensify, so will the Foundation's firm resolve to come to their aid.



The Big Heart Foundation supports the Palestinian children in education sector.
Source: The Big Heart Foundation

Figure 38: Funds Disbursed





المدينة العالمية للخدمات الإنسانية
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN CITY

The largest humanitarian hub in the world with the most diverse members

”

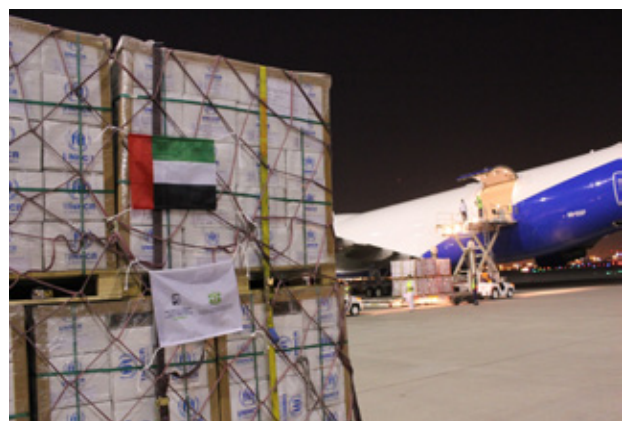
The International Humanitarian City (IHC) – the only humanitarian free zone in the world and the largest facility for humanitarian supplies – has made the UAE a vital global hub for logistics in emergency response. IHC plays a pivotal role in facilitating first responses to crises at a global level efficiently. Based in Dubai, IHC has a strategic location allowing rapid relief to be within reach in all corners of the world.

In 2018, IHC provided a total of AED 48.6 million (USD 13.2 million) in cash and in-kind support for emergency humanitarian response, thus allowing for swift and efficient facilitation of emergency preparedness, response and evacuation.

The International Humanitarian City is the world's largest humanitarian hub with more than 127,000 square metres of warehouses and offices, which are complemented by its strategic location in Dubai – where five billion people are within an eight-hour flight from the UAE. Efficient logistics performance, a critical element in emergency response operations, is enabled by IHC's immediate access to both air and marine ports in Dubai.

In addition to enhancing strategic partnerships, the International Humanitarian City conducts fundraising initiatives that inspire UAE-based private sector and individuals to support humanitarian responses across the globe. These efforts generated a total sum of AED 511.6 million (USD 139.3 million) in 2018.

From its reputation as the largest humanitarian hub in the world with the most diverse members, its coordination role, and to creating solutions that improve the performance of humanitarian aid and development operations, IHC stands ready to effectively respond to humanitarian needs worldwide.



International Humanitarian City expedites the delivery of relief items by responding to emergencies around the world.
Source: International Humanitarian City

Figure 39: Funds Disbursed**By Assistance Category and Sector**

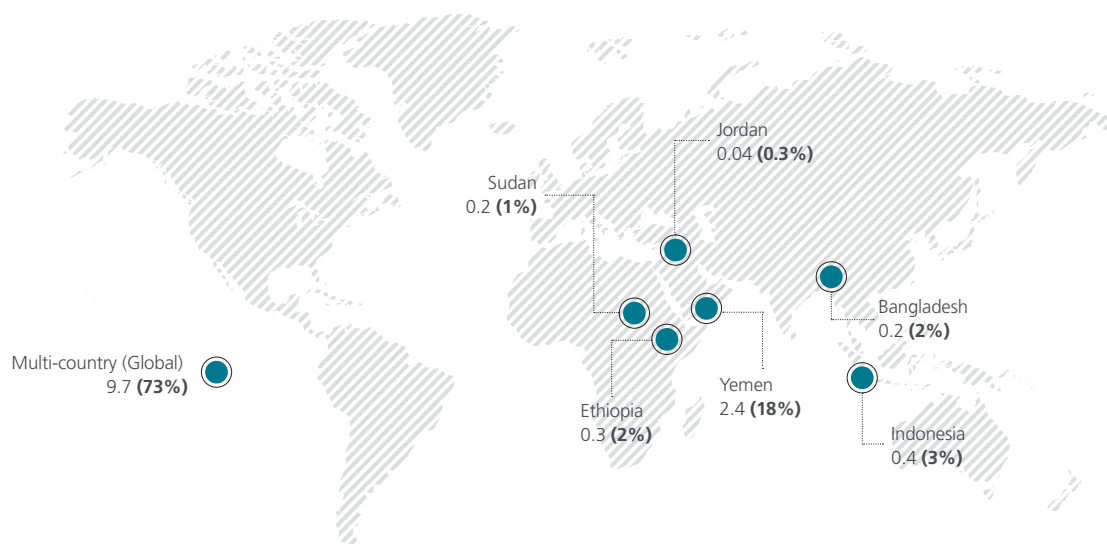
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

Humanitarian

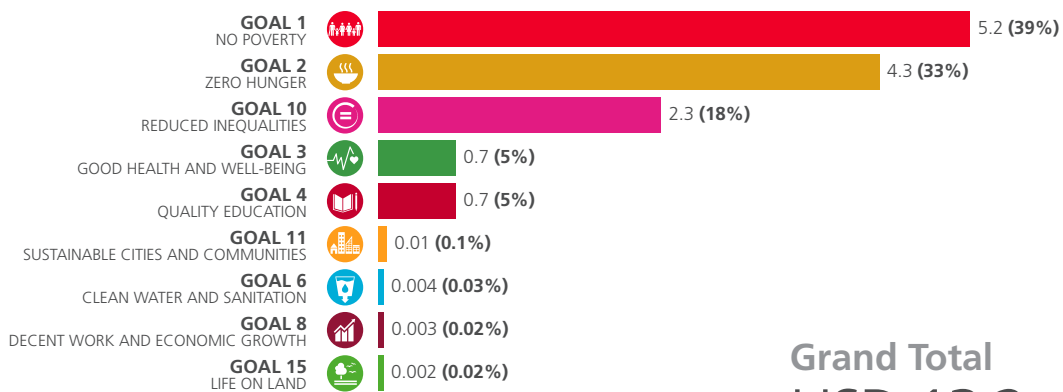
13.2 (100%)

Coordination and Support Services
9.7 (73%)Emergency Multi-sector Aid
3.6 (27%)**By Country**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

**By SDG**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

**Grand Total**
USD 13.2 million



مؤسسة محمد بن راشد آل مكتوم للأعمال الخيرية و الإنسانية
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian & Charity Est.

To provide a decent life for mankind

”

Since its establishment in 1997, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment has provided seasonal charity initiatives, as well as schools, hospitals, and water wells.

The Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment provided AED 46.2 million (USD 12.6 million) in foreign assistance in 2018. Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) received 46 percent of this aid, with Egypt, Tajikistan, India and Palestine as the top recipients in this category. Meanwhile, a third of the funds were allocated to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Egypt was the Establishment's most supported developing nation in 2018.

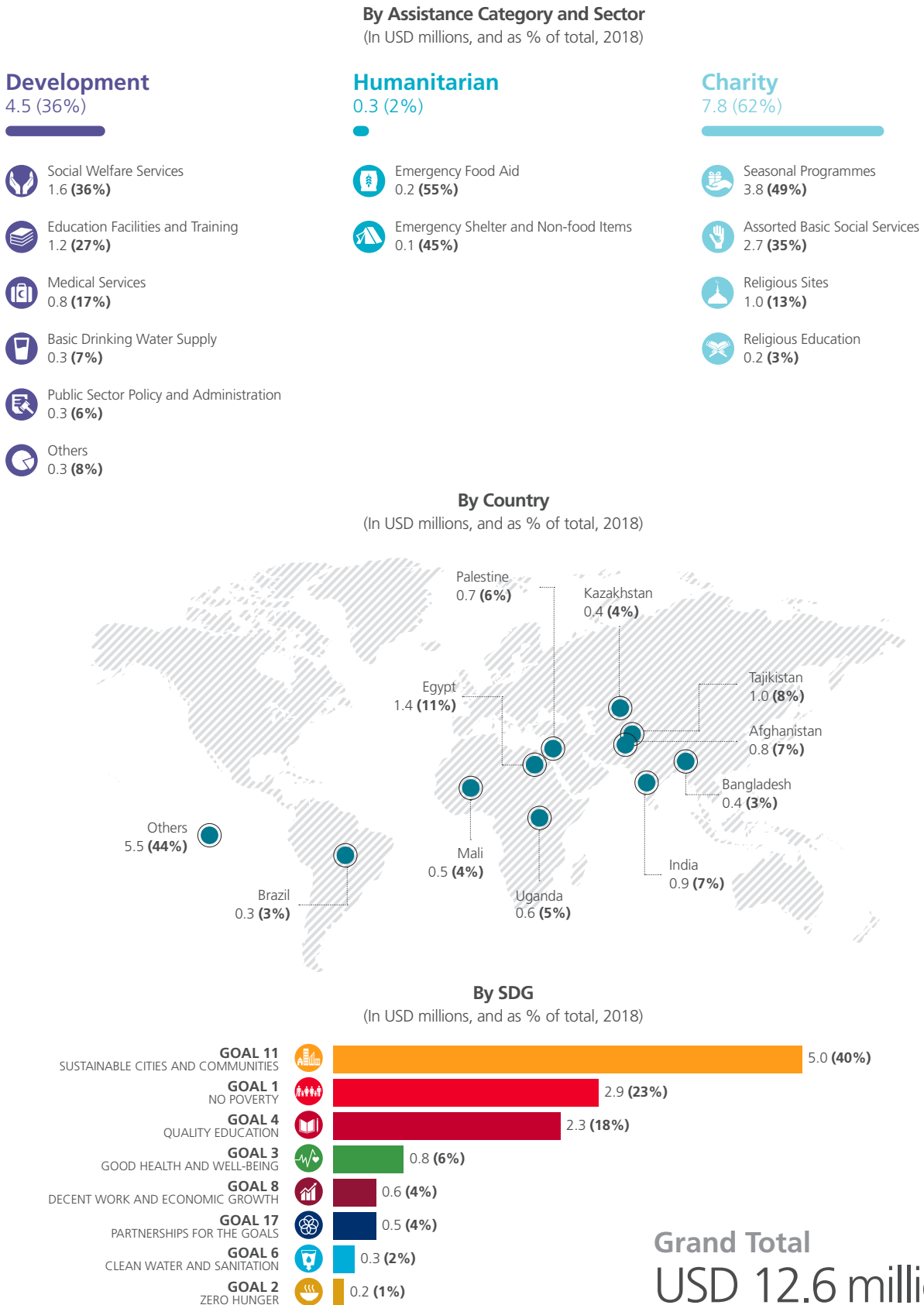
Global efforts delivered by the Establishment were spread across three categories of aid: development, humanitarian and charitable. Accounting for 61.78 percent of the total, charitable programmes – largely providing food during the Holy Month of Ramadan – remained a major area of its charitable giving portfolio. Responding to the needs of vulnerable communities in a number of nations facing humanitarian challenges, the Establishment mobilised efforts to deliver emergency food aid as well as shelter and non-food items, accounting to a total of AED 1.1 million (USD 0.3 million). Development-oriented projects served various sectors, including health and education, in 30 developing countries.

Together, the outcomes and impact of the philanthropic efforts of the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to rid the world of poverty and achieve sustainable development.



Delegation from Mohamed Bin Rashid Al-Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment distributed winter clothes and gifts in Tajikistan.
Source: Mohamed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment

Figure 40: Funds Disbursed





Al Rahma Charity Association

Focusing on projects that meet social needs

”

Al Rahma Charity Association began its operations in 2004 as a charitable organisation in the UAE providing multi-sectoral support to individuals and communities in developing countries through cash and in-kind contributions towards religious and social welfare projects.

Known for its focused approach in the delivery of its annual charitable giving, the Al Rahma Charity Association supported 9 countries in 2018, extending AED 35.6 million (USD 9.7 million) in foreign assistance. Nearly half, 41.28 percent, of this aid benefitted Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Al Rahma Charity provided 62.52 percent of its total assistance to development projects and 37.48 percent to charitable aid.

As in previous years, projects such as construction of mosques, sponsorship of religious students and teachers, as well as meals distribution in observance of the Holy Month of Ramadan characterised the charitable giving efforts of the Association in 2018. Additionally, the charity drilled water wells to provide access to basic drinking water, and built/rehabilitated schools in 2018.

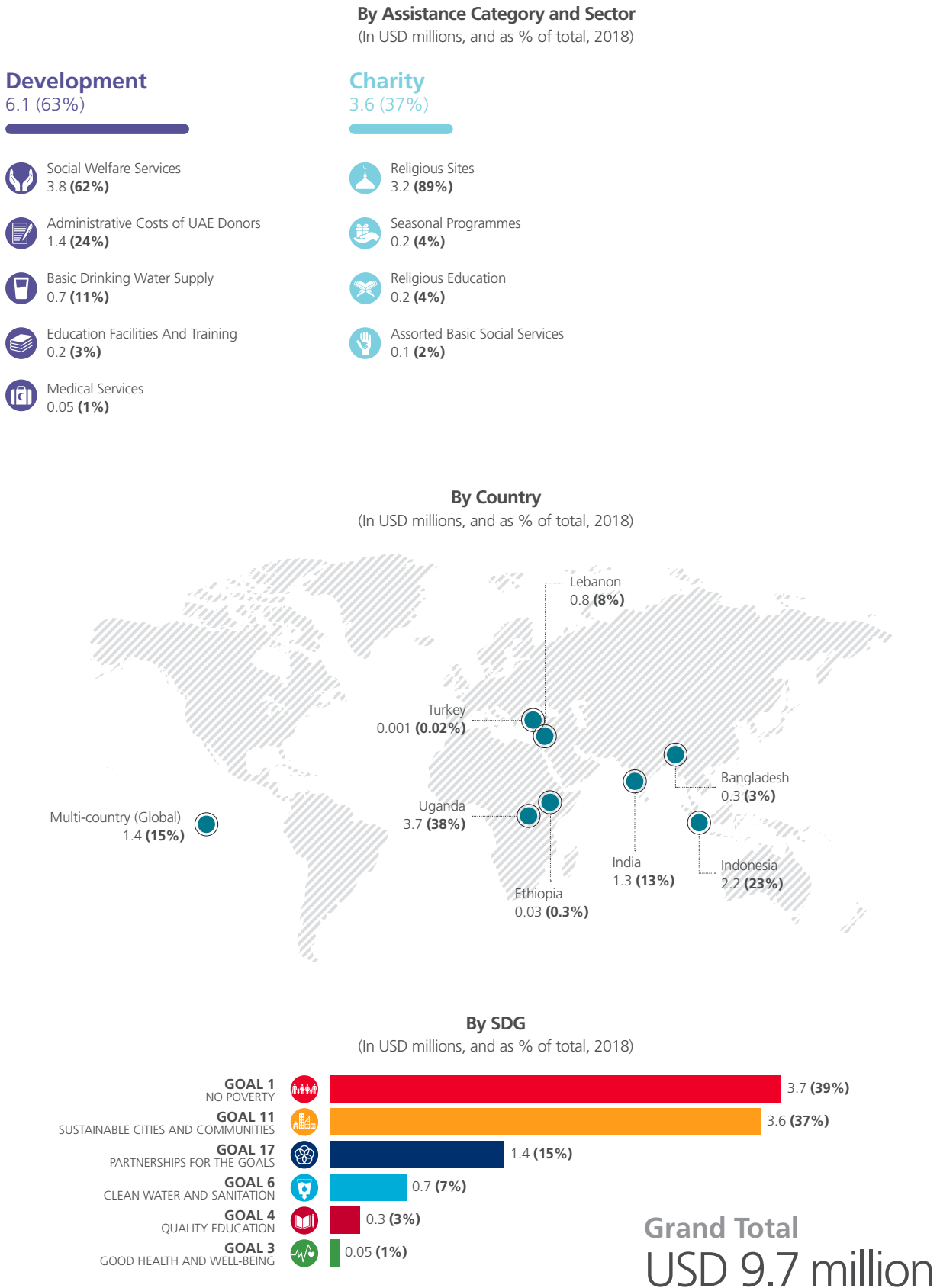
Aware of the daily challenges faced by millions of people in developing countries, the Al Rahma Charity Association continued its long-standing social welfare services programme. AED 13.8 million (USD 3.8 million), representing 38.70 percent of the total, was directed to sponsor hundreds of orphans around the world. Additional assistance was also extended to support families in need with assorted basic social services.

After a decade-long culture of philanthropic works, Al Rahma Charity Association continues as a beacon of hope to millions of people striving to step out of poverty.



Al Rahma Charity Association constructed medical clinic in Indonesia.
Source: Al Rahma Charity Association

Figure 41: Funds Disbursed





Towards human developing and advancing society

”

Sharjah Charity House, established in 1996 as an endowment, actively supports families and communities in need. For more than two decades, the organisation has focused its foreign assistance towards charitable works, humanitarian response, and providing access to basic social services.

In 2018, Sharjah Charity House provided AED 28.7 million (USD 7.8 million) in foreign assistance. True to its mandate, 56.12 percent of this assistance was earmarked to support 12 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

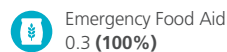
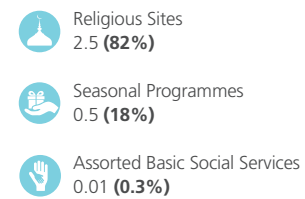
More than half of these grants, or 57.76 percent, went to fund development projects, while nearly 38.98 percent was allocated to charitable endeavors, including those with cultural and religious emphasis. Meanwhile, its humanitarian assistance was devoted to providing emergency food aid to various crises. Recognising some of the roadblocks to stepping out of poverty, Sharjah Charity Association also prioritised education, health, and water/sanitation in 2018.

A house truly built out of charitable acts, the foreign assistance efforts of Sharjah Charity House in 2018 and in the years to come continue to provide optimism – regionally and globally.

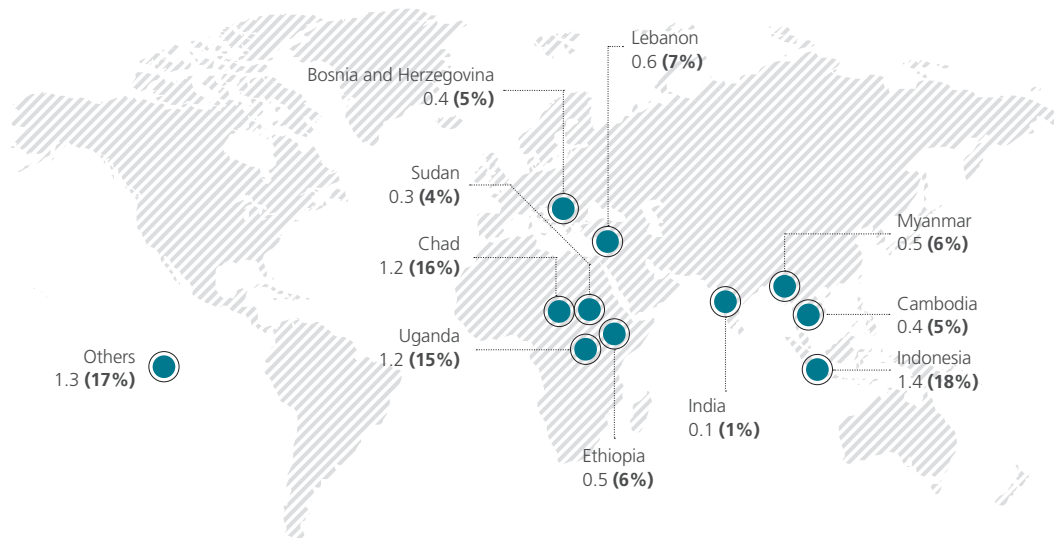


Sharjah Charity Association distributed school items among disabled children in Kyiv, Ukraine.
Source: Sharjah Charity House Foundation

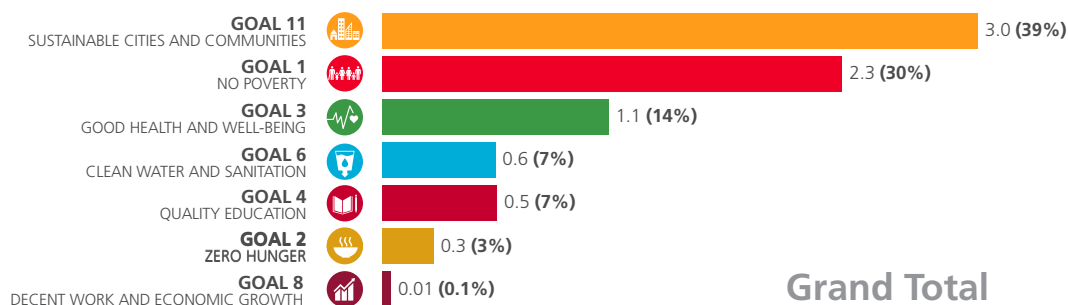
Figure 42: Funds Disbursed

By Assistance Category and Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)**Development**
4.5 (58%)**Humanitarian**
0.3 (3%)**Charity**
3.0 (39%)**By Country**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

**By SDG**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

**Grand Total**
USD 7.8 million



مؤسسة أحمد بن زايد آل نهيان للأعمال الخيرية والإنسانية
AHMAD BIN ZAYED FOUNDATION

Prioritising well-being, health and education

”

Established in 2010, the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation supports underprivileged families and communities primarily through providing social welfare services, including food aid, health, and medical assistance.

The total foreign assistance grants provided by the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation reached AED 27.5 million (USD 7.5 million) in 2018. The vast majority of this (91.36 percent) supported global development efforts, while the rest went towards humanitarian and charitable assistance. The Foundation's annual aid trend suggests a focused approach to its geographical selection model: in 2018, the Foundation focused its foreign aid to support 11 developing countries – 7 of which are Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Annual charitable giving continued in 2018, where mosques were constructed and meals were offered to those breaking their dawn-to-dusk fasting during the Holy Month of Ramadan. The Foundation continued its commitment to come to the aid of the most vulnerable, as provision of assorted basic social services continued in 2018, including in Yemen. Development sectors funded by the Foundation included education and basic drinking water supply sectors.

Bringing a targeted number of developing countries a step closer to meeting their national objectives and targets to achieve the SDGs, the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation demonstrates aid effectiveness through the provision of basic needs, which are often unmet because of poverty.







The continuous construction of Childbirth and Maternity Hospital in Bukhara, Uzbekistan.
Source: Ahmed bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation for Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation

Figure 43: Funds Disbursed

By Assistance Category and Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)


Development

6.8 (91%)

-  Infectious Disease Control
5.9 (86%)
-  Medical Services
0.6 (9%)
-  Education Facilities and Training
0.3 (4%)
-  Basic Drinking Water Supply
0.1 (1%)



Humanitarian

0.3 (4%)

-  Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items
0.3 (100%)

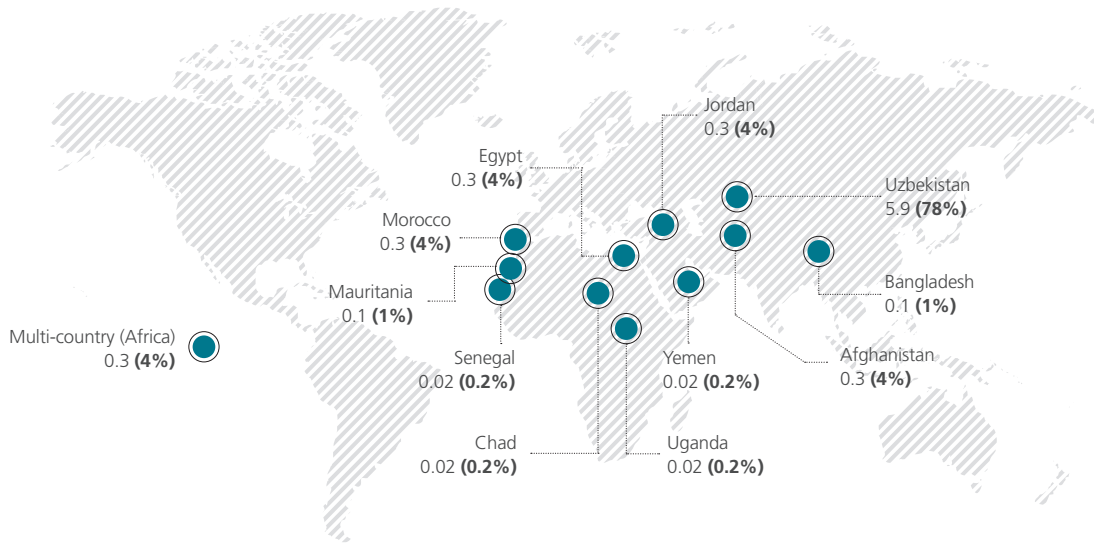
Charity

0.4 (5%)

-  Religious Sites
0.3 (73%)
-  Seasonal Programmes
0.1 (27%)

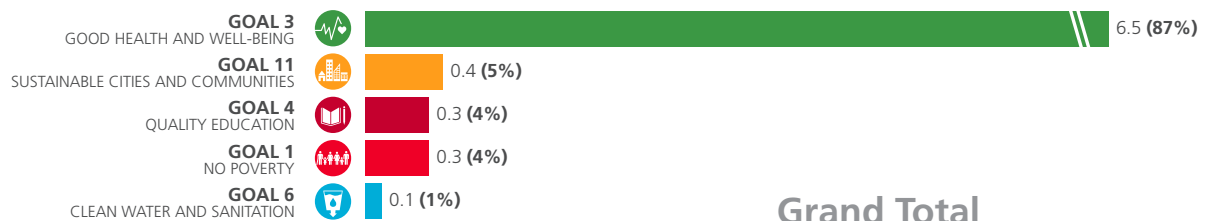
By Country

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



By SDG

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)



Grand Total
USD 7.5 million



**EXPO
2020
DUBAI
UAE**



EXPO Live

Innovation can come from anywhere, to everyone

”

Expo Live funds, accelerates and promotes creative solutions that improve lives while preserving our world.

An innovation and partnership programme launched by Expo 2020 Dubai:

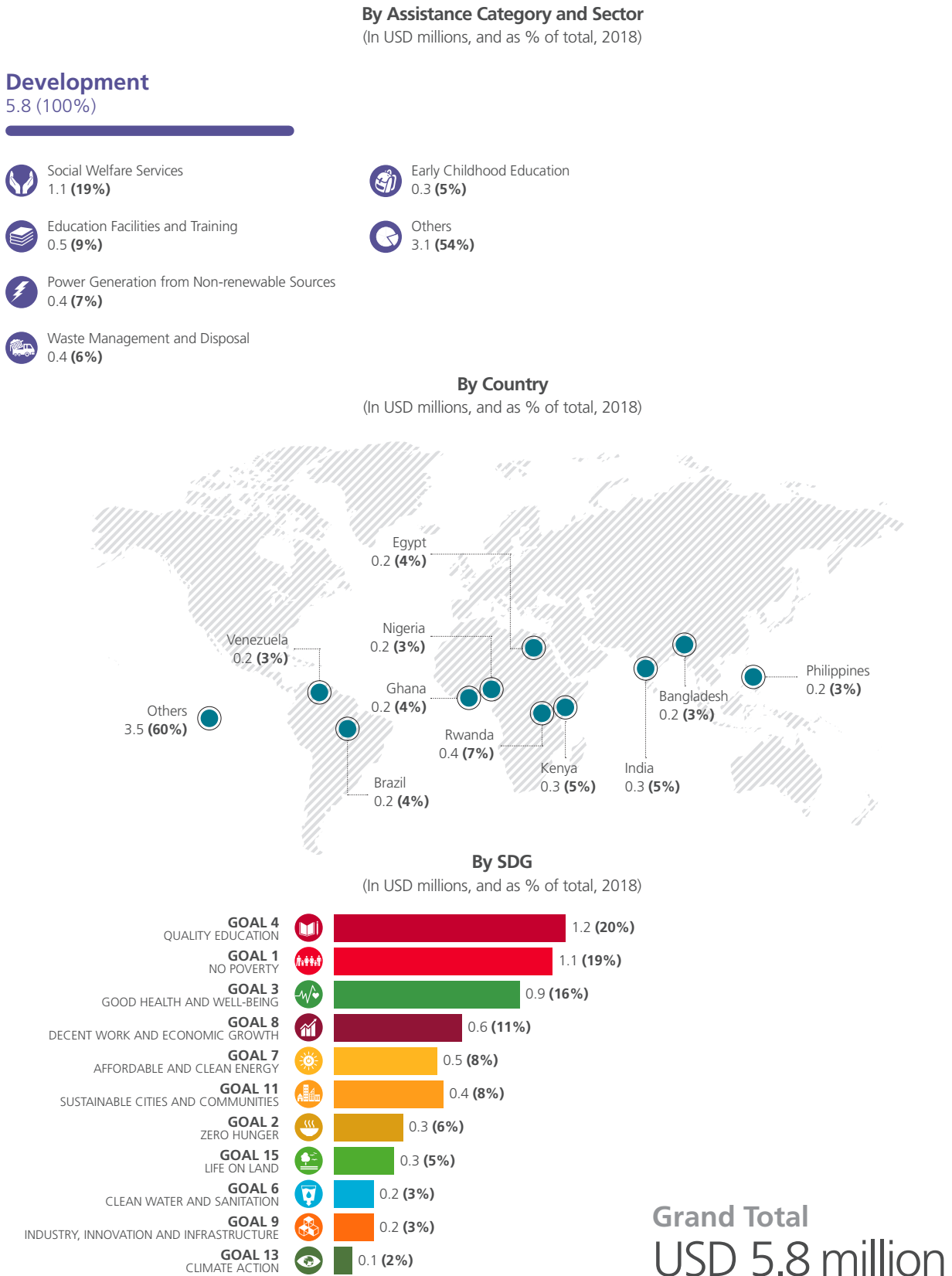
With an allocation of USD 100 million, Expo Live will harness the convening power of a World Expo to demonstrate how innovations coming from all places and people can advance the pace of progress and inspire a more inclusive and prosperous future. In the build-up to Expo 2020 Dubai, Expo Live will deploy a combination of grants, challenge prizes and knowledge-sharing events focused on the universal drivers of progress: Opportunity, Mobility and Sustainability.

In 2018, EXPO Live disbursed AED 21.4 million (USD 5.8 million) to provide seed-funding to 43 countries around the world. This includes projects in Rwanda, Kenya and India countries on subjects ranging from renewable energy, Agro-industries and Waste management.



Selina Wamucii, an agritech startup received USD 100,000 grant from EXPO Live.
Source: EXPO Live

Figure 44: Funds Disbursed





Supporting projects that improve quality of life

”

For nearly a quarter of a century, the Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation has funded projects around the world. It aims to improve the quality of life for people with a need for basic living essentials.

In 2018, the Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation provided AED 6.7 million (USD 1.8 million) in foreign aid. Nearly 18.16 percent of this support was directed to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

In 2018, 70.60 percent of the Foundation's support was exclusively provided to support charitable programmes, primarily faith-based endeavours. Construction of religious sites and cultural orientation projects, such as providing meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan and sponsorship of Hajj pilgrims, were the mainstream activities of the Foundation in this sector.

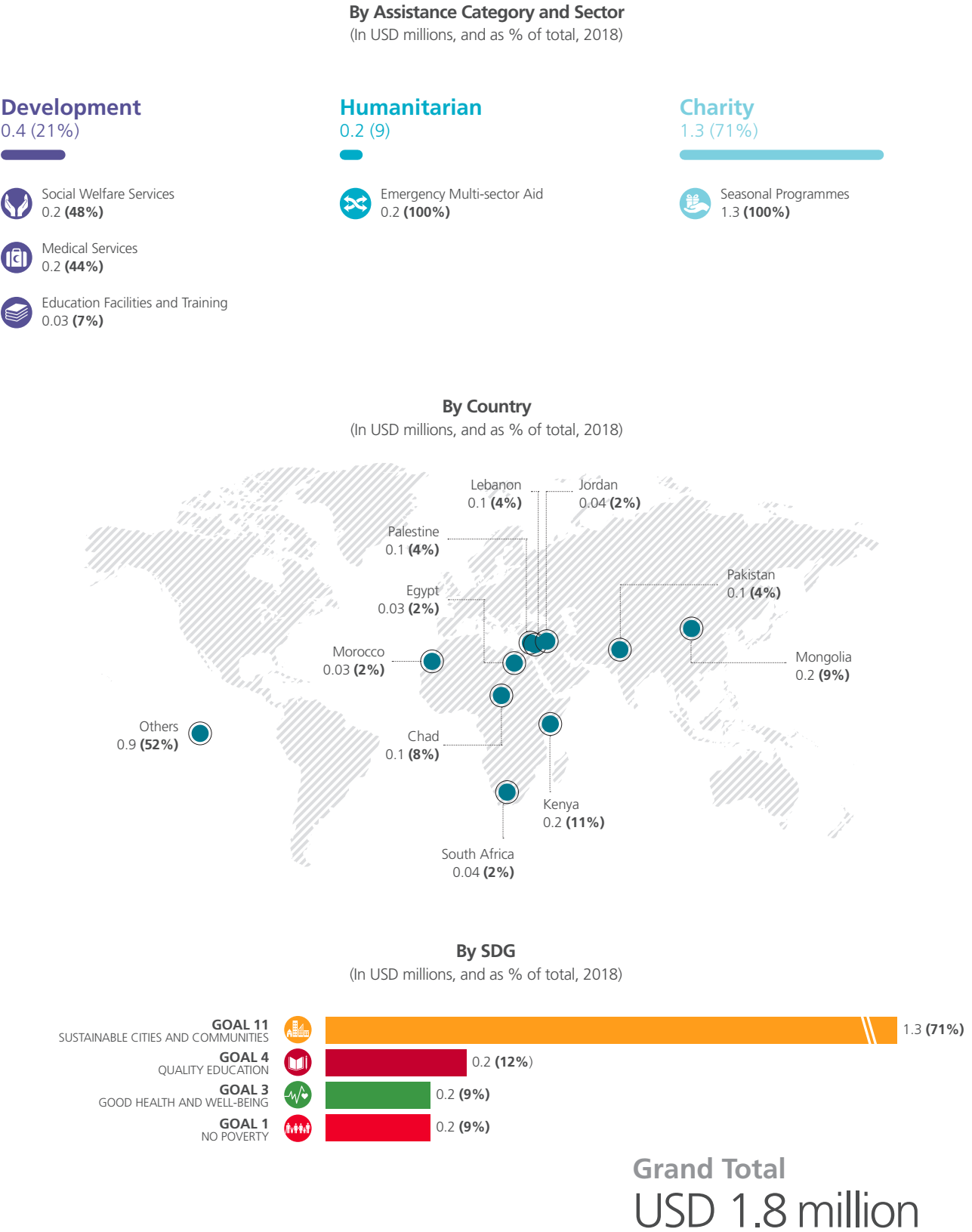
In addition to this annual charitable works, the Foundation carried out several development projects in 2018, including in education, health, and Social Services sectors.



Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Charitable Foundation distributed food parcel in Mongolia.

Source: Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Charitable Foundation

Figure 45: Funds Disbursed







The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund contributes to the conservation of dugongs and their seagrass habitats.
Source: Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund



Granting a lifeline to nature's most vulnerable and threatened species

”

The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund champions species conservation and biodiversity efforts across the globe. Established in 2009 with an initial endowment of AED 103.3 million (USD 28.12 million), the Fund provides annual grant funding, recognises leaders, and drives global advocacy efforts on species conservation. The Fund is also the executing agency for the 'Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project' funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), taking place in countries across the Indo-Pacific region.

Nature, the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund disbursed grants amounting to AED 5.8 million (USD 1.6 million) to support more than 200 conservation projects across the globe. Without bias to geographic location, or to a country's income-level, grant funding in 2018 reached scores of species in need of protection and recovery efforts, in 74 countries.

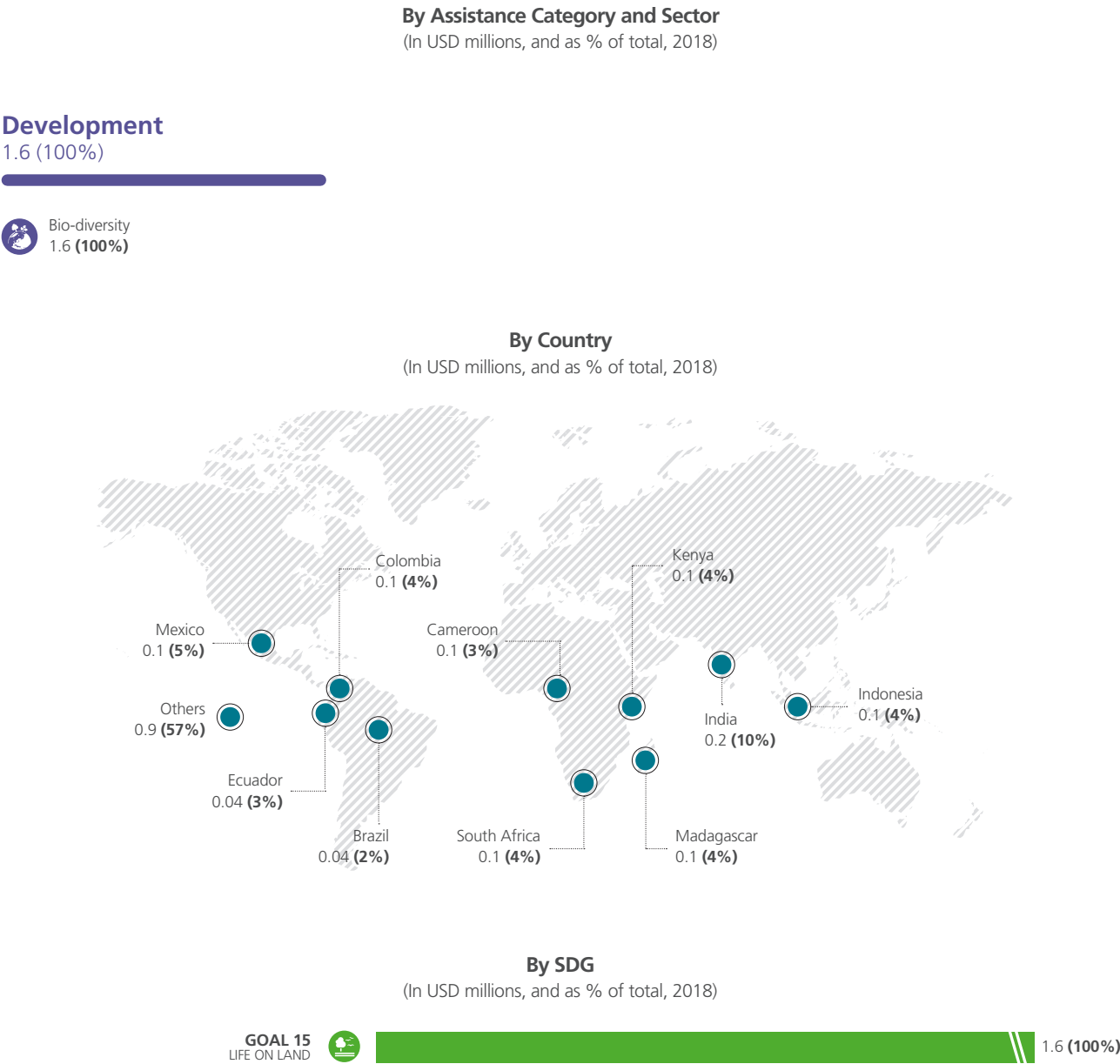
According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), of the 91,520 species on the IUCN Red List, 25,820 species – nearly 30 percent – are threatened with extinction. The majority of the 170 plus species supported by the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund in 2018 are classified as either Endangered or Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

The Fund fundamentally supports Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss



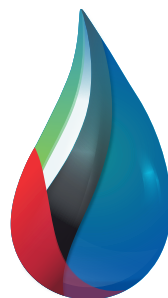
The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund contributes to the conservation of Tahiti Monarch, Oceania, Bird.
Source: Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

Figure 46: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 1.4 million

سقىا الإمارات
UAE WATER AID



Provide sustainable pure water through innovative solutions

”

In 2014 a nation-wide campaign to provide access to drinking water to five million people around the world initiative generated over AED 180.0 million (USD 49.0 million). Based on this success, in 2015, the UAE Water Aid Foundation (Suqia) became a non-profit organisation, working under the auspices of the Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives (MBRGI). As well as providing basic drinking water to impoverished communities, the Foundation also works towards addressing global water scarcity and sustainability issues, pioneering and incentivising research and development, including through its USD 1 million-dollar annual MBR Global Water Award.

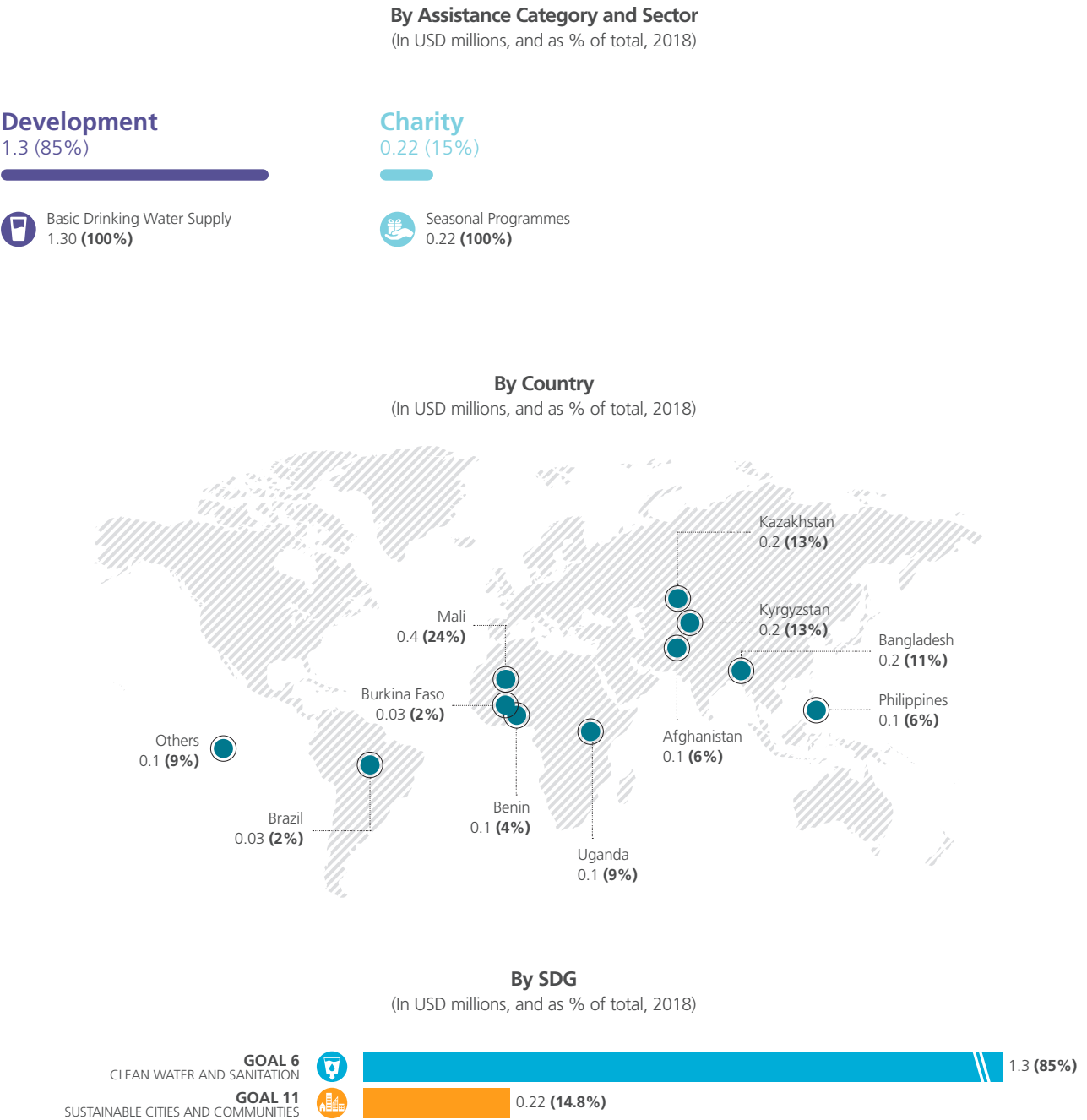
In 2018, grant disbursements from the UAE Water Aid Foundation (Suqia) reached AED 5.6 million (USD 1.5 million) worldwide. Exclusively working towards the realisation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, the Foundation supported the advancement of water-related national goals of 21 countries in 2018, including 7 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and 8 Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs).

From its original goal of reaching five million people with access to safe, drinking water, to the achievement reached in 2018 of 500 thousands people, the UAE Water Aid Foundation (Suqia) is geared to help more people around the world every year.



UAE Water Aid Foundation distributed hippowater rollers in Uganda
Source: UAE Water Aid Foundation - Suqia

Figure 47: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 1.5 million



Seeing the world through better, brighter and healthier eyes

”

Every five seconds, someone in the world goes blind. Once every minute, a child loses the sense of sight. Females have a significantly higher risk of being visually impaired than males. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), over 90 percent of the world's 39 million blind individuals live in developing countries without access to affordable, quality eye care. Another 246 million people suffer from low vision. 'Noor', which means 'light' in Arabic, is therefore an apt name for an organisation that envisions a world with eye healthcare for all low-income individuals suffering from visual disabilities.

Noor Dubai Foundation's long-standing commitment to ensuring healthcare for people affected by vision disabilities continued in 2018 by providing AED 4.2 million (USD 1.1 million) to support vision programmes. Vision healthcare programmes in Ethiopia accounted for nearly 35 percent of the total. In collaboration with The Carter Center, this four-year project, which began in 2016, aims to perform over 300,000 surgeries, build 500,000 household latrines, issue over 64 million medications, and reach 13,836 villages with eyesight-saving information and better awareness to prevent and eliminate trachoma, a contagious bacterial eye infection that is the leading cause of infectious blindness worldwide.

In Bangladesh, similar medical missions were conducted. Mobile eye clinics also continued to operate in Eritrea and Nigeria, where the Noor Dubai Foundation's team of doctors and ophthalmic medical practitioners conducted eye examinations, surgical operations, and distributed thousands of eyeglasses.

Until Noor Dubai Foundation's vision of a world free from preventable forms of blindness is realised, the Foundation will keep its torch lit to bring more light, one person at a time.



Noor Dubai Foundation conducted eye checkup in Bangladesh.
Source: Noor Dubai Foundation

Figure 48: Funds Disbursed**By Assistance Category and Sector**

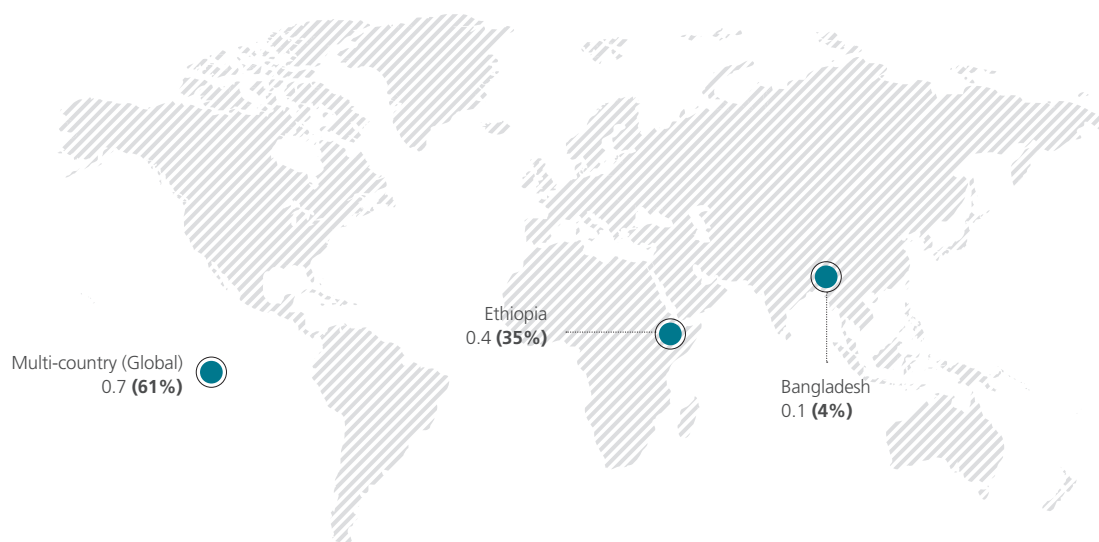
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

Development

1.1 (100%)

Administrative Costs of UAE Donors
0.7 (61%)Medical Services
0.5 (39%)**By Country**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

**By SDG**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

GOAL 17
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

0.7 (61%)

GOAL 3
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

0.5 (39%)

Grand Total
USD 1.1 million



مؤسسة سمو الشيخ سلطان بن خليفة آل نهيان
الإنسانية والعلمية

H. H. Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa AL Nahyan
Humanitarian & Scientific Foundation

*To serve the UAE community in specific and the global
community in general*

”

Established in 2011, the Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation works to support communities and individuals in need of assistance. The Foundation has contributed to improving the lives of more than 100,000 people.

In 2018, the Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation continued its work to address the needs of underprivileged people through the world through its foreign assistance programmes. These efforts, amounting to AED 0.1 million (USD 0.03 million), Construction of mosques in Chad.



Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa Al Nahyan Humanitarian & Scientific Foundation provides humanitarian assistance to people in need.

Source: Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian & Scientific Foundation

Figure 49: Funds Disbursed**By Assistance Category and Sector**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

Charity

0.03 (100%)

Religious Sites
0.03 (100%)**By Country**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

Chad
0.03 (100%)**By SDG**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

GOAL 11
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

0.03 (100%)

Grand Total
USD 0.03 million



Securing a friendlier tomorrow for children in need

”

The Emirates Airline Foundation is a non-profit charitable organisation based in Dubai, which focuses on supporting underprivileged children in the destination countries to which Emirates Airlines fly. The Foundation is financially self-sufficient, with funds for its foreign aid programmes raised largely from the staff of the airline and from passenger donations.

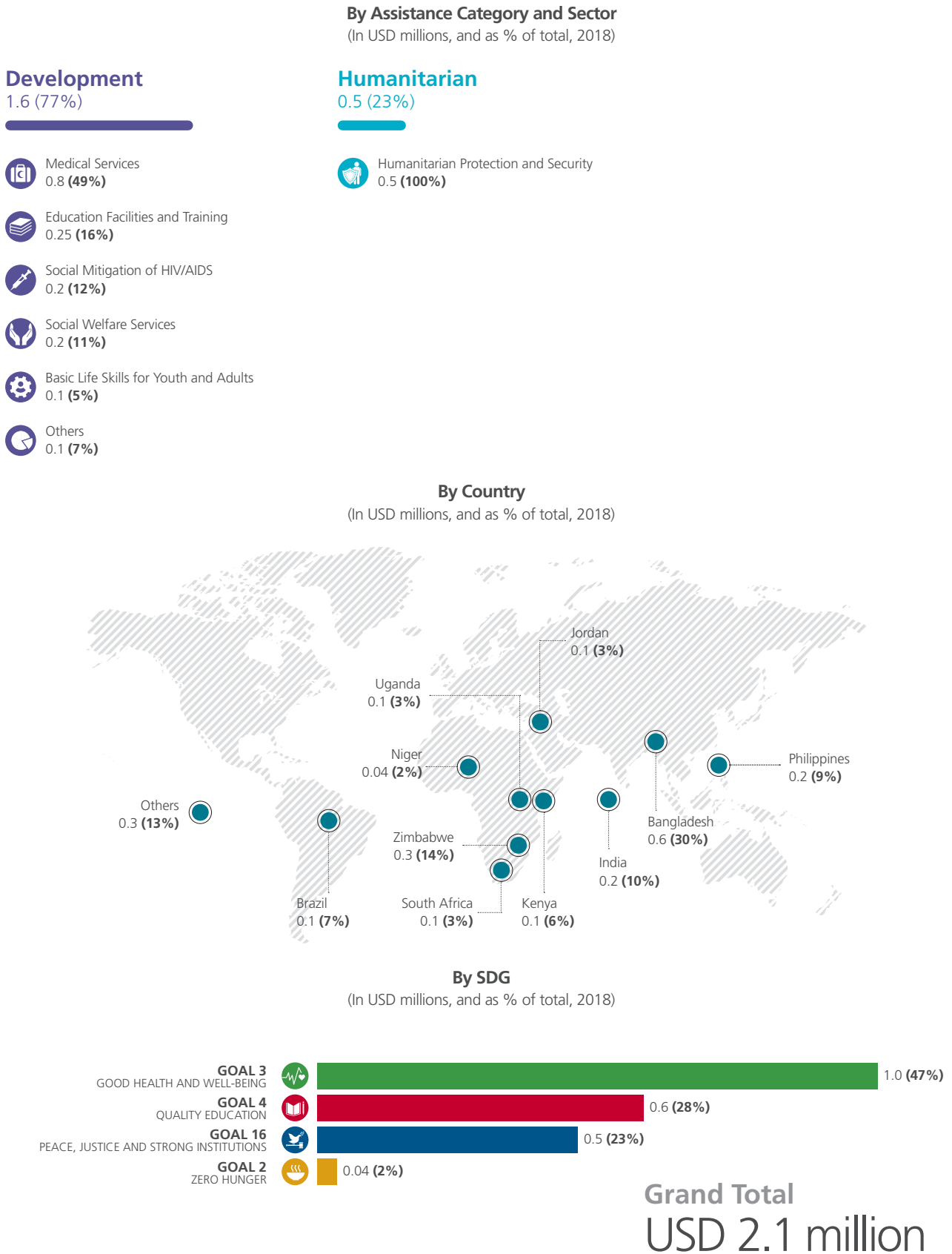
In 2018, the Emirates Airline Foundation delivered foreign assistance amounting to AED 7.6 million (USD 2 million) in 91 countries, including 25 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). As in previous years, funding was exclusively earmarked for global development purposes. The majority of the total funds from 2018 supported low-income countries and LDCs. The Foundation's multifaceted education projects were also carried out in 2018.

Focusing particularly on children trapped in extreme poverty, the Foundation, made up of volunteer employees and friends of the Emirates Group, strives to reduce illness and childhood mortality rates.



Lifeline Express hospital train in India supported by The Emirates Airline Foundation.
Source: The Emirates Airline Foundation

Figure 50: Funds Disbursed



Women's Empowerment and Protection



Dubai Cares' female-oriented educational projects in South Sudan
Source: Dubai Cares

The UAE believes that women and girls are powerful agents of change, with the ability to transform their households, their societies and their economies.

We believe this is the best way to eradicate poverty and build a more peaceful, more inclusive and more prosperous world aiming to leave no one behind. The UAE considers that development assistance, poverty eradication and women empowerment is not a debate between technicians and engineers, or a financial debate. It is a political imperative, which must be championed at the highest level.

The strategy of the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) explicitly puts empowerment and protection of women and girls a top priority for UAE's international development, humanitarian and charitable efforts.

Women's inclusion is ensured through UAE's foreign aid priority themes and align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), positioning gender mainstreaming at the core

of the UAE's aid programming and projects. In particular, women's views, interests and needs are increasingly shaping the UAE's thinking to achieve equality; by removing barriers that hold women and girls back, including accessing education, health and social services; empowering women and girls economically, politically and socially while protecting them from all forms of violence, including sexual violence in conflict.

In 2018 we launched our “100% Women” Policy which will resolve by 2021, the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy committing up to 100 percent to bilateral and multilateral international development investments to either target or integrate gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women and girls focusing our efforts on three main action areas:

- providing social services and maintaining human dignity (education, health and nutrition);
- Achieving prosperity (through inclusive governance, economic empowerment, and vocational training);
- Providing protection (continued efforts to speak out against women's sexual violence in conflict zones, women peace and security).

The foreign aid orientation towards the “100% Women” policy is consolidated by using the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee's (OECD-DAC) statistical tool to record aid activities that target gender equality and women's empowerment, either directly or indirectly, as its primary or secondary objectives relate to such. In 2018, the UAE has committed USD 417 million towards this goal.

The UAE's foreign aid projects benefiting this important cause include vocational training for women and support to female entrepreneurs in low and middle income countries. More than 100 projects in Health sector in Yemen, Jordan, Palestine, Morocco, Pakistan, Egypt and Afghanistan were supported for women and children.

In addition, UAE contributed up to USD 50 million to the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi), a collaborative partnership among governments and multilateral development banks, and other public and private sector stakeholders. Hosted by the World Bank Group, it seeks to address financial and non-financial constraints faced by women-owned/led small and medium enterprises in developing countries, playing a critical role in economic development by creating jobs and boosting growth.

Simultaneously, in September 2018, the UAE and UN Women signed a Memorandum of Understanding which established the three-month military and peacekeeping training programme. The first programme, at the Khawla bint Al Azwar Military Academy for Women in Abu Dhabi, regrouped 134 Arab women featuring a three-month basic military training followed by a two-week peacekeeping training. The programme aims to prepare female military officers for UN peacekeeping operations and increase the pool of female military officers (both in terms of numbers as well as geographic diversity), create peer-to-peer networks among female military officers to provide support during future deployments, and drive the strategic objectives of UN Security Council resolution (1325), with particular attention to the importance of capacity building and training. The second round will be held in January 2020 including also participants from the African and Asian region.

The ‘Women in Sustainability, Environment and Renewable Energy’ (WiSER) platform was officially launched by UAE 2015. WiSER, a Masdar-led impact focused initiative, dedicated to inspiring women and girls to play an active role in addressing global sustainability challenges. In addition, “The Wiser Pioneers Programme” aiming





Empowering 100 Women Future Leaders in Hospitality Excellence Training in Rwanda.
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

to select each year 20 females to participate in an advanced training to empowering participants and providing networking opportunities with sustainability experts.

Additionally, during 2018 several skills enhancement programmes, through the UAE Technical Assistant Programmes, were also introduced, such as the Bachelor sponsorship for women from Rwanda and Pakistan in UAE universities and abroad.

Lastly but not least, since 2013, UAE has a long-term engagement towards preventing sexual violence in conflict, where in 2018 we reinforce our partnership with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to operate in Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar and with the United Nations Population Fund in Yemen, leading the gender-based violence sub-cluster. In addition, we adapt to the best by prioritizing women and girls in our humanitarian actions with

the same urgency as we provide water, food aid and shelter in emergency response and recovery efforts.



Leading Emirati projects aimed at women's economic empowerment, through supporting the rural activities and funding income-generating activities of the female-headed households.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development



General Women's Union

”

The General Women's Union was established in 1975 to serve as a mechanism to empower women and promote female entrepreneurship in the United Arab Emirates and across the world.

The General Woman's Union hosts the UN Women office in Abu Dhabi, which was established in 2017 to accelerate progress to meet the needs of women and girls worldwide, and support them in achieving their objectives. The UN Women's office is currently planning a peacekeeping training programme for Arab women, in cooperation with the Ministry of Defence.

In 2018 the General Women's Union provided AED 21.1 million (USD 5.7 million) in funding for basic health care and vocational training programmes.



The Sheikha Fatima Global Humanitarian Campaign provided medical treatment in one of the provinces in Pakistan.
Source: Sheikha Fatima Global Humanitarian Campaign




Figure 51: Funds Disbursed

By Assistance Category and Sector

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

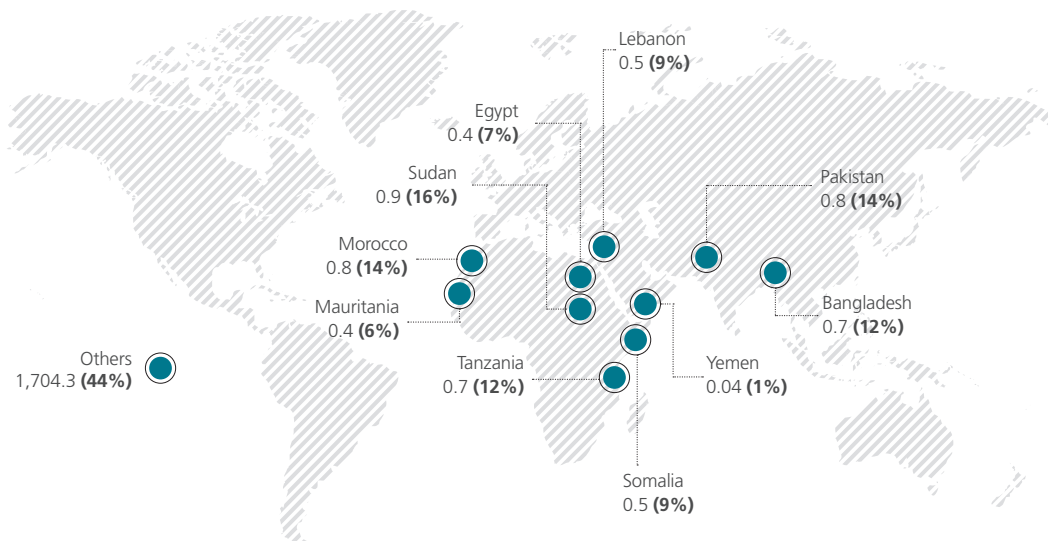
Development

5.8 (100%)

-  Basic Health Care
4.4 (77%)
-  Vocational Training
1.3 (23%)
-  Basic Life Skills for Youth and Adults
0.04 (1%)

By Country

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

**By SDG**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

GOAL 4
 QUALITY EDUCATION
 

5.8 (100%)

Grand Total
USD 5.8 million



Building strong bonds for life

”

The Dubai Foundation for Women and Children is a non-profit shelter for women and children that are victims of violence, child abuse and human trafficking. The Foundation is a member of the UAE National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking. With facilities for as many as 250 individuals, the Foundation prides itself on introducing best practices in shelter management and administration through regional and international partnerships.

With more than 1,200 individuals supported since its origins in 2007, the Foundation has far surpassed its original mission to provide safe housing and rehabilitation services to women and children victims of violence, spreading social culture, strengthening local and international partnerships, and adoption of a research database that contribute to the development of policies consistent with international standards for prevention of violence.

In 2018, and as in previous years, victims of violence from several countries were offered a new beginning at the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children. The Foundation disbursed a total of AED 6.4 million (USD 1.7 million) in 2018 to advance the achievement of an important universal target of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 on Decent work and economic growth: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

While under the Foundation's protection, survivors of violence and human trafficking receive complete medical attention and psychological counselling, as well as assistance navigating legal, consular and immigration procedures, in addition to financial assistance and other forms of in-kind support. The Foundation's support extends to rehabilitate survivors, equipping them with the right tools as the reintegrate back into society. Tailor-made capacity building

training courses and skills-enhancement activities make up some of these efforts that empower the residents of Dubai Foundation for Women and Children.

Additionally, the Foundation strives to strengthen measures to stop human trafficking through regional and global partnerships and outreach programmes to raise awareness of violence and human trafficking. The Foundation's telephone helpline is likewise instrumental in both keeping perpetrators at bay, while also counselling vulnerable people, and establishing case files, which can be instrumental in facilitating rescue operations.

Figure 52: Funds Disbursed

By Assistance Category and Sector

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

Development

1.7 (100%)

Human Rights
1.7 (99%)Administrative Costs of UAE Donors
0.01 (1%)**By Country**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

**By SDG**

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

GOAL 8
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

GOAL 17
PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



0.01 (1%)

1.7 (99%)

Grand Total
USD 1.7 million



Shelter, care, training, and support for victims of human trafficking

”

Ewa'a Shelters has been providing care, rehabilitation and capacity building for victims of human trafficking and gender-based violence, as well as promoting awareness and prevention against these acts since 2009. Ewa'a, which means 'to shelter' in Arabic, also works tirelessly to ensure that dignity and human rights of the victims are not indefinitely stripped from them, providing opportunities for successful reintegration into communities.

Driven by the desire to escape poverty, or to simply realise a dream, many migrant workers brave the unknown in often-unfamiliar places riddled with risks. Unfortunately, some workers find themselves needlessly exploited by perpetrators of human trafficking, often luring vulnerable women and children with a generous promise, into an abyss of appalling reality.

Reiterating the UAE's commitment to fight this crime at home and overseas, a five-pillar (5Ps) action plan was implemented, to Prevent, Prosecute, Punish, Protect and Promote individuals against human trafficking. Alongside these efforts, the UAE Government established the Crime Victim Assistance Programme, where Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children remains one of the programme's main implementing entities.

This work continues, and in 2018, the Ewa'a Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking provided AED 4.2 million (USD 1.1 million) to accommodate up to 150 residents in four shelters. Ewa'a work contributes to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 on Decent work and economic growth, in particular the target that calls on the world to, "Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms."

Ewa'a Shelter's full-circle support includes receiving the victims from referring authorities, providing care, livelihood

support, and finally supporting reintegration. Importantly, Ewa'a provides the much-needed medical and psycho-social care, comprehensive financial support, and legal assistance. The shelters' in-house social and rehabilitation programme offers vocational and skills-enhancement training courses, as well as countless hours of listening and mentoring, encouraging survivors of violence to express themselves in a neutral setting.

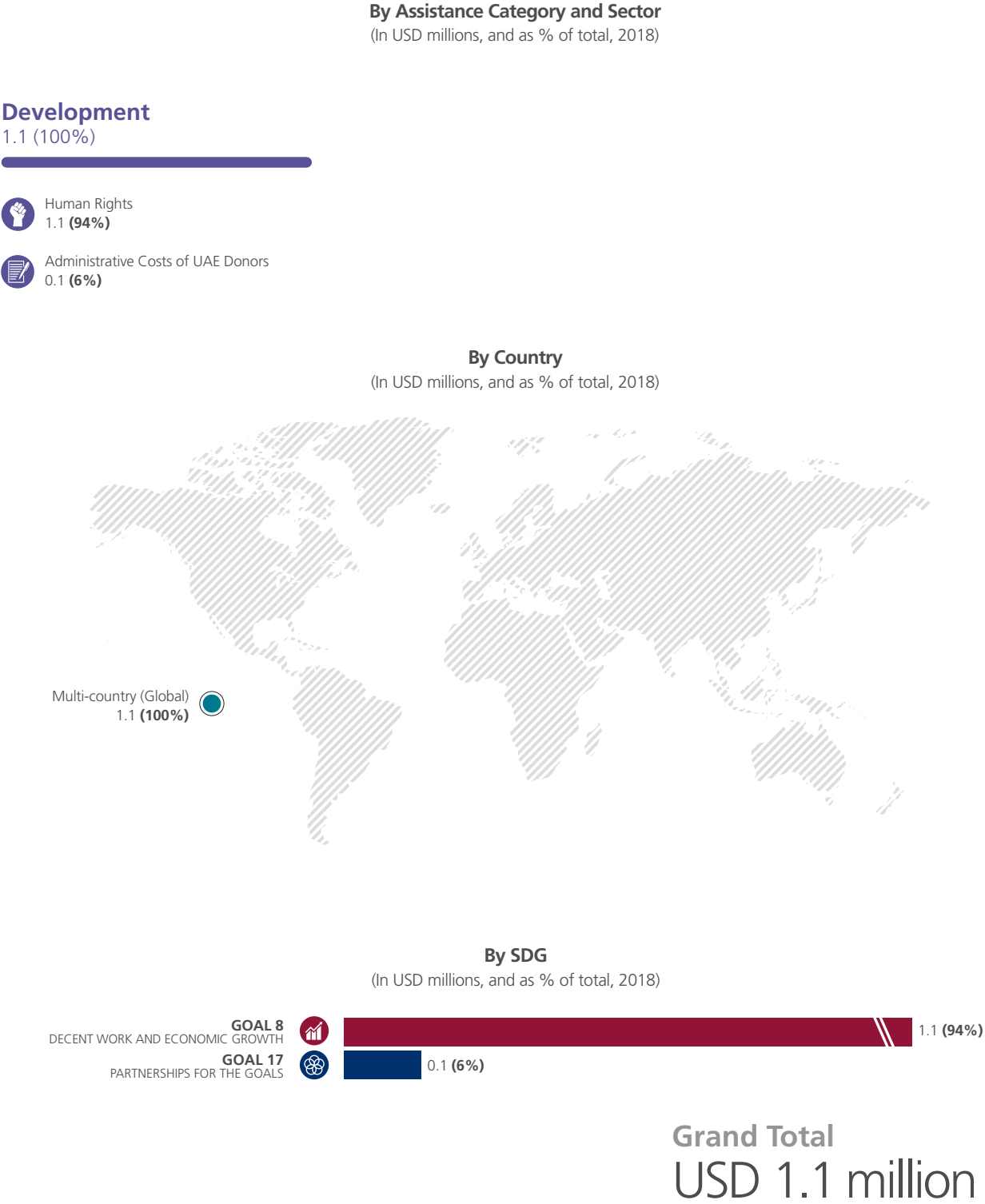
As the Ewa'a Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking continues its efforts to protect, empower and reunite survivors with their families and friends, their resolve to participate in creating a society free from all forms of human trafficking crimes solidifies.



A girl studies English at one of the Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children in Abu Dhabi.

Source: Ewa'a Shelter for Women and Children

Figure 53: Funds Disbursed





مركز أمان لبيوء النساء والاطفال
aman shelter for women and children

Ensuring shelter, protection and legal aid for victims of violence and human trafficking

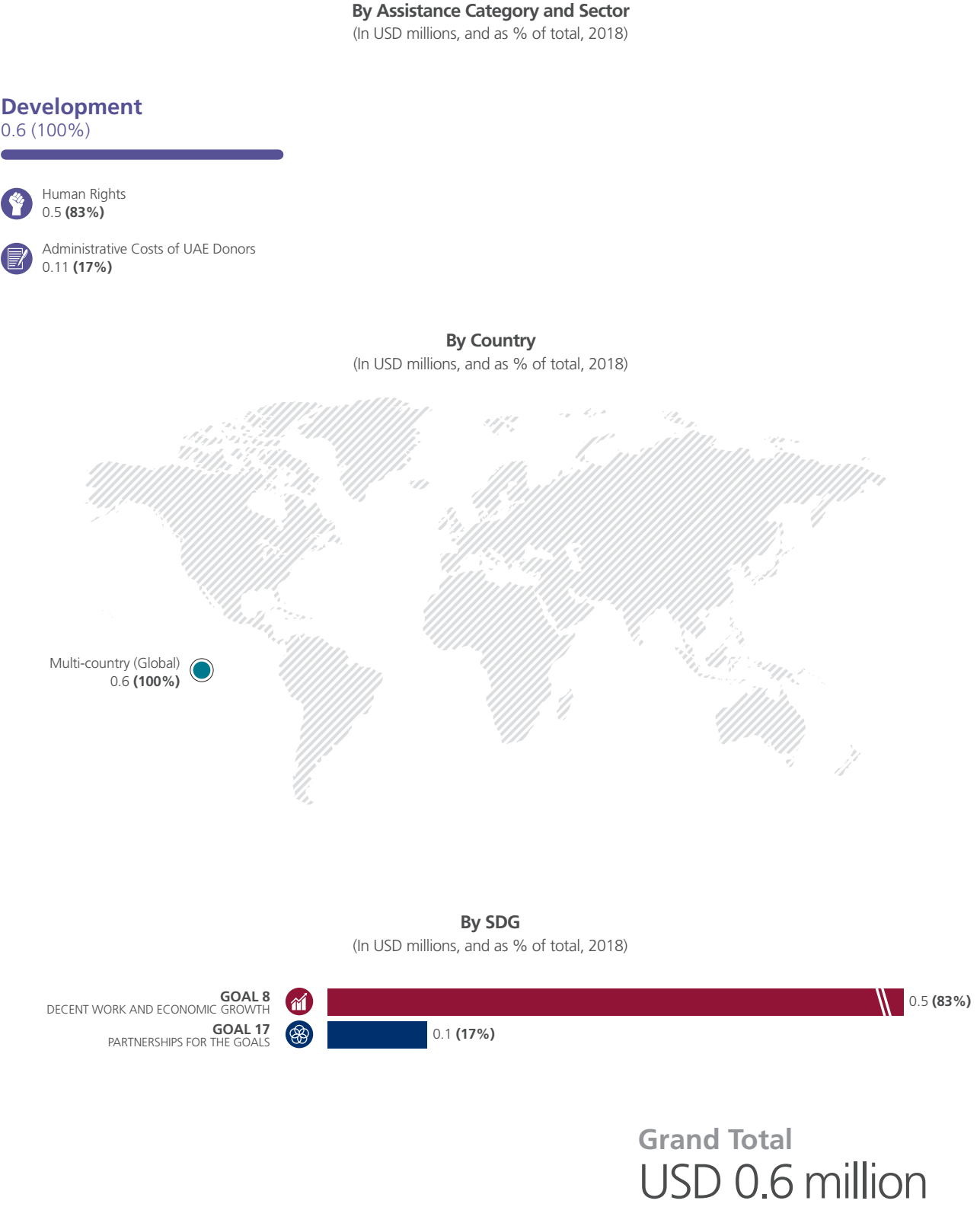
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The Safety Center for Women & Children was established on 15 February 2017 by decree of His Highness Sheikh Saud Bin Saqr Al Qasimi. It is mandated to raise awareness against all forms of violence and establish dialogue and partnership at the family, community and state level. Additionally, the organization intervenes to ensure the protection, justice and dignity of victims of violence and trafficking in women and children and provide a safe place for them.

In 2018, Safety Center for Women & Children (Amman) provided AED 2.1 million (USD 0.7 million). The centre believes that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, also the right to be protected from violence, persecution and ill-treatment. Violence is considered to be a violation of human rights and a violation of human dignity. We treat all victims with the same interest and responsibility without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. We believe in our objective independence, we refuse influence or pressure from any party. We do not provide any information except in the wake of investigation of the information we have. All information, reports, certificates, and statements shall be deemed to be confidential documents and information which may not be disclosed, published or submitted only to those authorized by law to access them. In all actions, the center gives priority to the child.

The center's goals are: (1) Raising awareness and education in the areas of combating violence and trafficking in persons in accordance with national laws and international conventions. (2) Monitoring and documenting all forms of violence related to women and children, trafficking in persons and intervening in confronting them. (3) Contribute to the development of national policies and legislation related to the rights of women and children and ways to protect and empower them. (4) Psychological, social and family care and rehabilitation for victims of violence. (5) Strengthening the ties of relationship and partnership with local, international and regional bodies similar in goals and vision.

Figure 54: Funds Disbursed



UAE Joins the Global Partnership for Education



Young girls in class at the Soya Ali Hossain Nationalized Primary School in Bangladesh.
Source: Global Partnership for Education

Access to quality education continues to be one of the country's highest priorities.

Education has been a key pillar to the extraordinary socio-economic transformation achieved by the UAE in the last 48 years. The UAE story embodies what is possible for other developing nations, and continues to inspire world leaders to invest in creating generations of educated, skilled, lifelong learners.

In February 2018, the UAE Government announced it would provide USD 100 million to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) over the next three years to improve education and learning outcomes of 870 million children and young people in 89 developing countries. GPE is the global fund solely dedicated to

education in developing countries. The announcement was made during the GPE Replenishment Conference held in Dakar, Senegal. During the same event, Dubai Cares, the UAE foundation focused on providing access to education for children and young people in developing countries, also announced a USD 1 million

pledge to GPE's Gender Equity portfolio. Both announcements solidified UAE's commitment toward providing access to education for children, especially girls, and ensuring Sustainable Development Goal 4 of the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is achieved.

In a statement regarding UAE's pledge, Her Excellency, Reem Bint Ibrahim Al Hashimy Minister of State for International Cooperation said, "This pledge comes in a year where the UAE celebrates the "Year of Zayed", which reflects the fundamentals of wisdom, human development, sustainability and respect. The GPE position of prioritizing the poorest, most vulnerable, and those residing in fragile and conflict-affected countries strikes a particular resonance with the fundamentals of UAE foreign assistance."

Established in 2002, GPE is both a global partnership and fund that is dedicated to education in developing countries. GPE supports countries where millions of children are not attending school or learning, and have weak completion rates. The Partnership also focuses on the most marginalized and vulnerable such as girls, children with disabilities, as well as those living in countries affected by crisis, conflict, or extreme poverty. In fact, nearly 50 percent of GPE funds have supported countries affected by fragility and conflict. GPE's overarching goal is to improve education in developing countries, particularly in low and lower middle-income countries, in partnership with donor countries, international organizations and development banks, private sector companies,

philanthropic foundations, civil society organizations, and teacher associations. The Partnership works at country and global levels through provision of grants and technical support to deliver education needs of developing country partners.

As a fund, GPE mobilizes financing from public and private sources globally and encourages developing country partners to provide sufficient domestic financing for basic education. This includes encouraging governments to allocate 20 percent of their national budget to education with 45 percent of the education budget for primary education. With the donated funds, GPE provides grants to developing countries to help strengthen their education systems. Such mechanisms include grants for development of a national education sector plan, as well as implementation of a national education sector program. GPE grants are results-based with 30 percent paid only if specific targets on equity, quality, and learning are reached. Since 2003, USD 5.3 billion in grants have been allocated, including USD 2.4 billion to partner countries affected by fragility and conflict.

The GPE approach is working with millions more children in school and learning:

- **7 million** more children were in primary school in 2016 in GPE partner countries compared to 2002.
- **24 million** more children in GPE partner countries enrolled in lower-secondary school, of which 13 million girls, in 2014 compared to 2002.

- **38%** of children were enrolled in pre-primary education in GPE partner countries in 2016 compared to 19% in 2002.
- **77%** of children completed primary school in GPE partner countries in 2016 compared to 63% in 2002. 52% completed lower secondary compared to 38%.
- **67%** of GPE partner countries had as many girls as boys completing primary school in 2016 compared to 42% in 2002.

Through the announcement of UAE's pledge in 2018, the country became the first Arab and regional nation to support GPE. In the same year, UAE joined the GPE Board as the first and only Arab donor. This has enabled the UAE to participate in GPE's governance structures, where it is a voice for the Arab world providing guidance and helping to shape the discussion on the future of education.



6

UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2018 reached AED 14.19 billion (USD 3.86 billion). When calculated as a share of the UAE's Gross National Income (GNI) in the same year, this assistance in support of developing countries is equivalent to 0.93 percent ODA/GNI – well above the international target of 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI.



A high-speed train service project connecting the cities of Tangier and Casablanca in Morocco funded by Abu Dhabi Fund for Development.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

Consistent with the UAE's goal to advance global peace and prosperity, the UAE has been meeting the UN-prescribed global target to provide 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI to developing countries. This has been the case for six consecutive years now, since 2013.⁴⁹ The UAE's six-year ODA/GNI average stands at 1.16 percent ODA/GNI.

SECTION 6

UAE'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

Introduction

Official Development Assistance (ODA) – defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) in 1969 – is a key measure of efforts provided by donor countries as well as resource flows to developing countries.⁵⁰

Starting with 2018 aid flows, a new methodology to calculate ODA is being applied by the OECD-DAC. The previous ODA calculation counts grants, as well as the entire face value of a loan, and repayments were progressively subtracted. The new grant-equivalent methodology means only the "grant portion" or the loan amount the donor gives away by lending below market rates, counts as ODA. The ODA loan parameters are set so that donors can henceforth only provide loans to poor countries on very generous terms.⁵¹

Except for the headline figures – UAE net ODA in 2018 and UAE ODA/GNI in 2018 – all ODA figures in this report were calculated using the 'cash basis' or 'flow basis'.

2018 UAE ODA Disbursements

The UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2018 reached AED 14.19 billion (USD 3.86 billion). Using another global benchmark, UAE ODA as a share of its Gross National Income (GNI) was again regarded as one of the highest in the world in 2018. According to a preliminary report issued by the OECD-DAC in April 2019, the UAE's ODA/GNI in 2018 was at 0.93 percent, performing well above the international benchmark of 0.7 percent ODA/GNI set by the United Nations in 1970.

2018 UAE ODA towards Humanitarian Assistance

According to the Global Humanitarian Overview 2019 Report, despite global development gains, one in every 70 people around the world

is caught up in crisis and urgently needs humanitarian assistance and protection. A centre piece of the UAE's Foreign Assistance Policy, the UAE's humanitarian assistance resonates well with the country's goal to support the most vulnerable.

In 2018, the UAE provided the highest humanitarian ODA in over five years, disbursing AED 4.33 billion (USD 1.18 billion) to save lives, provide humanitarian assistance and conduct emergency and relief operations worldwide. This support accounts for 31 percent of the UAE's total ODA in 2018. Humanitarian assistance was directed largely to support those affected by the crises in Syria and Yemen. The UAE's humanitarian ODA in 2018 was provided in the form of grants.

By Income Level

The global development community has a long way to go to consistently meet the international 0.7 percent ODA/GNI target. To focus aid where it is most needed, another target specific to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) was also set, at 0.15-0.20 percent ODA/GNI to LDCs.

As in previous years, the UAE continued in 2018 to devote its efforts towards the most vulnerable. A clear reflection of this commitment, 72 percent of the UAE ODA (AED 10.17 billion, or USD 2.77 billion) in 2018 was directed to support 36 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Ethiopia, Sudan and Yemen were the UAE's top three supported LDCs in 2018.

According to the World Bank, Middle-income Countries (MICs) are home to five of the world's seven billion people and 73 percent of the world's poor people.⁵² In 2018, the UAE disbursed AED 2.65 billion (USD 721.6 million) to support Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs), representing 19 percent of the total. Jordan, Morocco and Palestine were the top three most-supported LMICs. Upper-middle Income Countries (UMICs) received AED 758.5 million (USD 206.5 million). *Appendix 1 lists*

the UAE's ODA disbursements per income level, country and sector.

By Funding Type

The new ODA methodology is an improved reflection of donor efforts. As it only counts the grant equivalent of loans instead of the loan amount's full face value, the new methodology mainly affects ODA data for countries with high ratios of loans to grants in their 2018 ODA.

In 2018, the UAE's ODA was provided mainly in the form of grants, accounting for 97 percent of the total. The UAE's ODA grants in 2018 amounted to AED 13.80 billion (USD 3.76 billion).

ODA to LDCs was almost exclusively provided as grants (99.8 percent). Most of the loans were directed to support the development goals of seven Upper-middle Income Countries.

By Sector

In terms of assistance category, nearly 70 percent of UAE ODA was directed to global development programmes. The rest were provided as humanitarian ODA.

Over 40 percent of the total UAE ODA went towards the budget and general programmes support sector. This aid enabled supporting development priorities of six countries. Health came in as the UAE's most supported sector in 2018, with ODA disbursements amounting to AED 1.94 billion (USD 527.4 million), largely towards health projects in Pakistan and Yemen. The UAE's 2018 ODA volume towards global health programmes grew by more than three times over the previous year.

Commodity aid, largely as food aid, was also a top supported sector in 2018, with AED 1.02 billion (USD 2.76 million) in ODA, followed by the energy generation and supply sector, at AED 900.3 million (USD 245.1 million). The UAE's ODA towards the education sector reached AED 450.7 million (USD 122.7 million).

Support to all three sectors increased in 2018. Although not exclusively ODA, Section 2 offers additional insights into the UAE's support towards global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sectors of focus.

Bilateral and Multilateral ODA

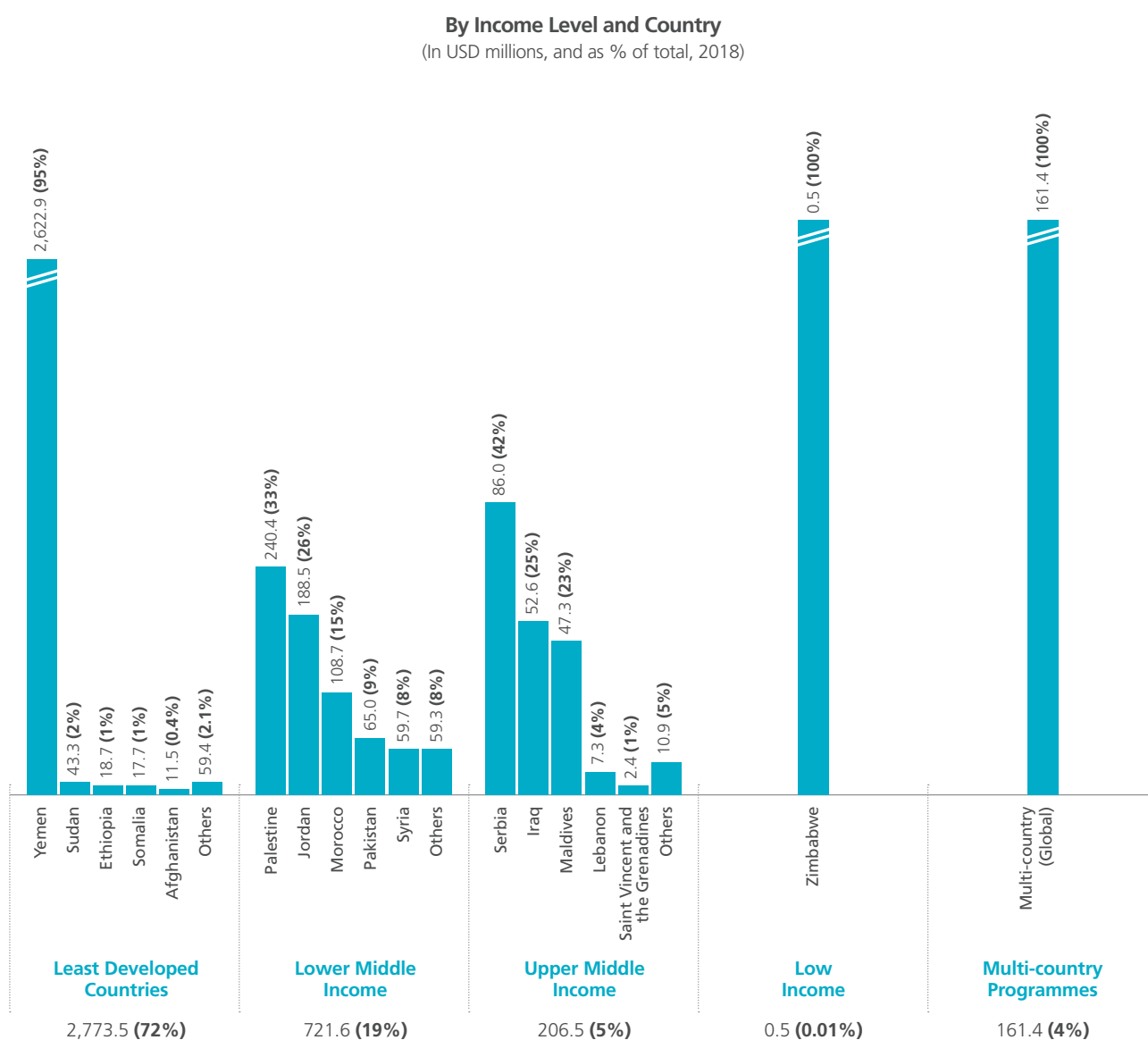
Multilateral ODA – counting only the contributions provided to support

international organisations' regular core budget, including that of the United Nations (UN) – accounts for only three percent of the UAE's ODA in 2018. The rest, AED 13.81 billion (USD 3.76 billion) was provided bilaterally. At 97 percent of the total ODA in 2018, this funding includes bilateral support to governments, technical assistance, projects implemented by the UAE donor entities, as well as contributions to non-governmental organisations

and civil societies. It also includes earmarked contributions to the United Nations (UN). About 97 percent of the UAE's bilateral ODA was provided in the form of grants.

The main sectors of the UAE's bilateral ODA disbursements in 2018 were: budget and general programmes support, health, commodity aid and food aid, as well as energy generation and supply sectors.

Figure 55: ODA Disbursements

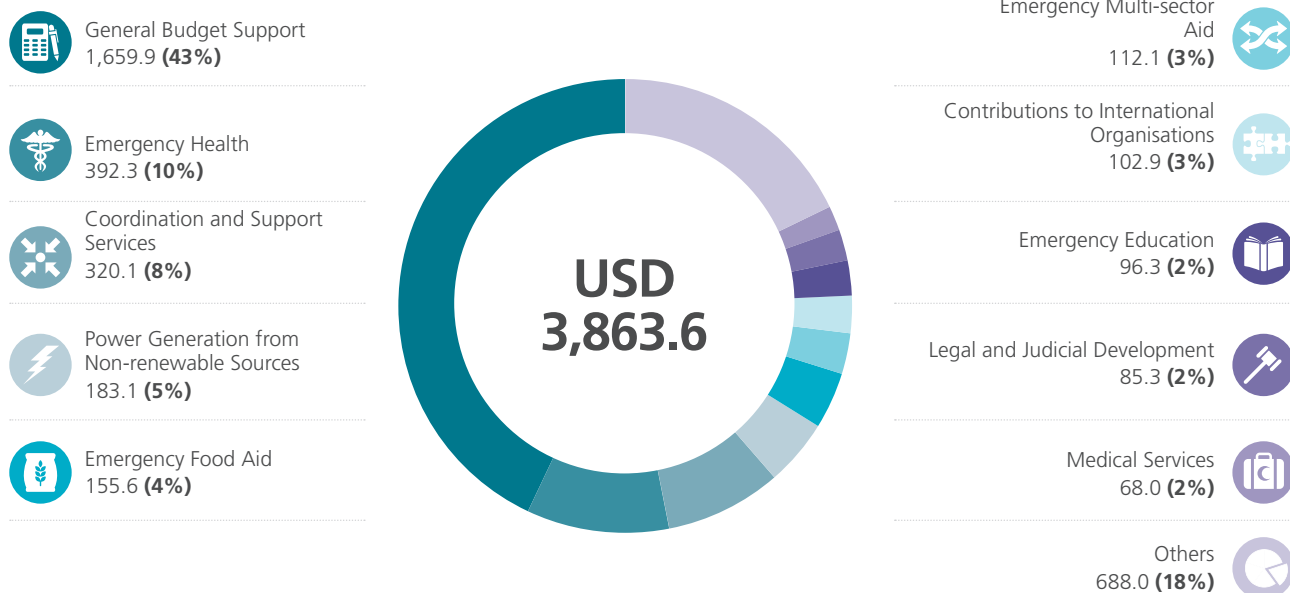


SECTION 6

UAE'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)

By Sector

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

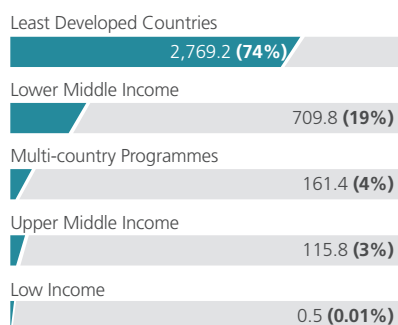


By Funding Type and Income Level

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

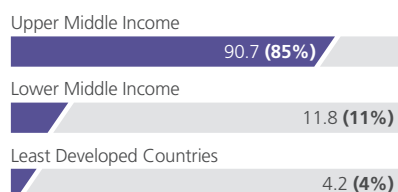
GRANT

3,756.8 (97%)



LOAN

106.8 (3%)

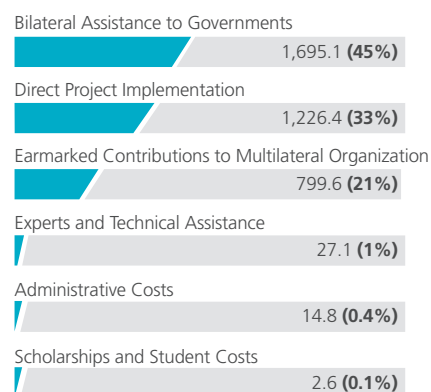


Bilateral and Multilateral ODA, by Type of Assistance

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

BILATERAL

3,765.6 (97%)



MULTILATERAL

98.0 (3%)



ODA Commitments

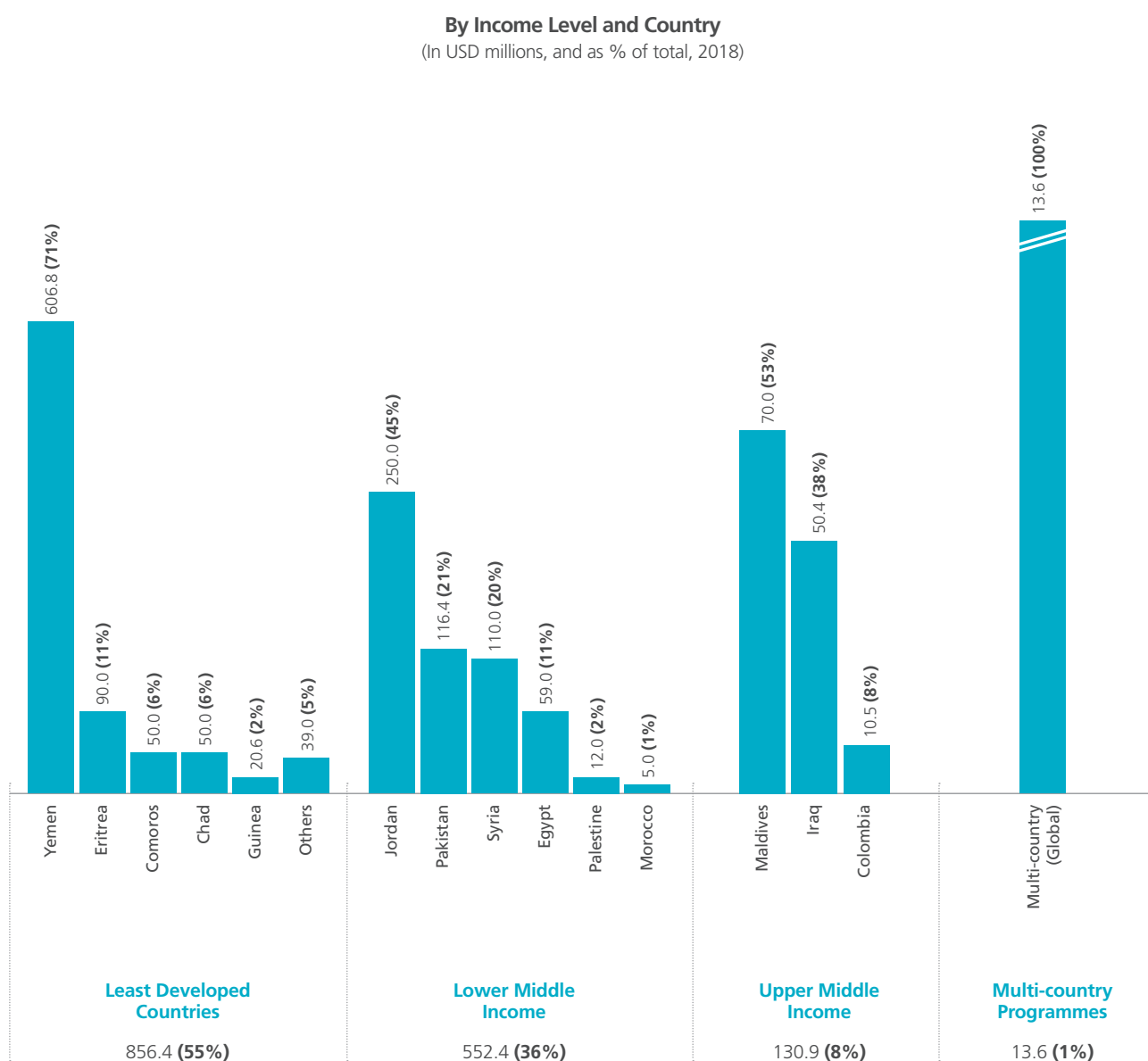
Total ODA commitments made by the UAE in 2018 to 17 countries and multi-country programmes amounted to AED 5.69 billion (USD 1.55 billion). Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are the most supported group, with at least 55 percent of the total or AED 3.14 billion (USD 856.4 million). Meanwhile, 36 percent was allocated to support six Lower-middle Income

Countries (LMICs). Jordan, Pakistan and Yemen were the top supported developing countries, in terms of ODA commitments made in 2018.

As in previous years, this commitment signals the UAE's intent to see developing countries driving their own development agenda, largely through the provision of budget

and general programmes support. Rural development will also see continued support from the UAE, as AED 782.3 million (USD 213.0 million) in foreign aid was committed in 2018. Health and emergency multi-sector aid sectors were also named as sectors with significant ODA commitments pledged in 2018.

Figure 56: ODA Commitments





SECTION 6

UAE'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA) COMMITMENTS


By Sector


(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2018)

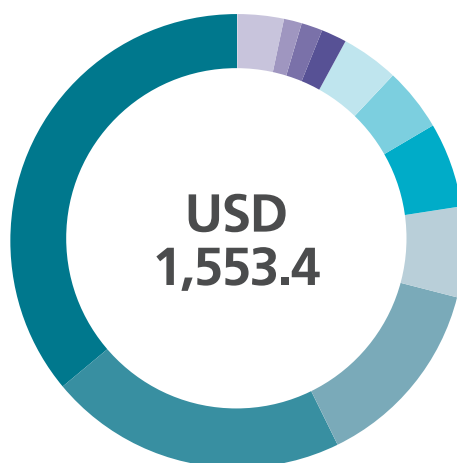
 Emergency Multi-sector Aid
560.0 **(36%)**

 General Budget Support
330.0 **(21%)**

 Rural Development
213.0 **(14%)**

 Medical Services
100.0 **(6%)**

 Culture and Recreation
93.9 **(6%)**



Air Transport Infrastructure
70.0 **(5%)**

Emergency Reconstruction
and Rehabilitation
63.6 **(4%)**

Public Sector Policy and
Administration
28.1 **(2%)**

Social Welfare Services
23.5 **(2%)**

Road Transport Infrastructure
20.0 **(1%)**

Others
51.3 **(3%)**



One of water projects in Pakistan villages providing clean drinking water funded by UAE PAP
Source: UAE Pakistan Assistance Program (UAE PAP)

Appendices



Appendix 1: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA, by Income Level, Country and Sector (in USD)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Afghanistan	12,522,449	11,468,682
Construction and Civil Development	6,130,000	6,130,000
Education	644,401	445,404
Energy Generation and Supply	40,076	40,076
Health	4,249,947	4,249,947
Social Services	1,368,800	514,194
Water and Sanitation	89,224	89,061
Angola	540,994	-
Commodity Aid	438,074	-
Education	2,729	-
Social Services	100,191	-
Bangladesh	27,310,036	2,591,534
Commodity Aid	1,364,428	276,007
Education	458,937	43,126
Energy Generation and Supply	4,102,913	1,955,239
Health	2,229,412	-
Social Services	5,621,130	150,286
Transport and Storage	11,323,169	-
Water and Sanitation	2,210,047	166,877
Benin	5,199,146	1,072,232
Biosphere and Biodiversity	6,001	6,001
Education	511,665	320,469
Health	140,175	128,111
Social Services	3,573,634	236,097
Water and Sanitation	967,671	381,554
Burkina Faso	3,781,064	743,435
Education	484,729	338,820
Health	19,603	-
Social Services	2,783,712	191,350
Water and Sanitation	493,020	213,265
Burundi	1,576,391	-
Education	897,138	-
Social Services	679,252	-
Cambodia	1,778,112	318,593
Biosphere and Biodiversity	10,201	10,201
Commodity Aid	110,517	-
Education	486,615	308,392
Social Services	967,862	-
Water and Sanitation	202,916	-
Chad	7,104,647	2,609,812
Biosphere and Biodiversity	1,556,251	1,556,251
Education	641,788	597,437
Health	155,253	147,086
Social Services	4,446,484	81,462
Water and Sanitation	304,870	227,577

Comoros	4,713,155	4,409,386
Commodity Aid	83,323	83,323
Education	749,802	749,802
Energy Generation and Supply	3,424,993	3,424,993
General Programme Assistance	272,257	-
Government and Civil Society	71,105	71,105
Health	80,946	80,163
Social Services	30,729	-
Djibouti	476,066	38,029
Education	110,739	-
Social Services	249,868	-
Water and Sanitation	115,459	38,029
DR Congo	486,103	481,106
Education	449,964	449,964
Social Services	4,997	-
Water and Sanitation	31,142	31,142
Eritrea	10,462,733	10,350,708
Energy Generation and Supply	1,430,000	1,430,000
Health	7,620,082	7,620,000
Social Services	111,943	-
Transport and Storage	1,300,708	1,300,708
Ethiopia	1,032,882,292	18,664,721
Biosphere and Biodiversity	17,482	17,482
Commodity Aid	405,977	340,018
Construction and Civil Development	9,850,000	9,850,000
Education	7,656,446	7,584,881
General Programme Assistance	1,000,799,727	799,727
Health	400,117	-
Social Services	13,608,391	20,128
Water and Sanitation	144,151	52,486
Gambia	5,025,023	1,378,568
Commodity Aid	1,000,622	1,000,545
Education	524,742	378,023
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Health	436	-
Social Services	478,431	-
Transport and Storage	2,782,467	-
Water and Sanitation	102,197	-

APPENDICES

Guinea	5,850,475	5,116,832
Agriculture	970,000	970,000
Biosphere and Biodiversity	16,102	16,102
Education	138,146	40,730
Government and Civil Society	1,450,000	1,450,000
Health	23,104	-
Social Services	3,102,568	2,640,000
Water and Sanitation	150,554	-
Guinea Bissau	93,467	36,293
Education	36,293	36,293
Social Services	57,174	-
Haiti	100,000	100,000
Water and Sanitation	100,000	100,000
Laos	1,714,691	1,707,195
Education	1,707,195	1,707,195
Social Services	7,496	-
Lesotho	538,939	-
Social Services	8,038	-
Water and Sanitation	530,901	-
Liberia	1,012,477	555,060
Education	98,753	-
Health	555,060	555,060
Social Services	308,037	-
Water and Sanitation	50,626	-
Madagascar	106,148	59,808
Biosphere and Biodiversity	59,808	59,808
Social Services	46,340	-
Malawi	1,990,494	314,441
Biosphere and Biodiversity	20,998	20,998
Commodity Aid	15,423	-
Education	693,697	293,443
Health	15,508	-
Social Services	1,156,084	-
Water and Sanitation	88,784	-
Mali	40,409,031	795,360
Biosphere and Biodiversity	12,502	12,502
Commodity Aid	578,438	-
Education	530,842	178,895
General Programme Assistance	190,580	-
Health	195,130	56,476
Social Services	37,945,688	30,118
Water and Sanitation	955,852	517,369
Mauritania	12,868,699	3,671,195
Commodity Aid	40,839	-
Education	351,232	230,154
General Programme Assistance	29,948	-
Health	408,181	-
Social Services	9,097,530	3,152,199
Transport and Storage	2,126,327	-
Water and Sanitation	814,641	288,842

Mozambique	1,045,853	856,528
Commodity Aid	8,168	-
Education	851,528	851,528
Health	13,613	-
Social Services	172,545	5,000
Myanmar	576,931	-
Commodity Aid	39,375	-
Education	35,285	-
General Programme Assistance	118,976	-
Social Services	291,039	-
Water and Sanitation	92,256	-
Nepal	1,471,137	1,068,833
Biosphere and Biodiversity	16,114	16,114
Education	913,977	913,977
Health	9,605	-
Social Services	229,017	8,494
Water and Sanitation	302,423	130,248
Niger	13,318,261	3,223,871
Commodity Aid	40,839	-
Education	2,412,482	1,952,874
General Programme Assistance	68,064	-
Health	121,560	-
Social Services	7,595,418	497,778
Water and Sanitation	3,079,898	773,219
Rwanda	2,056,763	2,046,676
Biosphere and Biodiversity	11,001	11,001
Education	1,644,931	1,644,931
Energy Generation and Supply	200,381	200,381
Health	190,362	190,362
Social Services	10,087	-
Senegal	7,688,311	2,090,729
Education	771,767	607,975
Health	10,523	-
Social Services	3,257,005	-
Transport and Storage	3,011,163	1,478,725
Water and Sanitation	637,854	4,029
Sierra Leone	11,360,036	8,326,600
Commodity Aid	13,613	-
Education	798,791	668,630
Energy Generation and Supply	2,276,069	806,666
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Health	3,547,271	3,531,821
Social Services	1,246,573	49,599
Water and Sanitation	3,341,591	3,269,885

Solomon Islands	17,502	17,502
Biosphere and Biodiversity	17,502	17,502
Somalia	30,302,435	17,741,751
Biosphere and Biodiversity	20,003	20,003
Commodity Aid	6,409,499	5,995,429
Education	924,286	591,334
General Programme Assistance	10,883,354	10,720,000
Health	1,494,121	54,837
Social Services	9,533,325	138,963
Water and Sanitation	1,037,848	221,185
South Sudan	571,964	336,462
Biosphere and Biodiversity	20,503	20,503
Commodity Aid	99,374	-
Education	315,959	315,959
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Sudan	67,512,103	43,289,189
Agriculture	63,576	63,576
Biosphere and Biodiversity	4,501	4,501
Commodity Aid	1,213,825	517,906
Education	4,676,594	2,158,886
General Programme Assistance	40,352,382	40,352,382
Health	1,252,180	-
Social Services	19,295,841	29,798
Water and Sanitation	653,203	162,140
Tanzania	5,748,295	856,518
Biosphere and Biodiversity	11,502	11,502
Commodity Aid	89,931	51,035
Communication	73,509	-
Education	926,788	753,905
General Programme Assistance	163,354	-
Health	2,859,329	-
Social Services	1,386,496	40,076
Water and Sanitation	237,386	-
Togo	3,697,243	719,698
Education	531,577	364,209
Health	56,865	46,213
Social Services	2,697,463	30,308
Water and Sanitation	411,337	278,967
Tuvalu	6,496	-
Social Services	6,496	-
Uganda	13,297,358	3,241,278
Biosphere and Biodiversity	24,353	24,353
Commodity Aid	500,000	-
Education	2,773,376	2,166,666
Health	72,431	-
Peace and Security	500,000	500,000
Social Services	8,775,942	278,560
Water and Sanitation	651,256	271,698

Vanuatu	271,245	271,245
Education	271,245	271,245
Yemen	2,670,731,401	2,622,907,403
Commodity Aid	269,674,417	244,642,750
Communication	1,236	1,236
Construction and Civil Development	407,247	407,247
Education	40,486,359	39,919,234
Energy Generation and Supply	182,784,231	182,784,231
Fishing	138,851	138,851
General Programme Assistance	1,598,468,574	1,598,450,372
Government and Civil Society	84,542,515	84,542,515
Health	395,464,796	391,119,929
Peace and Security	6,850,000	6,850,000
Social Services	17,493,649	995,670
Transport and Storage	21,942,819	20,578,661
Water and Sanitation	52,476,708	52,476,708
Zambia	8,719	-
Social Services	8,719	-
Grand Total	4,008,224,684	2,773,477,273

APPENDICES

Appendix 2: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA to Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), by Country and Sector (in USD)

Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Afghanistan	12,522,449	11,468,682
Construction and Civil Development	6,130,000	6,130,000
Education	644,401	445,404
Energy Generation and Supply	40,076	40,076
Health	4,249,947	4,249,947
Social Services	1,368,800	514,194
Water and Sanitation	89,224	89,061
Armenia	89,882	9,901
Agriculture	3,800	3,800
Biosphere and Biodiversity	6,101	6,101
Health	8,015	-
Social Services	71,966	-
Azerbaijan	34,263	-
Social Services	34,263	-
Bolivia	5,001	5,001
Biosphere and Biodiversity	5,001	5,001
Botswana	8,038	-
Social Services	8,038	-
Burkina Faso	3,781,064	743,435
Education	484,729	338,820
Health	19,603	-
Social Services	2,783,712	191,350
Water and Sanitation	493,020	213,265
Burundi	1,576,391	-
Education	897,138	-
Social Services	679,252	-
Chad	7,104,647	2,609,812
Biosphere and Biodiversity	1,556,251	1,556,251
Education	641,788	597,437
Health	155,253	147,086
Social Services	4,446,484	81,462
Water and Sanitation	304,870	227,577
Ethiopia	1,032,882,292	18,664,721
Biosphere and Biodiversity	17,482	17,482
Commodity Aid	405,977	340,018
Construction and Civil Development	9,850,000	9,850,000
Education	7,656,446	7,584,881
General Programme Assistance	1,000,799,727	799,727
Health	400,117	-
Social Services	13,608,391	20,128
Water and Sanitation	144,151	52,486

F.Y.R Macedonia	141,574	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Social Services	5,445	-
Kazakhstan	3,783,013	546,297
Biosphere and Biodiversity	5,001	5,001
Commodity Aid	3,092	3,092
Education	193,532	160,638
General Programme Assistance	2,195	1,756
Social Services	3,349,002	145,617
Water and Sanitation	230,193	230,193
Kyrgyzstan	5,665,462	2,268,257
Education	405,214	-
General Programme Assistance	2,195	1,756
Health	42,488	-
Social Services	1,529,942	28,910
Transport and Storage	1,884,019	653,146
Water and Sanitation	1,801,604	1,584,445
Latvia	209,881	-
Education	100,000	-
Health	19,058	-
Social Services	90,823	-
Lesotho	538,939	-
Social Services	8,038	-
Water and Sanitation	530,901	-
Malawi	1,990,494	314,441
Biosphere and Biodiversity	20,998	20,998
Commodity Aid	15,423	-
Education	693,697	293,443
Health	15,508	-
Social Services	1,156,084	-
Water and Sanitation	88,784	-
Mali	40,409,031	795,360
Biosphere and Biodiversity	12,502	12,502
Commodity Aid	578,438	-
Education	530,842	178,895
General Programme Assistance	190,580	-
Health	195,130	56,476
Social Services	37,945,688	30,118
Water and Sanitation	955,852	517,369
Moldova	21,109	-
Social Services	21,109	-

Mongolia	390,925	162,659
Biosphere and Biodiversity	6,751	6,751
Commodity Aid	149,918	149,918
Social Services	234,256	5,990
Nepal	1,471,137	1,068,833
Biosphere and Biodiversity	16,114	16,114
Education	913,977	913,977
Health	9,605	-
Social Services	229,017	8,494
Water and Sanitation	302,423	130,248
Niger	13,318,261	3,223,871
Commodity Aid	40,839	-
Education	2,412,482	1,952,874
General Programme Assistance	68,064	-
Health	121,560	-
Social Services	7,595,418	497,778
Water and Sanitation	3,079,898	773,219
Rwanda	2,056,763	2,046,676
Biosphere and Biodiversity	11,001	11,001
Education	1,644,931	1,644,931
Energy Generation and Supply	200,381	200,381
Health	190,362	190,362
Social Services	10,087	-
Swaziland	1,284,517	-
Social Services	51,192	-
Transport and Storage	1,233,324	-
Tajikistan	3,250,919	543,765
Education	520,403	108,903
General Programme Assistance	2,195	1,756
Government and Civil Society	272,257	217,806
Health	187,734	65,342
Social Services	979,710	140,049
Transport and Storage	952,900	-
Water and Sanitation	335,721	9,910

Turkmenistan	6,782,913	-
Health	6,697,165	-
Social Services	85,748	-
Uganda	13,297,358	3,241,278
Biosphere and Biodiversity	24,353	24,353
Commodity Aid	500,000	-
Education	2,773,376	2,166,666
Health	72,431	-
Peace and Security	500,000	500,000
Social Services	8,775,942	278,560
Water and Sanitation	651,256	271,698
Uzbekistan	5,893,404	-
Health	5,853,526	-
Social Services	39,879	-
Zambia	8,719	-
Social Services	8,719	-
Zimbabwe	847,072	546,116
Biosphere and Biodiversity	2,000	2,000
Health	544,116	544,116
Peace and Security	280,425	-
Social Services	20,531	-
Water and Sanitation	-	-
Grand Total	1,159,365,517	48,259,105

APPENDICES

Appendix 3: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), by Country and Sector (in USD)

Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Antigua and Barbuda	4,522,189	1,479,782
Energy Generation and Supply	4,522,189	1,479,782
Bahamas	1,987,496	-
Energy Generation and Supply	1,980,000	-
Social Services	7,496	-
Belize	17,499	12,502
Biosphere and Biodiversity	12,502	12,502
Social Services	4,997	-
Cape Verde	38,022	-
Social Services	38,022	-
Comoros	4,713,155	4,409,386
Commodity Aid	83,323	83,323
Education	749,802	749,802
Energy Generation and Supply	3,424,993	3,424,993
General Programme Assistance	272,257	-
Government and Civil Society	71,105	71,105
Health	80,946	80,163
Social Services	30,729	-
Cuba	5,281,401	1,555,893
Biosphere and Biodiversity	12,312	12,312
Energy Generation and Supply	4,701,879	1,538,582
General Programme Assistance	544,514	-
Social Services	22,697	5,000
Dominica	11,001	11,001
Biosphere and Biodiversity	11,001	11,001
Dominican Republic	7,496	-
Social Services	7,496	-
Fiji	145,124	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Social Services	8,995	-
Grenada	100,155	100,155
Biosphere and Biodiversity	20,003	20,003
Business Services	80,152	80,152
Guinea Bissau	93,467	36,293
Education	36,293	36,293
Social Services	57,174	-
Haiti	100,000	100,000
Water and Sanitation	100,000	100,000

Jamaica	23,003	23,003
Biosphere and Biodiversity	23,003	23,003
Maldives	48,157,842	47,253,906
Energy Generation and Supply	1,045,467	342,105
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Health	1,801	1,801
Social Services	64,446	-
Transport and Storage	46,910,000	46,910,000
Mauritius	389,934	18,745
Commodity Aid	18,745	18,745
Education	57,631	-
Health	935	-
Social Services	304,518	-
Water and Sanitation	8,105	-
Papua New Guinea	8,501	8,501
Biosphere and Biodiversity	8,501	8,501
Samoa	4,997	-
Social Services	4,997	-
Seychelles	2,314,433	-
Biosphere and Biodiversity	10,001	-
Construction and Civil Development	1,620,000	-
Education	154,021	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Health	326,649	-
Social Services	67,633	-
Solomon Islands	17,502	17,502
Biosphere and Biodiversity	17,502	17,502
Tonga	6,496	-
Social Services	6,496	-
Tuvalu	6,496	-
Social Services	6,496	-
Vanuatu	271,245	271,245
Education	271,245	271,245
Grand Total	68,217,455	55,297,915

Appendix 4: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA, by Donor and Country (in USD)

Donor and Country	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	3,865,398,738	519,973,507
Afghanistan	6,130,000	6,130,000
Albania	9,697,795	1,204,207
Antigua and Barbuda	4,522,189	1,479,782
Argentina	68,064	22,272
Bahamas	1,980,000	-
Bahrain	1,586,734,190	-
Bangladesh	15,426,082	1,955,239
Barbados	1,950,000	-
Colombia	650,000	650,000
Comoros	3,424,993	3,424,993
Cuba	4,701,879	1,538,582
Egypt	14,184,201	20,466,328
Eritrea	9,050,000	9,050,000
Ethiopia	1,000,000,000	-
Gambia	2,782,467	-
Guinea	5,060,000	5,060,000
Iraq	3,120,000	3,120,000
Italy	49,006	-
Jordan	480,833,333	147,500,000
Kenya	3,381,432	1,519,071
Kyrgyzstan	1,884,019	653,146
Lebanon	1,418,459	369,279
Lesotho	530,901	-
Maldives	47,955,467	47,252,105
Mali	30,000,000	-
Mauritania	2,126,327	-
Morocco	110,930,087	102,484,736
Multi-country (Global)	1,530,000	1,530,000
Multi-country (Oceania)	680,000	680,000
Oman, Sultanate of	20,827,661	-
Pakistan	37,070,000	37,070,000
Palestine	16,440,000	16,440,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,900,000	1,900,000
Senegal	3,011,163	1,478,725
Serbia	408,309,284	85,728,910
Seychelles	1,620,000	-
Sierra Leone	2,276,069	806,666
Somalia	10,720,000	10,720,000
Swaziland	1,233,324	-
Tajikistan	952,900	-
Tunisia	721,481	223,501
Yemen	9,515,965	9,515,965
UAE Government	3,282,514,272	3,216,810,381
Afghanistan	1,250,000	1,250,000
Albania	136,129	-
Armenia	3,800	3,800
Austria	12,500	-

Bahrain	8,157,249	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,552	35,552
Brazil	49,884	17,384
Chad	1,821,827	1,576,251
Colombia	11,500	8,500
Comoros	477,796	205,539
Cuba	549,514	5,000
Egypt	16,060,965	16,060,927
Ethiopia	19,875,320	9,850,000
F.Y.R Macedonia	136,129	-
Fiji	136,129	-
Gambia	136,129	-
Greece	15,474	-
Indonesia	1,000,000	1,000,000
Iraq	48,810,901	48,810,901
Jordan	36,694,932	36,694,932
Kazakhstan	20,001	20,001
Kosovo	3,678,892	3,678,892
Kuwait	352,490	-
Latvia	20,001	-
Malaysia	16,501	-
Maldives	136,129	-
Mali	190,580	-
Mauritania	20,000	20,000
Mongolia	5,990	5,990
Montenegro	136,129	-
Morocco	4,634,485	4,614,484
Mozambique	5,000	5,000
Multi-country (Asia)	1,053,465	800,000
Multi-country (Global)	152,695,504	132,044,875
Nepal	15,386	15,386
Niger	234,218	166,154
Nigeria	20,001	20,001
Oman, Sultanate of	35,552	-
Pakistan	27,107,424	27,107,424
Palestine	222,698,194	222,698,194
Peru	16,001	9,000
Philippines	20,000	-
Poland	20,000	-
Russian Federation	15,017,609	-
Saudi Arabia	2,039,022	-
Serbia	136,129	-
Seychelles	136,129	-
Sierra Leone	136,129	-
Singapore	22,000	-
Somalia	163,354	-
South Sudan	136,129	-
Sudan	40,076,232	40,076,232
Syria	59,618,469	59,618,469
Tanzania	173,354	-
Thailand	49,309	-

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Uganda	520,000	520,000
Ukraine	20,000	20,000
Viet Nam	15,000	15,000
Yemen	2,615,683,674	2,609,768,429
Zimbabwe	68,064	68,064
Emirates Red Crescent	157,727,310	27,552,006
Afghanistan	158,459	-
Albania	2,728,799	175,381
Algeria	5,000,856	-
Angola	540,994	-
Armenia	49,006	-
Australia	28,587	-
Azerbaijan	27,226	-
Bahrain	16,335	-
Bangladesh	70,964	-
Belarus	70,621	-
Benin	1,824,334	594,667
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,070,869	39,224
Brazil	57,174	-
Burkina Faso	1,297,297	363,257
Cambodia	76,786	-
Cape Verde	21,781	-
Chad	2,652,219	257,910
China	29,948	-
Colombia	24,503	-
Comoros	19,058	-
Côte d'Ivoire	21,781	-
Cuba	8,168	-
Djibouti	67,495	-
Egypt	7,359,073	-
Ethiopia	9,165,418	7,222,613
F.Y.R Macedonia	5,445	-
Gambia	21,781	-
Georgia	24,503	-
Germany	119,799	-
Ghana	2,799,015	352,839
Greece	219,921	-
Guinea	29,948	-
Guinea Bissau	43,561	-
India	13,585,392	1,837,766
Indonesia	1,598,941	310,376
Iraq	8,766,649	-
Ireland	24,503	-
Italy	24,503	-
Japan	31,037	-
Jordan	2,975,383	121,127
Kazakhstan	2,793,402	48,023
Kenya	1,220,216	694,092
Kosovo	25,864	-
Kuwait	4,928	-
Kyrgyzstan	2,359,511	1,411,442
Lebanon	459,690	-
Malaysia	21,781	-
Maldives	27,226	-
Mali	2,270,511	267,431
Mauritania	6,258,809	3,587,066

Mauritius	48,665	-
Mongolia	43,561	-
Montenegro	25,864	-
Morocco	98,285	-
Mozambique	32,671	-
Multi-country (Global)	5,730,559	-
Myanmar	118,976	-
Netherlands	19,058	-
New Zealand	35,393	-
Niger	2,297,249	1,289,142
Nigeria	29,948	-
Norway	16,335	-
Oman, Sultanate of	31,820	-
Pakistan	1,483,894	532,056
Palestine	199,177	-
Philippines	54,811	-
Romania	27,226	-
Russian Federation	16,335	-
Saudi Arabia	272,257	-
Senegal	46,284	-
Serbia	33,569	-
Seychelles	13,613	-
Sierra Leone	7,856,946	6,919,869
Singapore	38,116	-
Somalia	8,137,225	432,836
South Africa	43,561	-
Spain	29,948	-
Sri Lanka	27,226	-
Sudan	10,746,533	265,730
Swaziland	19,058	-
Tajikistan	24,503	-
Thailand	98,952	-
Togo	2,054,064	374,437
Tunisia	81,677	-
Turkey	27,226	-
Turkmenistan	27,226	-
Uganda	1,617,240	443,651
Ukraine	35,393	-
United Kingdom	51,729	-
United States of America	15,029	-
Viet Nam	29,948	-
Yemen	35,990,089	11,070
Private Sector and Individuals	139,295,656	-
Multi-country (Global)	139,295,656	-
Sharjah Charity Association	57,090,834	-
Afghanistan	22,029	-
Albania	81,843	-
Armenia	23,479	-
Australia	8,168	-
Azerbaijan	7,037	-
Bahrain	121,427	-
Bangladesh	6,101,442	-
Benin	102,423	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	474,823	-

Brazil	12,810	-
Bulgaria	6,806	-
Burkina Faso	1,205,154	-
Burundi	9,582	-
Cambodia	123,717	-
Canada	15,464	-
Chad	155,704	-
Chile	18,990	-
China	39,750	-
Congo	195,701	-
Côte d'Ivoire	48,817	-
Cuba	9,529	-
Djibouti	77,494	-
Egypt	3,524,641	-
Ethiopia	792,082	-
Gambia	1,214	-
Ghana	791,090	-
Guinea	74,838	-
India	2,484,848	-
Indonesia	358,140	-
Iran	64,525	-
Italy	54,451	-
Jordan	1,738,167	-
Kazakhstan	57,778	-
Kenya	1,346,082	-
Kosovo	17,152	-
Kyrgyzstan	16,621	-
Latvia	59,897	-
Lebanon	130,792	-
Liberia	55,764	-
Madagascar	43,341	-
Malawi	126,565	-
Malaysia	11,163	-
Mauritania	2,110,349	-
Mexico	5,445	-
Mongolia	13,613	-
Montenegro	81,941	-
Morocco	33,534	-
Mozambique	19,298	-
Multi-country (Global)	20,082,213	-
Nepal	30,922	-
New Zealand	8,168	-
Niger	1,738,734	-
Nigeria	15,464	-
Oman, Sultanate of	129,023	-
Palestine	1,386,546	-
Peru	23,632	-
Philippines	2,183,332	-
Poland	4,084	-
Portugal	60,246	-
Russian Federation	17,185	-
Rwanda	10,087	-
Senegal	2,868,000	-
Serbia	21,644	-
Sierra Leone	64,331	-

Singapore	23,795	-
Somalia	139,370	-
South Africa	138,579	-
Spain	13,613	-
Sri Lanka	971,869	-
Sudan	3,310,520	-
Tajikistan	468,197	-
Tanzania	264,694	-
Thailand	29,812	-
Togo	26,955	-
Tunisia	8,168	-
Uganda	55,211	-
Yemen	118,199	-
Zambia	2,723	-
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	56,363,832	22,052,889
Afghanistan	3,627,636	3,378,611
Albania	40,022	-
Australia	75,041	-
Bahrain	1,754,454	-
Bangladesh	1,539,282	55,819
Belarus	74,885	-
Belgium	18,691	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20,504	-
Burundi	897,138	-
Chad	27,226	24,095
Colombia	25,014	-
Comoros	80,946	80,163
Egypt	451,253	51,035
Eritrea	1,300,708	1,300,708
Gambia	1,000,545	1,000,545
Germany	51,035	-
Ghana	15,008	-
Greece	25,014	-
Guinea	40,022	-
India	15,008	-
Indonesia	50,027	-
Iraq	759,631	544,514
Ireland	21,631	-
Italy	8,400	-
Japan	83,753	-
Jordan	6,365,389	-
Kazakhstan	78,133	78,133
Kenya	184,794	134,767
Kosovo	79,297	-
Lebanon	7,397,605	5,914,673
Malaysia	536,401	486,374
Maldives	1,801	1,801
Mauritania	75,041	-
Mauritius	18,745	18,745
Montenegro	15,262	-
Morocco	408,259	404,969
Mozambique	35,019	-
New Zealand	25,014	-
Nigeria	50,027	-
Oman, Sultanate of	578,327	-

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Pakistan	1,401,152	64,267
Palestine	2,601,416	300,163
Philippines	30,016	-
Portugal	10,388	-
Senegal	179,152	136,129
Serbia	255,546	174,495
Seychelles	341,657	-
Singapore	30,016	-
Somalia	7,137,795	5,995,429
South Africa	40,022	-
South Korea	15,008	-
Spain	270,042	-
Sri Lanka	193,953	163,937
Sudan	711,891	629,057
Sweden	25,014	-
Switzerland	291,989	-
Tanzania	176,965	51,035
Thailand	108,071	-
Turkey	90,049	-
Turkmenistan	6,755,687	-
Uganda	32,558	-
Ukraine	30,016	-
United States of America	906,331	-
Uzbekistan	39,879	-
Viet Nam	25,014	-
Yemen	6,812,221	1,063,426
Dar Al Ber Society	46,356,410	-
Albania	472,609	-
Bangladesh	431,967	-
Benin	1,927,194	-
Brazil	5,445	-
Burundi	516,288	-
Chad	35,393	-
China	37,217	-
Côte d'Ivoire	1,279,569	-
Egypt	5,456,081	-
Eritrea	112,025	-
Ethiopia	151,915	-
Gambia	472,193	-
Ghana	1,192,611	-
Guinea	339,056	-
India	1,534,225	-
Indonesia	1,767,484	-
Kenya	468,716	-
Kosovo	432,352	-
Lebanon	1,532,309	-
Malaysia	36,101	-
Mali	1,492,437	-
Mauritania	997,550	-
Mauritius	296,418	-
Mexico	99,031	-
Mongolia	83,038	-
Nepal	257,482	-
Niger	3,249,587	-
Oman, Sultanate of	2,450	-

Palestine	2,051,391	-
Philippines	3,847,891	-
Russian Federation	41,928	-
Senegal	652,007	-
Seychelles	193,033	-
Somalia	2,199,161	-
South Africa	54,451	-
Sri Lanka	238,591	-
Sudan	7,383,677	-
Tajikistan	344,429	-
Tanzania	1,145,958	-
Thailand	1,086,284	-
Togo	891,441	-
Uganda	1,469,488	-
Ukraine	28,734	-
United States of America	38,421	-
Yemen	10,781	-
Dubai Cares	38,939,237	38,939,237
Algeria	593,969	593,969
Cambodia	240,872	240,872
Colombia	1,132,047	1,132,047
Comoros	550,060	550,060
Ecuador	100,011	100,011
Egypt	214,545	214,545
Gambia	146,601	146,601
Ghana	800,087	800,087
India	1,226,526	1,226,526
Indonesia	800,087	800,087
Iraq	150,020	150,020
Jordan	3,608,327	3,608,327
Kenya	244,033	244,033
Laos	1,707,195	1,707,195
Lebanon	830,127	830,127
Liberia	555,060	555,060
Malawi	293,443	293,443
Mexico	242,144	242,144
Morocco	1,115,819	1,115,819
Mozambique	411,529	411,529
Multi-country (Americas)	406,343	406,343
Multi-country (Global)	14,281,581	14,281,581
Nepal	907,085	907,085
Nicaragua	100,011	100,011
Niger	1,170,302	1,170,302
Palestine	637,536	637,536
Peru	370,502	370,502
Rwanda	1,068,625	1,068,625
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	498,084	498,084
Senegal	321,015	321,015
Sierra Leone	600,065	600,065
Somalia	5,242	5,242
Sri Lanka	331,604	331,604
Sudan	60,155	60,155
Tanzania	160,522	160,522
Tunisia	90,373	90,373

Uganda	1,750,625	1,750,625
Vanuatu	271,245	271,245
Viet Nam	469,765	469,765
Zimbabwe	476,052	476,052
Dubai Charity Association	35,855,411	-
Albania	1,113,165	-
Benin	732,727	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	429,267	-
Brazil	54,429	-
Burkina Faso	740,494	-
Cambodia	792,321	-
Congo	216,734	-
Djibouti	270,745	-
Ethiopia	186,082	-
Gambia	197,373	-
Ghana	706,611	-
Guinea	208,941	-
India	6,384,524	-
Indonesia	2,201,897	-
Jordan	420,988	-
Kosovo	141,383	-
Kyrgyzstan	1,024,236	-
Lebanon	544,619	-
Liberia	388,040	-
Malawi	1,542,492	-
Mali	5,592,923	-
Mauritania	608,719	-
Niger	3,882,763	-
Nigeria	442,208	-
Philippines	556,764	-
Senegal	229,379	-
Sierra Leone	326,442	-
Somalia	565,617	-
Sri Lanka	407,534	-
Sudan	1,457,185	-
Tajikistan	390,015	-
Thailand	1,019,488	-
Togo	332,150	-
Uganda	1,747,156	-
Al Maktoum Foundation	19,986,940	11,757,849
Benin	248,110	248,110
Burkina Faso	353,606	285,541
Cameroon	213,216	213,216
Chad	747,081	602,254
Comoros	148,631	148,631
DR Congo	481,106	481,106
Egypt	105,319	-
Ethiopia	1,244,625	1,244,625
France	104	-
Gambia	191,454	191,454
Ghana	314,543	314,543
Ireland	3,466,780	-
Jordan	429,477	244,756
Kenya	554,893	554,893

Kosovo	272,257	-
Mozambique	439,999	439,999
Multi-country (Global)	865,505	865,505
Netherlands	506,216	-
Niger	593,699	593,699
Nigeria	176,596	176,596
Rwanda	509,560	509,560
Senegal	150,832	150,832
Somalia	428,460	428,460
South Africa	454,347	454,347
South Sudan	315,959	315,959
Spain	34,807	-
Sudan	2,261,776	2,088,514
Tanzania	593,383	593,383
Togo	319,124	319,124
Uganda	295,193	292,742
United Kingdom	3,270,284	-
The Big Heart Foundation	15,858,714	-
Bangladesh	1,077,860	-
Egypt	9,762,225	-
Iraq	214,647	-
Jordan	397,495	-
Malaysia	993,738	-
Mauritania	23,000	-
Pakistan	27,055	-
Palestine	225,801	-
Somalia	49,687	-
South Sudan	99,374	-
Syria	707,050	-
Tanzania	2,280,783	-
International Humanitarian City	13,243,788	13,243,788
Bangladesh	220,188	220,188
Ethiopia	330,000	330,000
Indonesia	372,341	372,341
Jordan	43,776	43,776
Multi-country (Global)	9,687,761	9,687,761
Sudan	165,000	165,000
Yemen	2,424,721	2,424,721
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	12,570,267	3,810,587
Afghanistan	823,249	514,847
Bahrain	148,146	-
Bangladesh	369,534	52,774
Belarus	27,226	-
Benin	297,335	162,432
Brazil	335,012	653
Burkina Faso	131,477	41,601
Burundi	153,383	-
Cambodia	111,625	67,520
Canada	108,903	-
Chad	232,780	22,216
Comoros	3,675	-

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Côte d'Ivoire	19,058	-
Djibouti	60,332	38,029
Egypt	1,371,191	757,603
Estonia	40,839	-
Ethiopia	190,580	-
Gambia	19,058	-
Ghana	168,753	74,490
Guinea	40,839	-
Guinea Bissau	13,613	-
India	860,938	425,206
Indonesia	144,296	71,876
Iraq	163,354	-
Japan	95,290	-
Jordan	95,290	-
Kazakhstan	446,807	194,091
Kenya	40,839	-
Kosovo	210,438	23,292
Kuwait	589	-
Kyrgyzstan	179,162	1,756
Lebanon	326,708	152,464
Liberia	13,613	-
Malaysia	40,839	-
Maldives	27,226	-
Mali	484,600	149,948
Mauritania	135,288	10,165
Mauritius	13,613	-
Moldova	13,613	-
Mongolia	68,064	-
Morocco	103,952	17,820
Mozambique	68,064	-
Nepal	108,903	-
Niger	110,870	4,574
Nigeria	39,477	16,335
Pakistan	238,141	125,171
Palestine	707,868	108,903
Philippines	164,612	42,389
Poland	54,451	-
Senegal	198,366	4,029
Serbia	27,226	-
South Africa	40,839	-
Spain	40,839	-
Sri Lanka	65,342	8,712
Sudan	95,233	-
Swaziland	13,613	-
Tajikistan	1,046,063	537,340
Tanzania	122,824	-
Thailand	305,690	4,095
Togo	73,509	26,137
Tunisia	95,290	-
Uganda	644,952	154,118
Ukraine	149,741	-
United States of America	27,226	-

Al Rahma Charity Association	9,695,256	-
Bangladesh	261,350	-
Ethiopia	30,419	-
India	1,280,437	-
Indonesia	2,231,414	-
Lebanon	754,653	-
Multi-country (Global)	1,424,944	-
Turkey	1,481	-
Uganda	3,710,558	-
Sharjah Charity House	7,811,053	-
Afghanistan	13,613	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	386,491	-
Cambodia	422,589	-
Chad	1,227,950	-
Ethiopia	456,150	-
India	110,264	-
Indonesia	1,370,338	-
Iraq	39,995	-
Lebanon	559,250	-
Mauritania	35,393	-
Mozambique	21,781	-
Multi-country (Africa)	840,353	-
Myanmar	457,954	-
Pakistan	2,723	-
Philippines	9,475	-
Saudi Arabia	8,685	-
Sierra Leone	100,054	-
Somalia	106,677	-
Sri Lanka	25,014	-
Sudan	288,741	-
Tanzania	48,843	-
Thailand	29,948	-
Uganda	1,203,476	-
Ukraine	45,297	-
Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	7,479,935	-
Afghanistan	272,257	-
Bangladesh	54,451	-
Chad	15,873	-
Egypt	299,483	-
Jordan	294,664	-
Mauritania	70,324	-
Morocco	272,257	-
Multi-country (Africa)	299,483	-
Senegal	15,873	-
Uganda	15,873	-
Uzbekistan	5,853,526	-
Yemen	15,873	-

EXPO Live Programme	5,824,974	3,625,461
Afghanistan	40,076	40,076
Argentina	84,160	84,160
Bahrain	90,172	-
Bangladesh	150,286	150,286
Belarus	59,112	59,112
Brazil	230,438	230,438
Canada	40,076	-
Chile	40,076	-
China	60,114	60,114
Colombia	101,994	101,994
Denmark	200,381	-
Ecuador	100,000	100,000
Egypt	216,412	216,412
Finland	150,095	-
France	50,095	-
Germany	50,095	-
Ghana	249,475	249,475
Grenada	80,152	80,152
Haiti	100,000	100,000
India	300,191	300,191
Indonesia	50,095	50,095
Ireland	170,324	-
Italy	62,118	-
Jordan	99,189	99,189
Kenya	300,572	300,572
Latvia	100,000	-
Nepal	130,248	130,248
Netherlands	285,543	-
Nigeria	180,152	180,152
Norway	60,114	-
Pakistan	100,191	100,191
Philippines	150,286	150,286
Russian Federation	60,114	-
Rwanda	390,743	390,743
Saint Kitts and Nevis	49,594	-
Serbia	55,105	55,105
Slovenia	69,532	-
South Africa	65,841	65,841
Tanzania	40,076	40,076
Thailand	100,191	100,191
United Kingdom	621,182	-
United States of America	100,000	-
Venezuela	190,362	190,362
General Women's Union	5,753,484	-
Bangladesh	680,643	-
Egypt	408,386	-
Lebanon	544,514	-
Mauritania	353,934	-
Morocco	816,771	-
Pakistan	816,771	-
Somalia	490,063	-
Sudan	925,674	-

Tanzania	680,643	-
Yemen	36,087	-
United Arab Emirates University (UAEU)	2,161,346	1,528,490
Afghanistan	66,740	66,740
Bahrain	139,782	-
Burkina Faso	20,365	20,365
China	20,365	20,365
Egypt	162,419	162,419
France	32,556	-
Gambia	39,968	39,968
Guinea	40,730	40,730
Guinea Bissau	36,293	36,293
Indonesia	20,365	20,365
Jordan	139,658	139,658
Malaysia	71,062	71,062
Mauritania	53,963	53,963
Morocco	53,963	53,963
Nicaragua	66,745	66,745
Oman, Sultanate of	200,095	-
Palestine	206,522	206,522
Rwanda	66,746	66,746
Saudi Arabia	260,423	-
Somalia	139,782	139,782
Syria	117,551	117,551
Thailand	81,460	81,460
Yemen	123,792	123,792
Emirates Airline Foundation	2,060,270	-
Bangladesh	626,191	-
Brazil	141,574	-
Ethiopia	27,226	-
France	140,212	-
India	209,638	-
Jordan	57,991	-
Kenya	126,668	-
Morocco	14,974	-
Niger	40,839	-
Nigeria	8,712	-
Pakistan	16,063	-
Philippines	192,486	-
South Africa	54,451	-
Sri Lanka	16,641	-
Tanzania	36,755	-
Uganda	69,426	-
Zimbabwe	280,425	-
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	1,817,518	534,308
Afghanistan	29,984	-
Armenia	7,496	-
Australia	4,997	-

APPENDICES

Bahamas	7,496	-
Bahrain	24,986	-
Barbados	7,496	-
Belarus	19,989	-
Belgium	7,538	-
Belize	4,997	-
Botswana	8,038	-
Brunei	12,493	-
Bulgaria	4,997	-
Canada	21,988	-
Cape Verde	16,241	-
Chad	147,075	127,086
Colombia	3,998	-
Comoros	7,996	-
Côte d'Ivoire	16,241	-
Croatia	12,493	-
Cyprus	14,992	-
Denmark	9,995	-
Dominican Republic	7,496	-
DR Congo	4,997	-
Egypt	31,983	-
El Salvador	4,997	-
Ethiopia	14,992	-
Fiji	8,995	-
Gambia	16,241	-
Georgia	7,496	-
Germany	12,493	-
Guatemala	4,997	-
Iceland	7,496	-
Indonesia	9,995	-
Iraq	17,590	-
Ireland	14,992	-
Jordan	39,978	-
Kazakhstan	17,490	-
Kenya	191,895	181,901
Kosovo	12,493	-
Laos	7,496	-
Latvia	29,984	-
Lebanon	69,962	39,978
Lesotho	8,038	-
Luxembourg	4,997	-
Madagascar	2,998	-
Malawi	6,996	-
Malaysia	12,493	-
Maldives	9,995	-
Mauritius	12,493	-
Mexico	3,047	-
Moldova	7,496	-
Mongolia	169,907	149,918
Montenegro	12,493	-
Morocco	34,981	-
Mozambique	12,493	-
Namibia	6,028	-
Nepal	4,997	-
New Zealand	8,995	-

Nicaragua	2,998	-
Pakistan	73,580	-
Palestine	79,956	-
Panama	2,998	-
Philippines	24,986	-
Portugal	35,758	-
Romania	9,995	-
Samoa	4,997	-
Senegal	16,241	-
Serbia	9,995	-
Singapore	19,989	-
South Africa	41,292	27,226
South Korea	29,984	-
Spain	34,981	-
Sri Lanka	29,984	-
Sudan	24,986	-
Swaziland	18,522	-
Switzerland	1,055	-
Syria	8,199	8,199
Tajikistan	7,496	-
Tanzania	11,993	-
Thailand	3,998	-
Tonga	6,496	-
Tunisia	9,995	-
Tuvalu	6,496	-
Ukraine	7,496	-
United Kingdom	7,496	-
United States of America	7,496	-
Viet Nam	7,496	-
Zambia	5,997	-
Zimbabwe	20,531	-
Dubai Foundation For Women and Children	1,737,226	-
Multi-country (Global)	1,737,226	-
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	1,566,207	1,283,290
Argentina	20,003	20,003
Armenia	6,101	6,101
Australia	18,082	-
Belarus	5,001	5,001
Belize	12,502	12,502
Benin	6,001	6,001
Bolivia	5,001	5,001
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,994	9,994
Brazil	36,939	36,939
Brunei	8,001	-
Cambodia	10,201	10,201
Cameroon	54,794	54,794
Chile	28,154	-
China	15,002	15,002
Colombia	60,158	60,158
Congo	9,701	9,701
Costa Rica	5,001	5,001
Cuba	12,312	12,312
Dominica	11,001	11,001

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
FOREIGN AID 2018

Ecuador	43,556	43,556
Egypt	13,002	13,002
Equatorial Guinea	5,001	5,001
Ethiopia	17,482	17,482
France	36,505	-
Gabon	12,002	12,002
Ghana	22,643	22,643
Greece	5,001	-
Grenada	20,003	20,003
Guatemala	9,051	9,051
Guinea	16,102	16,102
India	155,072	155,072
Indonesia	58,638	58,638
Iran	28,346	28,346
Jamaica	23,003	23,003
Japan	10,001	-
Kazakhstan	5,001	5,001
Kenya	67,009	67,009
Lebanon	4,501	4,501
Madagascar	59,808	59,808
Malawi	20,998	20,998
Mali	12,502	12,502
Mexico	79,911	79,911
Mongolia	6,751	6,751
Morocco	6,501	6,501
Namibia	10,001	10,001
Nepal	16,114	16,114
Netherlands	8,151	-
New Zealand	16,502	-
Nigeria	7,001	7,001
Pakistan	7,401	7,401
Papua New Guinea	8,501	8,501
Peru	23,423	23,423
Philippines	21,253	21,253
Portugal	14,062	-
Romania	17,002	-
Russian Federation	21,941	-
Rwanda	11,001	11,001
Seychelles	10,001	-
Singapore	5,001	-
Solomon Islands	17,502	17,502
Somalia	20,003	20,003
South Africa	57,712	57,712
South Sudan	20,503	20,503
Spain	16,502	-
Sri Lanka	19,520	19,520
Sudan	4,501	4,501
Tanzania	11,502	11,502
Turkey	10,001	10,001
Uganda	24,353	24,353
Ukraine	3,000	3,000
United Kingdom	7,501	-
United States of America	60,508	-
Viet Nam	21,403	21,403

Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000
UAE Water Aid Foundation	1,524,393	1,299,400
Afghanistan	88,407	88,407
Bangladesh	168,119	157,228
Benin	61,022	61,022
Brazil	29,010	18,120
Burkina Faso	32,671	32,671
Canada	10,890	-
Chad	14,293	-
Egypt	13,613	-
Jordan	10,890	-
Kazakhstan	201,048	201,048
Kyrgyzstan	201,913	201,913
Mali	365,479	365,479
Palestine	10,890	-
Philippines	92,567	81,677
Sri Lanka	24,503	24,503
Tajikistan	17,316	6,425
Thailand	5,118	5,118
Tunisia	10,890	-
Uganda	141,250	55,788
Ukraine	10,890	-
United States of America	13,613	-
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	1,143,706	1,143,706
Multi-country (Global)	1,143,706	1,143,706
Noor Dubai Foundation	1,140,596	-
Bangladesh	50,000	-
Ethiopia	400,000	-
Multi-country (Global)	690,596	-
Safety Center for Women and Children (AMMAN)	584,476	-
Multi-country (Global)	584,476	-
Etihad Airways	362,687	-
Bangladesh	81,677	-
Greece	23,142	-
India	42,690	-
Jordan	6,806	-
Kazakhstan	163,354	-
Morocco	28,410	-
Philippines	8,168	-
Sri Lanka	4,356	-
Viet Nam	4,084	-
Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation	27,226	-
Chad	27,226	-
Grand Total	7,791,891,761	3,863,554,899

Endnotes

1. A. Disclaimer: All maps and geographical materials/graphics used in this report are for illustration purposes only, and do not imply the expression of any opinion, recognition or endorsement on the part of MOFAIC and the UAE concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or any delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
B. Conversion rate used: USD 1 = AED 3.673
C. Percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole number for greater ease of reading. Consequently, round-off inconsistencies appear in some cases.
D. All photos have been provided by and sourced through UAE donor entities and UAE Government entities.
2. UAE ODA and ODA/GNI in 2018 are provisional at the time of this report's printing, and will be finalised by the OECD-DAC in December 2019. UAE ODA and ODA/GNI from 2013-2017 are as per the final figures issued by the OECD-DAC. Starting with 2018 aid flows, a new methodology to calculate ODA was applied by the OECD-DAC. The new grant-equivalent methodology means only the "grant portion" or the loan amount the donor gives away by lending below market rates, counts as ODA. UAE's 2018 net ODA and ODA/GNI in 2018 presented in this report are based on the new methodology. However, except for these headline ODA figures (2018 UAE ODA/GNI and net ODA), all ODA figures in this report were calculated using the 'cash basis' or 'flow basis'.
3. <http://www.oecd.org/development/development-aid-drops-in-2018-especially-to-neediest-countries.htm>
4. With the exception of parts B and C of Section 1, which refer to net ODA, all other ODA figures in this report, are gross ODA.
5. 2018 ODA calculation follows a new methodology, and so the 2016-2018 presentation of UAE ODA in this section is only provided for the purposes of outlining the UAE's annual ODA figures in these three years. See Section 6: UAE ODA for more details.
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11. <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/outbreak-update-cholera-yemen-7-december-2018>
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18. <https://www.irena.org/newsroom/pressreleases/2019/Jul/IRENA-ADFD-Partnership-Delivers-10MW-Solar-PV-Project-in-Cuba>
19. The "100% Women Policy" ensures that by 2021, 100 percent of MOFAIC's aid will target or integrate gender equality and women and girls' empowerment as key components of policy and programming.
20. UNICEF website
21. <https://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/press-releases/united-arab-emirates-contributes-extraordinary-us-50-million-unrwa-strong-0>
22. Report of the Secretary-General, Special edition: progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals
23. Total emergency food aid in 2018 provided by the UAE reached AED 660.0 million (USD 179.6 million). Some of these were mapped to SDG 1.
24. Global Humanitarian Overview 2019, UNOCHA
25. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/yemen_health_cluster_bulletin_may_2019_1.pdf
26. <https://www.odi.org/opinion/10341-snapshot-out-school-youth-uganda>
27. <https://www.unicef.org/mali/en/children-mali>
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33. Abu Dhabi, 19th March, 2019 (WAM)
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