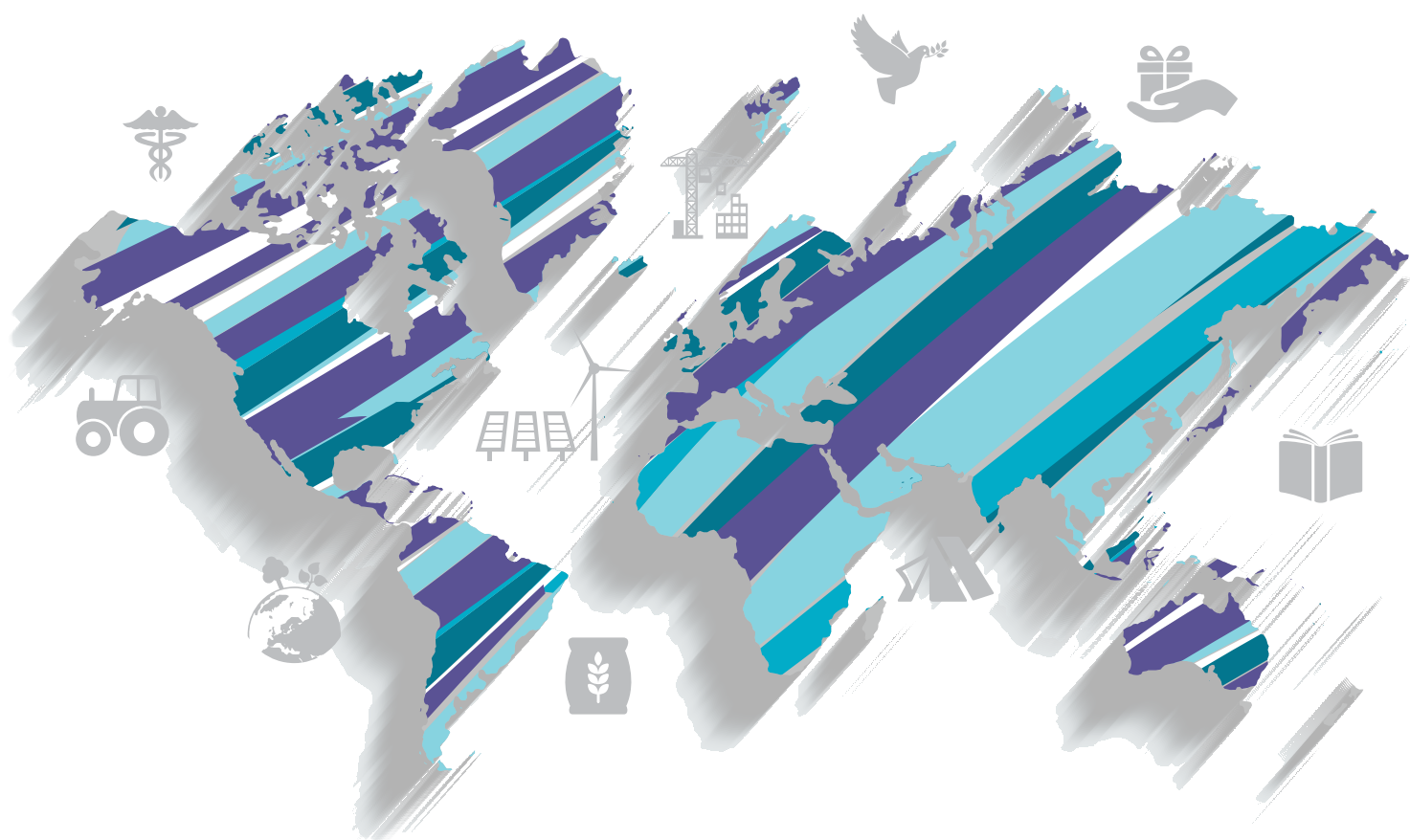




UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
& INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
FOREIGN
AID
2016



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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

Global peace and prosperity represent the key pillars of the UAE's Foreign Assistance Policy at a time that, unfortunately, witnesses more manifestations of poverty and instability. It requires us to take a genuine stand to review the moral obligations of states and organisations to alleviate human suffering through maximising aid impact, pushing towards support for stability, and putting an end to the conflicts and wars that generate more human tragedies.

This annual report on *UAE Foreign Aid* coincides with two events: the declaration of 2017 as the "Year of Giving" by His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the President of the United Arab Emirates; and the launch of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation. The Policy is based on the principles of our Arab and Islamic values, as well as those of our founding father, the late Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan. The new vision of the Foreign Assistance Policy confirms that the UAE is proceeding to provide relief to those in distress, and to support those in need around the world, without distinction or discrimination.

The UAE's position on the humanitarian and development map has not only been promoted by the scale and value of its foreign assistance, but also by its focus on various societal sectors and segments. This extends to the country's intrinsic belief that implementing development programmes is the best solution to eradicate poverty, establish stability and prosperity, and ensure sustainability. I am proud of the role that my country has played in contributing to the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) declared by the United Nations (UN), specifically those on gender equality and sustainable energy.

I would like to convey my thanks and gratitude to all my colleagues working in the humanitarian field, especially in the areas of disaster and conflict zones. Their lives are always at stake, recalling the sacrifices of the UAE humanitarian team heroes in Afghanistan, who lost their lives as a result of horrific terrorist acts, which necessitates concerted international efforts to combat terrorism and extremist ideological thoughts.

I would also like to thank the UAE donor entities, our main partners in the field of foreign aid, which have demonstrated excellence through

their prompt response in dealing with disasters and humanitarian crises.

Similarly, I thank our international partners, including the UN organisations, for their efforts to promote humanitarian action. I value the efforts of all humanitarian organisations working to serve humanity in an effective and impartial manner, thereby contributing to the pursuit of global stability.

I take this opportunity to affirm that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, with its national and international partners, will proceed to address the root causes of struggles and conflicts. We will do so by listening to the voices of reason, wisdom and humanity, while countering incitement and hatred leading to violence and terrorism. By doing this, we will collectively ensure the dissemination of values related to tolerance, compassion and coexistence among the people and nations of the world, thereby attaining global peace and prosperity.

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

Giving is deeply rooted in the culture of the United Arab Emirates. At the end of 2016 the UAE declared 2017 a "Year of Giving," reinforcing the UAE's role in humanitarian and development assistance across the developing world. This declaration underscores the understanding that although the UAE remains amongst the top donor countries in proportion to its Gross National Income, we can always do more.

It gives us great pleasure to publish the 2016 UAE Foreign Aid Report, which outlines UAE foreign assistance activities. The UAE takes pride in supporting areas such as women's empowerment, poverty reduction, urban development to support infrastructure, and capacity building for partner countries. In 2016, the UAE provided AED 22.23 billion (US\$ 6.05 billion) in foreign assistance, partner countries in Africa received over two-thirds of this support.

It is not a coincidence that 2016 also witnessed the launch of the UAE Foreign Aid Policy. This policy is part of the UAE strategic plan that aims to 'leave no one behind,' by alleviating poverty, improving the livelihoods of less fortunate societies, and fostering regional peace and stability. The policy will accomplish these aims by addressing the root causes of poverty and unemployment, building strong relationships with our partner countries, and promoting human development, which in turn enhances stability and helps to counter extremism.

Lastly, I would like to thank UAE donor organizations for their efforts in delivering humanitarian, development, and charitable projects. This important work includes rapid response to various crises, which provides life-saving assistance around the world. Also, I would like to extend our thanks to all international partners

and organizations who worked with us to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, driven by the aspiration to maximize the impact of our foreign assistance, which includes working with partner countries to achieve their development priorities and plans, in order to promote global peace and prosperity.

Reem bint Ibrahim Al Hashimy
Minister of State for International Cooperation

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Executive Summary

Since it started formally measuring its foreign aid in 2009, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has published annual reports highlighting the assistance it provides beyond its own borders. This 2016 edition however, is the first report by the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) that lists foreign aid as measured against the impact the UAE made to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda.

Throughout this report, there are references to projects and grants as they relate to the SDGs. During 2016, the majority of UAE foreign aid benefited SDG 8 (*Decent Work and Economic Growth*), SDG 17 (*Partnerships for the Goals*) and SDG 1 (*No Poverty*), which together accounted for nearly 70 percent of the total.

On SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth, considering regional challenges like conflict and high youth unemployment, support was largely provided to the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. This included governmental budget support, promotion of small-sized entrepreneurship and provision of income-generating opportunities.

In offering bilateral support to provide Official Development Assistance (ODA), the UAE supported SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals, and helped to augment government budgets of various Least Developed Countries (LDCs), affording more flexibility to governments to allocate funds according to their plans and priorities.

The UAE also assisted humanitarian and stabilisation efforts, as well as mobilised resources to tackle poverty and alleviate suffering as directed by SDG 1, through a number of development projects that address social and economic needs of countries and communities.

As an overview of 2016, UAE foreign aid amounting to AED 22.23 billion (USD 6.05 billion) supported development, humanitarian and charitable programmes in many developing countries, including 44 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Out of the sectors supported, general budget support constitutes the most, followed by infrastructure and urban development, contributions to international organisations and emergency multi-sector aid.

Over half was spent in Africa, and more than a third in Asia. Aid to LDCs in 2016, accounting for 32 percent of the total, rose by 47 percent over the previous year. Multilateral ODA increased by 83 percent.

In terms of Official Development Assistance as a proportion of Gross National Income (ODA/GNI), and as per the provisional report issued by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), the UAE surpassed the UN target and was the largest donor in 2016, when the UAE provided 1.12 percent ODA/GNI.

The UAE also met the UN target of 0.15-0.20 percent ODA/GNI to LDCs, with 2016 disbursements reaching 0.36 percent ODA/GNI. The country is also the world's third-largest donor of humanitarian aid relative to Gross National Income (GNI). Humanitarian aid, including emergency relief, represents nine percent of the UAE's overall foreign assistance.

Various UAE donor entities contributed to the success of the 2016 foreign aid results. The UAE Government was the largest donor in terms of volume of aid, followed by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), the Emirates Red Crescent and the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation. In an encouraging development, the UAE private sector is increasingly getting involved in fundraising and corporate social responsibility initiatives, especially in light of the UAE declaring 2017 as the 'Year of Giving'.

Commitments made in 2016, mostly for future disbursements, reached AED 5.03 billion (USD 1.37 billion) towards development and humanitarian projects in developing countries.

Also highlighted in this report are 'features' that offer portrayal of some of the focus areas of the UAE, including renewable energy, empowerment of women and girls, and the UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP), which enables partner countries to take advantage of knowledge sharing, through expert missions and training courses.

The Future of UAE Aid, outlined in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for the next five years, offers a compass on the UAE's international cooperation priorities and objectives, guided by the UAE Vision 2021.

Introduction

The annual *UAE Foreign Aid Report* – of which this is the eighth edition – details the contributions offered, assistance extended, and efforts made by the United Arab Emirates (UAE) to causes beyond its own borders. While highlighting its generosity, it is also a key part of the country's efforts to improve transparency and accountability. The report was created by the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC).

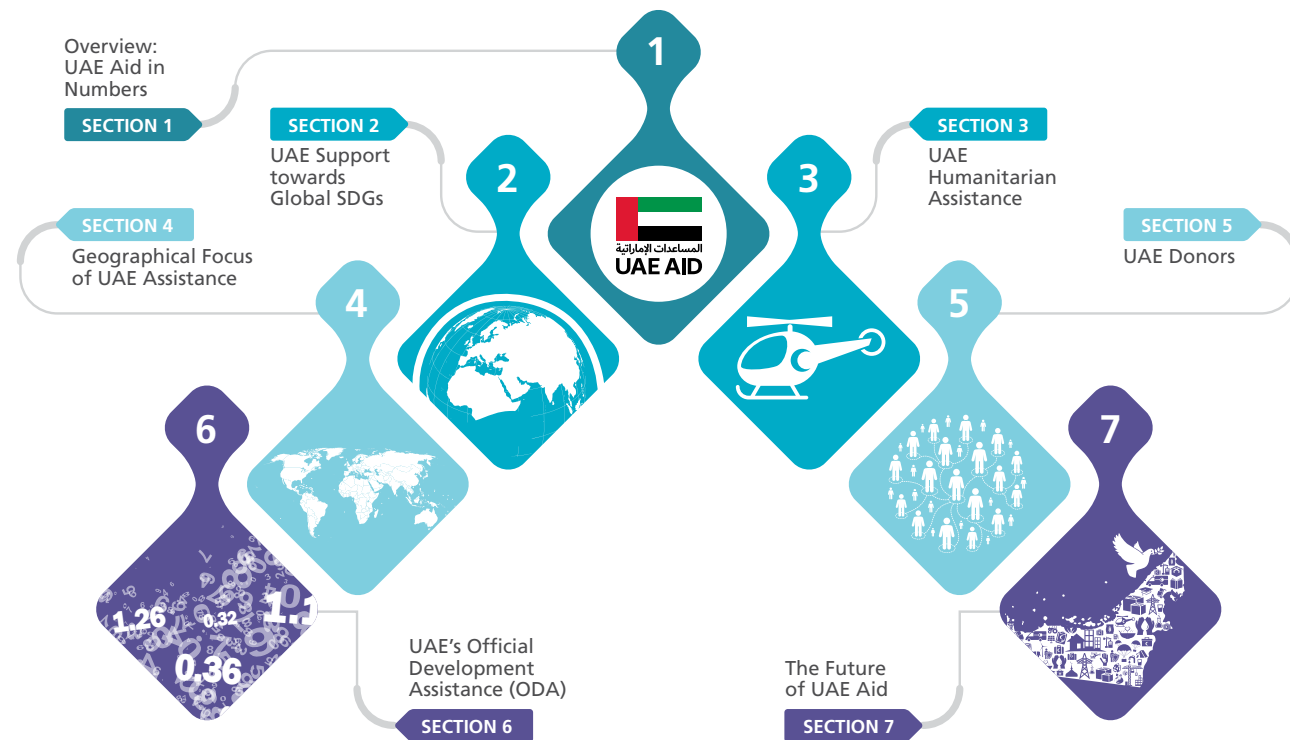
By reading this report, readers will see the annual extent and multi-year trend of the UAE's foreign aid, understand how this aid supported the 2030 Agenda, and get an overview of the country's future commitments to international cooperation, courtesy of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021.

In an attempt to give life to the numbers, while enhancing insight into the results and effect on real people, real places and real situations, several feature articles are spread throughout this report. They draw attention to special causes such as empowerment of women and girls, renewable energy, youth engagement, and the eradication of polio.



Palestine refugee children return to school, based on UAE support to 20 schools in the Gaza Strip. This project ensures continuity of education for more than 22,000 students, giving them a hope for a better future.
Source: UNRWA

This report includes an executive summary, statistical charts, infographics to portray outcomes, reporting methodologies applied, stories from the field and appendices.¹



Section 1 looks at the overall picture of 2014-2016 UAE foreign aid, based on numbers as they relate to various categories.

Section 2 takes the reader on a journey into how UAE support links to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Given that the agenda targets the period 2016-2030, it is the first year the report contains this section.

In **Section 3**, the UAE's humanitarian assistance is examined, as well as its involvement in relief operations and response to the global refugee crisis.

During 2016, dozens of developing countries benefited from the UAE's foreign aid and **Section 4** sheds more light on the geographical focus of funded programmes. Five country-

specific pages provide insight into the type of projects and programmes in nations that were major recipients of UAE aid. Furthermore, this report also includes new analysis of aid to countries in special situations, such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), among others.

The UAE's donor entities, including its government and various foundations, are highlighted in **Section 5**. It also mentions how the UAE is mobilising support from the private sector.

Section 6 covers Official Development Assistance (ODA) from various perspectives such as income level, sector and geographic location.

Finally, **Section 7** aims to provide an understanding of what the world can expect from UAE foreign aid in the future, by highlighting elements of its Foreign Assistance Policy and international cooperation agenda.



المساعدات الإماراتية UAE AID

تعزيز السلام والازدهار

Promoting Peace and Prosperity

1

Overview: UAE Aid in Numbers

In 2016, the United Arab Emirates' (UAE) foreign assistance amounting to AED 22.23 billion (USD 6.05 billion) supported development, humanitarian and charitable programmes in many developing countries, including 44 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

In terms of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a proportion of Gross National Income (GNI), the UAE surpassed the 0.7 percent United Nations (UN) target, and was the largest donor in 2016, providing 1.12 percent of ODA/GNI.

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 0.36 percent in 2016 instead.²

Foreign assistance in 2016 – for the UAE and for the rest of world's development and humanitarian aid donors – marks the first litmus test on how far global efforts would contribute and make a difference to humanity's ultimate goal to end poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030.

The following figures and paragraphs in this section provide a representation of these efforts from the UAE in 2016, as well as multi-year trends.



المساعدات الإماراتية
UAE AID

A. UAE's Select Achievements as a Donor

The UAE began publishing its annual *UAE Foreign Aid Reports* in 2009, recording and reporting its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), and its humanitarian assistance to the United Nations' Financial Tracking Service (UN FTS) in the same year. That said, the nation's culture of giving and high regard for international cooperation efforts date back more than 45 years ago, and are as old as the country itself.

The UAE is among those at the forefront of the world's efforts to eradicate poverty and provide foreign assistance to those in need, including the most vulnerable. Through its pillar on 'United in Destiny', the UAE Vision 2021 provides inspiration for the UAE to be a leading, effective and global, development and humanitarian aid donor.

Global Advocacy

Complementing its foreign aid commitments, the UAE leads global advocacy efforts. Among its many notable contributions in this respect, is its advocacy for the campaign to eliminate polio, a crippling disease that mostly strikes children. The UAE hosted the first Global Vaccine Summit and facilitated global mobilisation of funding for this campaign, raising AED 14.69 billion (USD 4.00 billion) in commitments towards ridding the world of polio, by 2018.³

The UAE also regularly hosts important solutions-driven events on global development and humanitarian issues. In February 2016, the World Government Summit – the largest annual gathering of public sector leaders from around the world – introduced the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Action Series, within 100 days of starting the 15-year implementation of the SDGs.

Among many other high-level meetings and dialogues, the Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week, including the World Future Energy Summit, the International Water Summit, and the World Green Economy Summit, are important events in the ongoing debates on creating a sustainable



future. Scheduled to take place in Dubai, the World Expo 2020 includes a programme called Expo Live, a EUR 100 million initiative, which identifies and supports social innovations that are connected to the Expo 2020 themes of opportunity, mobility and sustainability. The UAE will also be hosting the World Urban Forum (WUF10) in 2020, in the 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

For four years in a row, from 2013-2016, the UAE's ODA as a proportion of its Gross National Income (GNI) exceeded the international target of 0.7 percent, providing 1.22 ODA/GNI on average. Making this achievement more pronounced, the UAE was also the largest donor in terms of ODA/GNI in three of these four years. The OECD-DAC members' ODA/GNI average during this four-year period was 0.31 percent. Of the 30-member OECD-DAC, seven donor governments (Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom) have met the 0.7 percent ODA/GNI, since the United Nations (UN) set the target in 1970. Complementing these efforts, the UAE was also the first non-DAC member to meet and overachieve the same global benchmark and target.

In 2016, the largest DAC donors by volume of aid were the United States of America, Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan and France. In the same year, based on preliminary data, the UAE ranked number one globally in terms of ODA/GNI, providing 1.12 percent.⁴

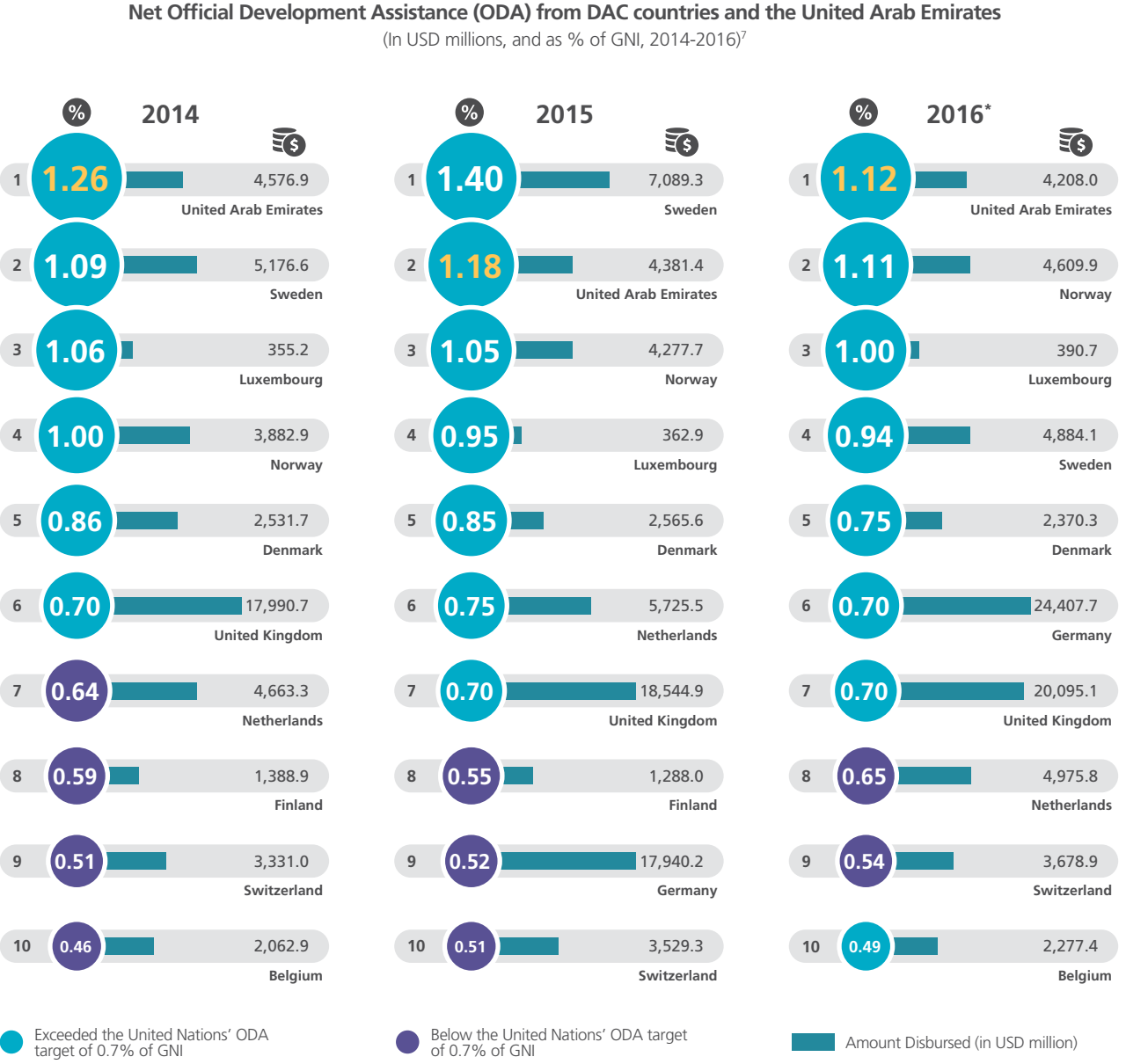
Aid to LDCs

As poverty rates are highest in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the UN had also set an ODA/GNI target to the LDCs, at 0.15-0.20 percent. The UAE became one of the first non-DAC members to have met this target, joining the ranks of a handful of donor countries. In 2016, the UAE ODA/GNI to the LDCs reached 0.36 percent.

Humanitarian Aid and Emergency Response

In the field of humanitarian assistance, the UAE is also one of the world's most generous donor countries. In terms of volume of aid in this category, although the proportion of UAE's humanitarian assistance was only nine percent of its total ODA disbursements, the UAE was ranked sixth globally in 2016. The UAE was also the largest humanitarian donor to Yemen in 2015-2016.⁵ Relative to GNI, also in 2016, and following Norway and Luxembourg, the UAE was the world's third most generous donor of humanitarian aid.⁶

Figure 1: Leading Global Donors



Source: OECD-DAC, MOFAIC

* preliminary figures by DAC- OECD

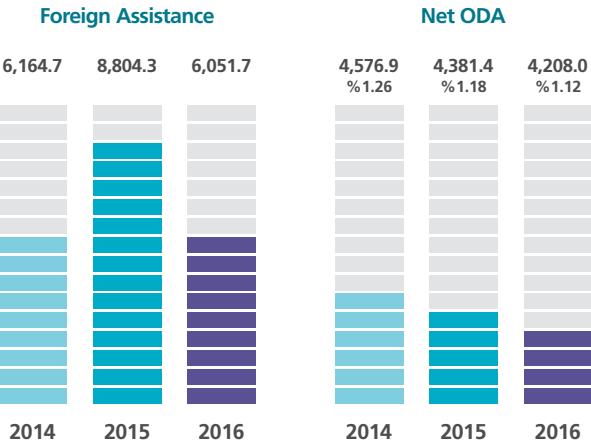
B. Total Disbursements, and as a Proportion of GNI

The UAE’s foreign aid is recorded both in terms of total ‘foreign assistance’ and Official Development Assistance (ODA). While ODA follows the calculation prescribed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), the UAE’s ‘foreign assistance’ figures in this report look at the wider definition of overseas aid provided by the UAE, and, among other criteria, take into account funds from private sources, as well as programmes for charitable giving with cultural and religious orientation which are otherwise not regarded as ODA. (See Annex 2 for more details on foreign assistance and ODA reporting comparison).

For the period 2014-2016, the UAE’s average foreign aid disbursements stood at AED 25.74 billion (USD 7.01 billion), with average gross ODA at AED 17.36 billion (USD 4.73 billion), in the same three-year period.⁸

Net ODA disbursements – determined by deducting repayments made against loans – provided by the UAE for development and humanitarian assistance, reached an average of AED 16.12 billion (USD 4.39 billion) in 2014-2016. The UAE’s ODA/GNI trend during the same period was well above the international target of 0.7 percent, at 1.19 percent.⁹

Figure 2: UAE Total Disbursements, and as a Proportion of GNI
(In USD millions, and as % of GNI, 2014-2016)



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

Official Development Assistance (ODA) makes up more than two-thirds of external finance for the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). A group of 48 nations (34 in Africa, 13 in Asia and the Pacific and 1 in Latin America), these countries are at the bottom of the Human Development Index rankings. The LDCs were also the most off-track in the recently concluded Millennium Development Goals (2000 – 2015), a set of global goals to eradicate poverty: unfortunately, the number of people living in poverty in LDCs is persistently high, at 51 percent of the population.¹⁰

For the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to be truly achieved, global support to the LDCs is vital. Several international agreements have enshrined this pledge, including the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011 to

2020 reiterating the “UN target for ODA to LDCs at 0.15-0.20 percent of donor GNI provided as aid to LDCs” and “enhanced commitments of the LDCs, which have the ownership of and primary responsibility for their own development.”

Another prominent and universally acknowledged global agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2016-2030), contain explicit targets to support LDCs in many of its goals, including the second target of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), “ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to LDCs.”

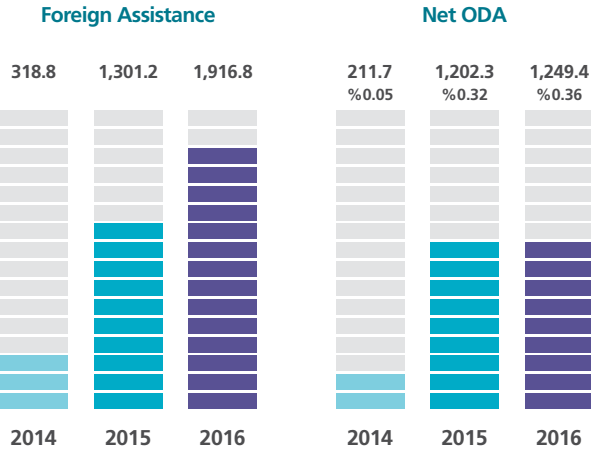
At the 2014 OECD High Level Meeting (HLM) attended by the UAE, OECD-DAC members committed to “allocate more of total ODA to developing countries most in need, such as Least Developed Countries

(LDCs), Low-income Countries (LICs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and fragile and conflict-affected states”. DAC members also committed to “reverse the declining trend of ODA to LDCs”.

UAE foreign assistance to LDCs represents the country’s unwavering support to these global efforts: on average, from 2014-2016, the UAE’s ODA/GNI to LDCs reached 0.24 percent.

In 2016, based on preliminary data issued by the OECD-DAC, the UAE was one of the largest donors to LDCs globally, in terms of ODA/GNI, providing 0.36 percent. Seven other donors reached the ODA/GNI international target to LDCs in 2016: Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.¹¹

Figure 3: UAE Total Disbursements to LDCs, and as a Proportion of GNI
(In USD millions, and as % of GNI, 2014-2016)



D. Assistance Categories

The UAE’s assistance is also presented in three categories: development (programmes that improve economic or social welfare), humanitarian (activities that save lives, including emergency and relief operations) or charitable aid (projects with religious or cultural orientation).

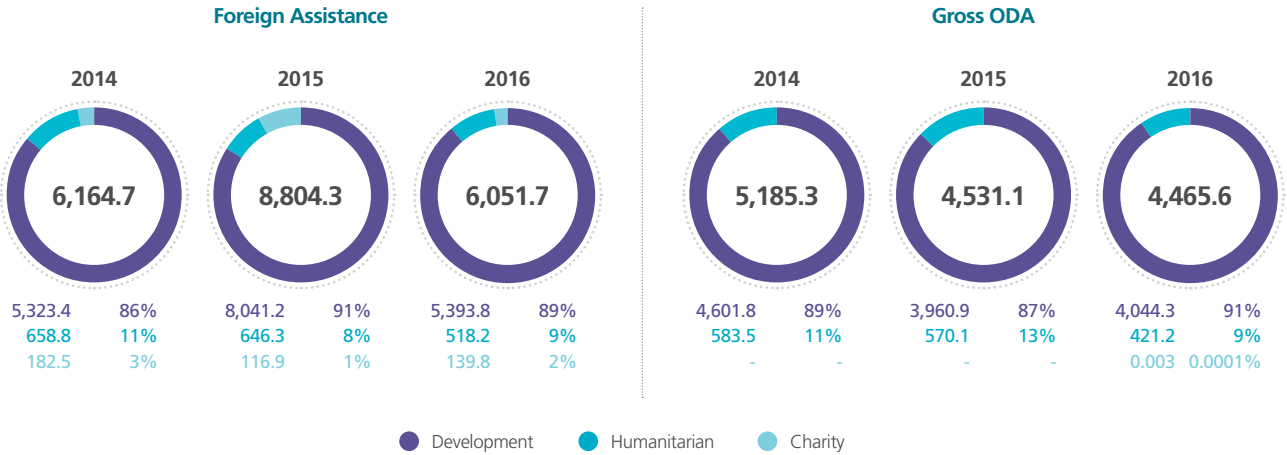
As in previous years, both in terms of Official Development Assistance

(ODA) and the broader ‘foreign assistance’, the majority of UAE aid from 2014-2016 was provided in support of development programmes in many countries. On both accounts, this translates to 90 percent of the total disbursements.

The UAE’s humanitarian assistance in 2016 reached AED 1.90 billion (USD 518.2 million). In terms of

proportion of assistance, humanitarian aid in 2016 was also consistent with the nation’s three-year average: 11 percent, in proportion to total ODA disbursements, and nine percent of total foreign assistance.

Figure 4: Funds Disbursed, by Assistance Category
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2014-2016)

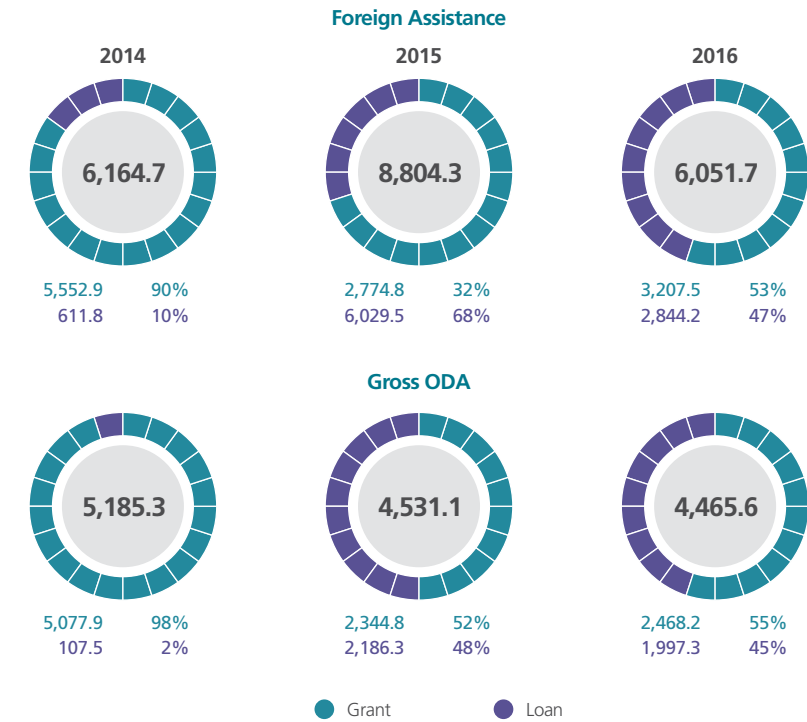


E. Funding Types

While concessional loans extended to developing countries provide a boost to their domestic funding, grants are exceptionally helpful, as they pose no additional burden of repayment on the side of the recipient country.

Reaffirming the trend of 2014 when UAE foreign assistance was almost exclusively provided to developing countries in the form of grants, the share of grants compared to loans in 2016 saw an increase of 16 percent from 2015, when the UAE disbursed AED 11.78 billion (USD 3.21 billion) in grants.

Figure 5: Funds Disbursed, by Funding Type
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2014-2016)



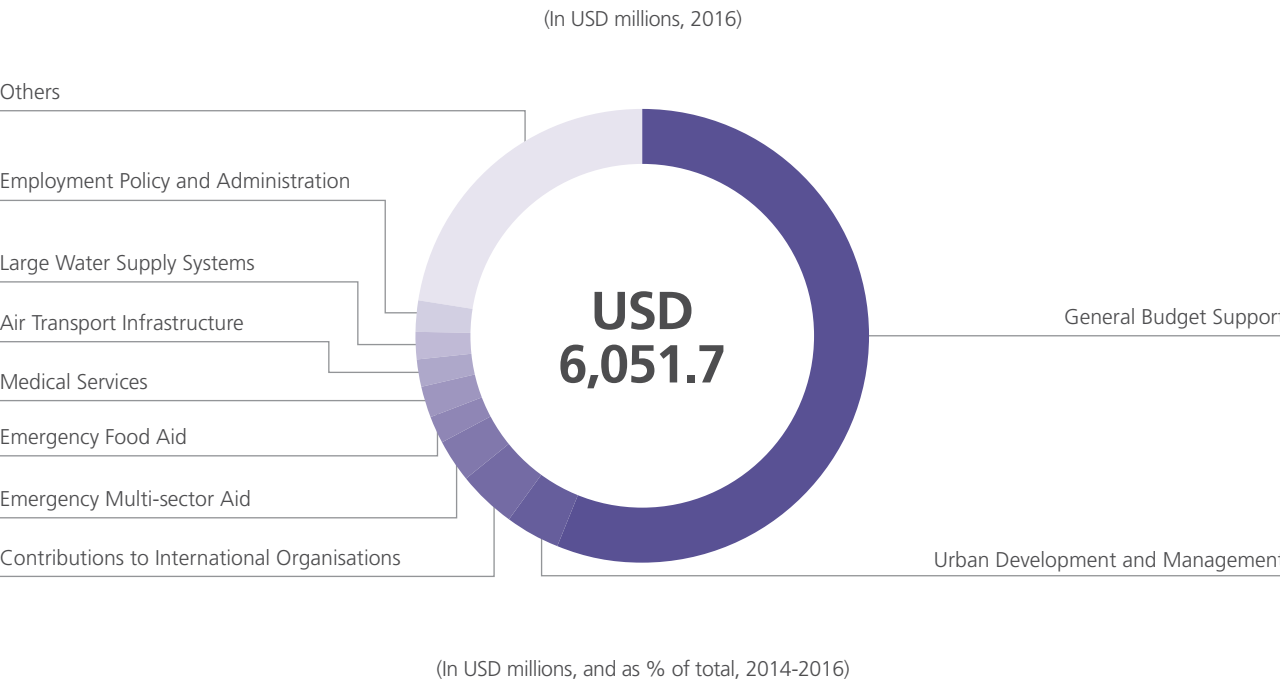
F. Sectors of Assistance

Determined primarily by the purpose of the foreign aid activity, the sectors of assistance provide a clear outline of the priorities and focus areas of a donor. In the case of the UAE, the priorities of its partner countries, as well as the thematic focus areas of the UAE foreign aid donor entities largely shaped its aid programming. Reflected in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, these sectors include humanitarian assistance, infrastructure sector, including urban development, among others.

In 2016, and consistent with its multi-year trend, the UAE placed development priorities of its partner countries at the centre of its international cooperation efforts, providing more than half of foreign assistance in the form of additional funding to the general budgets of the governments it supported. These funds were unearmarked, offering the governments greater flexibility in allocating funding according to their national development plans, from implementation of macro-economic reforms to poverty eradication programmes.

From 2014-2016, programmes towards urban development remained highly supported by the UAE, with total disbursements amounting to AED 5.46 billion (USD 1.49 billion). In 2016, these included construction of more than 65,000 houses, urban infrastructure and services, all of which aim to improve the living conditions of many families and individuals across several low-income countries. (See Section 2 for a detailed description of supported sectors of assistance.)

Figure 6: Funds Disbursed, by Sector
(In USD millions, 2016)



Sector	2014		2015		2016	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
General Budget Support	874.1	14%	2,259.0	26%	3,321.5	55%
Urban Development and Management	1,019.9	17%	211.3	2%	254.4	4%
Contributions to International Organisations	8.8	0.1%	56.3	0.6%	234.2	4%
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	227.3	4%	373.1	4%	206.4	3%
Emergency Food Aid	155.2	3%	129.5	1%	140.8	2%
Medical Services	182.8	3%	119.4	1%	139.1	2%
Air Transport Infrastructure	5.7	0.1%	49.7	0.6%	134.0	2%
Large Water Supply Systems	15.9	0.3%	21.8	0.2%	114.1	2%
Employment Policy and Administration	0	0.0%	15.2	0.2%	111.8	2%
Coordination and Support Services	120.2	2%	57.4	0.7%	100.1	2%
Education Facilities and Training	123.3	2%	79.8	0.9%	92.2	2%
Storage	36.2	0.6%	56.4	0.6%	88.7	1%
Road Transport Infrastructure	173.1	3%	148.9	2%	80.4	1%
Social Welfare Services	76.4	1%	61.2	0.7%	78.3	1%
Agricultural Land Resources	0	0.0%	85.6	1%	76.8	1%
Power Generation from Non-renewable Sources	54.4	0.9%	169.3	2%	65.9	1%
Electrical Transmission and Distribution	41.9	0.7%	40.8	0.5%	63.4	1%
Religious Sites	85.4	1%	55.6	0.6%	50.3	0.8%
Higher Education	9.3	0.2%	30.4	0.3%	48.0	0.8%
Infectious Disease Control	30.1	0.5%	22.2	0.3%	42.4	0.7%
Others	2,924.7	47%	4,761.5	54%	609.1	10%
Grand Total	6,164.7	100%	8,804.3	100%	6,051.7	100%

G. Income Level Distribution

The World Bank classifies countries and territories in terms of their annual income levels.

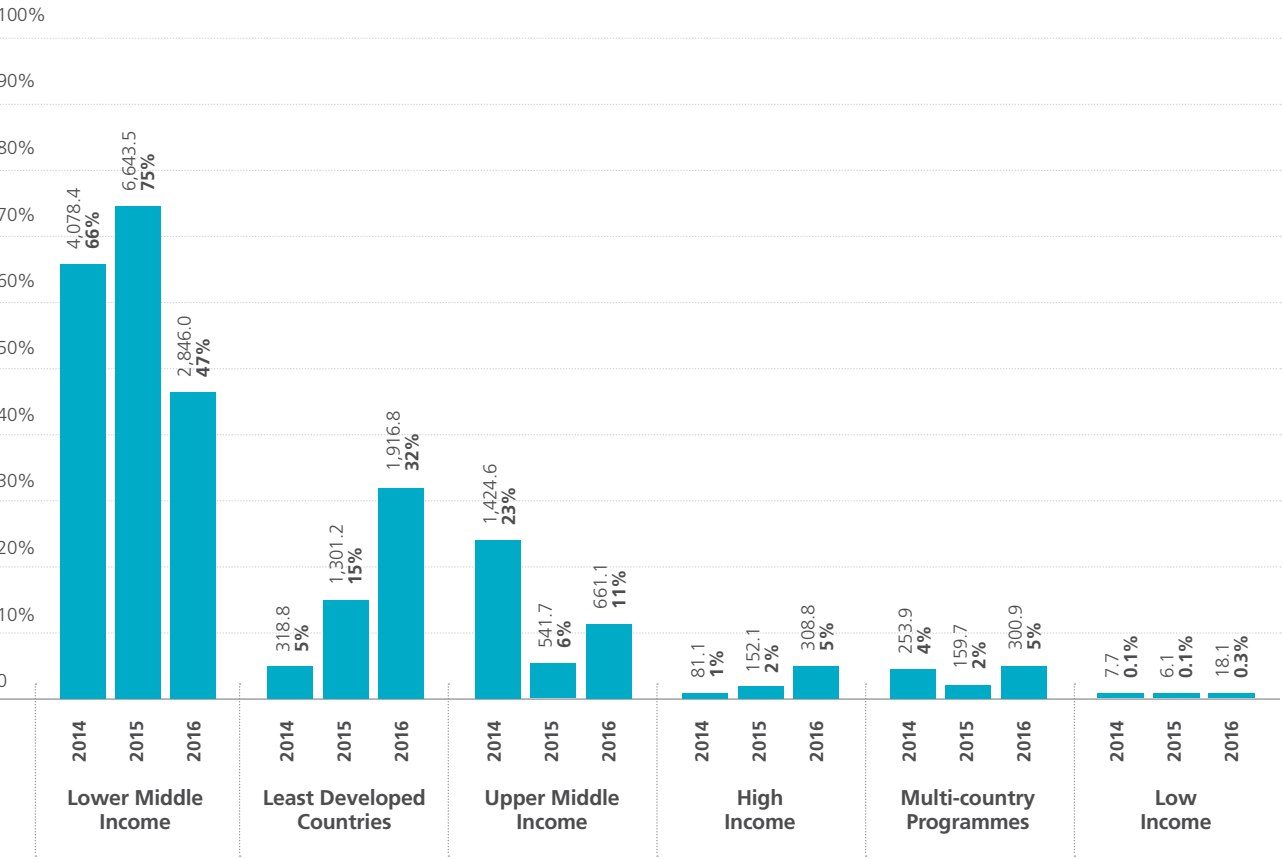
Over the years, including from 2014-2016, the Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) have been receiving the majority of UAE assistance, averaging 63 percent of the total disbursements during these three years.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs) consistently received the second largest share over the same period. In 2016, disbursements to LDCs grew by 47 percent compared to 2015.

While support to low-income countries appears to be the least-funded in terms of proportion, this is largely due to the number of countries in this group – only four – compared

to 48 LDCs and 36 LMICs. (See Part C for ODA to LDCs and Section 4, under Countries in Special Situations, for more details on the UAE's assistance to LDCs).

Figure 7: Funds Disbursed, by Income level
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2014-2016)



H. Sources of Funding

Source of funding – either official (government/public) or private sources – is one of the main criteria used when determining Official Development Assistance (ODA). It also provides an indication of the level of participation of the private sector in the country's delivery of foreign assistance.

In the UAE, while most of the more than 40 UAE donor entities have straightforward source of funding for their foreign aid programmes – thereby receiving exclusively from public sources or entirely from

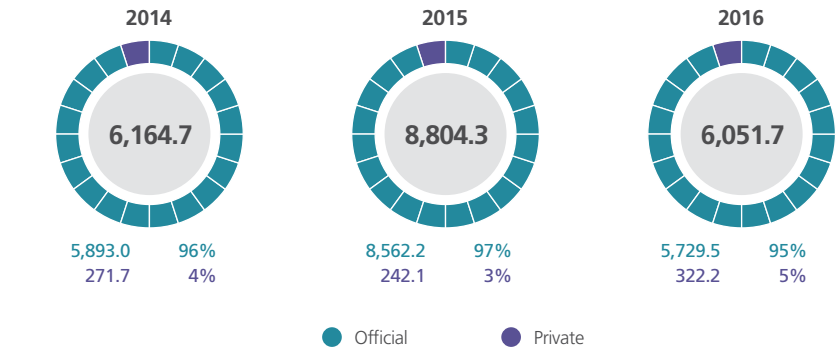
private funding – some indicated that their source of funding comprises a combination of both. The latter group includes three donor entities featured in this report: Dubai Cares, Emirates Red Crescent, and the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment.

As in previous years, the majority of UAE foreign assistance came from official funding, averaging 96 percent over 2014-2016. This is in part due to the composition of the UAE foreign aid donor entities that have been

reporting their foreign aid activities – less than 30 percent are from the private sector, constituting largely private foundations, charitable institutions and UAE-based businesses.

This trend is likely to evolve in the coming years, given the inclusion of private sector partnerships in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy from 2017-2021, and as more UAE-based private sector become more involved in the delivery of UAE foreign development and humanitarian aid.

Figure 8: Funds Disbursed, by Funding Source
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2014-2016)



I. Aid Modalities

Aid modality refers to the approach donors use to disburse their funds. As in previous years, the UAE chose to directly implement the majority of its foreign aid programmes. From 2014-2016, more than half of UAE foreign aid projects were provided in this way.

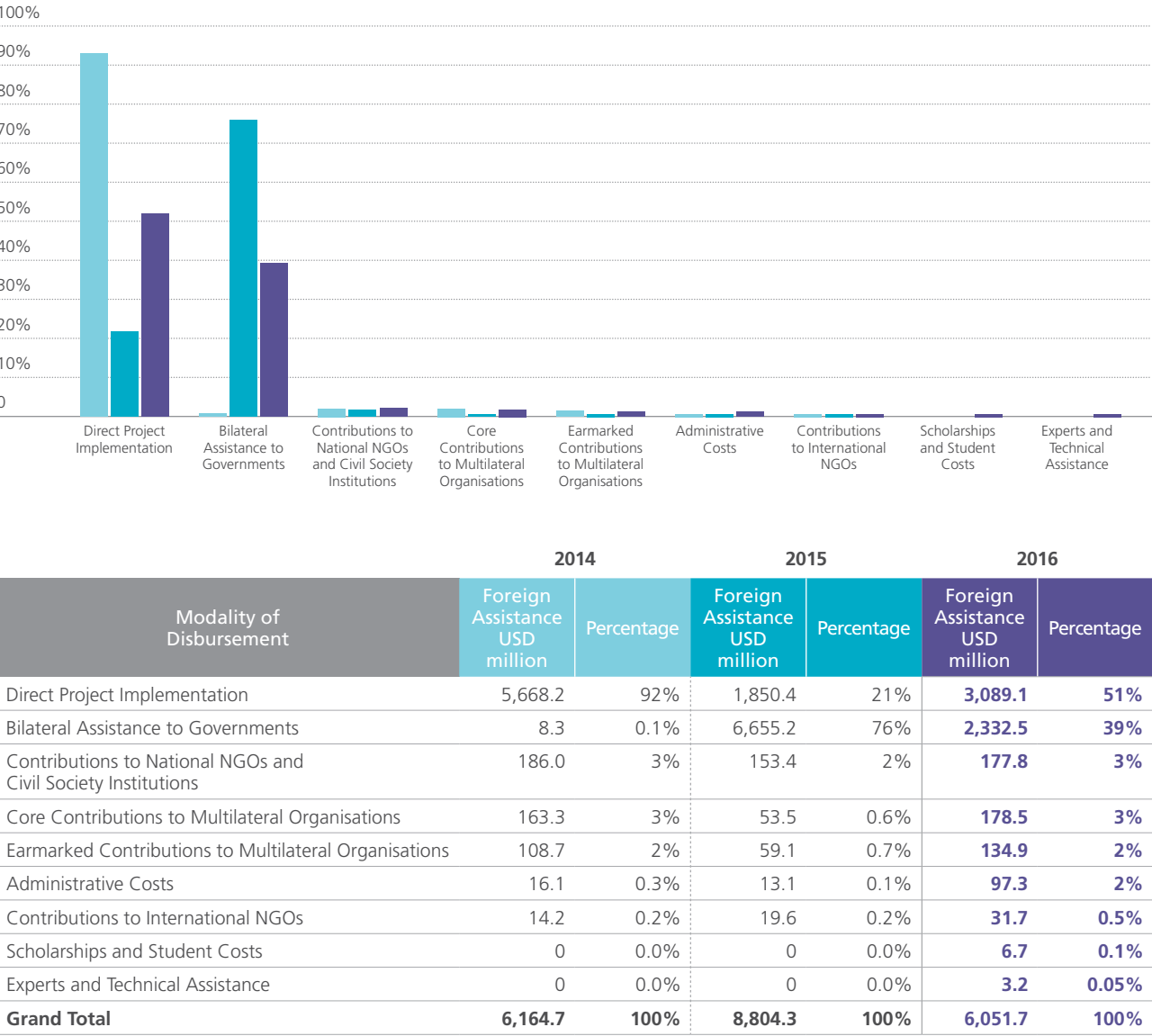
Bilateral support to governments consistently came in as the UAE's second most preferred aid modality. Provided as unearmarked funding, this is in line with the principle on aid effectiveness, indicating "partnerships for development can only succeed if they are led by developing countries, implementing approaches that are tailored to country-specific situations and needs."

Contributions to the work of multilateral organisations, largely the United Nations, is also one of the main approaches used by the UAE foreign aid donor entities. In 2016, funds disbursed to the core budget of multilateral organisations increased, and grew by 234 percent when compared with 2015.

In 2016, two new aid modalities have been added to the UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Framework: the 'scholarships and student costs' as well as those funds disbursed through 'experts and technical assistance'.

Both aid modalities are expected to see growth in the coming years, as the UAE enhances its focus on technical cooperation, including through the newly launched UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP). (See Section 7 for more details on technical cooperation and a feature on UAETAP).

Figure 9: Funds Disbursed, by Modality of Disbursement
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2014-2016)

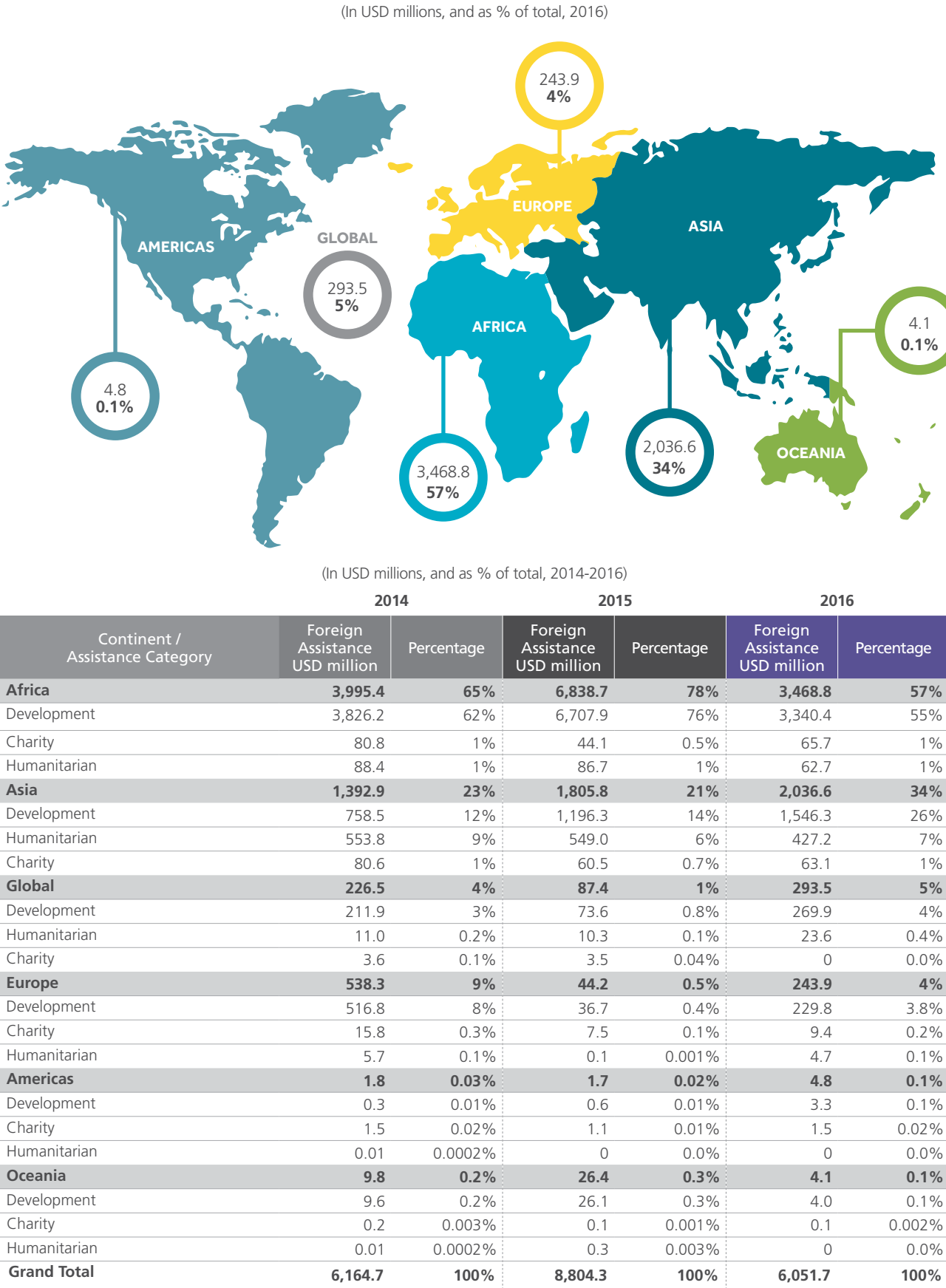


J. Geographical Distribution

More than two-thirds of UAE foreign assistance was directed to support developing countries in Africa from 2014-2016. Although countries in Asia received lesser in terms of proportion, UAE foreign aid disbursements to Asia increased by 13 percent in 2016 when compared with 2015.

In 2016, disbursements to multi-country programmes also increased when compared with 2015; this 236 percent growth was largely due to the increase in funding support towards multilateral organisations. Section 4 offers more insights on the geographical distribution of UAE foreign assistance.

Figure 10: Funds Disbursed, by Continent and Assistance Category



K. UAE Donor Entities

UAE foreign aid is the result of collective efforts by dozens of UAE donors. This landscape is rich and broad, from government bodies to private sector entities, including charitable foundations, as well as philanthropic and humanitarian organisations and businesses.

This report presents foreign aid activities of more than 40 donor entities, a number that will soon grow, given the UAE’s focus to enhance partnerships with the UAE-based private sector, and the directions prescribed by the UAE

Foreign Assistance Policy. Entities under the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives who have reported their foreign aid activities to the ministry are featured in this report separately. Among others, these include the Dubai Cares, International Humanitarian City, and the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment.

Comprised of more than 15 local and federal government entities, the UAE Government provided the majority of foreign assistance. This translated

to more than two-thirds of the total disbursements from 2014-2016. Over the years, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) has remained the second-largest donor.

In addition to Ewa’a Shelters for Women and Children, three other donors provided more than 50 percent increases in their 2016 disbursements over the previous year: the ADFD (239 percent) Emirates Red Crescent (134 percent), and Dubai Cares (59 percent). Section 5 presents the UAE foreign aid donors and their 2016 foreign assistance.

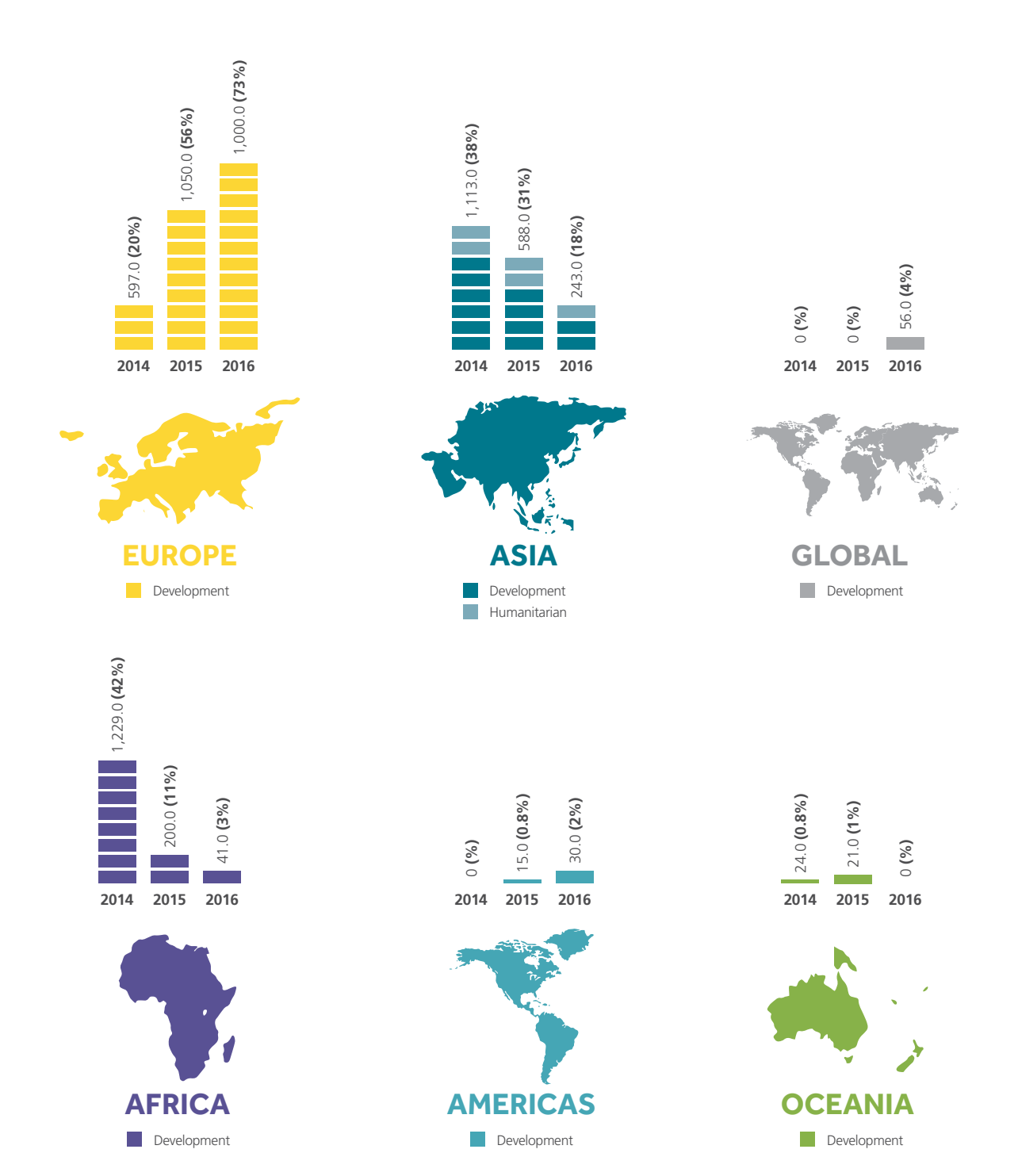
Figure 11: Funds Disbursed, by Donor
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2014-2016)

Donor	2014		2015		2016	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
UAE Government	4,008.6	65%	7,580.0	86%	2,905.9	48%
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	1,452.6	24%	736.7	8%	2,494.4	41%
Emirates Red Crescent	233.9	4%	103.6	1%	241.9	4%
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	226.8	4%	154.7	2%	168.0	3%
Dar Al Ber Society	48.6	0.8%	46.1	0.5%	55.5	0.9%
Dubai Cares	21.0	0.3%	20.5	0.2%	32.6	0.5%
Sharjah Charity Association	20.2	0.3%	35.4	0.4%	23.0	0.4%
Newly Featured Donors and the Private Sector	13.5	0.2%	10.7	0.1%	21.6	0.4%
Al Maktoum Foundation	18.5	0.3%	17.0	0.2%	16.2	0.3%
Dubai Charity Association	21.8	0.4%	22.3	0.3%	15.0	0.2%
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	15.7	0.3%	19.7	0.2%	13.5	0.2%
Al Rahma Charity Association	9.4	0.2%	10.0	0.1%	12.9	0.2%
Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	20.0	0.3%	9.5	0.1%	12.7	0.2%
International Humanitarian City	14.0	0.2%	12.6	0.1%	10.2	0.2%
Etisalat	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	9.0	0.1%
Sharjah Charity House	9.1	0.1%	8.3	0.1%	8.7	0.1%
The Big Heart Foundation	1.6	0.03%	5.7	0.1%	3.3	0.05%
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	2.7	0.04%	7.6	0.1%	2.4	0.04%
Emirates Airline Foundation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1.5	0.03%
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	1.1	0.02%	1.6	0.02%	1.4	0.02%
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	0.05	0.001%	0.01	0.0001%	0.9	0.01%
Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation	0.1	0.002%	0.5	0.01%	0.6	0.01%
Noor Dubai Foundation	25.6	0.4%	1.4	0.02%	0.6	0.01%
Grand Total	6,164.7	100%	8,804.3	100%	6,051.7	100%

L. Total Commitments

UAE commitments in 2016 amounted to AED 5.03 billion (USD 1.37 billion) for programmes in many developing countries, including Afghanistan, Jordan, Morocco, and Yemen. Across continents, support towards development programmes will receive the majority of the funds. These include infrastructure development and the renewable energy sector, the health sector and food security programmes.

Figure 12: Funds Committed, by Continent and Assistance Category
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2014-2016)



2

UAE Support towards Global SDGs

In 2016, the first year of the implementation of the 15-year SDGs, the UAE quantified its efforts towards each of the 17 goals that contribute to global poverty eradication and sustainable development. This support corresponds to AED 22.23 billion (USD 6.05 billion) in foreign aid disbursements.

The UAE's top three supported SDGs in 2016 - SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) - accounted for nearly 70 percent of the total.



Millennium Development Goals



From MDGs to SDGs

During the span of the *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)* from 2000 - 2015, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was deeply committed to supporting the global achievement of the eight MDGs, which primarily focused on addressing development challenges in the world's poorest countries.

This resolve to eradicate poverty and suffering has continued and strengthened into the new era of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Launched in September 2015, subsequently replacing the MDGs, the 2030 Agenda is the new framework of development cooperation that unites the world in realising a sustainable future: for the people and the planet, with, and through peace, prosperity and partnerships.

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda is the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) from 2016 - 2030 comprised of 17 goals and 169 targets covering the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. Within these dimensions, the SDGs aim to instil change for the greater good of humanity and the world we live in.

The SDGs are universal, apply to all countries and emphasise the commitment to 'leave no one behind', a well-established rhetoric of the 2030 Agenda that ensures every individual achieves the rights and opportunities the SDGs articulate.



UAE's Support to SDGs: Nationally and Globally

The UAE played an active role in the transition from the MDGs to SDGs by participating in various high-level discussions on the formation of the SDGs. Amongst others, this included the United Nations (UN) High-level Panel on Global Sustainability, which recommended the development of the SDGs in 2012.

In the following year, the UAE was invited by the UN Secretary General to join the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network. It was also a member of the Open Working Group on SDGs for the UN General Assembly, which was tasked with taking stock of sustainable development issues and proposing a new set of goals and targets for the next 15 years.

In 2016, MOFAIC launched the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy – the nation's long-term development cooperation plan towards eradicating poverty and promoting global peace and prosperity. MOFAIC and its partners remain committed to supporting development priorities of its partner countries, including the SDGs.

The UAE remains committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs realisation, both at home and abroad. The UAE has key policy instruments in place to ensure the nation works towards meeting its national and international obligations and aspirations relating to the 2030 Agenda.

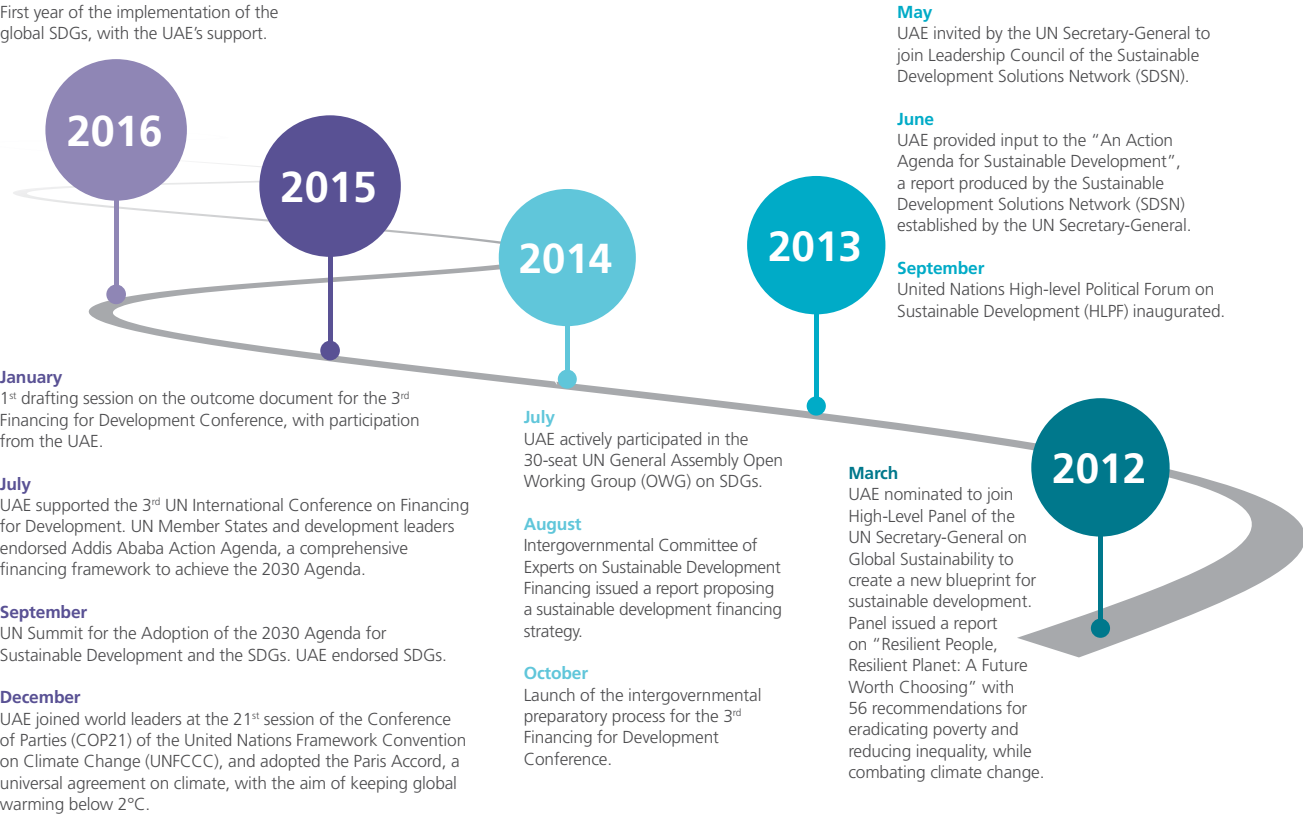
Within the first 100 days of SDGs implementation, in February 2016, the UAE launched the first 'SDGs in Action' Series at the Annual World Government Summit convening high-level delegates to various solutions-driven dialogues on the future of SDGs.

Locally, the UAE National Committee on SDGs was established in early 2017.

The Committee oversees and reports on progress concerning the National SDGs Implementation Plan – a strategy for incorporating SDGs into the government's policy decision-making and statistical reporting processes. The Committee also works towards ensuring national SDG priorities are aligned with the long-term development agenda of the country.

Internationally, working closely with UAE donor entities as well as regional and global partners, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) leads the nation's international development cooperation agenda.

UAE and SDGs Timeline



Introduction

Section 2 includes analyses and trends on how UAE foreign assistance supports the SDGs, as well as future expectations of these trends with respect to the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021. Information was gathered from more than 40 UAE donor entities and reflects the assistance provided during the course of 2016, which marks the first year the UAE has reported on its foreign assistance activities toward the 15-year blueprint for international development cooperation: the SDGs.

The analyses in this report rely on a retrospective mapping of each foreign assistance activity to a particular SDG (See ‘Methodology’ under Annex 3 for more information on mapping and analysis approach).

This Section contains four parts in total:

Part 1	Part 2	Part 3	Part 4
Illustrates the UAE's support to each of the 17 SDGs.	Discusses the trends of UAE support towards the attainment of the eight SDGs aligned to the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, including the three most funded SDGs and supported sectors.	Reviews trends supporting the attainment of other sectors and SDGs, which are also of importance to the UAE.	Distills the financial commitments made by the UAE in 2016 in support of a number of SDGs in subsequent years.

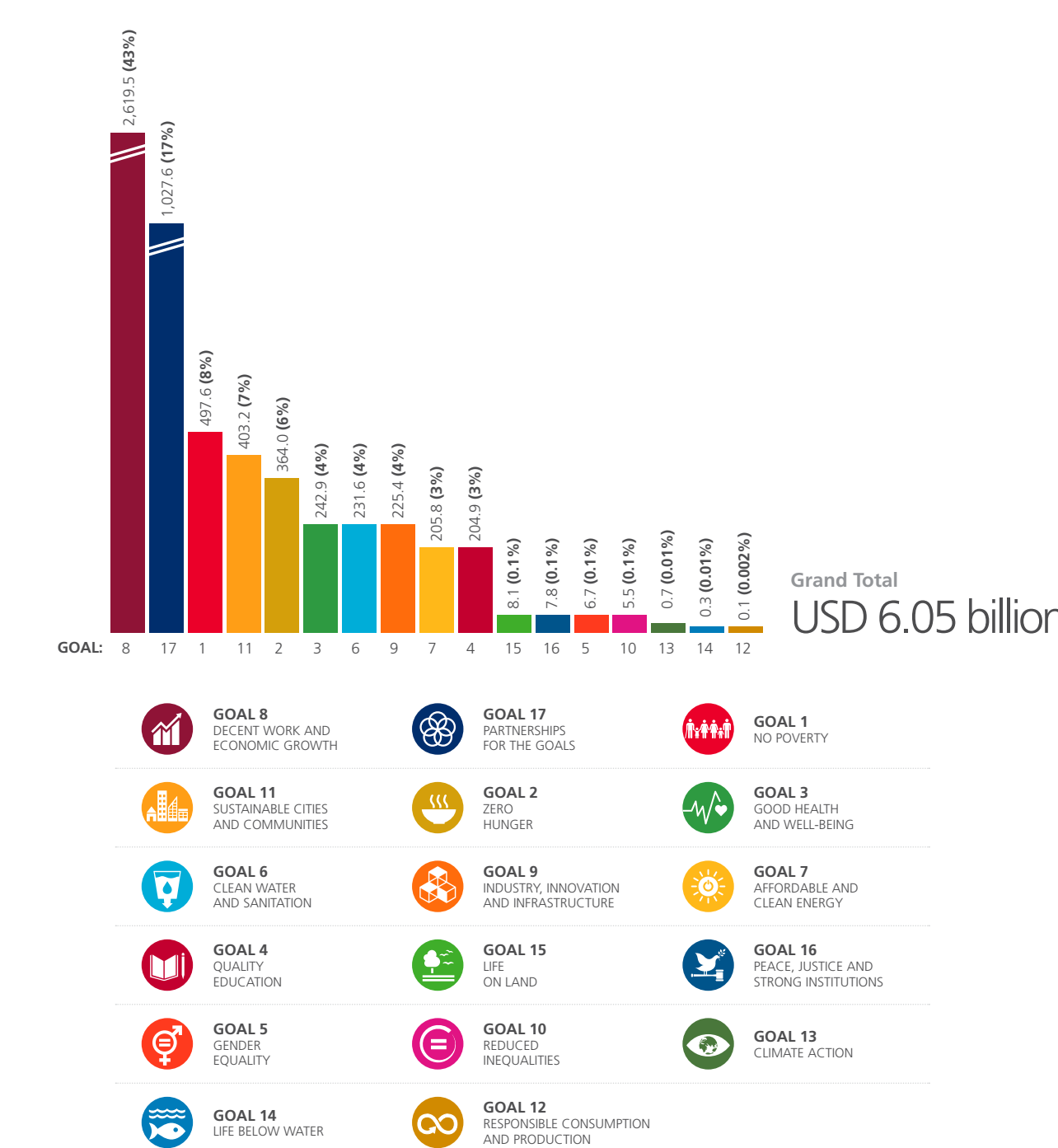
MOFAIC recognises that overtime, the applied methodology could be improved and is committed to working with the UAE foreign assistance donors and the international development community to refine its approach and analysis of UAE support towards attainment of the global SDGs.

Part 1: Support towards the 17 SDGs

The UAE’s foreign assistance will contribute to and revitalise global efforts to implement the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the years 2016-2030.

All UAE foreign aid projects in 2016 were mapped to a single goal, with an acknowledgement that they too would be instrumental in helping to realise the SDGs’ overarching objectives to end poverty and achieve sustainable development.

Figure 13: UAE Assistance to SDGs
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016)

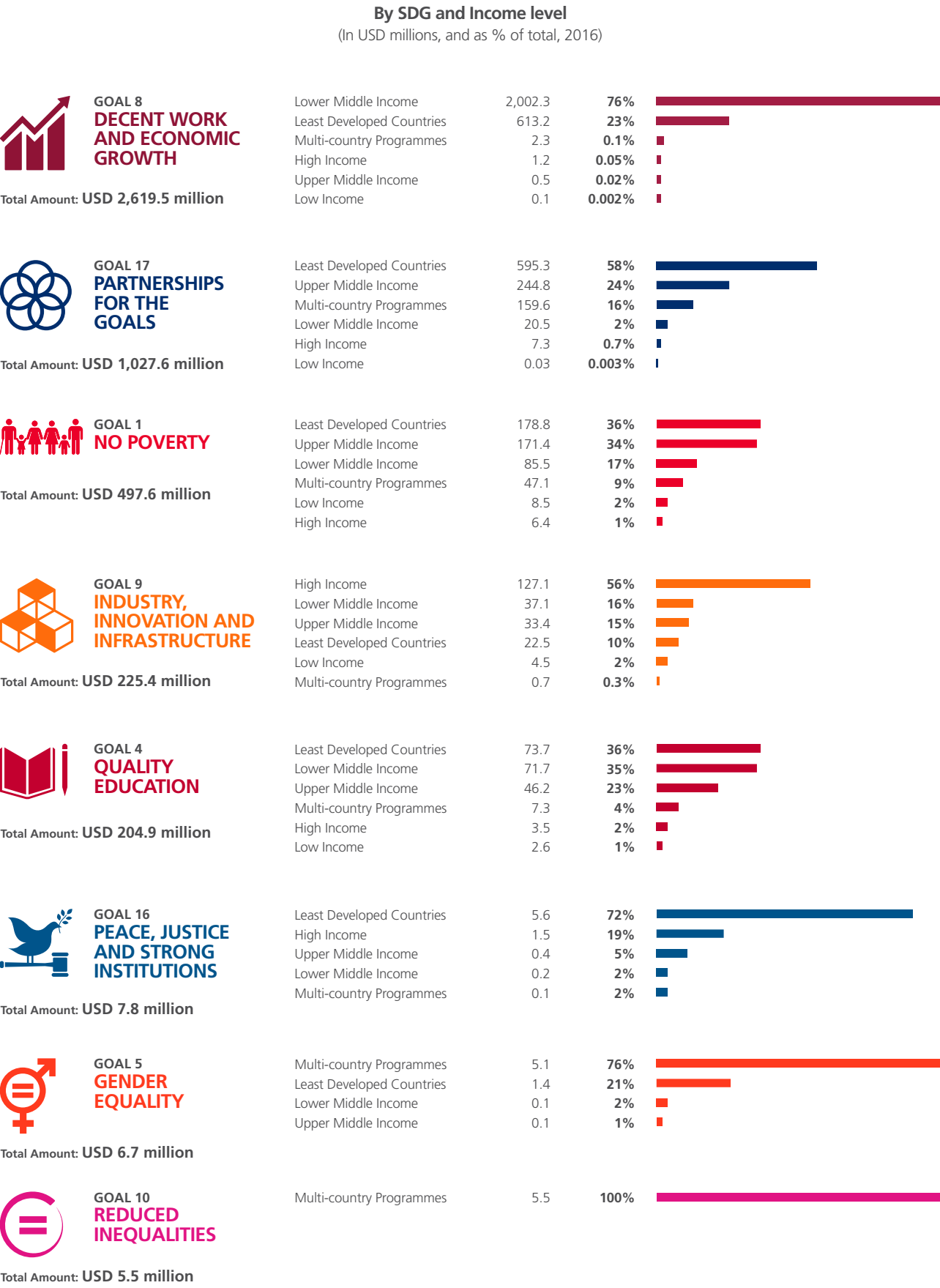
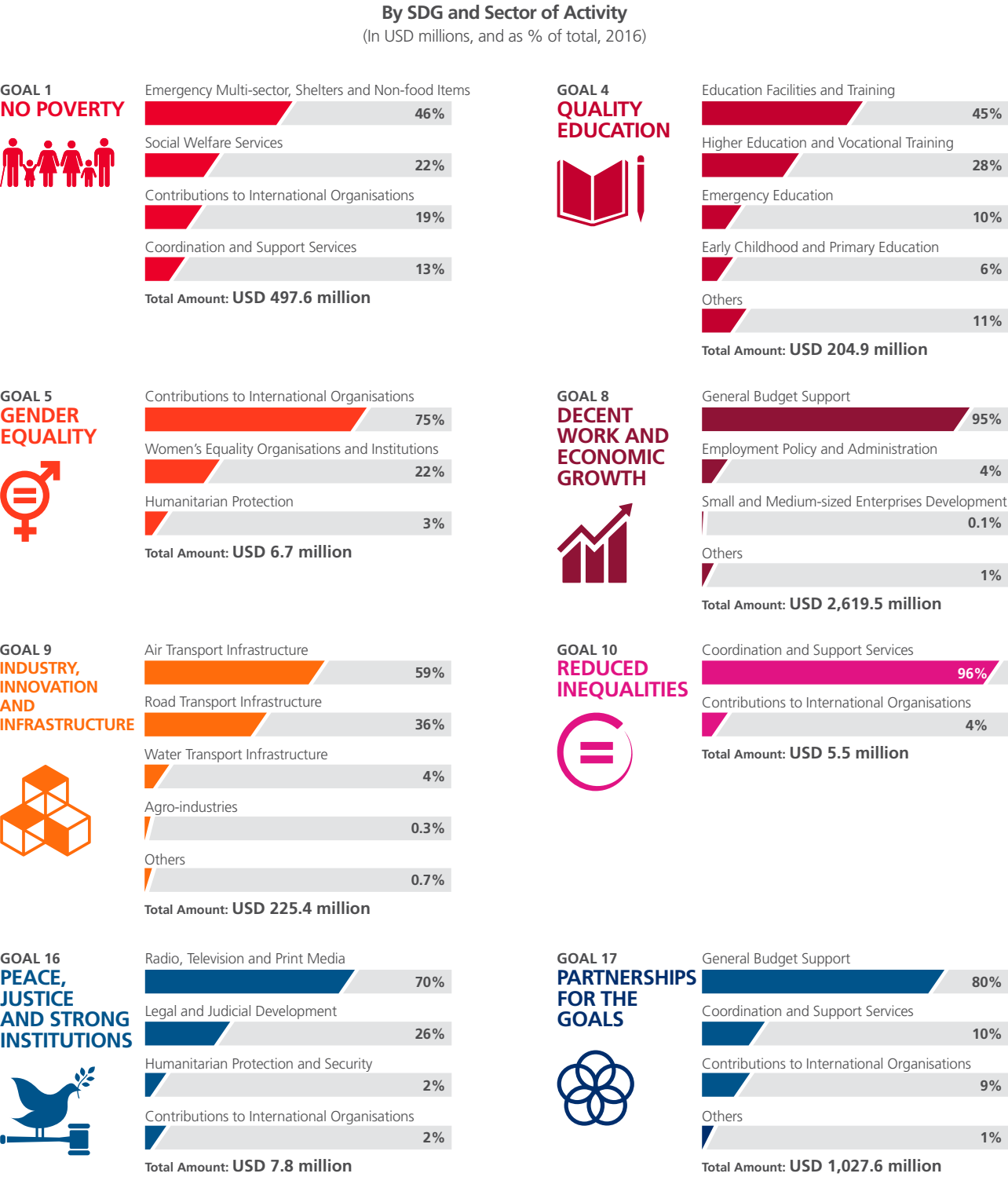


Part 2: Support towards Select SDGs, including the Most Funded

Ultimately, UAE Foreign Assistance will support all SDGs. However, through various thematic programmes and schemes of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, the assistance trends of the UAE donors and priority needs of developing countries, foreign aid from the UAE will likely contribute most to the eight SDGs illustrated below.

As the data shows, 76 percent of UAE foreign assistance supported the eight SDGs highlighted in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy.

Figure 14: UAE Aid to SDGs Supported by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy



Most Funded SDGs**Three SDGs:**

SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) and SDG 1 (No Poverty) accounted for nearly 70 percent of total UAE assistance amounting to

AED 15.22 billion
(USD 4.14 billion)

One-third of this amount supported 32 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).



The following paragraphs offer more information on the UAE's foreign assistance provided in support of the eight SDGs highlighted in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy.



SDG 8
DECENT WORK
AND ECONOMIC
GROWTH

High employment and a productive workforce are inextricably linked to economic growth. SDG 8 seeks to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth based on decent work, and a full and productive workforce.

Realising SDG 8 will require policies that create an educated, innovative, and skilled workforce to meet the demands of the global economy.



To help address the complex situation in MENA, support to SDG 8 was almost exclusively provided to the region.

Economic policies encouraging trade, entrepreneurship, and job creation will also play a key role. At the same time, ensuring decent work means tackling harmful labour policies that hurt workers and impede social and economic development. Illicit activities of forced labour, slavery, and human trafficking will also need to be eradicated to ensure decent work for all.

For its part, the UAE is steadfast in its resolve to fight this crime at home and overseas, and introduced a five-pillar (5Ps) action plan that includes: Prevention, Prosecution, Punishment, Protection and Promotion (of

international cooperation). Two UAE donor entities are also actively contributing to these efforts: the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children, and the Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children, work to ensure the welfare of the victims, provide social and rehabilitation programmes, and supply opportunities for their successful reintegration to communities.

With respect to SDG 8, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region faces a number of challenges. Conflict, instability and social unrest have had a devastating impact on economic growth and opportunities in the region. Having the highest youth unemployment levels in the world, the youth of MENA are also of particular concern. To help address this complex situation, support to SDG 8 was almost exclusively provided to the MENA region at more than 95 percent, towards multi-pronged programmes such as supporting the budget of governments, promoting micro and small-sized entrepreneurship, and providing income-generating opportunities.



Trainees in Egypt receive practical vocational training aimed at enhancing the economy by developing a highly skilled industrial labor force. This project is implemented by the Coordination Office of the UAE-funded Development Projects in Egypt.
Source: Coordination Office of the UAE-funded Development Projects in Egypt

Youth: Making Their Voices Heard and Shaping a World They can be Proud of

Support for the generation that has to positively impact the future



H.E. Shamma Al Mazrui, Minister of State for Youth Affairs, joins in a Youth Circle in New York.
Source: Emirates Youth Council

Constituting 17 percent of the global population, there were 1.2 billion youth (15-24 years of age) in the world in 2015 – most of which live in developing countries. In Africa, youth population continues to grow, and is expected to take up 42 percent of the global youth by 2030.¹² The World Bank estimates that this demographic dividend could generate 11-15 percent Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth between 2011 and 2030.¹³ Although promising, this is not a panacea. For instance, with rich resources, but also conflict, and a high unemployed youth rate, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) harbours some of the region's greatest opportunities, as well as challenges.

The UAE has long since acknowledged the remarkable potential the youth of today holds, and is clear on its views that the achievement of the UAE Vision 2021 requires the skills, energy, enthusiasm, and commitment of the country's young people. In February 2016, the UAE appointed its Minister of State for Youth Affairs, the youngest government minister in the world, and a fitting choice for the youth portfolio. While this role entails representing youth issues and aspirations, setting development plans and devising strategies for improving youth capabilities in the UAE, this ministerial function is increasingly growing, carrying the responsibilities as a global ambassador for all youth.

The UAE has made the inclusion of young people a core policy priority, and set up innovative participation mechanisms to enhance youth engagement in policy making at the national level. To pursue this policy at the international level, in 2016, the UAE launched the UAE Youth Delegates Programme (YDP) at the United Nations (UN), aimed at enhancing youth participation in UN processes by including young Emiratis in the UAE delegation to the United Nations.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also puts youth as a partner to development, and the segment of society that is seen as critical agents of the positive change needed to realise the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The agenda also recognises that improving conditions that inspire hope for a better future, is crucial. As such, one-third of SDG targets reference young people explicitly or implicitly, with a focus on empowerment, participation and/or well-being.¹⁴

The UAE Foreign Assistance Policy notes the vital part that foreign aid and international cooperation play in promoting peace and prosperity, providing the best opportunities for countries, communities and individuals, including young men and women.

Foreign aid can also provide education, technical skills, as well as vocational training and employment opportunities

– especially in crisis settings – so youth can play a productive and meaningful role in society. Currently, the UAE offers education to Syrian refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Iraq, and has launched several youth-focused programmes within Egypt. UAE foreign aid projects that supported youth programmes in 2016 added up to AED 799.4 million (USD 217.7 million).

The UAE embarked on a Public Universities Development Programme in Jordan, to the value of AED 107.3 million (USD 29.2 million). In Morocco, in addition to 13 vocational institutes, a new faculty of medicine was constructed in Tangier. Universities in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Niger received support. Various university scholarship programmes were funded in Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Gambia, India, and Tanzania. A postgraduate engineering programme in Nigeria was also supported.

Assistance also stretched to technical education and vocational training, as well as support for small and medium-sized projects. RAISE (Real Assets through Improved Skills and Education for Adolescent Girls) is a programme in the Philippines, which targets teenagers from poor, rural households. In Egypt, the UAE helped to establish a day care centre for young people with autism.

A bright future will inspire positive action, encourage enthusiastic collaboration, and yield productive, economy-building efforts among the youth of today. The UAE is actively taking part in making their voices heard and shaping a world they can be proud of.

“The future of humanity and of our planet lies in our hands. It lies also in the hands of today's younger generation who will pass the torch to future generations.”

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, paragraph 53

General Budget Support Sector

The notion of encouraging decent work and economic growth in the context of development cooperation is supported throughout the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, but it is of notable importance in the Country Partnerships Programme, which aims to support national development priorities of its partner countries. To this end, the majority (95 percent) of UAE support for SDG 8 was provided to the governments of Egypt (AED 7.35 billion – USD 2.00 billion) and Sudan (AED 1.84 billion – USD 500.0 million). This supported the two governments in maintaining their foreign exchange reserves, whilst sustaining economic growth in accordance with their national circumstances.

Employment Policy and Administration Sector

The UAE supported programmes for hundreds of unemployed Yemenis in Aden. Amounting to AED 410.6 million (USD 111.8 million), this cash-for-work programme did not only support Aden's logistics services to allow for delivery of relief and humanitarian supplies to affected populations, it also provided a temporary, but much-needed life-line for many vulnerable households in Aden, supplying them with income-generating opportunities. One of the programme's distinct advantages, access to cash enabled families in Yemen to make their own purchase choices according to their needs and priorities.

” UAE's cash-for-work programme in Yemen provided a temporary, but much-needed life-line for many vulnerable households in Aden.



Small and medium size enterprises (SMEs) at work in the agriculture sector in Jordan, a project supported by ADFD.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Development Sector

Also supporting SDG 8, UAE projects towards this sector encouraged the development of small and medium-sized enterprises, including support to the Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID), a joint programme of the government of Egypt and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The initiative aims to promote local economic development and address rural-urban disparities in poverty and economic opportunities in Upper Egypt, while also providing income-generating opportunities, enhanced knowledge management and networking.

Emirati Leadership in Financing International Development

The UAE supports developing countries and LDCs through other forms of development financing

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development has attained extensive international interest, with a vision to address the financial challenges facing developing countries in their pursuit to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030.

Particularly in view of increased global economic challenges and risks, a massive influx of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), harsh natural and man-made humanitarian emergencies in some regions, deteriorating staple food prices, increasing fluctuations in capital flows and continued inequality of global economic growth – all of which impede universal sustainable development – many developing countries are confronted by tough odds.

In light of these challenges, the UAE's international cooperation efforts contribute to achieve global development, especially in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including through a number of development financing channels and modalities. These include investments, foreign trade, financial remittance, and development assistance – pushing Emirati capital into these countries to help them attain their development goals, and thereby also asserting the UAE's role in achieving global peace and prosperity.

Although not recorded as UAE foreign assistance, the UAE's foreign investments reached AED 144.72 billion (USD 39.40 billion) over five years, from 2011-2015. Five percent of this amount (AED 7.24 billion - USD 1.97 billion) was directed to LDCs. This is viewed as a direct pump priming into the economies of these



countries, which are underdeveloped and often suffer insufficient capital due to low national savings. The contributions stimulated economic activities, and promoted national investment efforts in these countries.

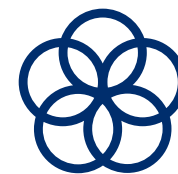
As for foreign trade, the UAE opened its markets to countries eligible for Official Development Assistance by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), and did not put commercial restrictions in place. This promoted their trade, reaching AED 2,596.81 billion (USD 707.0 billion) over five years, of which AED 304.71 billion (USD 82.96 billion) pertain to foreign trade with LDCs.

For LDCs, this resulted in a trade surplus of AED 33.79 billion (USD 9.2 billion) in the form of foreign currency entering these countries, and a contribution to their national incomes. Consequently, these dollars also increased financial returns and surpluses of these countries, allowing them to establish investment projects that in turn, achieve economic growth and prosperity.

In addition to the UAE's foreign investments, trade and financial remittance, an estimated AED 9.57 billion (USD 2.61 billion) of foreign aid was extended by the UAE to LDCs over the said five-year period, in order to help these countries in their progression of development and implementation of projects aiming to improve their infrastructure, housing, agriculture, social services, health, and education sectors, among others.

In view of the above, it could be said that the UAE has extended capital flows to LDCs – through the three channels (investments, foreign trade and financial remittance) – valued at AED 79.96 billion (USD 21.77 billion), eightfold its foreign aid of AED 9.57 billion (USD 2.61 billion).

Consequently, the total flows disbursed over five years amount to AED 89.55 billion (USD 24.38 billion), which indicate the UAE's constant efforts to support global development, especially for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and to achieve global peace and prosperity.¹⁵



SDG 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



The UAE supports multi-country and global programmes targeting global achievements across various initiatives and thematic areas.

Recognising that SDGs cannot be achieved without a commitment to global partnerships, SDG 17 aims to strengthen the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda and revitalise global partnerships for sustainable development.

This entails the international community working together to strengthen implementation areas across finance, technology, capacity-building, and trade, as well as coordinating on policies to address systemic issues.

Partnerships, whether partner countries, bilateral donors, multilateral institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) or the private sector, are at the very core of UAE foreign assistance and play a fundamental role in the successful implementation of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy.

The UAE supports country-specific initiatives largely through its Country Partnerships Programmes, where the UAE supports its partner countries in achieving their development priorities.

The UAE also supports multi-country and global programmes targeting global achievements across various initiatives and thematic areas. In all instances, whether country-specific, regional or global, the UAE works closely with its partners to achieve the intended goals.

General Budget Support Sector

Under SDG 17, the majority of assistance (80 percent or AED 3.02 billion – USD 821.5 million) was provided as bilateral assistance, largely towards target 17.2: to provide Official Development Assistance (ODA), including 0.15 - 0.20 percent ODA as a proportion of Gross National Income (GNI) to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This support from the UAE helped to augment government budgets of a number of LDCs, affording more flexibility to the governments to allocate funds according to their plans and priorities.

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These grants also supported governments in meeting their expenses, maintaining their balance of payments, and continuing key government services. In ranking order, this included the governments of Yemen (AED 1.96 billion – USD 532.7 million), Mauritania (AED 156.9 million – USD 42.7 million), and Somalia (AED 66.7 million – USD 18.2 million). *(Some activities of this sector have also been mapped under SDG 8. See Annex 3 for mapping methodology.)*

Contributions to International Organisations Sector

UAE partnerships with multilateral organisations play a vital role in allowing the UAE to support global issues the 2030 Agenda is concerned with. To this end, the UAE supports

international organisations working across social, economic, and environmental spectrums, which in turn support various components of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy.

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Where possible, these contributions were generally mapped to the sector and relevant SDG directly supported by the mandate of the organisation. For example, core contributions to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) were attributed to SDGs 2 and 7 on No Hunger, and Affordable and Clean Energy, respectively.

In other cases, SDG 17 was supported by contributions disbursed by the UAE to fund the core budget of a number of international organisations amounting to AED 321.8 million (USD 87.6 million) which supported global social, economic, and humanitarian initiatives.

This included Development Finance Institutions such as the Islamic Development Bank (IDB), Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), and World Bank (WB); humanitarian funds and organisations such as the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); and development-focused funds and organisations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the UN Fund for South-South Cooperation. *(Some activities of this sector have also been mapped under several SDGs. See Annex 3 for mapping methodology.)*



SDG 1 NO POVERTY

“ UAE foreign assistance tackled global poverty and alleviated suffering by addressing a number of social and economic needs through a range of initiatives.

SDG 1 sets specific targets on eradicating poverty and ensuring social protection measures are in place to support the most vulnerable. UAE foreign assistance tackled poverty and alleviated suffering by addressing a number of social and economic needs through a range of initiatives.

These included provision of humanitarian and stabilisation efforts, as well as supporting families in need, orphans, and disabled people in least developed, low and middle-income countries including conflict-affected areas, such as Iraq, Palestine, Syria and Yemen.

Emergency Multi-sector Aid Sector

The UAE provided relief operations in a number of humanitarian situations in 2016. These multi-sector emergency activities received 41 percent of the total UAE foreign assistance under SDG 1 (AED 757.9 million – USD 206.4 million).

This included providing relief efforts to the two humanitarian crises in Syria and Yemen, as well as floods affecting Sri Lanka and Sudan, amongst others. For the Syria crisis, this included supporting refugees in neighboring countries of Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq, as well as those seeking refuge in Greece.



A UAE Red Crescent Authority convoy delivers emergency relief aid in Yemen.
Source: UAE Red Crescent Authority

Social Welfare Services Sector

A good proportion of the remaining UAE contributions towards SDG 1 supported development and charitable initiatives such as provision of in-kind goods and services, and supporting vulnerable and at-risk groups.

More than 65,000 orphans were supported globally in over 20 countries through provisions for food, clothing, education, health, and other financial support. A number of orphanages were also built, and assistance was provided to cover operating, maintenance and other service costs. Underprivileged families in over 23 countries were also supported by receiving small-scale production units, enabling them to generate an income, sustain livelihoods, and become more resilient during economic and social hardships.

Social Welfare Services

Caring for orphans, feeding the poor and helping the needy



Ethiopian youth attend an ICT training course at a UAE-supported orphanage in Ethiopia.
Source: Emirates Airline Foundation

In all parts of the world – but most significantly in rural areas, conflict zones, South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa – an estimated 800 million people live in extreme poverty, defined by the World Bank as below USD 1.90 per day, or less than AED 7.00 per day.

The very first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) details the world's aim to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. Not surprisingly then that over 90 percent of the UAE's foreign social welfare funding works towards this goal. In 2016, AED 434.9 million (USD 118.4 million) was granted in aid as part of social welfare services.

The majority of funds benefited an estimated 65,000 orphans in 40 different countries. In Palestine and Lebanon for example, orphan sponsorship constituted a significant part of this. Orphanages were built in

Egypt and Uganda, while operational expenses for orphans' villages were covered in Afghanistan and Cambodia. In India, an orphan hostel in Kerala received a donation of 300 beds, mattresses and sheets. Even a simple school bag, like the ones distributed in Albania, made a difference to everyday life as an orphan.

From shoes in Senegal to blankets in Bangladesh, a variety of items were provided to make life just a little easier for those that need it most. Food for the needy was especially welcome in drought-ridden Somalia and Sudan. Wheelchairs and crutches for the disabled and elderly were funded in countries like Ethiopia, Mauritania, Sudan, Togo, and Zambia. Flashlights to combat Palestine's power cuts and solar light boxes for children in Morocco, were also given out.

UAE foreign aid donor entities also bought items that enabled the poor to generate an income. This included grain mills in Niger, dairy cows in Djibouti, and sewing machines in Sri Lanka. Empowerment to bring about change elevates dignity, overall well-being and hope for a better future after all. The road is still long and hard before extreme poverty can be called a thing of the past, but it is possible – one orphan, one meal, one blanket and one sewing machine at a time.

Other SDGs Aligned to the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy

The remaining SDGs aligned to the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy directly support the Global Themes Programmes, with the exception of SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), which is cross-cutting across all policy programmes and schemes.



The following paragraphs offer more information on the UAE's foreign assistance provided in support of other SDGs aligned to the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy.



SDG 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure deficit in developing countries is one of the largest barriers to economic growth and development. UAE's thematic focus on innovation and infrastructure will support achievement of SDG 9.

The Transport and Urban Infrastructure Global Theme supports filling the infrastructure deficit in low and middle-income countries, which is one of the largest barriers to economic growth and development.

Currently, over half the world's population resides in cities, and this is expected to rise to 70 percent by 2050.¹⁶ Having adequate infrastructure investments in transport, housing, healthcare, energy, communication, water, and sanitation are crucial to improving access to services and quality of life. It also has a major impact on mobility, with implications for supply chain efficiency, logistics, and overall productivity of an economy.

Industrialisation, another distinct element of SDG 9, is a catalyst for sustainable economic progress. As industries grow, its mutually reinforcing relationship with social development - generating jobs, improved resilience, better opportunities to access healthcare, education and other social services - also become prominent.

Air Transport Infrastructure Sector

The air transport sector received nearly 60 percent of the UAE's assistance attributed to SDG 9. These disbursements included support towards the airport serving the Yemeni provinces of Aden, Hadramout and Socotra as well as Guelmim Airport in Morocco, catering to transport needs of the largest city in the Guelmim-Qued Noun region of Morocco.

Road Transport Infrastructure Sector

One of the most notable multi-year programmes of the UAE, the road transport infrastructure sector received AED 295.2 million (USD 80.4 million) in 2016. Nearly 70 percent of this went to support needs of middle income countries experiencing significant funding gaps to improve infrastructure in their respective countries and subsequently attract domestic and foreign investments.

In Jordan, for example, the Amman Development Corridor Project - a part of the AED 4.60 billion (USD 1.25 billion) worth of grants committed by the UAE Government in 2013 - aims to boost the competitiveness of the national economy.¹⁷ The project includes the construction of a main road from Queen Alia International Airport, a number of service roads, and seven intersections with upper bridges.

In Egypt, the UAE also provided grants for the procurement of 600 passenger buses to boost public transport services. The remainder of

this support largely went to seven LDCs. In Benin, the Ouidah Allada and Pahou Tori Road project which began in 2012 has since received AED 24.3 million (USD 6.6 million) in disbursements.

Water Transport Infrastructure Sector

Support towards this sector under SDG 9 was largely towards the development and rehabilitation of the Port of Casablanca in Morocco. These multi-year grants, with disbursements amounting to AED 237.5 million (USD 64.7 million) since the project began in 2014 will increase traffic in the marine port, regarded as one of the largest marine thoroughfares in Morocco, servicing more than a third of the ports' traffic in the country.

Agro-industries Sector

Supporting the industries sector, the UAE disbursed funds to support the rehabilitation and operational costs of government-owned date factories in Siwa Matrouh Governorate in Egypt.

In Afghanistan, saffron production is a century old industry, but has since seen a drastic decline in production. Given its potential to help boost economic growth, the government of Afghanistan and the international community have been working to revive the nation's saffron industry, building capacity to increase production and raising awareness of its benefits - including job opportunities to women since they perform 80 percent of the production activities. The UAE also joined this programme by providing grants to support feasibility studies and help encourage investments.

Innovation: Fast-tracking Sustainability

Aspiring to an improved quality of life for all

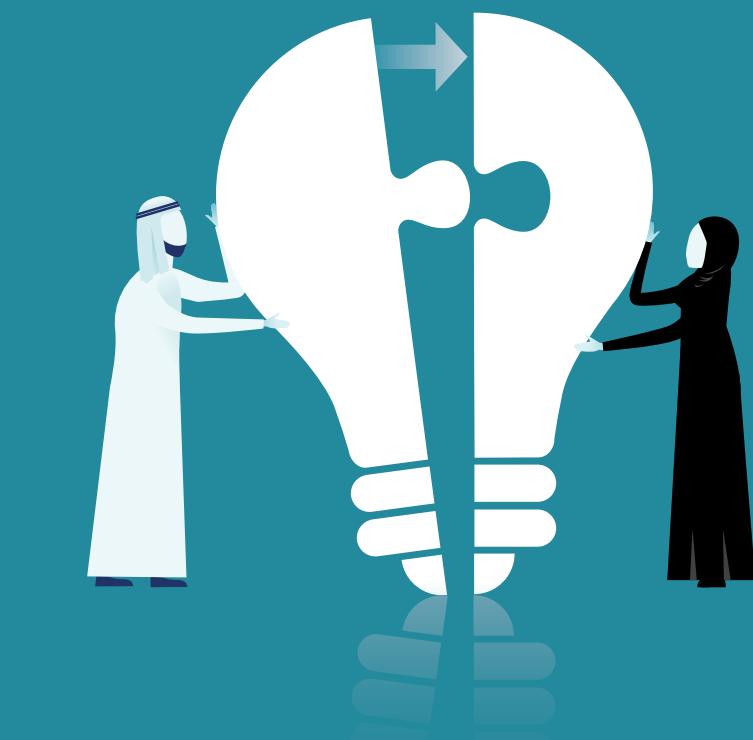
From humble beginnings to an innovative hub of ideas, the UAE is recognised for its effectiveness, efficiency and innovation. Leaders and officials from other countries already seek to learn from the UAE's experiences.

Believing that innovation is the future of human investment, the UAE National Innovation Strategy highlights education, health and renewable energy as priority sectors for innovation, alongside water, transportation, technology and space. The strategy recognises the importance of innovative individuals, innovative companies and innovative governments joining forces to establish an innovation-enabling environment.

Working towards innovative governments, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Centre for Government Innovation was established to stimulate and enrich the culture of innovation within the government sector. The aim is to make innovation an everyday practice by experimenting with new approaches, as well as enabling people with the right capabilities, networks and resources, thereby enriching the culture of innovation.

Innovation is an accelerator of the 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and is especially important to finding lasting solutions that would yield meaningful difference as countries and communities traverse the complex road to social, economic and environmental progress.

For its part, the UAE is already gearing up efforts to deliver on this indispensable element of the SDGs. Acknowledging that the SDGs are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy will contribute to most of the goals, and will be particularly directed towards eight goals, including SDG 9 for building resilient infrastructure, promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and fostering innovation. Innovation is also a key



component of the UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP), which sees the UAE collaborate with partner countries to share knowledge and expertise.

The World Expo 2020, which will take place in Dubai, includes a major programme called Expo Live. Its aim is to identify and support social innovations that are connected to the Expo themes of opportunity, mobility and sustainability.

The UAE also recognises that innovation is not only imperative in development programmes, but is also equally valuable in delivering humanitarian assistance. At the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016, the UAE pledged to support the fostering of innovative solutions and approaches to further improve humanitarian practices. Additionally, the UAE believes that sustainable practices are central to ensuring a safer, more stable world. As such, the

UAE is keen to invest in innovative approaches to reduce disaster risk and enhance disaster preparedness for effective response.

One bright, innovative spark – or many in unison – might just be the key to fast-track our collective journey to less suffering and more sustainable prosperity.

“Innovation: the aspiration of individuals, private institutions and governments to achieve development by generating creative ideas and introducing new products, services and operations that improve the overall quality of life.”



SDG 4
**QUALITY
EDUCATION**



SDG 5
GENDER EQUALITY



In Sub-Saharan Africa, half of its youth are out of school. UAE's education programmes continue to help ensure that absence or shortage of learning facilities and schools will no longer be a barrier to education.

Despite progress, around 263 million children and youth are still out of school, according to new data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics. The majority of them are in Africa, a continent with nearly half of its population under 15 years of age. In Sub-Saharan Africa alone, half of its youth (around 89 million, ages 12-24 years) are out of school.

Education's link to halting poverty has long been established and unarguably, one crucial element for all girls to succeed is having access to quality education. SDG 4 seeks to ensure that all children regardless of their gender have access to free, equitable, quality education and lifelong learning opportunities. SDG 5 also supports this global theme as it works toward empowering women and girls and achieving gender equality across all social and economic dimensions.

Recognising the important role women play in the social and economic development of countries, as well as the vulnerabilities they face when their rights are affronted, the UAE, through its programme on Empowerment and Protection of Women supports women and girls to realise their full potential and provide protective measures, particularly in conflict situations. Achieving the empowerment and protection of women requires a lifecycle approach – from infancy through childhood and adolescent years, and into adulthood.

Education Facilities and Training Sector

As in previous years, and complementing other education-related programmes, the UAE continued to help ensure that absence or shortage of learning facilities will no longer be a barrier to education. Receiving 44 percent or AED 338.7 million (USD 92.2 million) of the UAE's assistance under SDGs 4 and 5, the UAE's support towards this sector was largely towards the construction and rehabilitation of hundreds of schools. In addition, materials and equipment were

provided and operational costs of education facilities were funded in a number of countries, including 31 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Africa received the largest share of UAE assistance (64 percent) to this sector, including AED 98.2 million (USD 26.7 million) in grants for several school projects in Somalia, a country where young people makes up nearly 70 percent of its population.

In the Shangla district of the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan, a dedicated school for girls also received support from the UAE. The school, with boarding facilities for its teachers, serves 350 girls and will soon accommodate up to 1,000.

Higher Education Sector

Access to and completion of higher education pave the way for more and better opportunities, including for women. Jordan received 61 percent of the UAE's assistance to this sector, largely to help provide and enhance higher education services in nine public universities.

This AED 107.7 million (USD 29.3 million) grant helps thousands of students to be trained using the latest technology, honing their skills and aptitude, and preparing them to become more competitive as they enter the job market.

In Morocco, in addition to providing five-year university scholarships to 720 students, the UAE provided AED 32.9 million (USD 9.0 million) in the form of multi-year grants with an overarching objective to increase the number of required skilled specialists in medicine and pharmaceutical fields.

The remainder of the assistance towards this sector was provided to support other higher colleges and universities as well as scholarship programmes to several other countries, including nine Least Developed Countries (LDCs). (See *UAE Technical Assistance Programme feature in Section 7.*)

Empowerment of Women and Girls

Embracing a workforce that can tip the scales in favour of zero poverty



UAE-supported female youth in India.

Women make up 70 percent of the world's working hours yet earn only ten percent of the world's income. If another 600 million women had access to the internet, annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP) could increase by as much as AED 66.1 billion (USD 18.0 billion) across developing countries.¹⁸ How much quicker could the world achieve sustainable prosperity for all, if empowered women could contribute? Granting women a fair and equal space in the formal economy, is a victory in the battle against poverty.

Gender equality, as well as the empowerment of women and girls, are priorities in the 2030 Agenda, with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 specifically detailing this requirement. When women have equal access to education, they can fully participate in business. Their increased earning power raises household incomes. Enhancing women's participation in decision-making in the household, also translates into better prospects and greater well-being of children, reducing the likelihood of poverty in future generations.

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.

Examining its past foreign aid orientation to guide future strategic planning and consolidation of UAE donor priorities, MOFAIC conducted three layers of analysis on how the UAE's 2016 foreign aid activities contributed to gender equality and empowerment of women and girls.

“With the launch of the UAE’s blueprint in 2016 for providing foreign assistance from 2017 to 2021, the UAE aspires to build on its domestic success and international cooperation efforts towards empowerment of women and girls.

The first of which aimed at articulating UAE aid activities and support towards each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 5 on achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls.

The ministry is also finalising its evaluation to determine UAE’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) trend on gender equality

and women’s empowerment, 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 as a policy objective.¹⁹

In parallel, and lastly, using the same methodology on gender policy marker by the OECD-DAC, all UAE foreign assistance activities, including non-ODA, was analysed, identifying which activities contribute to gender equality and women’s empowerment, either directly or indirectly, or whether its primary or secondary objectives relate to such.

Early estimates indicate a 47 increase in disbursements over the previous year. Over 14 percent of the UAE’s total foreign assistance in 2016 lends assistance to the empowerment of women and girls worldwide. When bilateral budget support to governments which accounts for more than half of UAE aid in 2016 is discounted, this share stands at nearly one-third of the total. The chart below illustrates this analysis, per sectors of activities.

Amongst others, the UAE’s foreign aid projects benefiting this important cause include vocational training for women and support to female entrepreneurs in low and middle-

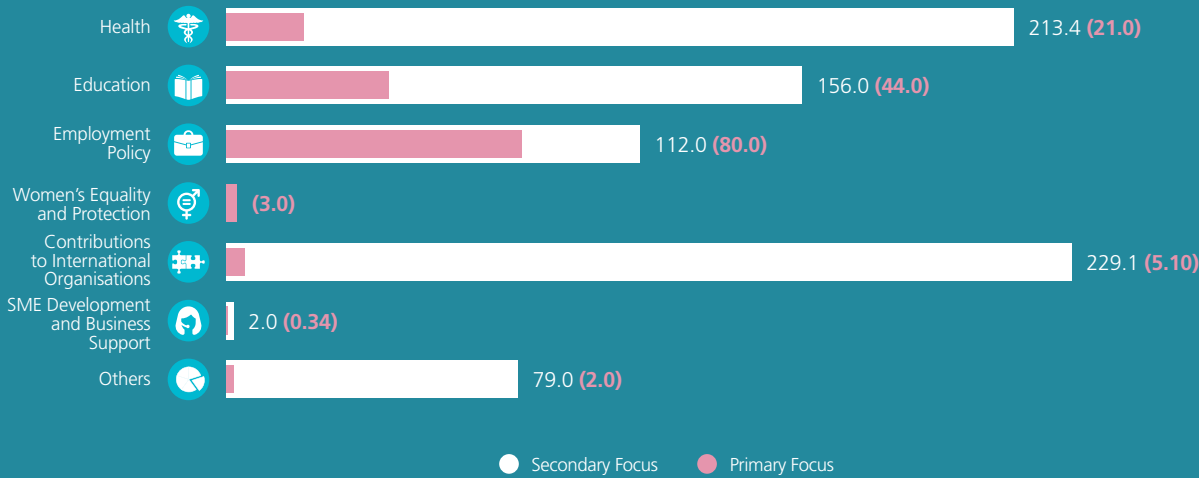
income countries. In addition to more than 100 projects in the field of health sector for women and children, in Afghanistan, the UAE supported its saffron industry where women constitute 80 percent of the production activities. In Sri Lanka, the UAE also provided financial support to an institute dedicated towards empowerment of women.

Several skills enhancements programmes from the UAE also focused on women. In cooperation with the African Civil Aviation Commission, the UAE sponsored and provided training opportunities to a team of women from Africa working in the field of aviation. A UAE-funded education programme for head teachers in Ghana, has a 50 percent female teacher ratio and aims to increase awareness of gender-specific issues.

The UAE assists the work of several multilateral organisations in advancing gender equality and women’s empowerment. This includes financial contributions to the core budget of the UN Women and support to the ‘Every Woman, Every Child, Everywhere’ initiative. The UAE also strives to contribute to global efforts to end violence against women, especially in conflict. In many cases, the UAE supports local non-governmental organisations with particular focus

UAE’s Empowerment of Women and Girls and Gender Equality Focus

(By Sectors of Activities, in USD millions, 2016)



on women and girls. In India, the UAE funded the operating costs of a school delivering primary education to 3,000 girls. The AED 187.3 million (USD 5.0 million) UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund announced in 2016 includes explicit objectives focused on women empowerment and gender equality.

Complementing these UAE foreign aid programmes, the UAE also strives to advance empowerment of women and girls through global advocacy. The UAE hosts annual events, encouraging global discourse and result-oriented dialogues. To name a few, in 2016, these included The Global Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament held in Abu Dhabi, an annual event that brings together women in the highest parliamentary decision-making positions in the world, and the Global Women's Forum which aims to encourage and enable women's contribution to business and society in the region and beyond.

The UAE also established the Women in Sustainability, Environment and Renewable Energy (WiSER) initiative to empower and inspire women to be catalysts of innovation and the drivers of commercial solutions that will address climate change and the secure access of food, energy and water.

Gender equality is imperative in all contexts and settings, but in a crisis, it is an important basis for recovery. Empowering women is one of the key components that helps communities recover from humanitarian situations.

During the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit, the UAE committed to continue its collaboration with various partners, in order to prevent gender-based violence in conflict settings, to support quality education for girls and boys in refugee camps and to provide women's and children's healthcare in humanitarian settings and refugee camps.

At home, the UAE's national policies towards gender equality – as demonstrated by the achievements of Emirati women – stand as an inspiration. More than a quarter of the ministers in the UAE cabinet are female. With a female figure at its helm as Chairperson and Speaker, 20 percent of the members of the UAE Federal National Council are women. Gender parity in local government entities and the UAE private sector is also encouraging – the share of Emirati women in these sectors are at 42 percent and 54 percent, respectively.²⁰

Women will remain an important cornerstone of the UAE's present, but also of its future. The country believes that progress on issues related to women's rights is essential for building a tolerant and modern society. With first-hand knowledge of the benefits, the UAE will work tirelessly to ensure that other women around the world can feel the same sense of appreciation and partnership.



Abu Dhabi hosts the Global Summit of Women Speakers of Parliament.
Source: UAE Federal National Council

Emergency Education Sector

While poverty compounds challenges to education and learning, and disasters disrupt access and delivery, conflict remains a major barrier to education. According to reports from UNESCO, globally, 35 percent of all out-of-school children of primary age (22 million), 25 percent of all out-of-school adolescents of lower secondary age (15 million), and 18 percent of all out-of-school youth of upper secondary age (26 million) live in conflict-affected areas.

In response, the UAE revitalised its humanitarian programmes, including towards support to the emergency education sector. In Yemen, 270 schools have been rebuilt and refurbished by the Emirates Red Crescent in 2016. The UAE continued its multi-year support for the education programme in the Gaza Strip for refugee children.

The programme is managed by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) providing educational services to more than 263,000 Palestinian refugee children.

In Sierra Leone, the Education in Emergencies programme launched by Dubai Cares supports children whose education was interrupted during the Ebola crisis. In Nepal, in addition to lives lost, the devastating earthquake in 2015 also left more than a million children without access to school. Supporting the county's reconstruction efforts, the UAE funded the rebuilding of ten schools for 5,000 children. This was complemented with a holistic literacy programme in 100 schools, benefiting 20,000 children. (See Education in Emergencies feature in Section 3.)

Women's Equality Organisations and Institutions Sector

Support for the empowerment and protection of women under SDG 5 was mainly provided through voluntary contributions to multilateral organisations (AED 18.5 million – USD 5.1 million), such as UN Women, UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), and UN Populations Fund (UNFPA). Through the UAE – UK partnership on Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative, an amount of AED 5.2 million (USD 1.4 million) was disbursed to help fight sexual violence and provide training and capacity building to women in Somalia. This initiative is part of a larger global programme that aims to raise awareness of gender-based violence and bring forth global action to end it. In Sri Lanka, the UAE also supported an institute dedicated towards the empowerment of women.



Students in Senegal learn reading and writing, through a programme supported by the Dubai Cares Foundation.
Source: Dubai Cares



**SDG 16
PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS**

Through the UAETAP, the UAE supports the enhancement of government effectiveness and addresses systemic issues critical to achieving the SDGs.

Rule of law based on effective governance and public administration, peace, stability, and human rights, are critical enablers of sustainable development. Threatening to undo hard-earned development gains, crises involving insecurity, violence and lawlessness also have long-term detrimental impacts socially, economically, and environmentally.

Due to protracted conflicts coupled with natural disasters such as earthquakes, drought, and flooding, attaining SDG 16 in the MENA region remains a particular challenge and concern.

Using the UAE’s own development experience, namely through the UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP), the UAE, with its programme on Government Effectiveness Global Theme, supports building strong institutions and improving the quality of governance and public services. Through the UAETAP, the UAE supports the enhancement of government effectiveness and addresses systemic issues critical to achieving the SDGs. *(See UAE Technical Assistance Programme feature in Section 7.)*

The Government Effectiveness Global Theme of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy also places critical importance on addressing root causes of conflict by recognising peace and security as prerequisites to effective governance. In this regard, the UAE also supports building strong institutions and working towards peace, as well as preventing and resolving conflict.

Radio, Television and Print Media and Legal and Judicial Development Sectors

Approximately 70 percent (AED 20.6 million – USD 5.6 million) of UAE assistance towards SDG 16 was provided to Yemen to reinstate their national television station services. This supported the government in strengthening their public broadcasting and media outreach to their citizens. Another 26 percent (AED 7.5 million – USD 2.0 million) supported legal and judicial training, as well as legal academic scholarships worldwide.

Contributions to International Organisations Sector

Voluntary contributions were also provided to international organisations working in the fields of peace, justice, and governance such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, and United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. *(Some activities of this sector have also been mapped under several SDGs. See Annex 3 for mapping methodology.)*



**SDG 10
REDUCED
INEQUALITIES**

UAE’s support to countries in special situations such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) will help achieve SDG 10.

Like SDG 1 (No Poverty) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), SDG 10 is cross-cutting and interwoven throughout the UAE Foreign Assistance. SDG 10 aims to reduce income inequality and widening disparities nationally within countries, and globally between countries. Implementation of sound economic policies to support economic growth and improve financial markets and institutions, as well as facilitation of safe migration and movement of people are seen as important ways to narrowing the inequality divide. With the global refugee crisis reaching historic proportions in 2016 – the most since World War II – ensuring the safe mobility of people is particularly important.

Given the methodology applied in mapping UAE assistance to the SDGs, whereby mapping was based on a 1:1 ratio to the overarching purpose, assistance was largely mapped to other SDGs that complement SDG 10. Nevertheless, the UAE’s support to countries in special situations such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), directly impacts SDG 10 target 10.b, which encourages ODA and financial flows to such States where the need is greatest in accordance with their national plans and programmes – a key feature of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy’s Country Partnerships Programme. *(See Section 2 on Countries in Special Situations.)*

Coordination and Support Services

Supporting relief operations and delivery of humanitarian aid, including logistics and warehouse spaces for emergency stockpiles, the UAE hosts a large number of humanitarian organisations at the International Humanitarian City (IHC), a vital global hub for logistics in emergency response based in Dubai.

Under SDG 10, only those support towards organisations with mandates to assist refugees and displaced people were considered; the rest of this type of UAE assistance was mapped according to the mandate of the organisation. Other forms of the UAE’s humanitarian relief efforts for refugees were also heavily supported under SDG 1 (No Poverty).

UAE foreign assistance towards SDG 10 was provided for coordination and support services of international organisations supporting refugees such as the UN Refugee agency, the UNHCR, the American Refugee Committee, and the Norwegian Refugee Council, largely for office spaces and logistics support. UNHCR’s global supplies at the IHC facility stores enough emergency and relief supplies to provide 350,000 people worldwide with the basic necessities within 24 hours.

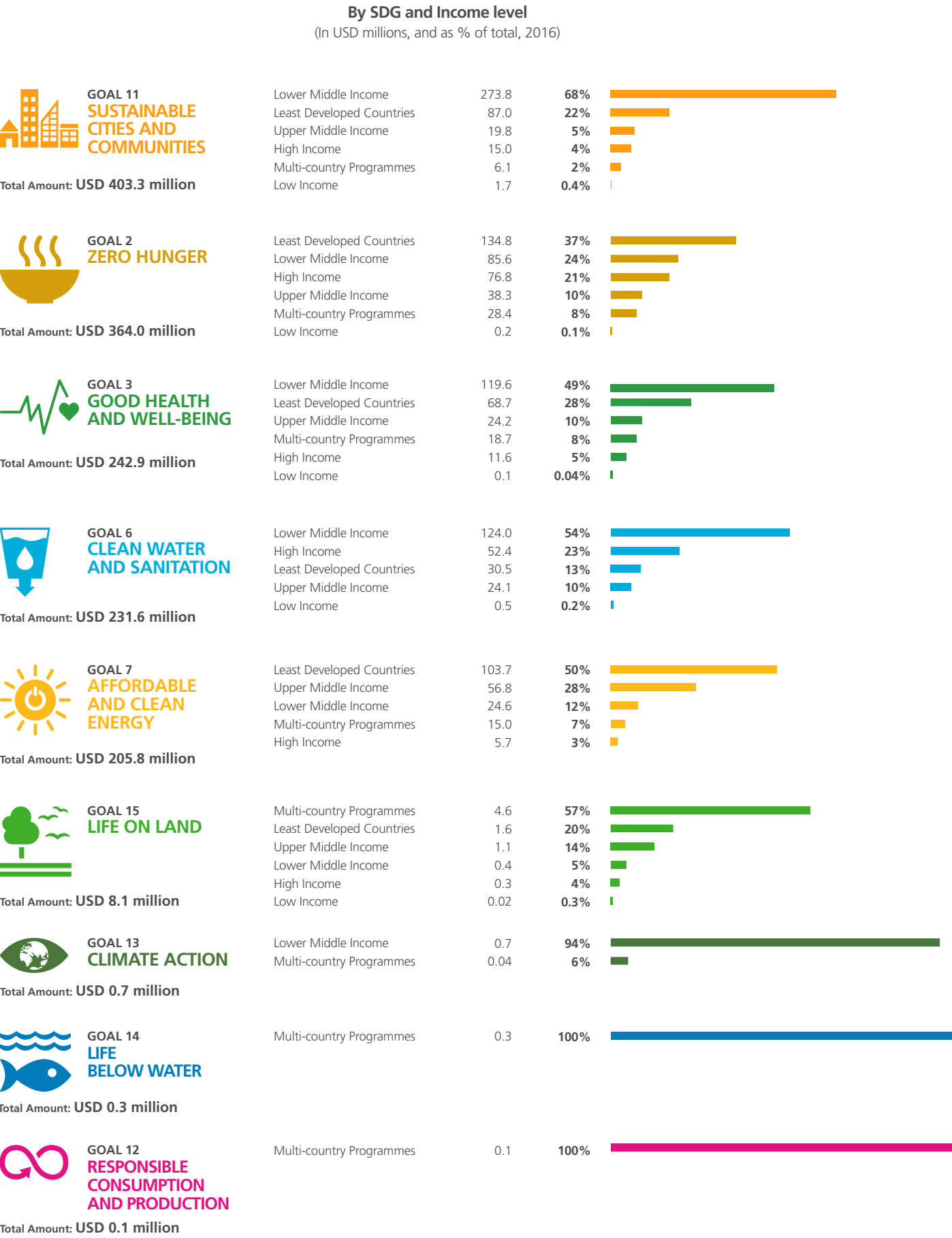
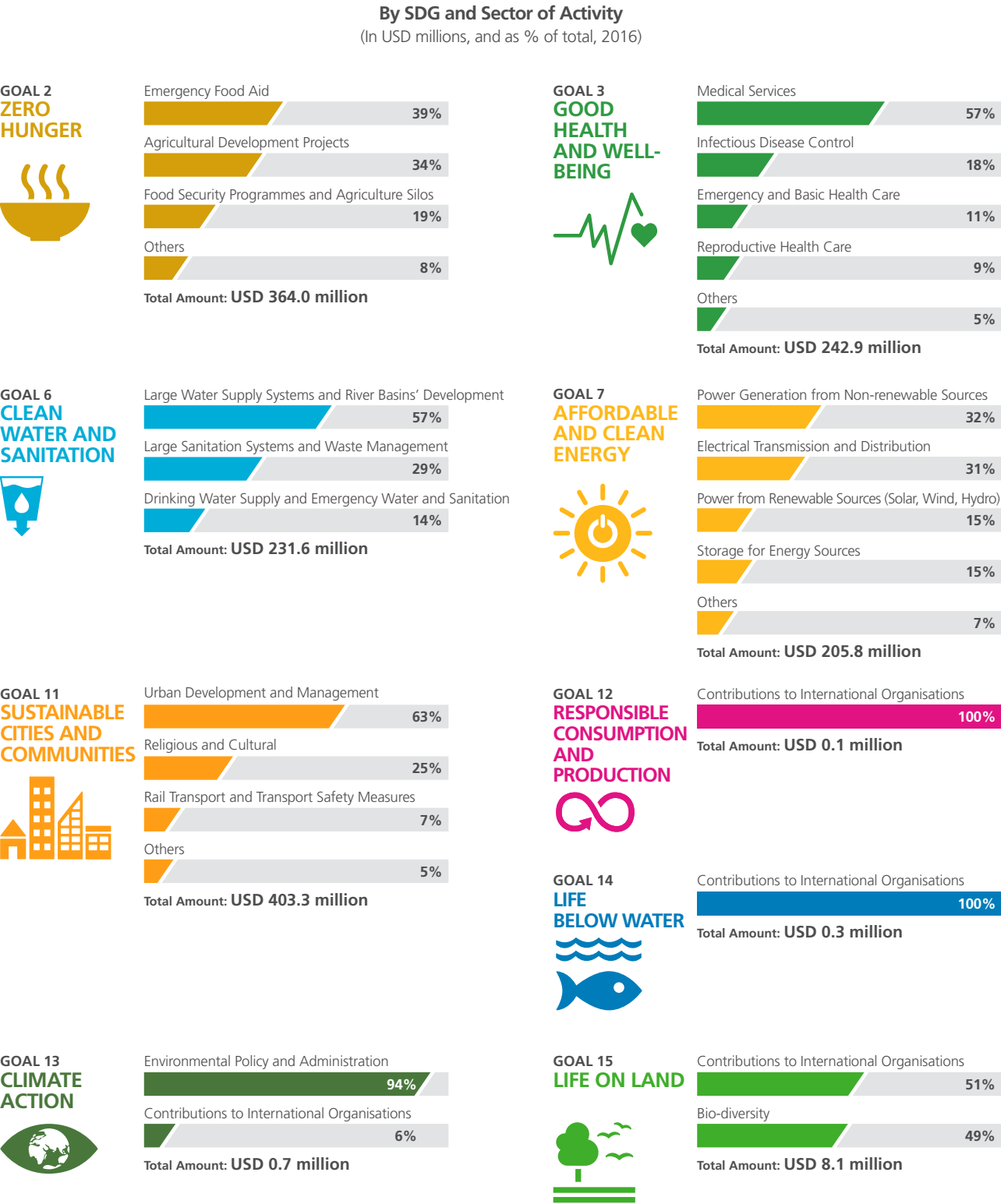
Some of the most notable results and outcomes of UAE Aid to SDGs Supported by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy

-  Supported general budgets of developing countries, including **10 LDCs**
-  **>800 kms roads** construction and rehabilitation in developing countries, including 7 LDCs
-  **>4,500 tonnes of relief items** delivered
-  **Thousands** of individuals and families in need provided with **social welfare services**
-  **≈1,000 schools** and training centres constructed, rehabilitated and equipped
-  **>780 students** provided with university scholarship grants
-  **Thousands** of children and young adults provided with **education**
-  **>65,000 orphans** sponsored

Part 3: Support to other SDGs

All 17 SDGs are mutually reinforcing and indivisible, with a balanced outlook on environmental, social and economic factors. Along with the eight SDGs aligned with the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, the rest of the SDGs are also of significant importance to the UAE and its partner countries, as these SDGs are a prerequisite to eradicating poverty. The following figures and paragraphs offer more information on the UAE’s foreign assistance provided in support of other SDGs.

Figure 15: UAE Assistance to other SDGs



” Nationally, SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), and SDG 11 (Reduced Inequalities) are highlighted as priority sectors and pillars in key policy and strategy documents, such as the UAE Vision 2021, UAE Innovation Strategy, UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030, and UAE Energy Plan 2050.

Similar to the eight SDGs aligned to the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), and SDG 11 (Reduced Inequalities), are in line with strategic sustainability initiatives the UAE supports nationally and aims to emulate internationally.

Nationally, these SDGs are highlighted as priority sectors and pillars in key policy and strategy documents, such as the UAE Vision 2021, UAE Innovation Strategy, UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030, UAE Energy Plan 2050, as well as Emirate-level strategies such as the Abu Dhabi Vision 2030, Dubai Vision 2030, Sharjah Vision 2050, etc. These policies integrate sustainable aspects into all development plans aiming to incorporate inclusivity, social cohesion, and sustainability.

SDGs 2, 3, and 6 are critical foundations to development, as they support basic needs and complement SDG 1 (No Poverty) and SDG 4 (Quality Education) in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy. They also align with the MOFAIC strategic priority area of 'Reduce Global Poverty and Hunger, and Support Children'

– a central pillar to the international development cooperation efforts of the UAE. As the data shows, the UAE has made significant contributions towards these SDGs to ensure people have access to food, healthcare, clean water and sanitation.

With regards to SDGs 7 and 11, the UAE has demonstrated its firm commitment to sustainable development by introducing a number of national policies to support its transformation into a green economy. The UAE also played a pivotal role in advocating and promoting sustainable development in the area of clean energy during the UN High-level Panel on Global Sustainability, and has implemented a number of renewable energy projects globally.

In support of SDG 11, the UAE will also be hosting the World Urban Forum (WUF10) in 2020 in Abu Dhabi. The WUF10 is the global platform to report on the implementation of the "New Urban Agenda" which was adopted in 2016 at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development. The agenda sets out a common vision on global standards for urban development.



SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER



Emergency food aid accounted for the largest category of UAE assistance under SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).

SDG 2 strives to end hunger and malnutrition, and create sustainable food systems to ensure people have access to healthy, nourishing food year-round. Food scarcity and hunger are often a direct consequence of environmental degradation, severe weather such as droughts and floods, and loss of biodiversity due to human activity. Achieving SDG 2 requires promoting climate-compatible agricultural practices and sustainable food systems, and ensuring farmers have access to land, technology, infrastructure, and markets.

Emergency Food Aid Sector

In addition to natural calamities and environment-related causes, conflicts are also a main cause of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Emergency food aid accounted for the largest category of UAE assistance under SDG 2, which supported people devastated by the famine in Somalia, the on-going humanitarian crises in Libya, Syria, and Yemen, the floods in Sri Lanka, and the earthquakes in Pakistan. As well as supporting more than 17,000 vulnerable Palestinians in 2016 - mostly women and the elderly through e-vouchers managed by the World Food Programme (WFP) - over 6,600 tonnes of emergency food aid, including dates and more than 600,000 food packages were provided to several countries in need.

Food Security Programmes and Storage Sectors

Egypt is one of the largest importers of wheat, with the government purchasing more than 10 million tonnes of wheat per year to meet local demands, while also offering subsidies for bread to millions of Egyptians.²¹ To aid food security programmes in Egypt, projects included boosting wheat supplies through supporting the production of 300,000 tonnes of wheat in Egypt's southern desert.

The UAE also supported storage of wheat through the construction of 25 steel silos with a 1.5 million-tonne capacity, doubling the country's wheat storage capacity and allowing the government to keep subsidies in place.

In Jordan, the UAE supported the expansion of the Al Juwaideh Grain Storage Silo, aimed at meeting demands by increasing Jordan's stockpile of wheat and barley, two of the country's main staples.





SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



In 2016, the UAE contributed AED 850.6 million (USD 231.6 million) towards SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation).

Water scarcity is inescapably linked to the environment, health, and other basic needs affecting hunger and education. SDG 6 seeks to ensure universal access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation. This entails protecting water resources and ensuring their sustainable use. Investing in key infrastructure for sustainable distribution, treatment, and waste management of water also play a crucial role in protecting the environment, encouraging proper sanitation and hygiene, and preventing water-borne illnesses and diseases. Ultimately, this goal will also address the needs of 2.4 billion people without improved sanitation facilities, as well as the 663 million people still relying on unimproved drinking water sources.²²

Large Water Systems Sector

Morocco was hit by a severe drought in 2016, affecting its agriculture sector, which accounts for 17 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and employs around 37 percent of the country's total workforce.²³ In addition to a number of dams built with the UAE's support in the past, in 2016, four projects in Morocco that fall in the large water systems sector, with multi-year grants totaling AED 330.8 million (USD 90.1 million), are helping to improve the country's resilience to such challenges.

Residents of three cities (Boujdour, Dakhla and Khouibga) and neighboring towns receive clean drinking water through improved water supply networks and storage capacities. Regarded as a strategic project, the 200-million cubic metre capacity Khroub Dam, will provide water for both drinking and irrigation purposes to the residents of Tangier and Asilah, while also conserving rain water and water flowing from nearby valleys.

In Somalia, in addition to water wells and reservoirs, an 11-metre high concrete dam with a capacity of 350,000 cubic metres will help save around 650,000 gallons of water daily during the dry season in the Hargeisa area. Both a Land-locked Developing Country (LLDC) and a Least Developed Country (LDC), Lesotho also received support from the UAE for the country's construction of the

Metolong dam. As well as providing 71,000 cubic metres of drinking water daily, the project also aims to support Lesotho's economy by enhancing the country's water infrastructure, and augmenting existing drinking water sources in the capital Maseru, as well as in neighboring towns and villages. The dam is expected to meet the population's water demands until 2025.²⁴ Under this sector and SDG, the UAE also supported projects in Tunisia (with 20 dams constructed) and Lebanon (for water networks in Tripoli and Sidon).

Basic Drinking Water Supply Sector

Over two-thirds of UAE support towards this sector was provided to address water scarcity issues in 25 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Support for basic drinking water networks were provided globally largely through the drilling and building of hundreds of wells.

Assistance in this category was also provided to the UAE Water Aid Initiative (Suqia), which works towards finding sustainable solutions to address water scarcity and provide safe drinking water. The organisation supports research and development in this regard, and provision of water wells globally. Under the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives, as of 2016, Suqia's projects benefitted over eight million people in 19 countries around the world.

Large Sanitation Systems Sector

UAE assistance for SDG 6 supported various sanitation projects. Egypt received the majority of this assistance in 2016 with a grant of AED 97.5 million (USD 26.6 million), which completed the sanitation infrastructure network for 151 villages.

In Lebanon, the UAE supported the construction of sewerage systems in the villages of Ehden and Al Korah, eliminating the practice of disposing wastewater in the sea. To date and since 2010, the multi-year project, benefitting 25,000 people as well as the environment, has received disbursements amounting to AED 36.4 million (USD 9.9 million).



SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



In 2016, LDCs received 28 percent of the UAE's support towards the health sector; the majority (49 percent) supported Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

Health affects basic fundamentals of daily life, such as educational attainment, employment and raising a family. Therefore, good health and well-being, as well as having access to quality healthcare at every stage of life, are imperative for human development.

SDG 3 addresses major global health priorities affecting the world including communicable and non-communicable diseases; reproductive, maternal and child health; mental health and substance abuse; affordable medicines and vaccines; universal health coverage, and access to quality services.

A specific target of this development goal calls for a '*substantial increase in health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS)*'. In 2016, LDCs received 28 percent of the UAE's support towards the health sector; the majority (49 percent) supported Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

Medical Services Sector

Support towards this sector, largely towards construction of medical hospitals and clinics, as well as funding operational costs and providing medical equipment, constituted more than half of the UAE's assistance under SDG 3.

An amount of AED 510.8 million (USD 139.1 million) was provided to support medical services such as building, expansion, rehabilitation, and maintenance of hospitals, clinics and specialised medical facilities for paediatrics, women, cancer and other illnesses. Major projects of this nature were supported in Jordan, Morocco, Somalia and Yemen.

Infectious Disease Control Sector

Another 17 percent of UAE assistance (AED 155.6 million – USD 42.4 million) under SDG 3 supported the prevention of infectious diseases. In Yemen, medical supplies and treatment were provided to combat and treat dengue fever and cholera outbreaks in affected areas.

In Pakistan, the UAE continued its ground-breaking polio vaccination campaign reaching over 17 million children. Similar polio eradication efforts were made across Africa under the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) initiative.

Globally, working with The Carter Center, the UAE also supported the campaign to eradicate Guinea-worm disease. While the parasitic disease has been almost totally eradicated (99.99 percent) since 1983 with only 25 cases reported in 2016, Chad, Ethiopia, Mali and South Sudan continue to be affected.

Voluntary contributions were also provided to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI), which works towards improving access to new and underused vaccines for children living in the world's poorest countries.

Emergency Health Sector

UAE assistance also supported emergency health services (AED 84.8 million – USD 23.1 million or 10 percent) in Jordan, Libya and Yemen.

In Jordan, health services were provided to Syrian refugees residing in the refugee camps. In Libya and Yemen, with the collapse of essential services, vital medical supplies, treatments and other medical services were provided.

Eradication of Polio

All hands on deck: A breakthrough on the verge of happening



Children in Pakistan are immunized against Polio with assistance from the UAE-Pakistan Assistance Programme.
Source: UAE Pakistan Assistance Programme (UAE PAP)

The world sprints towards the last mile to eradicate polio by 2018. Global efforts continue to accelerate, and are primarily focused on the last countries in the world that have never stopped transmission of polio. As of 2016, Afghanistan, Nigeria and Pakistan remained polio-endemic.

And while immunisation against polio has been available more than 60 years ago – allowing polio outbreaks to be contained and protect 17 key at-risk countries – conflict, poor infrastructure and health systems, insufficient resources and population in remote, isolated areas, present hurdles in eradicating polio, a contagious, infectious virus that can have devastating consequences. Not only because of the possibility of death and paralysis, but also because it mainly affects small children.

Despite the many challenges faced by the global campaign to eradicate polio, the world appears to be extremely close to a landmark healthcare achievement. In the early 1980s, polio paralysed more than 350,000 children each year in more than 125 countries around the world.

In 2016, fewer children were paralysed by polio than in any other year globally. The UAE has long played a crucial role in the campaign, as it formed innovative partnerships, advanced global advocacy efforts, pledged financial contributions, facilitated mobilisation of resources and recognised heroes of the cause.

From 2011 to 2016, the UAE provided (AED 446.6 million) USD 121.6 million to assist the eradication of polio. In 2011, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed

Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, and Mr. Bill Gates, Co-chair of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, made a joint pledge of AED 367.3 million (USD 100.0 million) to provide life-saving vaccinations to children in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Two years later in 2013, the UAE, through the Abu Dhabi Department of Finance, disbursed AED 29.4 million (USD 8.0 million) for the World Health Organization’s (WHO) polio eradication projects in Africa. When a polio outbreak emerged in conflict-ravaged Syria, the Emirates Red Crescent granted funding to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) for emergency vaccinations.

That same year, the Global Vaccine Summit was held in Abu Dhabi, where the UAE facilitated global mobilisation of funding, raising AED 14.69 billion (USD 4.00 billion) in commitments towards ridding the world of polio by 2018. This included an additional commitment of AED 440.8 million (USD 120.0 million) from the UAE.

With the cooperation of the WHO in 2014, the UAE disbursed AED 22.0 million (USD 6.0 million) and AED 33.8 million (USD 9.2 million) to polio eradication programmes in Africa and Pakistan respectively. In collaboration with UNICEF in Mali, an additional AED 3.7 million (USD 1.0 million) was spent in 2015 to improve the health and well-being

of children and mothers, through vaccinations for children and taking care of pregnant women.

Crisis escalation in Yemen during 2016, resulted in a global appeal for integrated outreach programmes against polio and measles. The UAE supported these health programmes in Yemen, providing vaccines for about 650,000 children and women.

In addition, last year’s funds for polio eradication also assisted campaigns in Africa and Pakistan. Phase III (2016) of the Emirates Polio Campaign in Pakistan brings the three-year total of polio drops administered by the UAE Pakistan Assistance Programme to 158.2 million, resulting

in over 10.6 million vaccinated children during 2016.

Conflict regions and war zones with low immunisation and vaccine coverage remain challenges. Yet, less than a week after polio outbreak in Syria was confirmed by the World Health Organization in June 2017, the UAE pledged another AED 110.2 million (USD 30.0 million) for this cause, along with those of other global partners.




The end is in sight, the battle against a preventable disease can be won and together we can make history for a safer tomorrow, a world free of polio.

The UAE Leads Global Efforts to Eradicate Polio





Global Advocacy

-  First Global Vaccine Summit in 2013 attended by **>300 world leaders** and high-level delegates hosted in Abu Dhabi.
-  Leaders of the **Global Polio Eradication Initiative** met in Abu Dhabi in 2015.
-  Image Nation Abu Dhabi produced a **documentary film on impact of polio** and hails eradication efforts.
-  **Launched Heroes of Polio Eradication (HOPE) Awards**, in partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Funds Mobilisation

-  UAE facilitated global mobilisation of funding: **AED 14.69 billion (USD 4.00 billion)** in global commitments towards ridding the world of polio by 2018 raised during Global Vaccine Summit.
-  **AED 446.6 million (USD 121.6 million)** provided by the UAE, in addition to **AED 110.2 million (USD 30.0 million)** pledged in 2017.
-  **AED 367.3 million (USD 100.0 million)** in joint pledge from the UAE and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

Implementation and Partnerships

-  **30 million children** immunised
-  **158 million vaccines** administered
-  Supports strengthening of health systems, awareness and global research.
-  Partnerships with countries, the UN, WHO, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Private Sector.





SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Nearly two-thirds of UAE's support towards SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) was towards the Urban Development and Management Sector.

As the world's population continues to migrate from rural to urban areas, cities will need to become safer, cleaner, and more affordable to meet the demands of their rising inhabitant population. The poor in particular are often concentrated in urban dwellings, which places extreme pressure on limited resources in these spaces.

Achieving SDG 11 requires sound and inclusive urban planning and management that safeguards the environment, preserves the natural and cultural heritage, and sustainably transforms cities and communities to meet the needs of their inhabitants. Examples of key initiatives include investing in public transport, creating green spaces, and ensuring access to safe and affordable housing. In addition to the projects described in the following paragraphs, the UAE also supported the rebuilding and rehabilitation of infrastructure in a number of countries, such as tsunami-affected areas of the Maldives and Sri Lanka, as well as Afghanistan and Yemen.

Urban Development and Management Sector

Urbanisation and growth go together. Reports indicate that no country has ever reached middle-income status without a significant population shift into cities.²⁵ Accordingly, the UAE's support towards this sector was largely provided to middle-income countries, at 86 percent. The remainder was provided to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Helping achieve the first target of this goal: *"By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services; and upgrade slums"*, four projects in Egypt were supported under this sector. The largest was the construction of 50,000 housing units in 17 governorates. The Nasser Complex, a model for sustainable slum development, improves the living standards of thousands of

underprivileged people, many of whom previously did not have access to electricity, potable water and sanitation in their dwellings. The complex, from a grant worth AED 661.0 million (USD180.0 million) in total, includes the construction of 8,500 housing units, and facilities such as a water reservoir and hospital.

Similarly, support towards the Sheikh Zayed City included the provision of facilities and potable water for residents, through construction of irrigation and a water supply system, a 200-bed hospital, two mosques, four high schools (one exclusively for girls, and two dedicated to trade and industry), two institutes and five elementary schools.

In Morocco, the multi-year development projects in Asilah City with a total grant of AED 37.0 million (USD 10.0 million) committed in 2012 – included housing projects and the provision of facilities for the city. Also in Asilah, other projects supported construction of roads, water networks and nearly 200 housing units.

Rail Transport Infrastructure Sector

To help provide accessible and sustainable transport for all, the second target of SDG 11 concerning railway projects, was also supported in Egypt and Morocco (AED 107.5 million - USD 29.3 million). In Egypt, security barriers were installed throughout its railway system. A high-speed train connecting Tangier to Casablanca in Morocco is also being developed, which is expected to boost tourism and stimulate economic activity along the route.

Low-cost Housing Sector

In addition to low-cost housing projects in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, projects supported under this sector included the building of 1,200 clay houses in the state of Kassala in eastern Sudan.



SDG 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



The UAE has supported countries in attaining access to affordable renewable energy.

Having equitable access to energy plays a vital role in economic growth. As the global demand for energy rises, so will the demand for affordable energy. Moving into a sustainable world means encouraging economic growth without causing harm to the environment. This will require less reliance on unsustainable sources such as fossil fuels, and more demand for clean energy sources. Achieving universal access to affordable clean energy sources will require investments in renewable sources, as well as expanding infrastructure and upgrading technology to find cost-effective and energy-efficient solutions.

Understanding the varying development situations of partner countries, the UAE has supported countries in attaining access to affordable energy through traditional and renewable means.

Power from Renewable Sources (Solar, Wind, Hydro) sectors under the renewable energy portfolio – funded with approximately AED 113.9 million (USD 31.0 million) in 2016 – supported various countries, including small island nations under the UAE-Pacific

Partnerships Fund, which finances renewable energy projects across the Pacific. The fund supported the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu, in securing clean solar energy, thereby helping them to save on diesel fuel import costs and reduce fossil fuel emissions. Additional renewable energy projects were also supported in Azerbaijan, Jordan, Mauritania, and Somalia.

Contributions to International Organisations Sector

In addition to core contributions to the budget of the organisation, the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) also received a four-year grant of AED 22.1 million (USD 6.0 million) to provide developing countries with technical assistance on project feasibility and proposal development. The agency helps countries achieve their clean energy potential, while promoting renewable resources and technologies. *(Some activities of this sector have also been mapped under several SDGs. See Annex 3 for mapping methodology.)*

Some of the most notable results and outcomes of UAE Assistance to other SDGs



>66,500 houses
built



>11,000 tonnes of food
aid delivered



>20 steel wheat silos
constructed with a total capacity of 1.5 million tonnes



17.4 million children
vaccinated against polio



>200 hospitals
and medical facilities built, rehabilitated and equipped



Millions
of individuals provided
with healthcare



2,650 kW solar power
projects supported



Power supply installed in 70 villages
in off-grid areas

Powering Growth through Renewable Energy

Championing renewable energy

The UAE has emerged as one of the most high-profile champions of renewable energy globally, matched by robust, demand-driven development assistance programming in the sector. Now cumulatively approaching USD 1 billion, UAE assistance positions renewable energy to drive economic and job growth, while also delivering climate and environmental benefits.



Renewable energy is expanded in Kiribati, with a UAE-funded project.
Source: Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company (Masdar)

In 2016, the UAE strengthened its commitment towards the renewable energy sector in developing countries, announcing AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) in grant financing to the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund. As part of the long-standing AED 1.29 billion (USD 350.0 million) ADFD-IRENA Project Facility, the UAE extended AED 169.0 million (USD 46.0 million) of concessional loans to four projects, in addition to AED 22.0 million (USD 6.0 million) grant funding, earmarked to provide technical assistance in project preparation.

Programming for renewable energy draws on national experience. The UAE – one of the world's top five oil exporters – has leveraged initial public investment in technology and institutional capacity to create a dynamic, commercially viable

renewable energy domestic sector, which in 2015 set the world record for lowest solar power costs, even below that of natural gas. The UAE also offers incentives for innovation, and hosts the world's most influential annual events dedicated to advancing the use of renewable energy, energy efficiency and clean technology.

While these international dialogues and initiatives catalyse impactful solutions, some development-related issues remain unresolved: *in many developing countries, renewables are dramatically cheaper than traditional energy sources like diesel, but deployment has yet to catch up with market potential, resulting in economically damaging energy prices for basic service providers, households, and businesses.* The UAE's development assistance for the renewable energy

sector accordingly seeks to kickstart deployment, demonstrating immediate cost savings and technical feasibility of renewable energy so as to enhance market experience and confidence in the technologies – and pave the way for sustainably financed jobs and more affordable energy.

A primary vehicle for UAE foreign assistance towards the renewable energy sector is the ADFD-IRENA Project Facility operationalised in 2013, disbursing up to AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) annually for transformative projects in countries that are members of IRENA, the International Renewable Energy Agency.

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) draws on global experts organised under IRENA to vet government-endorsed project proposals, and in January 2016 announced support for wind and solar projects in two Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Antigua and Barbuda and Cabo Verde, as well as to solar projects in two Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Burkina Faso and Senegal, where the projects would provide some of the first-ever reliable power service to more than 12,000 households and more than 80,000 persons, respectively, in rural areas, with benefits for health, education, income generation, and mobile connectivity, among others.

In response to the development needs of countries that have identified high cost of energy as a primary growth barrier, the UAE launched its first major regional financing facility for the renewable energy sector: the UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund, a AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) grant initiative. The Fund has now worked with 11 SIDS to address urgent requests for solutions to some of the world's highest electricity prices, which are crippling local industries and economic growth, as well as essential government services like health, education, and water.

In May 2016, the UAE announced completion of solar projects in five countries – the Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Palau, Nauru, and the Solomon Islands – in many cases representing the countries' first



Solar power is harnessed to collect water in the Marshall Islands.
Source: Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company (Masdar)

utility-scale renewable energy asset, directly displacing diesel consumption to both reduce generation costs and free up budgets for other social and infrastructure investments. The Fund has also enabled cutting-edge capacity-building on new grid control technologies. Through Masdar innovations, for instance, solar power can account for up to 70 percent of the power mix on certain islands, versus traditional caps of 30 percent, allowing even greater economic and environmental savings.

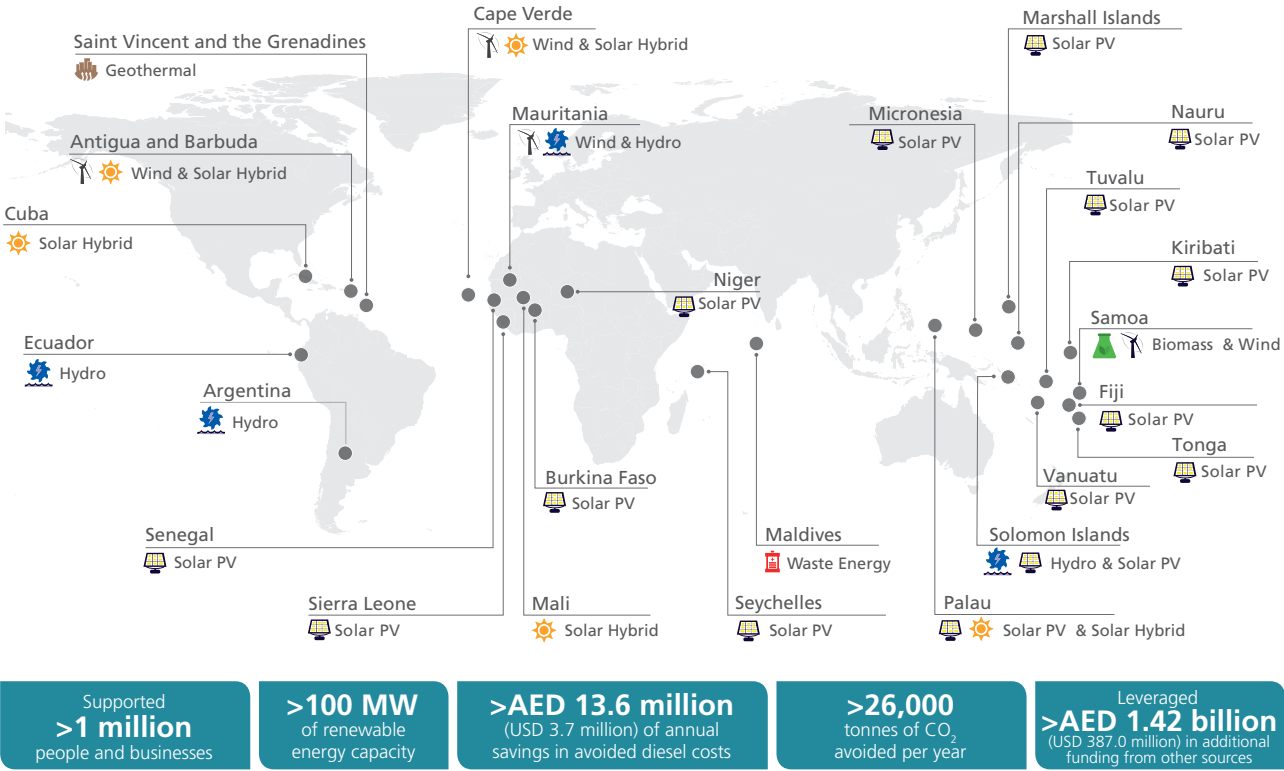
The UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund also set new precedents in 2016 for donor coordination and partnership, enabled by its successful implementation and policy of sharing project proposals with other donors and regional organisations. Most notably, the UAE reached a milestone co-financing agreement with New Zealand on the Solomon Islands project through Masdar, marking the first time an Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member country had used a UAE implementing agency.

The success of the UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund resonated outside the region, with Caribbean heads of state and government also evidencing the major impact of high energy costs on their economies and citizens in discussions with UAE leadership. Following regional consultations, the UAE announced the establishment of the UAE's second regional facility, the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy

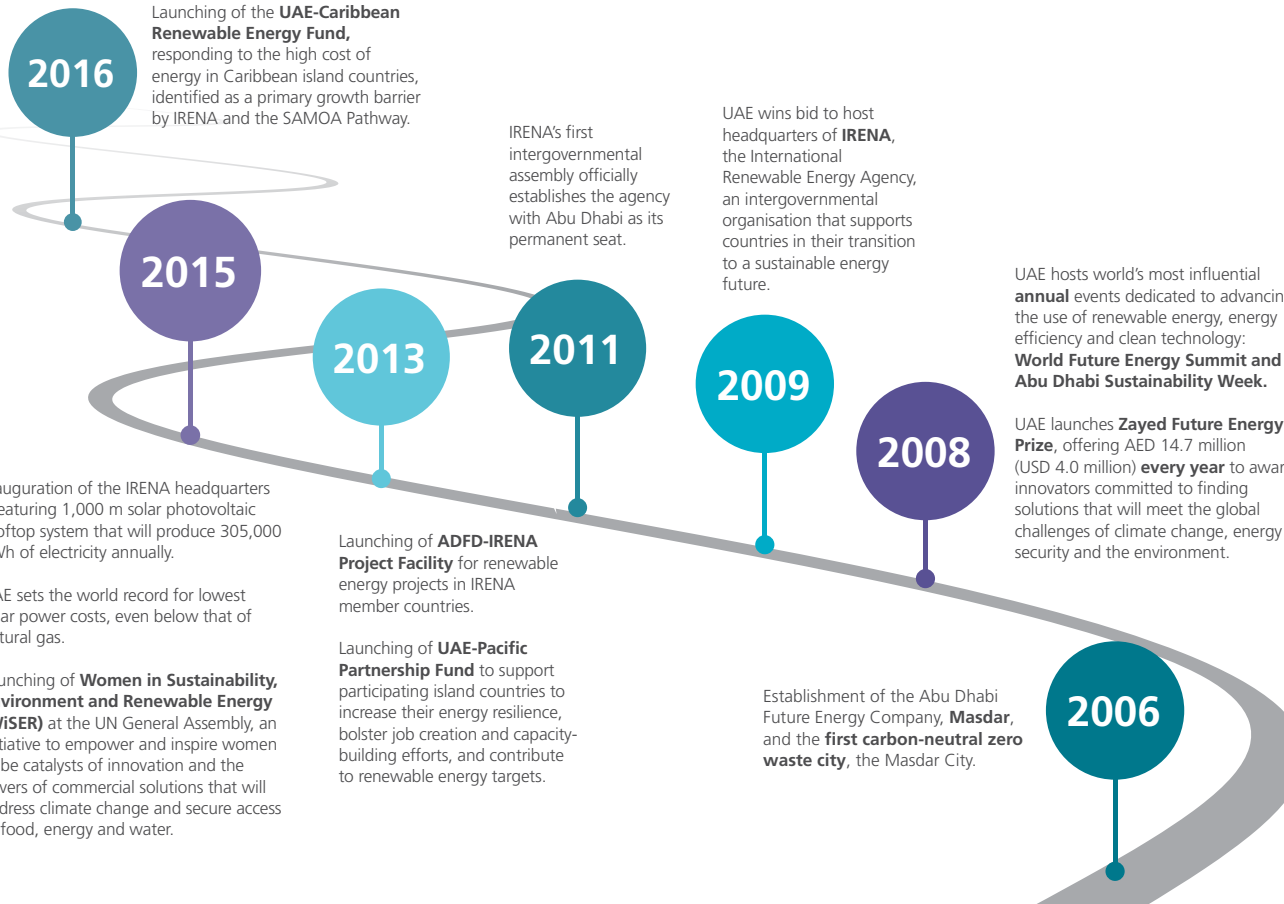
Fund, in September 2016 at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly.

As well as increasing the renewable energy application in the region, the AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) grant fund – operating with explicit objectives towards gender equality and women's empowerment – will work to expand local technical experience in designing, and managing renewable energy projects, to facilitate faster and lower-cost deployment in the future. Once again, the regional fund brings together the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC), the ADFD, and Masdar, and aims to work closely with regional organisations and other donors, complementing and ideally building on existing activities and project pipelines.

Some of the most notable results and impact of UAE’s renewable energy projects



UAE’s Key Milestones in Championing Renewable Energy

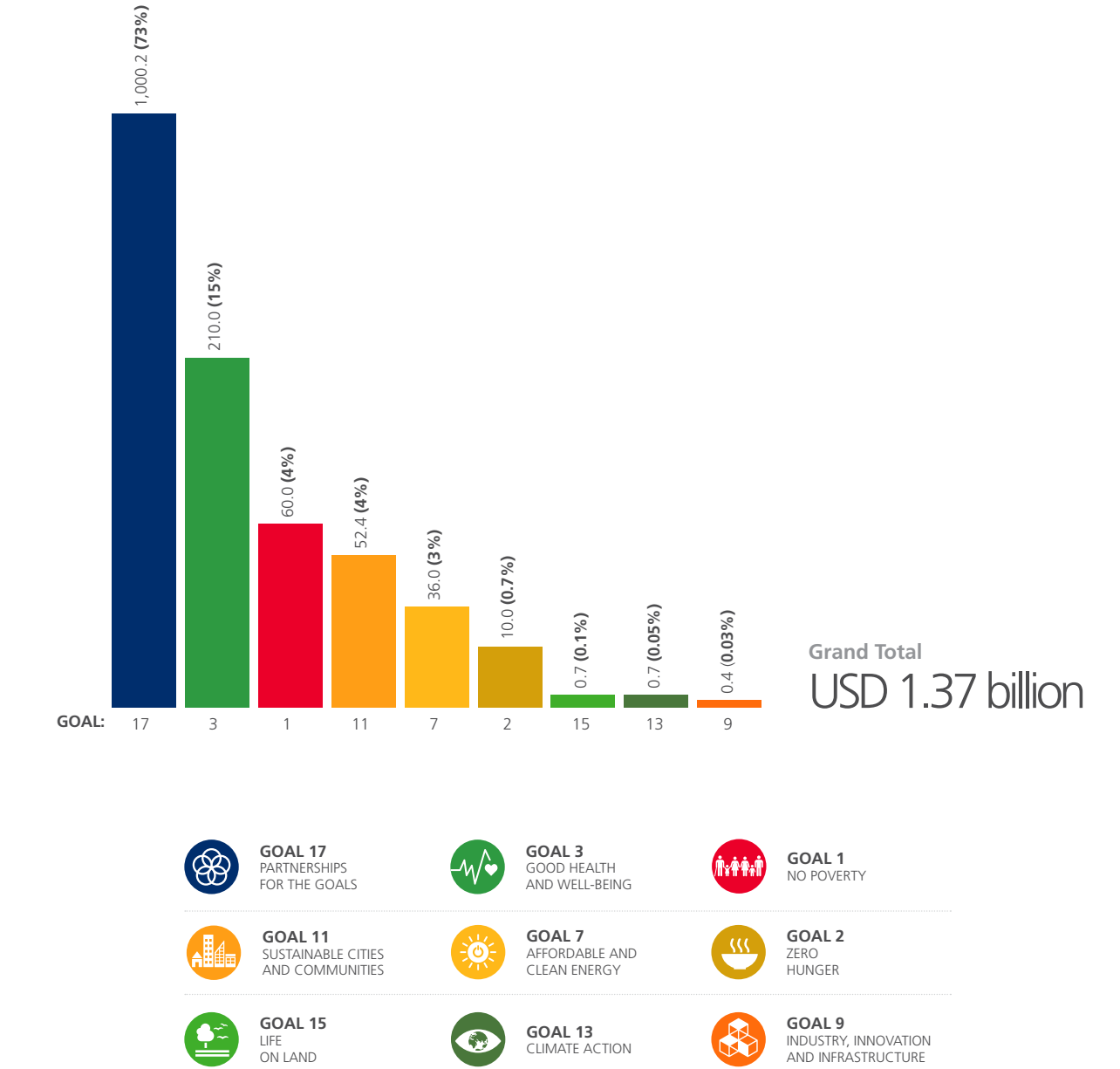


Part 4: 2016 Commitments in Support of the SDGs

In 2016, the UAE made a number of funding commitments toward the attainment of nine SDGs amounting to AED 5.03 billion (USD 1.37 billion). However, given the interconnected nature of the SDGs, the impact of these projects will be wide ranging and support the achievement of other SDGs. For example, the commitment towards SDG 11 to support the development of a high-speed train connecting Tangier to Casablanca in Morocco will not only significantly benefit the mobility of people, but this will also boost tourism, and support wider economic growth in the cities.

The majority of UAE commitments (97 percent or AED 4.86 billion – USD 1.32 billion) will support attainment of the following four SDGs: SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being), SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), and SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Figure 16: UAE Commitments in Support of SDGs
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016)



3

UAE Humanitarian Assistance

*Advancing time-sensitive
humanitarian needs*

In 2016, the UAE's humanitarian assistance reached AED 1.90 billion (USD 518.2 million).

Emergency multi-sector aid, along with emergency food aid made up nearly 70 percent of the UAE's humanitarian assistance in 2016.



Addressing the needs of those affected by conflict, earthquakes and drought

” In 2016, the UAE was the world's third-largest donor of humanitarian aid relative to Gross National Income (GNI), providing AED 1.55 billion (USD 421.2 million) in Official Development Assistance (ODA).

In recent years, conflicts and immense natural disasters have sadly resulted in an ever-growing number of vulnerable people on the brink of giving up hope. Worrying over basic needs many of us rarely think of, including where the next meal or shelter will come from, constitute a tragic reality for millions of people. Humanitarian workers and

volunteers from Emirati organisations – alongside those from other parts of the world – struggle every day to reach civilians in dire situations, helping to save lives, alleviate suffering and protect human dignity during and after emergencies.

Humanitarian aid, including emergency relief, forms an important part of the UAE's overall foreign assistance, reaching nine percent in 2016. This is two percentage points higher than the previous year, and, by 2020, humanitarian aid is expected to account for at least 15 percent of the country's foreign assistance.



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

Emergency multi-sector aid, along with emergency food aid made up nearly 70 percent of the UAE's humanitarian assistance to a number of countries and communities in need in 2016. Provided in parallel, UAE efforts that facilitated delivery of emergency relief and humanitarian aid, including logistics and communications systems – mapped under the coordination and support services sector – represented 19 percent of all funds disbursed towards humanitarian assistance. The remainder of the funds were directed towards the provision of emergency education, health, water and sanitation, as well as humanitarian protection and security.

The crises in Syria and Yemen necessitated a significant proportion of the UAE's humanitarian aid in 2016, especially as the current situation in Yemen has resulted in nearly two-thirds of the population requiring humanitarian assistance.

” The UAE was at the forefront of donor countries as well humanitarian organisations who hurried to send relief assistance, but also linked this with rehabilitation and development efforts.

After all, while humanitarian action emphasises immediate action to address survival and basic needs, its aim is essentially analogous to development aid – just with a much more immediate timeline. UAE's foreign assistance to Yemen is described further in Section 4. Offered in the following paragraphs is the UAE's response to the humanitarian crisis in Syria.

In Libya, support continued since the UAE first dispatched its humanitarian and emergency relief to the country in 2012. At least 13 air bridges were set up by the UAE in 2016, delivering more than 400 tonnes of food and non-food items to lend assistance to those affected by the conflict, including more than 1.3 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance. In addition to food, tents and blankets, swift delivery of medicines and medical equipment was also facilitated by the UAE, as Libya's healthcare system goes almost crippled by the destruction of dozens of hospitals in the country, leaving hundreds of thousands of people without access to basic and life-saving healthcare.²⁶

With famine looming on the horizon, humanitarian aid in Somalia was largely focused on emergency food supply and distribution of about 1,000 tonnes of food aid, as well as over 1,000 food parcels. The UAE also constructed a women's health centre in the capital, Mogadishu, to address reproductive health and gender-based violence. A more insightful account of the UAE's foreign assistance to Somalia is integrated in Section 4.

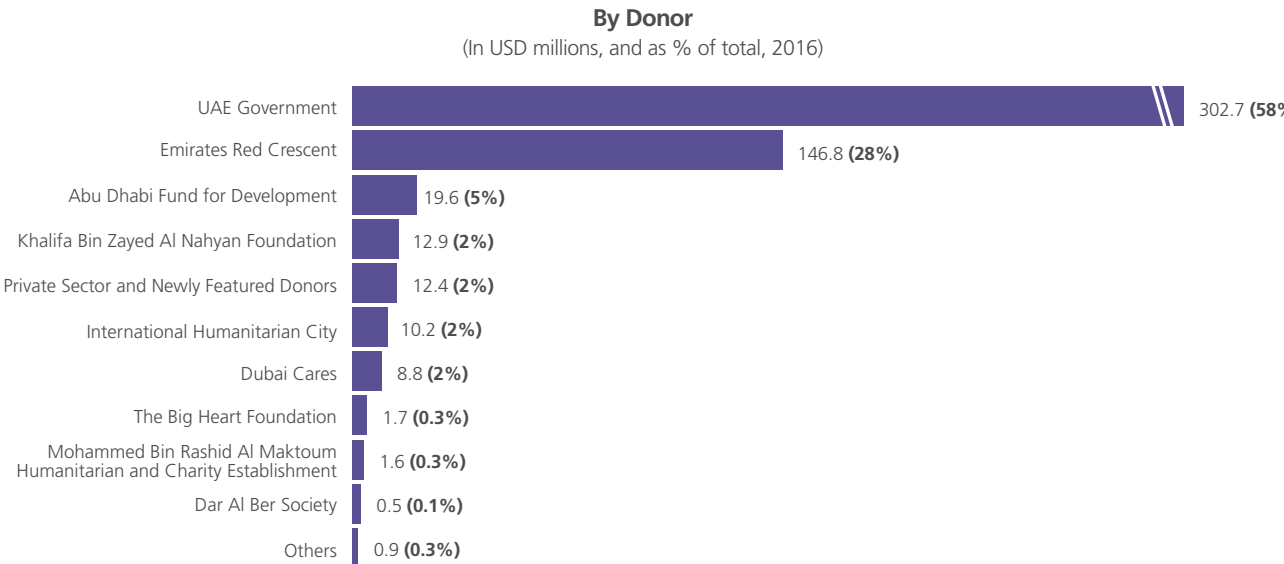
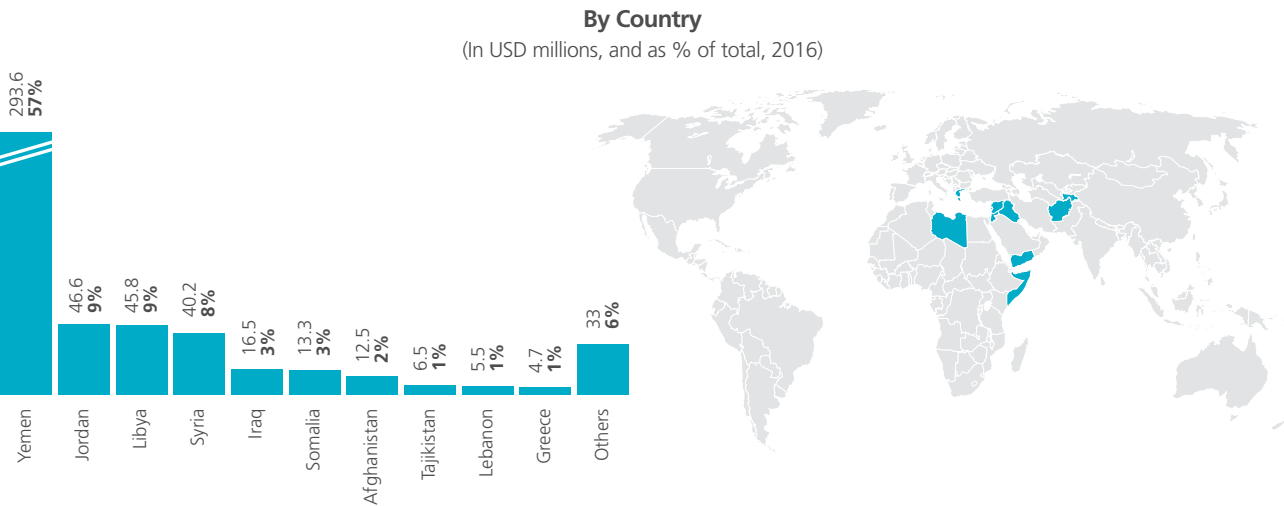
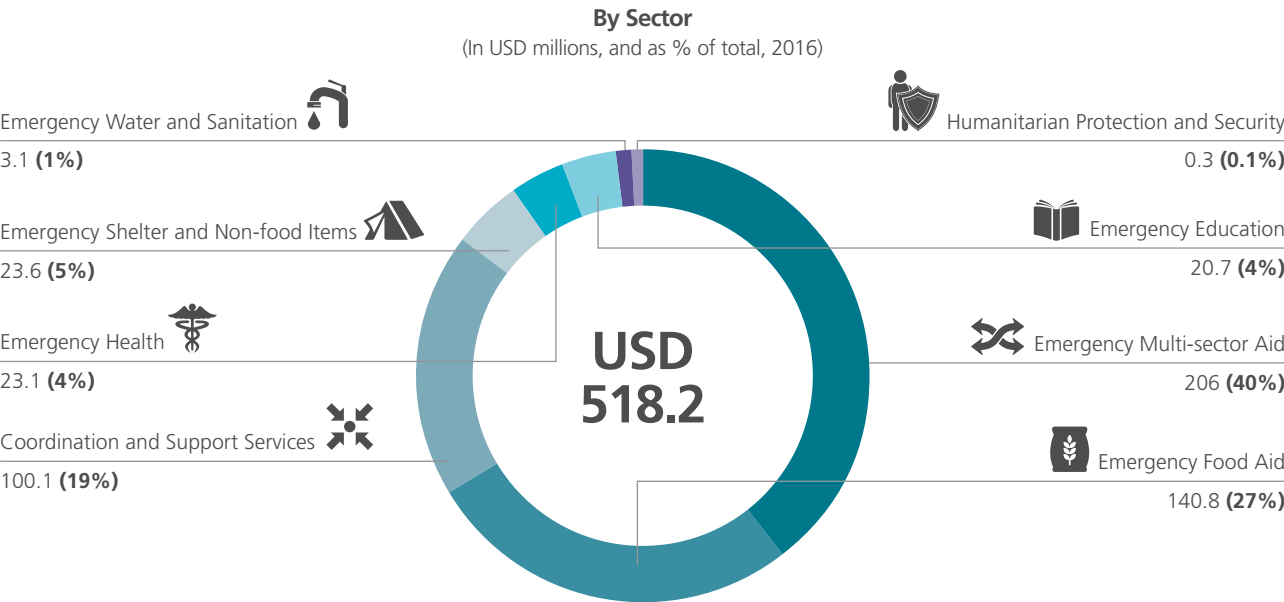
In addition to continued humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan, the UAE's partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) provided 17,000 people in Palestine, including women, with electronic food vouchers.

Access to education was also given a priority by the UAE, when the UAE announced its AED 11.4 million (USD 3.1 million) “Rebuild Palestine. Start with Education” initiative in 2014, supporting nearly 2,600 students and 100 teachers from the Zaitoun Elementary School and Beit Hanoun Preparatory School for girls. This support complements the UAE's annual contribution of AED 55.1 million (USD 15.0 million) initially pledged in 2015 to fund salaries of more than 800 teachers and operating costs of 20 schools operated by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

In the aftermath of its massive 2015 earthquake, which killed nearly 9,000 people and left over 21,000 people homeless, Nepal had to face devastation. The earthquake destroyed or severely damaged much of the infrastructure of impacted areas, including hundreds of schools. In partnership with an international NGO, local communities and the Nepali authorities, the UAE concentrated its efforts on the rehabilitation and construction of schools. This directly benefited 3,000 children and teachers in 20 primary schools, as well as around 7,000 adults, including 1,500 illiterate women from indigenous rural communities. The UAE's Education in Emergencies programme, which reached eight countries in 2016, and with disbursements that grew by five times, is also featured in this section.

From Syrian refugees in Greece, and a flood-affected population in Sri Lanka, to earthquake survivors in Pakistan, and children without access to healthcare or education, the UAE will be steadfast in its resolve to help ease the plight of those in need of humanitarian assistance.

Figure 17: UAE Humanitarian Assistance



The UAE’s Humanitarian Response to the Syria Crisis

Relief for refugees, setting up camps and delivering emergency food aid

Often called ‘the biggest humanitarian and refugee crisis of our time’, Syria buckles under the weight of its conflict’s harrowing statistics. Since 2011, an estimated five million Syrians have fled their country, seeking safety elsewhere. Six million more have been forced from their homes and are displaced inside their own country, where some sieges restrict access to emergency food and health.²⁷

At the onset of the humanitarian crisis, the United Arab Emirates mobilised emergency relief assistance to help millions of affected people. In parallel, the UAE also established in 2013, with Germany and the United States of America, the Syria Recovery Trust Fund, a multi-donor initiative primarily aimed at reconstruction and recovery efforts. The Fund provides multi-sector assistance, making available vital services, including health, water and sanitation, and education. It also makes possible rebuilding of critical infrastructure sectors, such as transport, food security and social infrastructure.

In 2016, the UAE disbursed grants totalling AED 477.6 million (USD 130.0 million) towards the

ongoing crisis in Syria. Three quarters supported humanitarian assistance, while the rest assisted development initiatives.

Humanitarian assistance was provided and relief items were delivered inside Syria itself, across Jordan’s border. The UAE sponsored orphans and provided critical nutrition needs for children younger than five years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. But with refugees streaming to neighbouring Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey, and to other countries, there is an ever-growing necessity for humanitarian aid outside Syria.

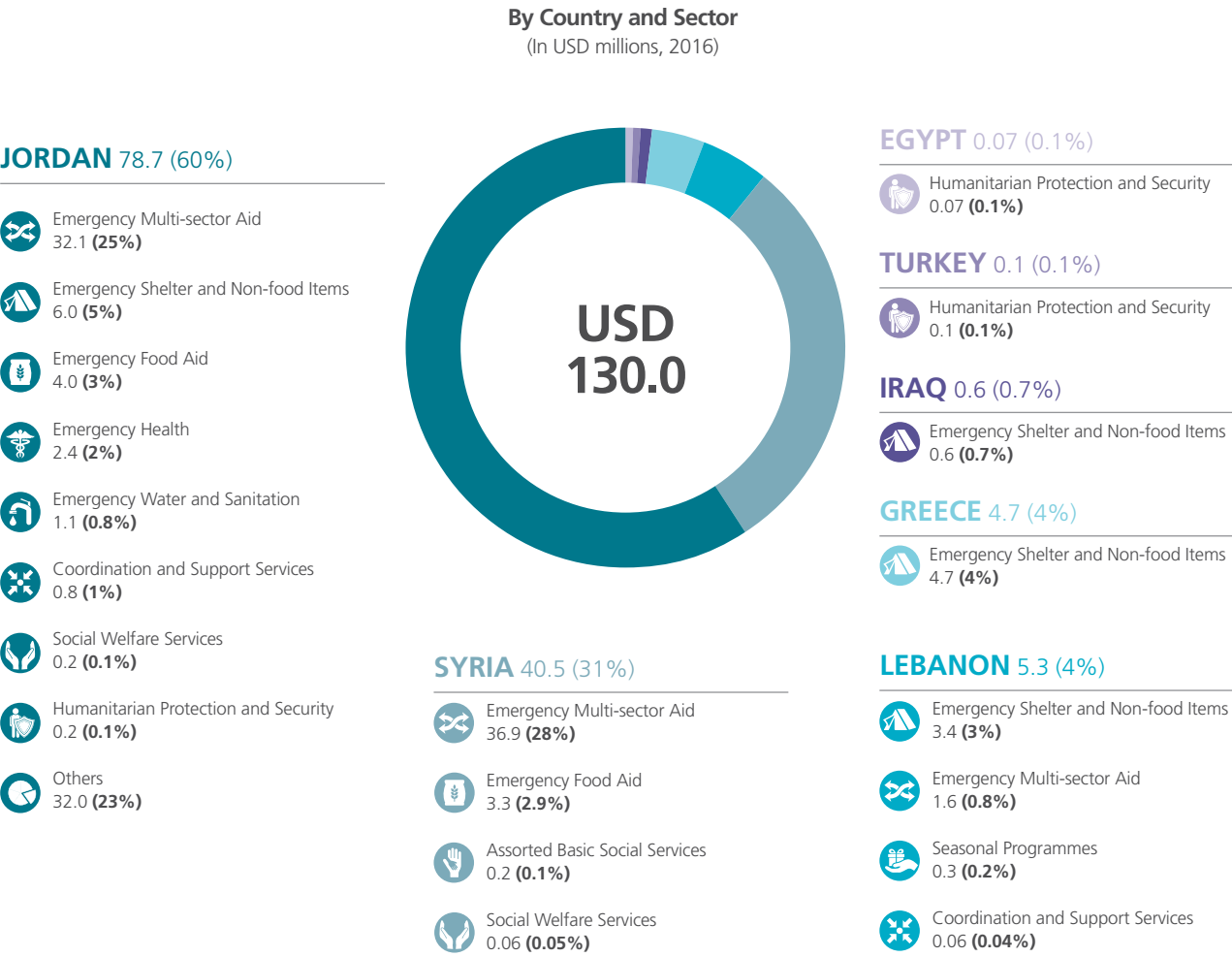
The UAE-Jordanian Mrajeed Al Fahood refugee camp in Jordan, which hosts just over 7,000 Syrian refugees, continues to be run by the Emirates Red Crescent. Another camp in northern Iraq managed by the Emirates Red Crescent supports 4,000 Syrian refugees. Several convoys with blankets, clothes, medical items, and food were dispatched during 2016. The UAE also continues to assist with the provision of a 24/7 healthcare through a medical centre in the Zaatari camp, and the Emirates Field Hospital in Mafrq, Jordan.

Emergency relief to Syrian refugees in Lebanon included emergency shelter and non-food items such as winter kits with thermal blankets, a heating stove and a gas supply for four months. A small camp in Lebanon was built for Syrian families in need, and in Greece, a refugee camp hosting 4,000 Syrian refugees was also established by the Emirates Red Crescent.

The UAE shares the responsibility of addressing the Syrian refugee crisis in a multitude of ways. At the Leaders’ Summit on Refugees held at the UN headquarters in September 2016, the UAE announced that it will welcome 15,000 Syrians to the country over the next five years, as per UAE procedures in place, and including extending residence and employment permits, as well as privileges such as health insurance and access to education.

Sadly as it stands, Syria’s future remains uncertain – and so too the fate of its people. The only current certainty is the growing need for humanitarian, relief and rehabilitation support.

Figure 18: UAE Response to Syria Crisis



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of UAE’s Humanitarian Response towards the Syria Crisis (from 2012) include:

- AED 2.97 billion**
(USD 808.6 million) disbursed
- ≈16,000 tonnes**
of relief items delivered
- >1.1 million refugees**
provided with **emergency food**, including aid through WFP and UNRWA
- >145,000 refugees**
provided with cash assistance
- >650,000 children**
and lactating women supported by programmes to fight malnutrition through UNICEF and WFP
- >400 tonnes**
of **medical supplies** provided
- >100,000 refugees**
provided with **healthcare**, including through IRC, WHO
- 1.6 million children**
immunised against polio
- 15,000 refugees**
provided with emergency water, sanitation and hygiene relief (**WASH**) through UNHCR
- Support to several refugee settlements:**
 - Emirati-Jordanian Camp, Mrajeeb Al Fahood, Jordan (capacity: **10,000 refugees**)
 - Zatari Camp, Jordan (capacity: **60,000 refugees**)
 - Refugee settlement in Al Marj, Lebanon (capacity: **350 refugees**)
 - Refugee settlement in Greece (capacity: **4,000 refugees**)

Education in Emergencies

Education in emergencies, a fundamental right

The importance of education for preventing lost generations of children and youth has gained increasing recognition over recent years, and rightly so. With forced displacement reaching its highest level since the end of the Second World War, barriers to education have become more pronounced and complex. For its part, the UAE joins the international community in ensuring the continuity of education for children and young adults affected by humanitarian situations.

In 2016, the UAE’s foreign assistance community intensified its focus on the emergency education sector; disbursements during this year were more than five times that of 2015. Of the 26 UAE donor entities providing foreign assistance towards the education sector, two are leading the country’s Education in Emergencies programme: Dubai Cares, a part of the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives, and the Emirates Red Crescent.

Following are some of the Education in Emergencies activities undertaken by the UAE in 2016:

Schools Rehabilitation and Sponsorship

The crisis in Yemen has devastated millions of lives – 18.8 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, and 2.3 million children need support to access education.²⁸ To help address the latter, the UAE constructed and rehabilitated more than 270 schools in Yemen. Similarly, in Nepal, when access to education of more than a million children was denied following the 2015 earthquake, the UAE mobilised efforts to construct ten schools accommodating 5,000 students. In Palestine, the UAE supported the education of 30,000 Palestine students.

World Humanitarian Summit Announcement and Education Cannot Wait

In May 2016, at the World Humanitarian Summit, Dubai Cares committed to increase the proportion of its Education in Emergencies programme to one-third of its total



Yemeni students return to school, even during emergencies.
Source: UAE Red Crescent

funding for 2017-2018. Ten percent of this funding is earmarked for research and impact evaluation. In the same event, Dubai Cares was selected as a member of the newly formed High-level Steering Group for the ‘Education Cannot Wait Fund’, the first global fund to prioritise education in humanitarian action.

Evidence for Education in Emergencies (E3)

At a special event in New York during the 71st United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 2016, Dubai Cares formally announced, with grants amounting to AED 36.7 million (USD 10.0 million), a new research envelope known as Evidence for Education in Emergencies (E3). The initiative aims to create an effective policy space for education in emergencies through evidence-based findings, while also introducing better optics on efficient and impactful models of delivery.²⁹

Education in Emergencies: Evidence for Action (3EA)

Dubai Cares launched programmes in Lebanon, Niger and Sierra Leone, as part of ‘Education in Emergencies: Evidence for Action’ (3EA) a new initiative that seeks to identify the most effective teaching and learning approaches within the emergency and humanitarian spheres, through impact assessment. In partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC)

and the Global TIES for Children/New York University (NYU), the programme in the three frontrunner countries will also aim to improve reading, mathematics and social-emotional outcomes for nearly 9,000 refugee children, improve parent engagement in children’s learning and protection, and strengthen the capacity of teachers in a ‘healing’ classroom, where the psychosocial well-being of students are given emphasis to allow the children to recover from trauma, grow and develop.³⁰

#LastILearned Campaign

In October 2016, the #LastILearned campaign was launched as a community awareness and fundraising campaign in support of Dubai Cares’ Education in Emergencies strategy. The campaign ran for one month and raised both funds and awareness around the plight of children affected by conflict and natural disasters.

Virtual Refugee Camp at UAE Innovation Week

Under the theme Innovation in Education in Emergencies, a seven-day advocacy campaign was organised in Dubai during the UAE Innovation Week celebrations. The event’s main showpiece – a 360-degree virtual reality film captured in a refugee school within a Syrian refugee camp – presented the life of a young refugee, and her family’s quest for education.

4

Geographical Focus of UAE Assistance

In 2016, UAE foreign assistance reached many corners of the world. Africa was the top supported continent, receiving AED 12.74 billion (USD 3.47 billion). More than a third of UAE disbursements went to Asia, constituting an amount of AED 7.48 billion (USD 2.04 billion).

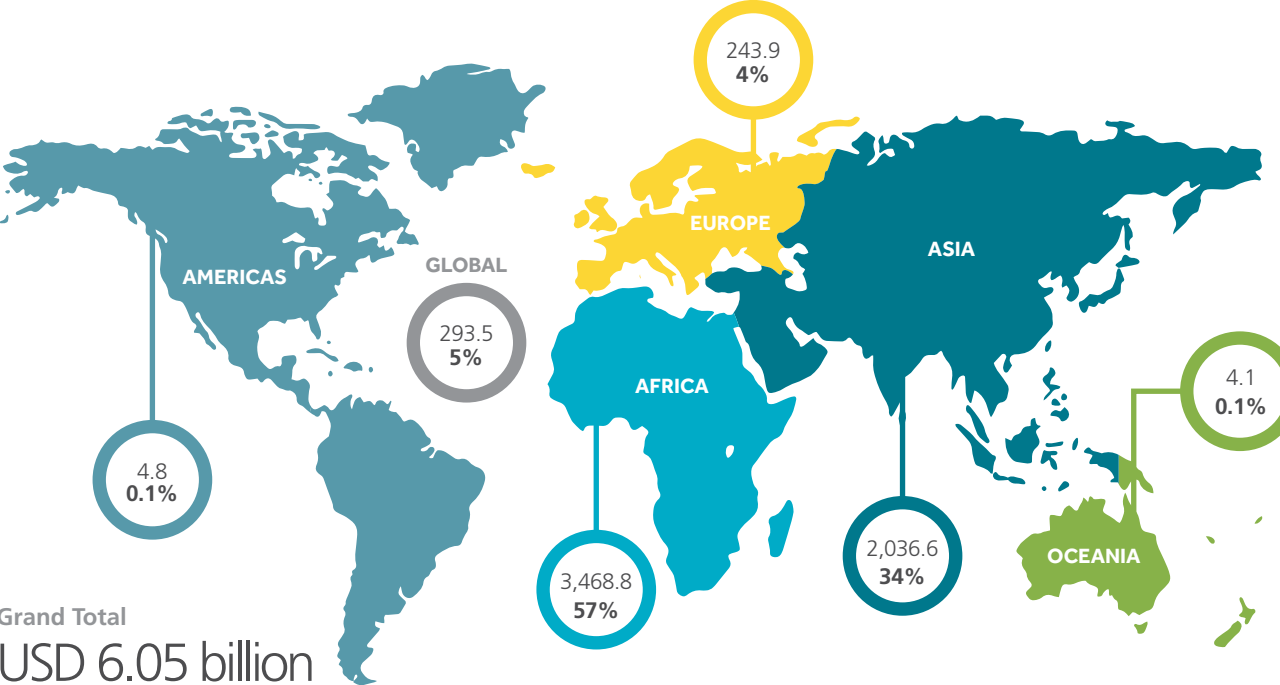
Largely through support towards the core budget of multilateral organisations, programmes with global reach saw a 236 percent increase over 2015, while countries in special situations also received focused attention from the UAE, with 32 percent of UAE foreign assistance directed to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).



Introduction

This section provides an insight into the geographical distribution of UAE foreign assistance in 2016. Complementing the analyses on continents and regions, a new lens on the UAE’s support to ‘countries in special situations’ is introduced in this report. This group, featured in this report, consists of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). This section also presents UAE’s foreign assistance to programmes with global reach, as well as an in-depth description of UAE activities in five of the countries supported in 2016.

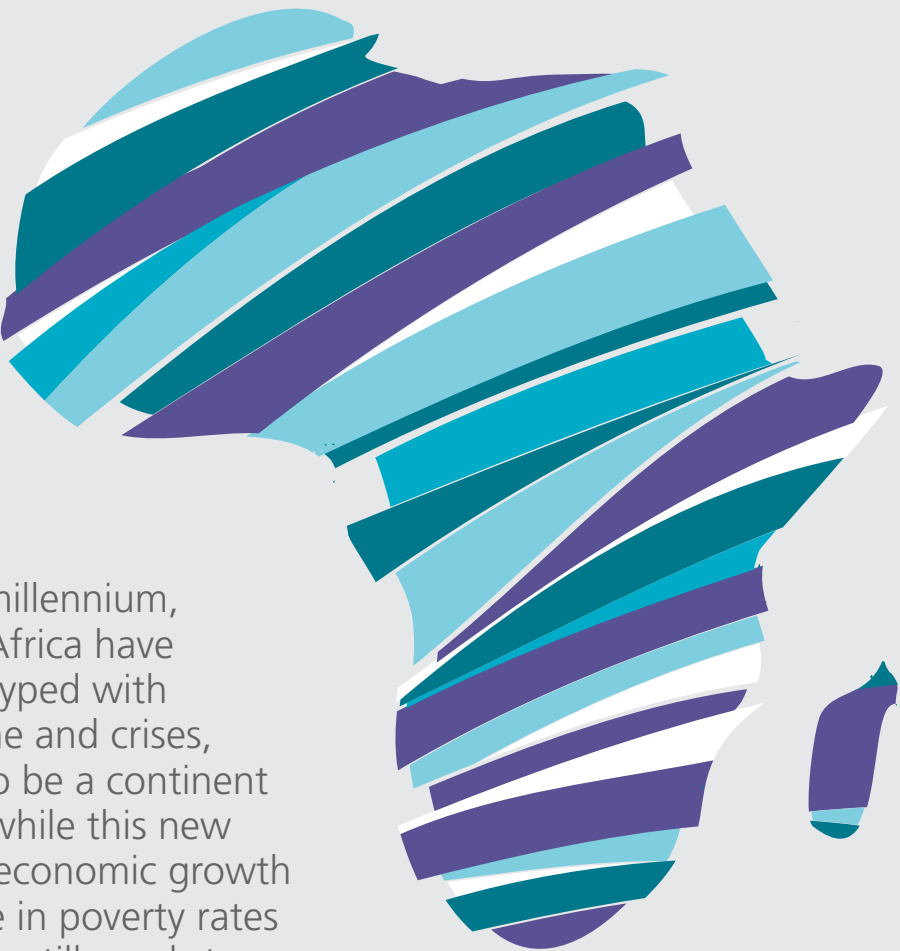
Figure 19: Funds Disbursed, by Continent and Region
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016)



Africa	3,468.8	57%
Northern Africa	3,195.1	92%
Eastern Africa	158.0	4.5%
Western Africa	97.9	3%
Southern Africa	11.0	0.3%
Middle Africa	4.2	0.1%
Multi-region (Africa)	2.5	0.1%
Asia	2,036.6	34%
Western Asia	1,815.0	89%
Southern Asia	156.7	8%
Central Asia	33.8	2%
South-Eastern Asia	24.1	0.7%
Multi-region (Asia)	4.9	0.2%
Eastern Asia	2.1	0.1%
Global	293.5	5%
Multi-region (Global)	293.5	100%

Europe	243.9	4%
Southern Europe	234.7	96%
Northern Europe	5.3	2%
Western Europe	2.1	1%
Eastern Europe	1.8	1%
Americas	4.8	0.1%
Northern America	2.2	45%
Central America	1.6	34%
South America	0.8	16%
The Caribbean	0.2	4.5%
Multi-region (Americas)	0.02	0.5%
Oceania	4.1	0.1%
Micronesia	2.3	56%
Melanesia	1.1	26%
Polynesia	0.5	11%
Australia and New Zealand	0.3	7%

Africa



Since the start of the millennium, global perceptions of Africa have changed. Once stereotyped with extreme poverty, famine and crises, Africa is now known to be a continent on the rise. However, while this new narrative is backed by economic growth and a general decrease in poverty rates on the continent, much still needs to be done.

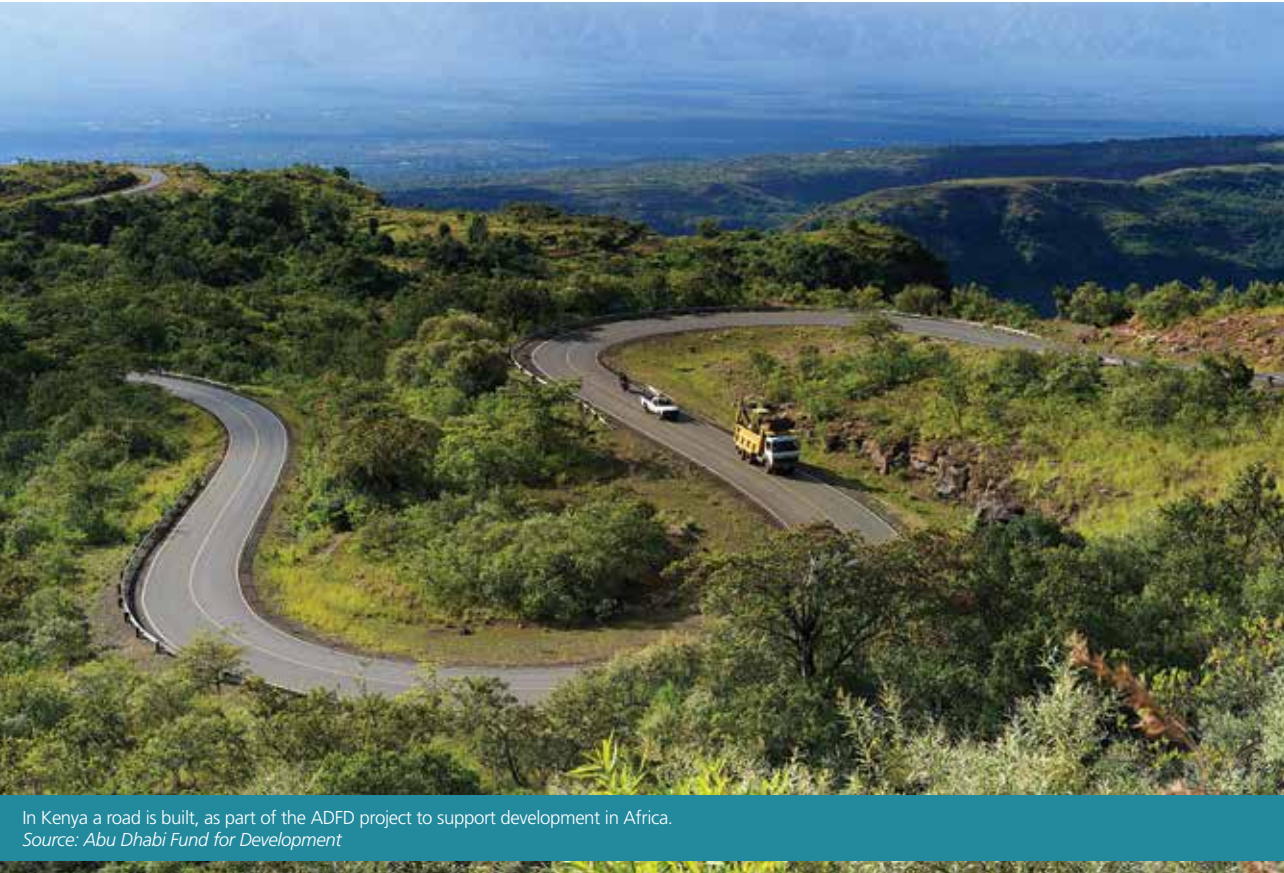
Although millions of people’s lives have improved in previous years, there are more people are living in poverty, in part as a result of population growth in Africa. Nearly 30 years ago, there were 280 million poor African people. In contrast, the World Bank estimates that in 2012, this number has grown to 330 million.

Two in five adults are still illiterate.³¹ Access to electricity remains a luxury to many. More than 625 million people are without power in sub-Saharan Africa alone.³² Access to clean water tells no different story: 319 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa are without access to improved reliable drinking water sources.³³ Inadequate infrastructure is hampering development and economic growth in Africa.

In 2016, the UAE continued its longstanding support to the people of Africa, supporting nearly 1,500 projects in the continent with funds worth AED 12.74 billion (USD 3.47 billion), almost exclusively towards development programmes.

As in previous years, North Africa received the majority of this support, as 92 percent of the UAE’s disbursements to Africa were channeled to six countries in this region, notably Egypt, Morocco and Sudan. UAE foreign assistance to both East Africa and West Africa increased by 33 percent and 12 percent respectively in 2016 when compared with 2015.

Sectors supported by 30 UAE donor entities in 2016 corresponded with the greatest needs in Africa; the general budget support sector received more than 70 percent of the UAE’s disbursements. Bilateral assistance for the general budgets of Egypt, Somalia and Sudan provided additional funds that helped 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.



” UAE’s programmes towards urban development in Africa helped address the huge infrastructure deficit on the continent.

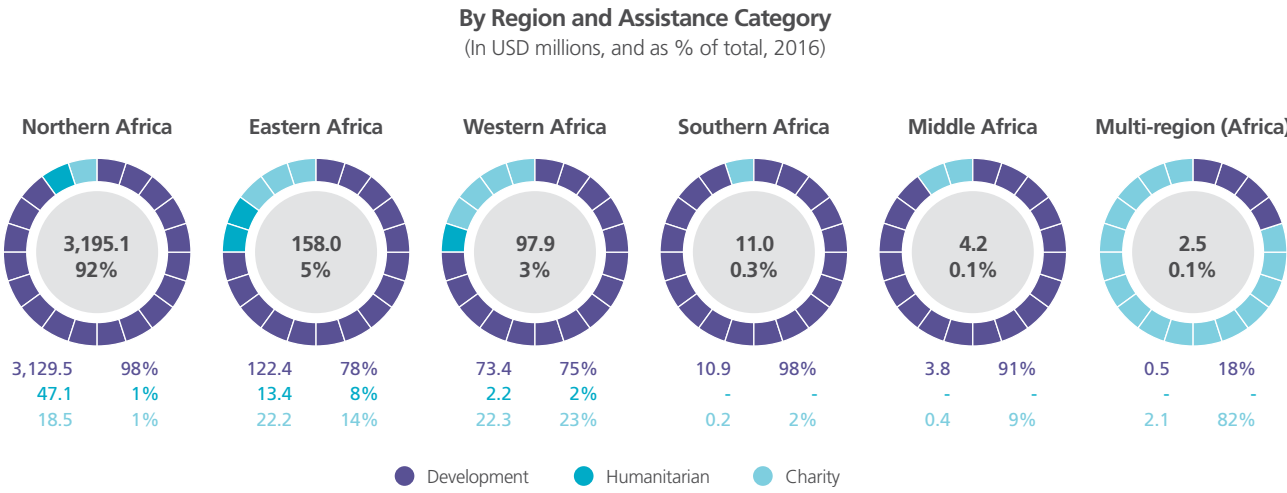
The UAE’s programmes towards urban development in Africa helped address the huge infrastructure deficit on the continent. UAE disbursements towards urban development programmes – the second-most funded sector – increased by 36 percent in 2016 compared with 2015. Provided exclusively as grants, programmes in Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, and the Seychelles included the build of nearly 60,000 houses, in addition to roads construction and development of water and sanitation systems across the continent.

The education and health sectors in Africa also received focused efforts from the UAE, including through the building and equipping of hundreds of schools and hospitals.

Acknowledging the need for improved water supply systems in Africa, the UAE’s top supported programmes on the continent also included building of large dams in Lesotho, Morocco, Tunisia and Somalia. Exhaustive accounts of the UAE’s assistance to three countries in Africa - Egypt, Morocco and Somalia - are presented in the following pages.

Grand Total
USD 3.47 billion

Figure 20: UAE Assistance to Africa



By Assistance Category and Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016)

Development
3,340.4 (96%)

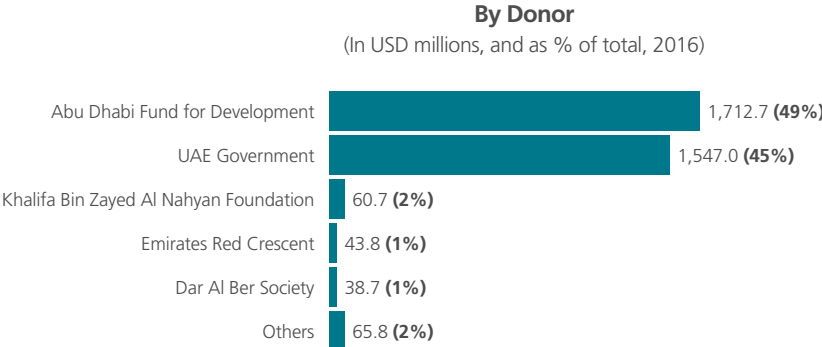
- General Budget Support 2,561.9 (77%)
- Urban Development and Management 219.9 (7%)
- Large Water Supply Systems 99.1 (3%)
- Medical Services 70.8 (2%)
- Education Facilities and Training 59.0 (2%)
- Others 329.8 (9%)

Humanitarian
62.7 (2%)

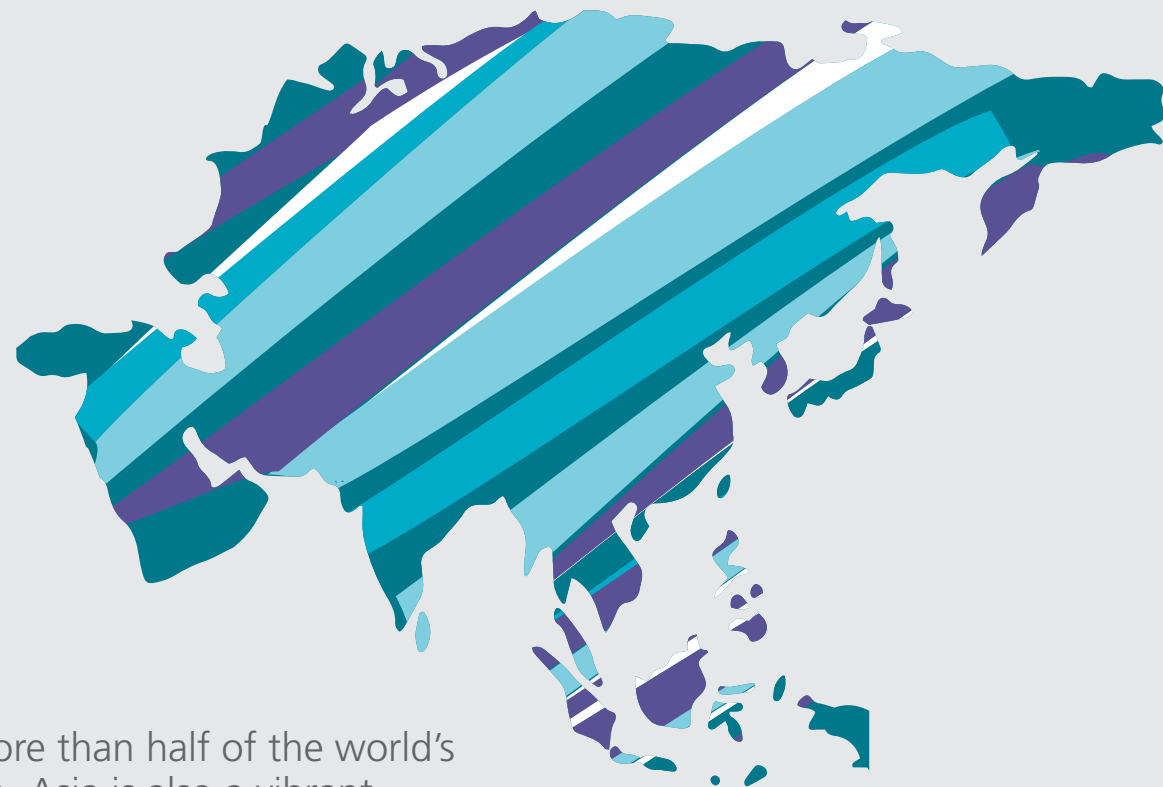
- Emergency Multi-sector Aid 45.7 (73%)
- Emergency Food Aid 13.8 (22%)
- Emergency Education 2.1 (3%)
- Emergency Health 0.5 (1%)
- Coordination and Support Services 0.5 (0.9%)
- Humanitarian Protection and Security 0.1 (0.1%)

Charity
65.7 (2%)

- Religious Sites 27.6 (42%)
- Assorted Basic Social Services 23.7 (36%)
- Seasonal Programmes 10.9 (17%)
- Religious Education 3.5 (5%)



Asia



Host to more than half of the world's population, Asia is also a vibrant continent responsible for much of the world's economic growth. The East Asia and Pacific region remains one of the main drivers of the world economy, accounting for nearly two-fifths of global economic growth.³⁴

However, amidst this rapid economic growth that is essentially lifting thousands of people out of poverty, Asia still remains home to two-thirds of the world's poor. More than 800 million Asians still live on less than AED 4.60 (USD 1.25) a day, and 1.7 billion people are surviving on less than AED 7.3 (USD 2.0) a day.³⁵

The Asia Pacific region is one of the most disaster-prone areas in the world. Conflicts in West Asia exacerbate the continent's many challenges. Asia also has similar challenges to Africa: 1.7 billion people lack access to sanitation and 680 million are without access to electricity.³⁶

As in previous years, the UAE's support to Asia – amounting to AED 7.48 billion (USD 2.04 billion) in 2016 – addressed a number of development and humanitarian challenges on the continent.

Disbursements went up by 13 percent compared to the previous year, benefitting almost all regions of the continent, including Central Asia (211 percent increase) and Western Asia (19 percent increase). Western Asia also received the largest proportion (89 percent) of UAE foreign assistance to Asia in 2016.

Given the situation in many Asian countries, with protracted crises displacing millions of people and threatening to undo hard-earned development gains, a combination of development and rehabilitation programmes from 31 UAE donor entities received the majority of disbursements to Asia in 2016.



The lights come back on for a number of Bangladeshis, with support from an ADFD access to electricity project.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

”

A combination of development and rehabilitation programmes from 31 UAE donor entities received the majority of disbursements to Asia in 2016.

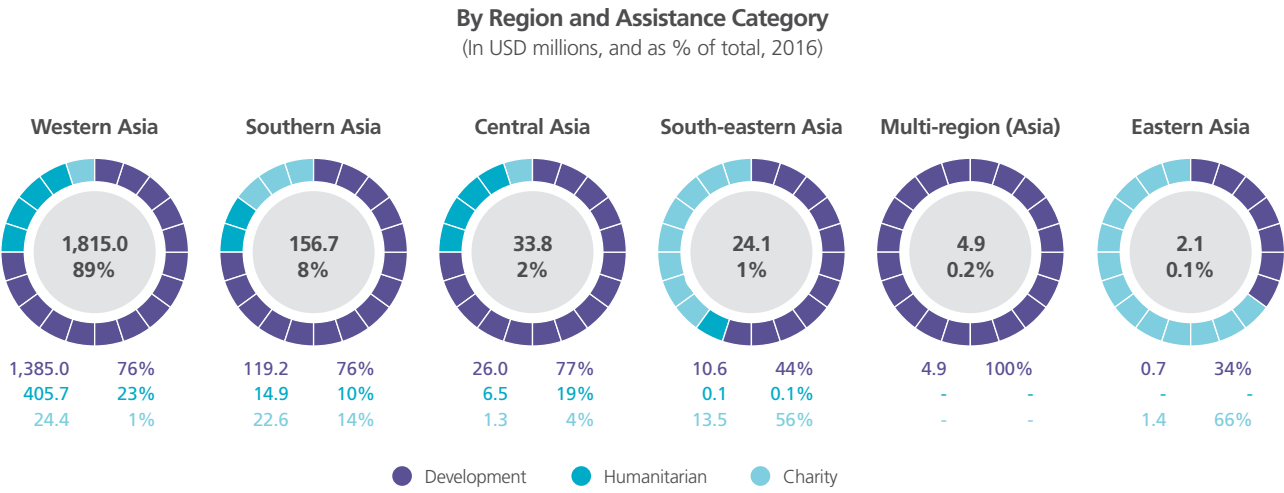
More than a quarter of the UAE's development assistance to Asia went as bilateral budget support to governments, including Palestine and Yemen. This assistance offered more flexibility to these supported governments to allocate funds according to their priorities and national circumstances.

Complementing these efforts, the UAE also constructed and supported the operations of hundreds of schools and hospitals. It paved roads, and built a number of affordable housing complexes equipped with facilities, including 4,000 houses in Afghanistan.

More than 20 percent of disbursements to Asia were directed towards humanitarian programmes, including coordination and support services to facilitate delivery of emergency relief operations, largely in Syria and Yemen. Further details of the UAE's assistance to two countries in Asia – Jordan and Yemen – are described in the following pages.

Grand Total
USD 2.04 billion

Figure 21: UAE Assistance to Asia



Development
1,546.3 (76%)

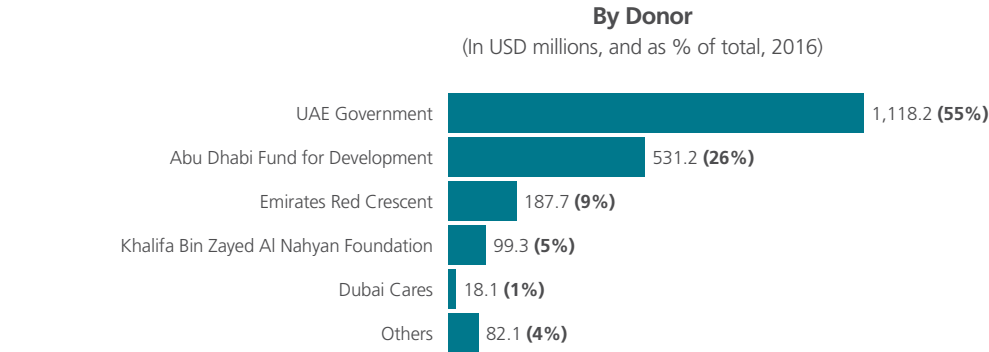
- General Budget Support 558.9 (36%)
- Air Transport Infrastructure 128.6 (8%)
- Agricultural Land Resources 76.8 (5%)
- Power Generation from Non-renewable Sources 63.5 (4%)
- Medical Services 61.8 (4%)
- Others 656.6 (43%)

Humanitarian
427.2 (21%)

- Emergency Multi-sector Aid 160.6 (38%)
- Emergency Food Aid 127.0 (30%)
- Emergency Health 22.6 (5%)
- Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items 19.0 (4%)
- Emergency Education 17.6 (4%)
- Others 80.4 (19%)

Charity
63.1 (3%)

- Religious Sites 20.3 (32%)
- Seasonal Programmes 19.7 (31%)
- Assorted Basic Social Services 15.5 (25%)
- Religious Education 7.7 (12%)



Presented for the first time, the UAE's support to 'countries in special situations' is in line with the pressing development challenges of this group of LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.

Countries in Special Situations

UAE Assistance to 'countries in special situations' is a new addition to the annual *UAE Foreign Aid Report*, with a particular focus on countries facing pronounced vulnerabilities due to geography and climate change, as well as complex development challenges and extreme poverty.

This group consists of 48 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), 32 Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and 38 Small Island Developing States (SIDS).³⁷ (There are some overlaps in the categorisation of these countries: of the 48 LDCs, 17 are also LLDCs, and nine are also SIDS).

Presented for the first time, the UAE's support to this group is in line with the pressing development challenges of these countries, and reiterated many times in universally acknowledged global goals and commitments such as the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable*

Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (a comprehensive financing framework to ensure implementation of the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda), the *Paris Agreement* on climate change, the *Sendai Framework* for Disaster Risk Reduction, and the *New Urban Agenda* which sets a new global standard for sustainable urban development.

Collectively, these 92 vulnerable countries make up 1.1 billion people.³⁸ While all these countries face similar challenges, each group also has some circumstances unique to them. For example, amongst developing countries, poverty is greatest in LDCs, while LLDCs' lack of access to the sea puts constraints on the countries' participation in global trade. SIDS are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

” UAE’s ODA/GNI to LDCs in 2015 and 2016 met and overachieved the global target of 0.15 to 0.20, percent, providing 0.34 percent on average.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

A group of 48 countries, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) is not a new concept. The creation of a specific category for LDCs was first proposed more than 50 years ago, in 1964, at the United Nations (UN) Conference on Trade and Development, and later on formally endorsed by the UN in 1971.³⁹ Since then, only four countries have graduated from the category. However, in a clear sign of progress, ten countries are in the process of graduating from the LDCs category, and will move up to low-income status.⁴⁰

Despite the progress, LDCs face enormous challenges. Risks and vulnerabilities – including the effects of climate change, natural disasters, health epidemics (such as the Ebola outbreak in 2014 in West Africa), and economic shocks – pose threats to this progress. Their current situation is also bleak. Comprising about 12 per cent of the world’s population, LDCs account for less than two percent of the world’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about one percent of global trade in goods. The group is home to more than 880 million people; but unfortunately, nearly half the inhabitants of these 48 countries live in extreme poverty (*on less than AED 4.60 or USD 1.25 per day*).⁴¹

Given the poverty rates, vulnerabilities and complex development challenges of the LDCs, the UN had set an Official Development Assistance as percentage of donor’s Gross National Income (ODA/GNI) target to the LDCs, at 0.15-0.20 percent. To ensure sustainable development progress in LDCs, the Programme of Action for LDCs for the Decade 2011-2020 was adopted. Donors have pledged to support the overarching objective of the declaration to “enable half the number of LDCs to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020,” and, among other commitments, “to fulfill, and, where possible, enhance, ODA commitments to LDCs.”

Although LDCs have made considerable progress in mobilising domestic resources to fund and implement their own national

development plans, a number of the LDCs face significant financing gaps. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), LDCs show the highest dependency on Official Development Assistance (ODA): for this group, ODA is an important source of financing, representing 68 percent of total external finance.⁴²

In 2016, the UAE augmented global efforts to support LDCs. Nearly a third of UAE foreign assistance amounting to AED 7.04 billion (USD 1.92 billion) supported 44 LDCs. For two years in a row, in 2015 and 2016, the UAE’s ODA/GNI to LDCs also met and overachieved the global target of 0.15-0.20 percent, providing 0.32 percent and 0.36 percent respectively. The UAE also became one of the first non-DAC members to have met this target, joining the ranks of a handful of donor countries.

Nearly three-quarters of UAE’s foreign assistance to LDCs was provided in the form of grants. Sudan and Yemen were the top supported countries, receiving more than 80 percent of total disbursements to LDCs. Appendix 1 provides a detailed account of UAE foreign assistance to LDCs.

While a large proportion of UAE programmes to the LDCs was directed towards development programmes, the UAE also responded to the humanitarian needs of some of the LDCs, providing more than 16 percent of total disbursements to LDCs in 2016 largely to **Afghanistan, Somalia and Yemen**. Emergency food aid programmes represent the majority of this assistance, delivering thousands of tonnes of food in addition to more than half a million food parcels to Eritrea, Somalia and Yemen. In Yemen, this translated to the provision of around 235 tonnes of food per day since the start of the humanitarian crisis in 2015.

The UAE also conducted projects to help ensure that education is provided even in situations of crisis, benefitting thousands of students in **Niger, Sierra Leone and Yemen**, as

well as in **Nepal** after the devastating earthquake in 2015 left more than a million children without access to school. The UAE’s multi-sector emergency programmes to LDCs in 2016 also supported the provision of emergency health services, water and sanitation, as well as shelter and non-food relief items.

UAE support to the LDCs in 2016 addressed some of the thematic priorities of the group that would yield long-term development gains to a number of countries. In **Sudan**, 96 percent of UAE assistance was provided bilaterally; the UAE provided AED 1.84 billion (USD 500.0 million) in general budget support, enabling the government of Sudan to strengthen monetary and fiscal stability in the country, while also enhancing its investment climate. Other multi-sector projects provided social welfare services to many underprivileged families and individuals, including orphans. The education, health and water and sanitation sectors also received some of these disbursements, towards building and supporting operating expenses of schools, supporting hospitals and clinics, and constructing water wells in many parts of the country.

In **Mauritania**, several infrastructure projects were the focus of UAE efforts in 2016. These included a number of construction projects including a 264-kilometre, two-way paved main road, schools, clinics and water wells. When completed, the UAE-supported

solar energy project, consisting of eight solar power plants, will supply nearly one-third of the electricity needs of seven remote towns in Mauritania, reducing their dependency on diesel-fueled generators, generating cost-savings on fuel, while also lowering carbon dioxide emissions.

In **Bangladesh** (an LDC and a Land-locked Developing Country - LLDC), the UAE also supported several infrastructure projects. These included the construction of the 225-megawatt Shikalbaha power plant in Chittagong, aimed at meeting electricity demands and address power outages in the area, ranging from six to seven hours a day. The re-paving of the 70-kilometre ‘Joydevpur-Chandra-Tangail-Elenga’ road is another notable example of this support.

Access to water is an issue in Bangladesh as is the quality of water. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), while 97 percent of the population has access to water, only 40 percent has clean potable drinking water. The other 60 percent use unsanitary and harmful water. In an effort to help address this problem, the UAE constructed more than 300 water wells and nearly 700 water pumps in 2016. In support of health programmes, operating expenses of several hospitals have been funded by the UAE. The Emirates Friendship Hospital, a floating hospital, provides vital medical assistance to more than two million people living in communities often isolated

by the annual monsoon flooding in the country.

Education was the most supported sector in **Tanzania and Senegal**. UAE support to the two countries in 2016 reached thousands of students through several projects, including maintenance of schools, operational support and scholarships. In Tanzania, in addition to other education programmes, an amount of AED 10.6 million (USD 2.9 million) was spent towards Early Childhood Development (ECD) projects. In Senegal, nearly 60 percent of the AED 11.0 million (USD 3.0 million) sum disbursed towards education was earmarked for vocational training. UAE foreign assistance to both countries also included social welfare services to orphans, the elderly and families in need, while also directing efforts towards the provision of basic drinking water supplies.

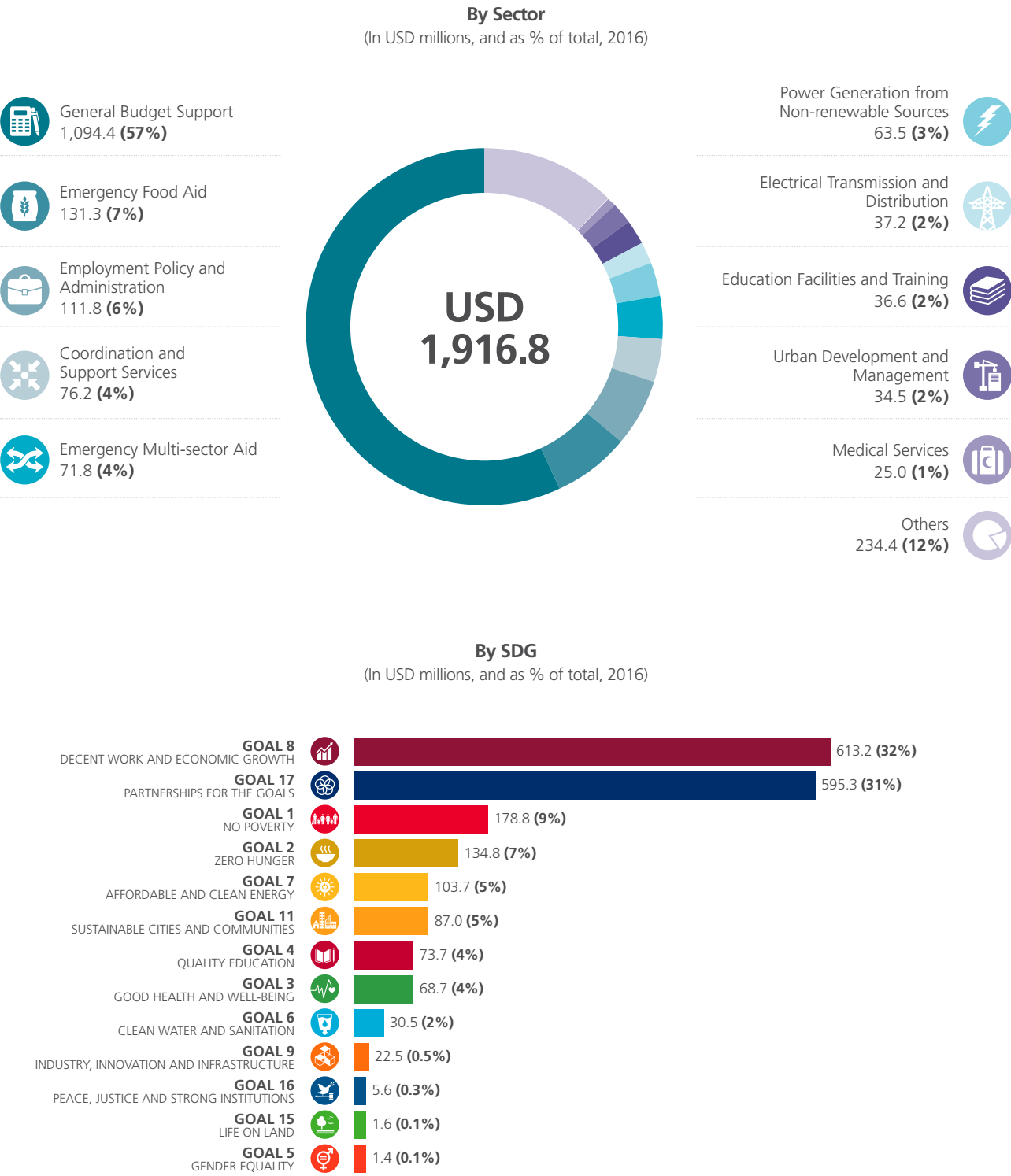
In **Lesotho**, also a Land-locked Developing Country (LLDC), the UAE continued its support for the construction of the Metolong Dam to address the acute water shortage in the country. In addition to providing water to two-thirds of the country’s population, the project is also generating employment opportunities for more than half a million people. The UAE’s more detailed support to two other Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – **Somalia and Yemen** – are described in the following pages.

Grand Total
USD 1.92 billion



Farmers in Bangladesh improve their crop yield, based on a UAE-project, funded by ADFD, to provide irrigation for agriculture.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

Figure 22: UAE Assistance to LDCs



Noor Dubai provides eye screening in Ethiopia.
Source: Noor Dubai

” Helping address some of the priorities of the LLDCs, in 2016, nearly 70 percent of UAE foreign assistance to LLDCs supported development programmes in 30 countries.

Grand Total
USD 137.6 million

Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs)

A group of 32 countries, LLDCs’ lack of territorial access to the sea is a major constraint in their overall socio-economic development. This geographical situation of being land-locked, hinders their participation and competitiveness in world markets. In 2015, the share of LLDC exports was only one percent. As a significant proportion of the world’s trading of goods and commodities are channeled via sea routes, land-locked countries are at a disadvantage. Additional border crossings and long distances to the market increase the LLDC’s total expenses for transport services. Their transport infrastructure is also often unfavourable. Only about one-third of roads in LLDCs are paved. The countries’ challenging terrain, road and railway conditions add more obstacles to their development.⁴³

Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) are generally among the poorest of the developing countries: 17 LLDCs are also categorised as Least Developed Countries (LDCs). According to a report compiled by the

UN Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Land-locked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (UN-OHRLLS), ‘an estimated 54 percent of LLDC land is classified as dryland, meaning that they are disproportionately affected by issues such as desertification, land degradation and drought’.

Helping address some of the priorities of the LLDCs, in 2016, nearly 70 percent of the UAE foreign assistance to this group was directed towards development programmes in 30 LLDCs. About 85 percent was provided as grants, with urban development, road transport infrastructure and education as the most funded sectors. Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Uganda received almost half of the 2016 disbursements to LLDCs. Appendix 2 offers a detailed account of UAE’s support in 2016 to LLDCs and disbursements per sector of assistance.

A range of water projects was funded by the UAE in 14 LLDCs, which included the drilling of water wells and provision of water trucks in many rural areas. The UAE also supported a number of large-scale water projects such as the construction of the Metolong Dam in **Lesotho** (also a Least Developed Country – LDC) which provides water to two-thirds of the country's population, the Arpa-Sevan Tunnel in **Armenia**, which channels 250 million cubic metres of water annually to the lake, as well the 1.5-billion-cubic-metre-capacity Samandeni dam in **Burkina Faso** (also an LDC), which when completed in July 2017 will generate 100,000 job opportunities and contribute around two percent to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

About a third of UAE foreign aid to LLDCs was directed to support **Afghanistan** (also an LDC), amounting to AED 159.0 million (USD 43.3 million). Provided exclusively as grants, UAE support to Afghanistan was broad, covering development, rehabilitation programmes and humanitarian assistance. These programmes included the construction of 4,000 houses, digging of more than a hundred wells to provide basic drinking water, and support for the operational costs of the Zayed Hospital dedicated to mothers and children.

By funding feasibility studies, the UAE also assisted in revitalising the once thriving 100-year-old saffron industry in Afghanistan. This agro-industry is creating much-needed income-generating opportunities to Afghans, including women who perform up to 80 percent of the saffron industry's production activities. The country's education sector also received significant UAE support, from construction of schools and a vocational institute to develop and enhance skills required by the labour market, to university scholarships and delivering various equipment to a university in the city of Khost.

Uganda, also a Least Developed Country (LDC), was the UAE's second most funded LLDC in 2016, receiving grants amounting to AED 45.2 million (USD 12.3 million). The UAE's foreign assistance towards the education sector supported one of the priorities of Uganda, whose population is largely made up of young people: more

than half are less than 15 years old. Support ranged from the promotion of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) amongst girls, to offering vocational training to prepare students for productive jobs, and providing Information and Communications Technology (ICT) training programmes for students and teachers alike. In addition, the UAE conducted many other activities in Uganda such as the construction of mosques, provision of basic drinking water and extending social welfare services to hundreds of orphans and families in need.

Road transport infrastructure – one of the pressing challenges of many Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and LDCs – was the most supported sector in **Ethiopia and Malawi**. In Malawi, the UAE supported the improvement of a main road, linking the nation's capital to the northern parts of the country. In Ethiopia, the UAE continued its multi-year contributions for the Gedo-Fincha-Lemlem Bereha Road.

Drought has caused difficulties in this land-locked country for years, but reports indicate that the drought in Ethiopia in 2016 may have been the worst in 50 years. Accordingly, the UAE carried on with its water projects in the country, including in rural areas where fetching water means walking 20 kilometres or more – a chore predominantly done by women and girls.

The UAE also directed efforts in 2016 towards Ethiopia's health and education sectors. Support towards the education sector included disbursements towards the construction and funding of operational costs of schools, school feeding programmes, as well as scholarships through the Kidane Mehret School in Addis Ababa. This primary and secondary school provides education to more than 900 girls and boys.

The UAE's health programmes in Ethiopia included the provision of medical supplies for eye-related healthcare, also towards treating trachoma, a disease that puts 67 million Ethiopians at risk. According to the World Health Organization, trachoma is the leading infectious cause of blindness worldwide, largely

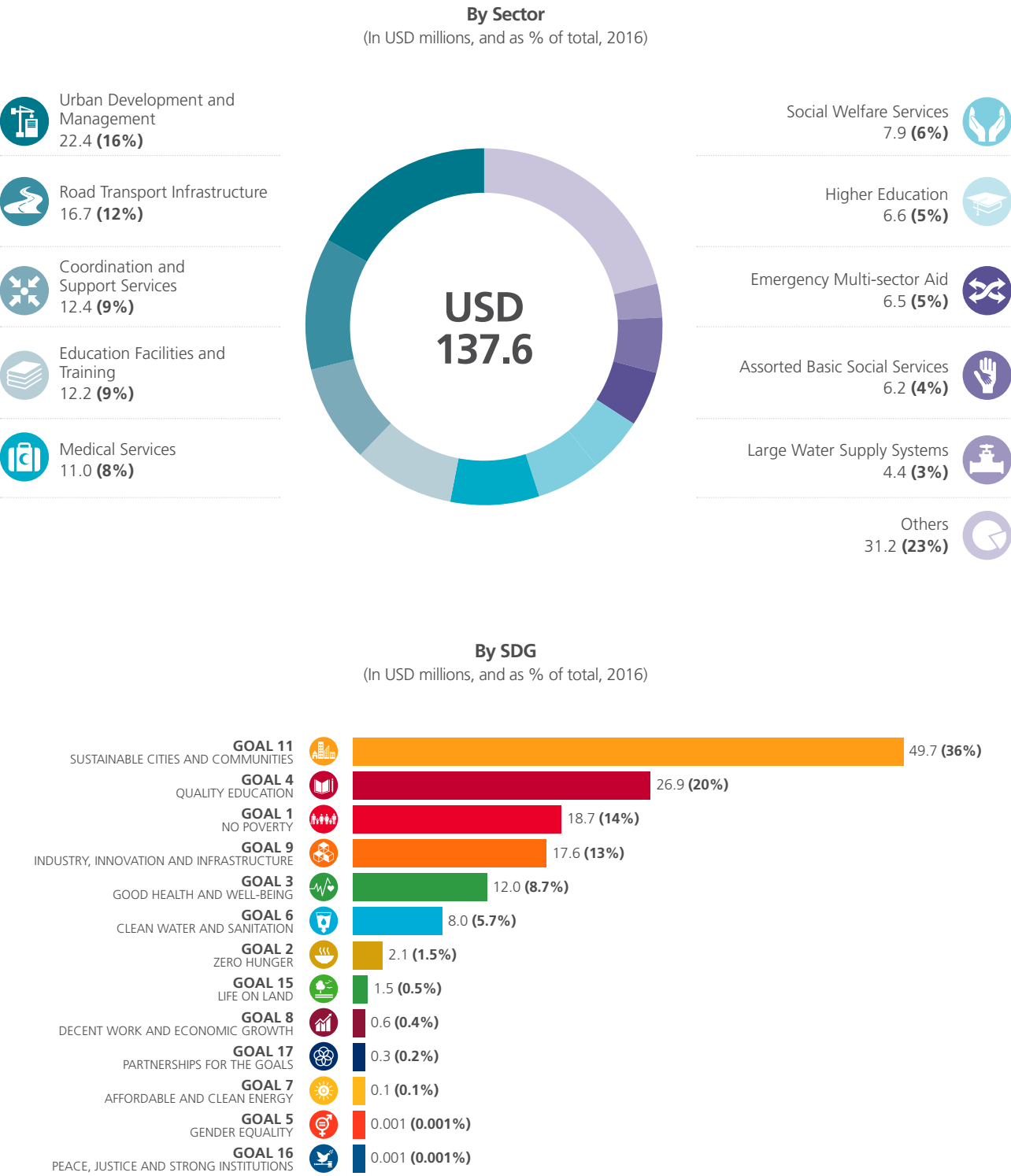
due to poor hygiene, water shortage and inadequate latrines and sanitation facilities. As such, in addition to mobile eye camps, the UAE supported the national programme to eliminate trachoma in Ethiopia by 2020. In partnership with The Carter Center, the UAE will help in providing treatments to 16 million people over four years. In 2016, this support translated to nearly 350,000 eye operations, disease awareness programmes reaching more than 13,000 villages, and about half a million latrines built.

As well as supporting other projects, the social welfare services sector was the most funded programmes in **Burundi, Mali and Zimbabwe**. This support is a part of the UAE's long-standing pledge to the underprivileged families and orphans in these countries, and in many other developing nations.

In addition to charitable assistance, largely for building mosques and seasonal programmes during the Holy Month of Ramadan, humanitarian assistance was also a focus of UAE foreign aid, reaching a number of LLDCs. In 2016, the UAE responded to the needs of the people affected by conflicts, as well as natural disasters in two countries: the 2015 earthquake in **Nepal**, and the 7.8 magnitude earthquake that devastated **Tajikistan**, where the UAE provided emergency multi-sector aid, including the provision of relief items, construction of 200 houses, rehabilitation of a major road, and rebuilding of a sewage water canal in the capital, Dushanbe.

In **Niger**, the UAE launched its Education in Emergencies programme. The project's initial work focused on gathering on-the-ground evidence from the country, and use these findings to strengthen global efforts in making sure that children in crisis-affected countries are able to continue their education. The programme in Niger was also complemented with efforts towards improving reading and math, as well as social and emotional learning for 4,000 Nigerian refugee children aged 6 to 14.

Figure 23: UAE Assistance to LLDCs



“Infrastructure, health, and water and sanitation were the top supported sectors in 26 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in 2016.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

A group of 38 countries facing similar special situations, known as Small Island Developing States (SIDS), was recognised in 1992, at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, commonly referred to as the Earth Summit. SIDS are generally small in size, with vulnerabilities made more pronounced by their remoteness, the effects of climate change and natural disasters, among others.⁴⁴

In 2016, more a dozen UAE donor entities supported various projects in 26 SIDS; six of which are Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Infrastructure, health, and water and sanitation were the top supported sectors in 2016. The UAE’s efforts towards the health sector were largely towards multi-year support to the hospitals in **Comoros** and the **Seychelles**, from construction and maintenance, to funding operational costs, including salaries of health professionals. In the **Maldives**, the UAE continued its support towards the telemedicine project, an initiative that is instrumental in tackling the nation’s geographic challenges as it reaches 35 remote islands to serve thousands of people in need of healthcare.

The **Seychelles** is the smallest country in Africa, and the country’s limited land area puts constraints on its development needs, including housing. To address this, the country resorts to reclamation projects; most of Mahé, home to roughly 90 percent

of the country’s population, is situated on reclaimed land. Accordingly, in an effort to support one of the government’s development priorities, the UAE disbursed grants towards 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.

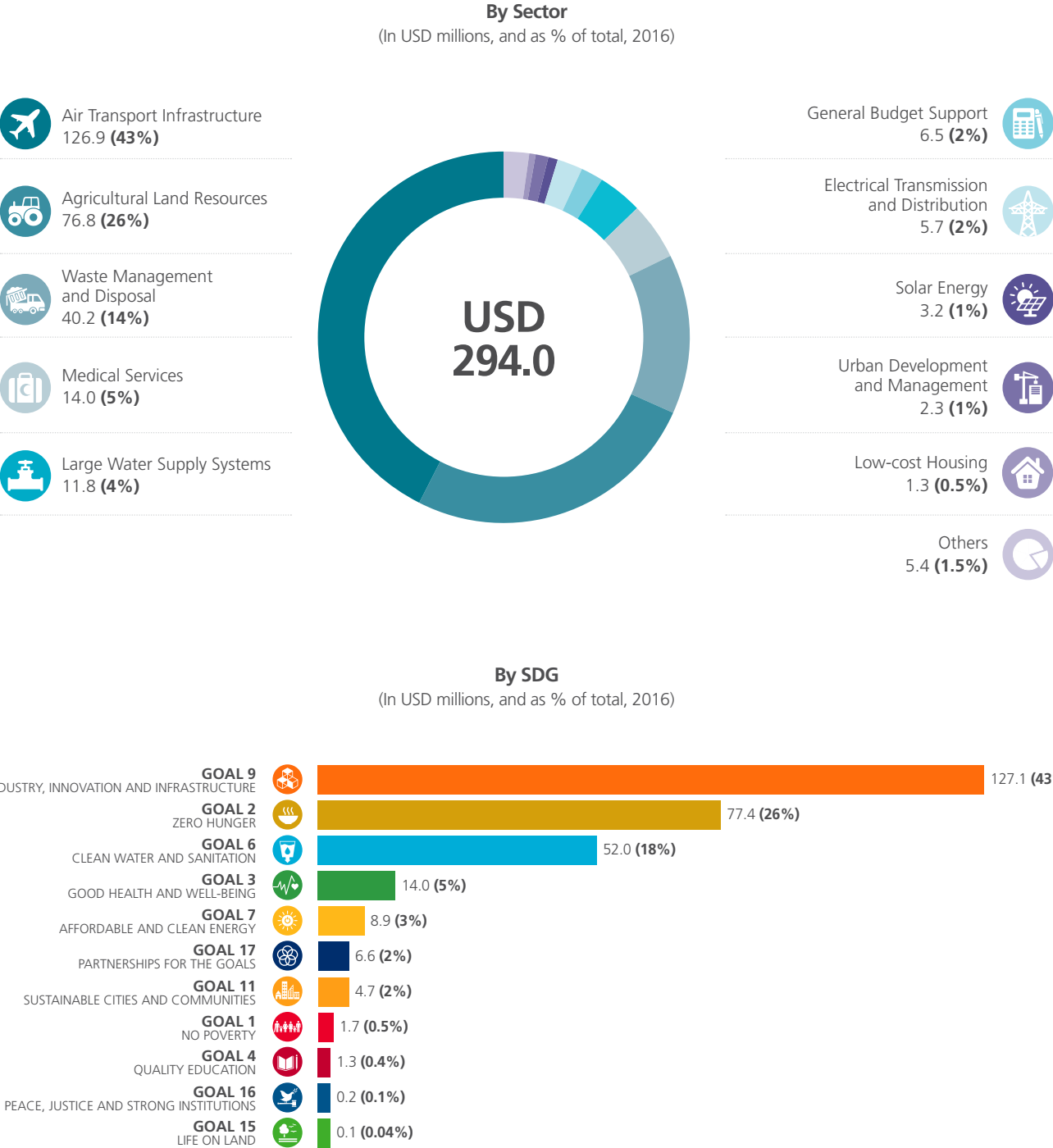
In **Vanuatu**, also a Least Developed Country (LDC), the UAE supported the country’s education sector through projects towards Early Childhood Development (ECD), while also improving access to and quality of education.

As SIDS are generally dependent on imported fossil fuels for their transportation and electricity needs, they are often negatively affected by fluctuations in oil prices. As such, SIDS have pledged to increase access to renewable energy. In response, in 2016, the UAE continued its support to SIDS’ renewable energy projects. UAE disbursements to SIDS for this sector in 2016 went towards grants amounting to AED 11.6 million (USD 3.2 million) to build solar power plants in the **Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu**. An additional insight into the UAE’s renewable energy programme is presented under Section 2.



Grand Total
USD 294.0 million

Figure 24: UAE Assistance to SIDS



Selected Countries

The following pages offer a narration of UAE foreign assistance to five of the supported countries in 2016. From the African continent, these countries are Egypt, Morocco and Somalia. Countries in Asia include Jordan and Yemen.

Egypt

Food security, agriculture jobs, a place to call home and hope for an improved future



Students attend a science class at a primary school in Egypt.
Source: Coordination Office of the UAE-funded Development Projects in Egypt

At the northeast corner of Africa, spreading across nearly a million square kilometres, resides Egypt. More than 90 million people call Africa's second-biggest economy home, with 95 percent of the population living along the River Nile. It is no wonder then, that agriculture – which employs more than a quarter of the workforce – remains as important to Egypt as it did since ancient times. Industry, services and tourism are also main drivers of development in this country.⁴⁵

UAE assistance to Egypt mainly supported the country's achievement of SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). The AED 8.89 billion (USD 2.42 billion) disbursed to Egypt

during 2016 was largely provided in the form of budget support by the UAE Government, as well as ongoing funding for 17 multi-year projects by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD). The ADFD has been supporting progress in Egypt since 1974, when it financed the Talkha Fertilizer Plant. Today, this plant meets a significant portion of Egypt's need for nitrogenous fertilizers, contributing to the growth of both agriculture and industry.

Another example of the UAE's powerful boost to this vital sector is an ambitious land reclamation project in the west of Nobaira supported until recent years. By reclaiming

55,000 acres, extending irrigation canals and providing advanced equipment, the project resulted in thousands of jobs as farms grow vegetables, fruits, cereals and cotton.

A similar project on a larger scale is the Toshka Agricultural Land Expansion Project, which is projected to create 25,000 jobs and deliver 130,000 tonnes of food per year, once the three phases are completed. Another part of the Egyptian government's vision is to develop the industry, tourism and public services in Toshka, and attract millions of residents of the Nile Valley, easing population density in the area.

Other projects supported by the UAE include the construction of nearly 60,000 new housing units with associated infrastructure. In addition to grants provided for the procurement of 600 passenger buses to boost public transport services, disbursements also continued to provide additional funding for the 75 megawatt-capacity electrical power station in Banha, supporting local electricity needs, as well as one of the city's main revenue sources as a hub of electronic industry.

Wheat silos were built, thereby

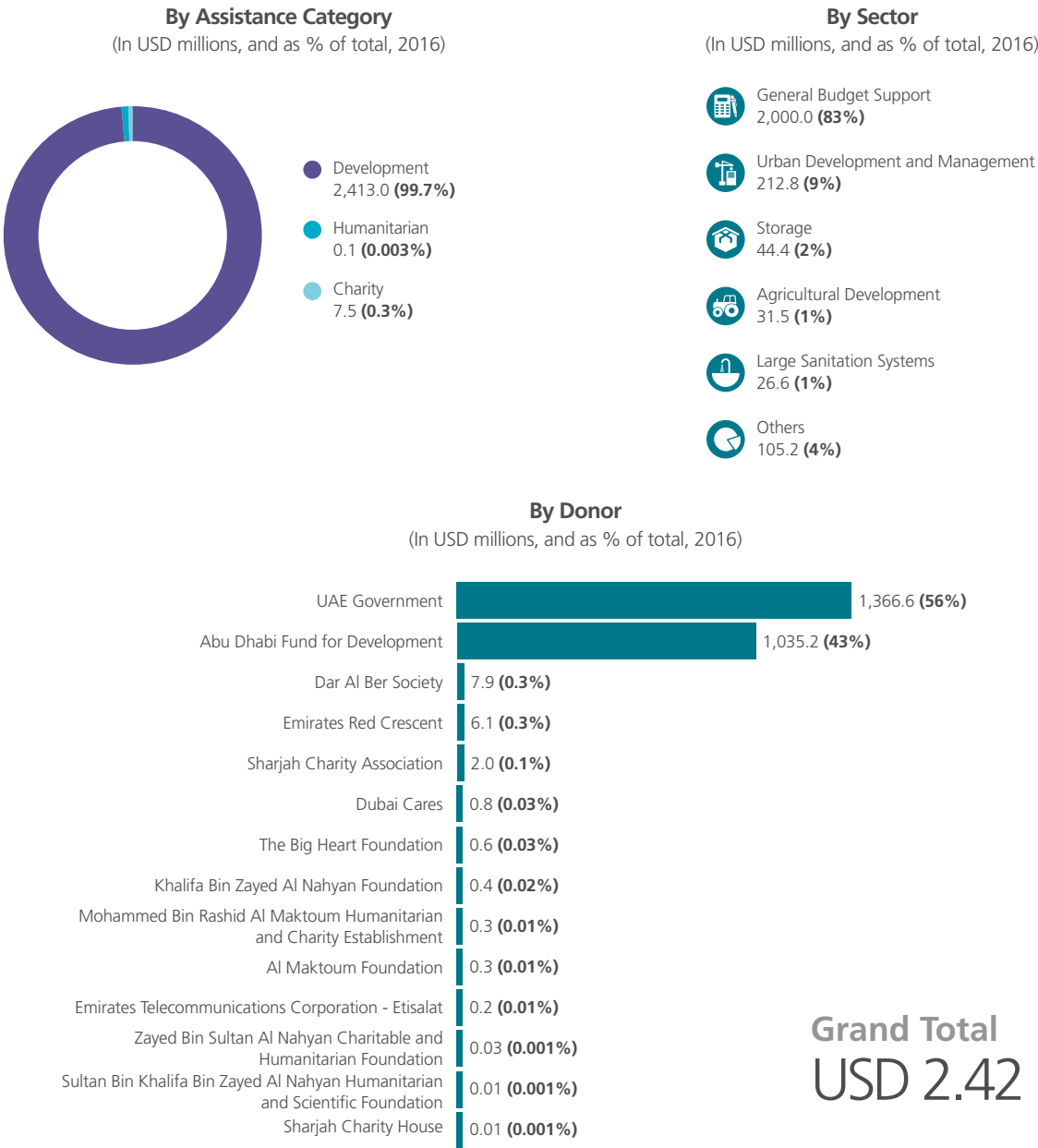
lowering Egypt's food bill and elevating its ability to store wheat and prevent waste. Sanitation networks, water wells and power supply connections were created for hundreds of off-grid villages.

At Al Azhar University in Cairo, a dormitory for 3,000 female students and a new library were funded with UAE foreign aid. More than a hundred new schools were built and vocational training centres were given funding.

Orphans were sponsored, sewing classes were offered and development

of small and medium-sized enterprises was supported, promoting local economic development and addressing rural-urban disparities in poverty and economic opportunities in Upper Egypt. A grant was issued to expand the capital's Children's Cancer Hospital and 78 new family medicine clinics were established. Production lines for serums and vaccines were also initiated. Egypt continues to play an important part in both North Africa and the Arab world, and the United Arab Emirates is proud to have been a partner in its sustainable development thus far.



Figure 25: UAE Assistance to Egypt



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of UAE Assistance to Egypt include:

- **>59,000 housing units**
constructed
- **40 tonnes**
of medical supplies delivered
- **100 schools**
constructed
- Sanitation infrastructure network built for
150 villages
- **3,000**
female university
students supported
- **159 power distribution stations**
built to service communities, including 70 off-grid villages
- **>100 hospitals**
and clinics built and equipped

Support to agriculture sector and food security programmes:

- **25 steel silos**
with a 1.5 million-tonne capacity: doubled the Egypt's wheat storage capacity and allows the government to keep subsidies in place
- Toshka Agricultural Land Expansion Project: to produce
130,000 tonnes of food
per year
- Land Reclamation in the West of Nobaira: reclaiming
55,000 acres,
extending irrigation canals and grow high-value crops, including cotton



Egypt's renewable energy sector benefits from domestic employment, as part of a project provided by the Coordination Office of the UAE-funded Development Projects in Egypt.
Source: Coordination Office of the UAE-funded Development Projects in Egypt

Yemen

Ongoing development assistance and infrastructure rehabilitation programmes, with increased humanitarian support



The Aden International Airport undergoes improvements, as part of the UAE programme to rehabilitate and modernize Yemen's air transport infrastructure.
Source: UAE Red Crescent Authority

One of the poorest countries in the Arab region and one that continues to endure a massive humanitarian emergency, following a political turmoil and relentless crisis elicited by the country's former president and Houthis-led coup, Yemen also has limited arable land, pushing the country to rely on imports for more than 90 percent of its staple food. Many years of poverty and crisis have brought about large-scale global humanitarian support, but is unfortunately not enough to meet the needs of the affected people.⁴⁶

It is estimated that 18.8 million people, or seven out of ten individuals, need some form of humanitarian aid. There are more than a million acutely malnourished children, and two million school-age children are not going to school. Flash flooding and a recent cholera epidemic have not helped the plight of Yemenis.⁴⁷

In 2016, the United Arab Emirates increased its assistance to Yemen by disbursing more than one billion US

dollars in aid. Of these grants, nearly half were allocated to general budget support. This contribution facilitated the sustainability of government services and payment of civil servants' salaries, on which millions of dependents rely.

The dire on-the-ground situation for many Yemenis continues to necessitate a constant stream of humanitarian support. To help ensure rapid humanitarian and emergency response, the UAE provided AED 234.1 million (USD 63.7 million) for coordination and support services, which played a significant role in covering the operational, administrative, security and logistics support expenditures of public sector entities and regional and global humanitarian organisations working in relief and emergency sectors in various parts of Yemen.

The UAE also provided capacity-building activities to the Yemeni police officers, to help strengthen their role in providing operational security,

allowing humanitarian aid actors and international organisations to deliver urgent relief and humanitarian assistance in the country.

Almost a quarter of the UAE foreign aid to Yemen was directed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (No Poverty), and SDG 2 (Zero Hunger). Considering the severe food shortages – with 17 million food-insecure people – emergency food aid was the biggest allocation. On average, since the start of the humanitarian crisis in 2015, the UAE provided 235 tonnes of food per day, including rice, flour, tuna fish, lentils and dates. Where possible, food items were purchased from local markets to help stimulate Yemen's economy.

Emergency shelter in the form of tents and blankets, non-food items such as clothes and children's toys, relief coordination and social welfare services, also formed part of this multi-sector humanitarian assistance from the UAE.

The grim conditions have also affected medical services. Reports indicate that over half of Yemenis lack access to basic healthcare. UAE assistance in this sector included reconstructing more than 40 hospitals, establishing mobile clinics and providing medical equipment. Medicine and ambulances have been supplied.

Thousands of children under five years were vaccinated against polio and measles. Malaria is endemic to Yemen. With more than 78 percent of the country's population living in at-risk areas, it is not surprising that as many as 80,000 people were affected by the disease in 2015, prompting the UAE to support national malaria

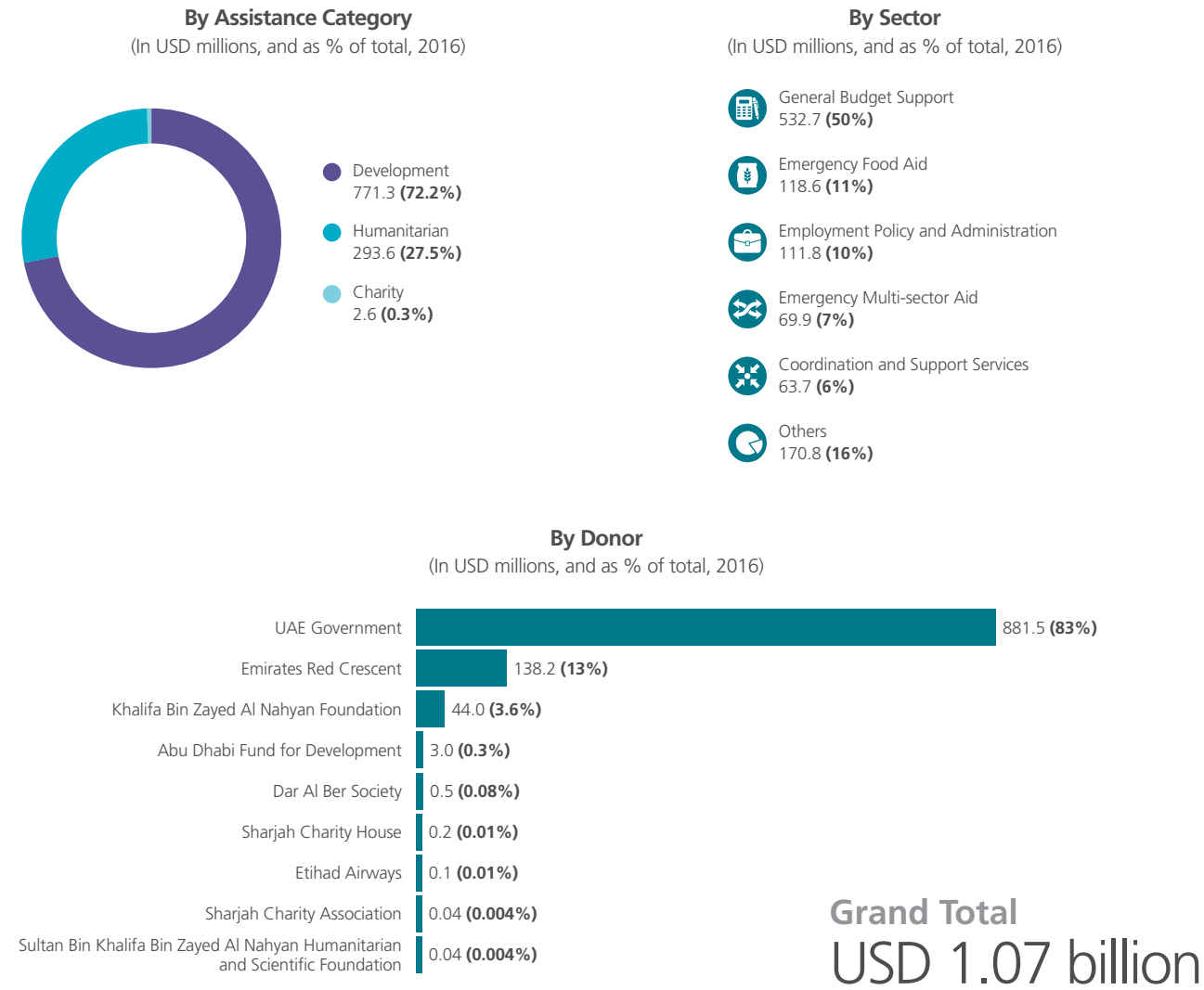
control programmes.⁴⁸ Though the UAE responded quickly to help contain initial cholera cases in Aden last year, the 2017 cholera outbreak unfortunately only adds to the country's ongoing challenges.

Although many of Yemen's needs revolve around immediate humanitarian care, several other programmes were also conducted by the UAE to support Yemen's development and reconstruction efforts. The UAE funded multiple projects to help ensure provision of electricity in the country. Among others, this included the Al Rayyan Power Generation Plant in Sana'a and a solar energy system in Mukalla.

Infrastructure-related support reconstructed more than a hundred schools and houses, paved roads and improved water and sanitation systems. The cash-for-work programme helped avoid disruption of Aden's logistics services responsible for delivering urgent relief and humanitarian supplies to affected populations, while also providing much-needed income-generating opportunities to many Yemenis.

Both current and future generations in Yemen will face tough hardships, so everything the United Arab Emirates does, and can do to eradicate poverty and build on progress, is essential.

Figure 26: UAE Assistance to Yemen



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of UAE Assistance to Yemen include:

235 tonnes of food
provided per day since the start of the crisis in 2015

690 schools
rehabilitated and equipped

22 ships
dispatched to deliver thousands of tonnes of **emergency relief items**

100 tonnes of school items
and teaching materials delivered, including **2,050 computers**

Seaport, airport and major roads
rehabilitated

12 water and sanitation projects
completed

40 hospitals
and clinics rehabilitated and equipped

Supported **energy generation and supply**
sector to meet electricity needs of hospitals, schools, public buildings

>50 ambulances
delivered

100%
of foreign assistance in **grants**

7,500 tents
provided

Facilitated rapid **humanitarian and emergency response**

160 houses
constructed



Yemeni children learn through play at a school rehabilitated by the UAE.
Source: UAE Red Crescent Authority

Jordan

Renewable energy investment, a future with education and continuing refugee care



An industrial complex, funded by ADFD, begins to take shape in Al Aqaba, Jordan.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

Named after the river of the same name, Jordan nestles in the Fertile Crescent at the crossroads of Asia, Europe and Africa. It is a land of striking natural landscapes and has a relatively well-diversified economy. But Jordan has seen its challenges rising since the Arab Spring. The country hosts nearly 700,000 Syrian refugees who fled the devastating civil war that has raged since 2011.⁴⁹

In 2016, the United Arab Emirates disbursed AED 898.2 million (USD 244.5 million) to Jordan. As in previous years, UAE foreign assistance to Jordan in 2016 was provided almost exclusively as grants. With a six percent increase over 2015, around 80 percent of this funding was assigned to development, while the rest helped to advance humanitarian initiatives, largely to support Syrian refugees.

With trade and industry contributing two-thirds to the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), infrastructure

is vital.⁵⁰ Accordingly, Jordan's road transport infrastructure was one of the top supported sectors in 2016. A key development grant benefited the expansion of the Amman Development Corridor Project to improve local transportation, while also providing better connectivity to regional networks.

Another multi-year grant amounting to AED 684.1 million (USD 186.2 million) facilitated the implementation of 26 roads construction projects to expand and improve roads connecting cities and villages, and other areas in Jordan.

Nearly a quarter of 2016 funds were directed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7: *ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all*. This included storage complexes for petroleum derivatives, maintaining a strategic reservoir that covers the country's consumption needs for two months.

The project also consists of various construction works in the facility to improve Jordan's oil sector infrastructure.

Renewable energy is a development priority in Jordan, and one that is supported by the UAE. Since 2013, and with a total funding commitment of AED 551.0 million (USD 150.0 million), the UAE helped Jordan in advancing its goal to secure energy alternatives. The solar energy farm established in the Al Kwairah area, uses photovoltaic panels and is linked to the national power grid.

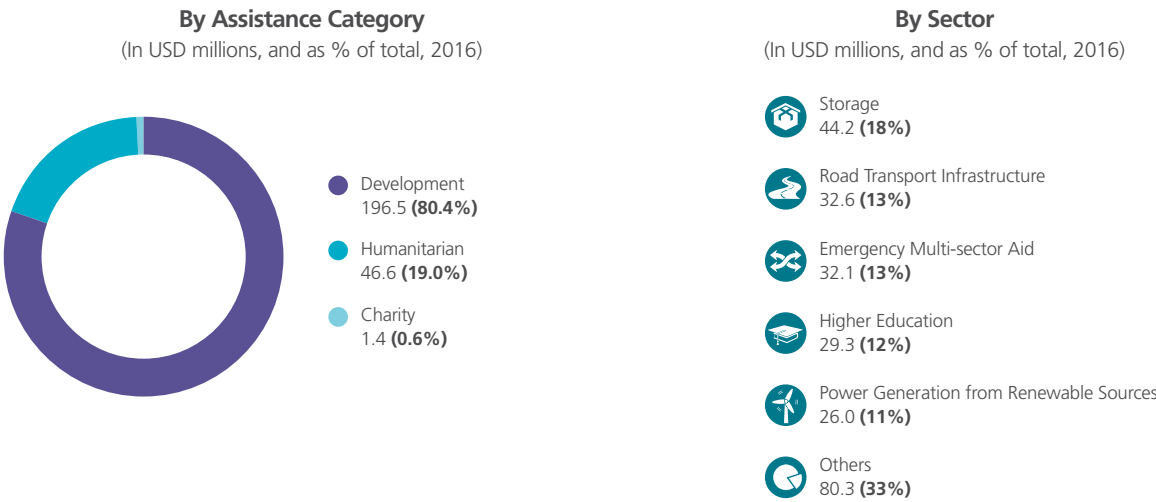
Efforts to benefit the end of poverty and hunger as detailed in SDGs 1 and 2, amounted to more than 30 percent of funding. Trucks were dispatched in convoy to deliver multiple batches of relief items, food, clothes, shoes, winter jackets and blankets to support refugees in camps. It also included funding for the Al Juwaideh Grain Storage Silo expansion project, which is aimed at increasing Jordan's stockpile of strategic staples such as wheat and barley, by raising the capacity of silos. The rehabilitation of irrigation networks, through replacing calcified pipes, sand filters and pumping stations, will in turn improve agricultural performance and reduce water losses.

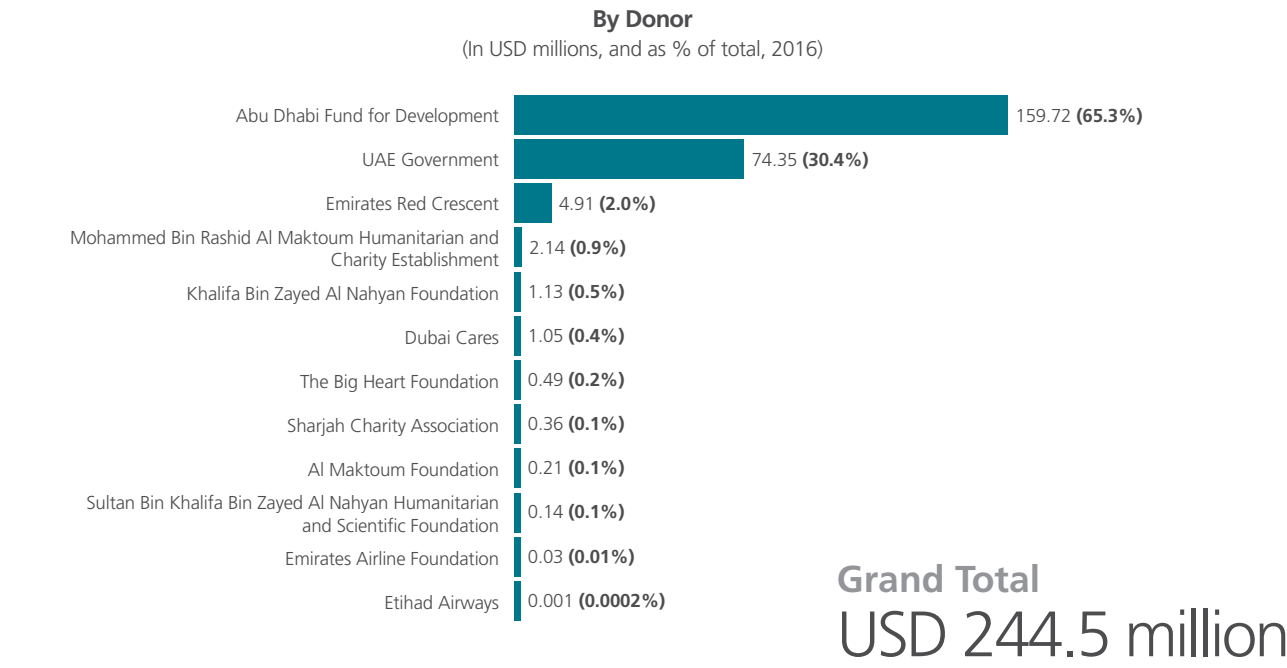
Upgrading the quality of public education, which links to SDG 4, is an important prerequisite for achieving sustainable economic development in Jordan. In addition to the AED 107.4 million (USD 29.2 million) earmarked towards improvement of Jordan's public universities, UAE funds assisted the construction of 85 new schools, supported technical training courses in community colleges and extended scholarships to a number of students. At the Kharja Charitable Society, educational opportunities are provided to 115 children with special needs, orphans and the poor, while also contributing to the centre's annual running costs and other capital expenditure projects.

The UAE continued its support towards Jordan's health sector, including for the medical needs of the Syrian refugees the nation is hosting. Funds also effected an increased capacity of 800 beds at the Al Bashir Hospital, as well as construction of the King Hussein Cancer Centre which employs 1,200 oncologists and health professionals to serve 3,500 patients annually. The UAE funded the building and equipping of a four-storey, 150-bed Tumor Treatment Centre. These specialised medical facilities generate thousands of employment opportunities, while also boosting Jordan's medical tourism.


Being part of complementing Jordan's natural resources with renewable energy sources, while also helping to educate the youth that will come of age tomorrow, is an aspiration that the UAE will continue to strive to.


Figure 28: UAE Assistance to Jordan







Some of the most notable results and outcomes of UAE Assistance to Jordan include:


- 


27 road infrastructure
construction projects, including Amman Development Corridor Project
- 


75 MW renewable energy
project built in Al Kwairah area
- 


7 medical projects
supported, including **1,150-bed** specialised hospitals
- 

970 tonnes of food
and various relief items delivered

- 

85 schools
constructed, technical and vocational education in community colleges supported
- 

81,900
beneficiaries received **hygiene kits**
- 

Support to several refugee settlements in Jordan:
- Emirati-Jordanian Camp, Mrjeeb Al Fahood (capacity: 10,000 refugees)
- Zatari Camp (capacity: 15,000 refugees)
- 

99%
of foreign assistance in **grants**

Morocco

Water supply and medical services, as well as transportation networks and education



Home to nearly 35 million people, Morocco is rich in agricultural resources and its favourable geographic location provides links with European markets. That said, the conditions in its neighbouring countries and the Euro Zone’s economic hardships, have directly impacted Moroccan exports, foreign investments and tourism. The severe drought that hit the nation in 2016 was also inauspicious, affecting its agriculture sector which accounts for 17 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), and employs more than one-third of the country’s total workforce.⁵¹

In 2016, the United Arab Emirates doubled its disbursements to Morocco, providing AED 743.2 million (USD 202.3 million) of foreign aid. Over 90 percent of these were grants for development programmes, including improved infrastructure. Mostly to be disbursed beyond 2016, the UAE also committed AED 149.4 million (USD 40.7 million)

in funding, largely to support the nation’s infrastructure programmes.

By investing in large water supply systems, AED 330.8 million (USD 90.1 million) have been directed to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Number 6: *ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation*. The Khroub Dam, which provides drinking water and irrigation to residents in Tangier and Asilah, captures and conserves rain water and flows from nearby valleys.

In another multi-year project, a four kilometre-long channel now transfers desalinated drinking water to Boujdour city. Similarly, water projects in the cities of Dakhla and Khouribga have provided residents of the cities and neighbouring towns with access to clean drinking water through improved water supply networks and storage capacities.

More than 30 percent of funding addressed SDG Number 3: *ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all at all ages*. The UAE continued its support of the Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Hospital in Casablanca, which it built and opened in 2015. At the 916-bed Mohammed VI University Hospital in Marrakesh, the UAE provided assistance with medical services. Funds were also disbursed to support training programmes for the country’s health professionals.

Among the projects to improve transportation networks, was the 200 kilometre-long first phase construction of a high-speed railroad between Tangier and Kenitra. It includes the purchase of self-propelled wagons for the high-speed train and workshops for train maintenance. In addition to ongoing modernisations at Guelmim Airport, the Port of Casablanca was also developed and rehabilitated with multi-year grants.

With disbursements amounting to AED 237.5 million (USD 64.7 million) since the project began in 2014, the Port of Casablanca will steadily increase traffic in the marine port, which is regarded as one of the largest marine thoroughfares in Morocco, servicing more than a third of the ports' traffic in the country.

On the education front, the UAE is helping to address the challenges faced by Morocco's youth; the nation's number of youth aged 15-24 not in education, employment

or training reached an estimated 1.7 million in 2016.⁵²

Accordingly, the UAE continued its support towards the establishment of a medicine and pharmacy college in Tangier. This was part of an initiative to develop the country's science sector and provide the skilled specialists required in Morocco's medical field. In Rabat, the UAE supported the Shams Al Maarif Society, which provides access to education for children from poor families.

As well as offering five-year university scholarships to more than 700 students, the UAE funded the construction of 13 vocational centres. In the cities of Fas and Meknes, the UAE also worked towards building and equipping education institutes that specialise in food technology.

It is the UAE's hope that Morocco's future will continue to shine bright, much like the solar light boxes that were also distributed to children during 2016.

Some of the most notable results and outcomes of UAE Assistance to Morocco include:











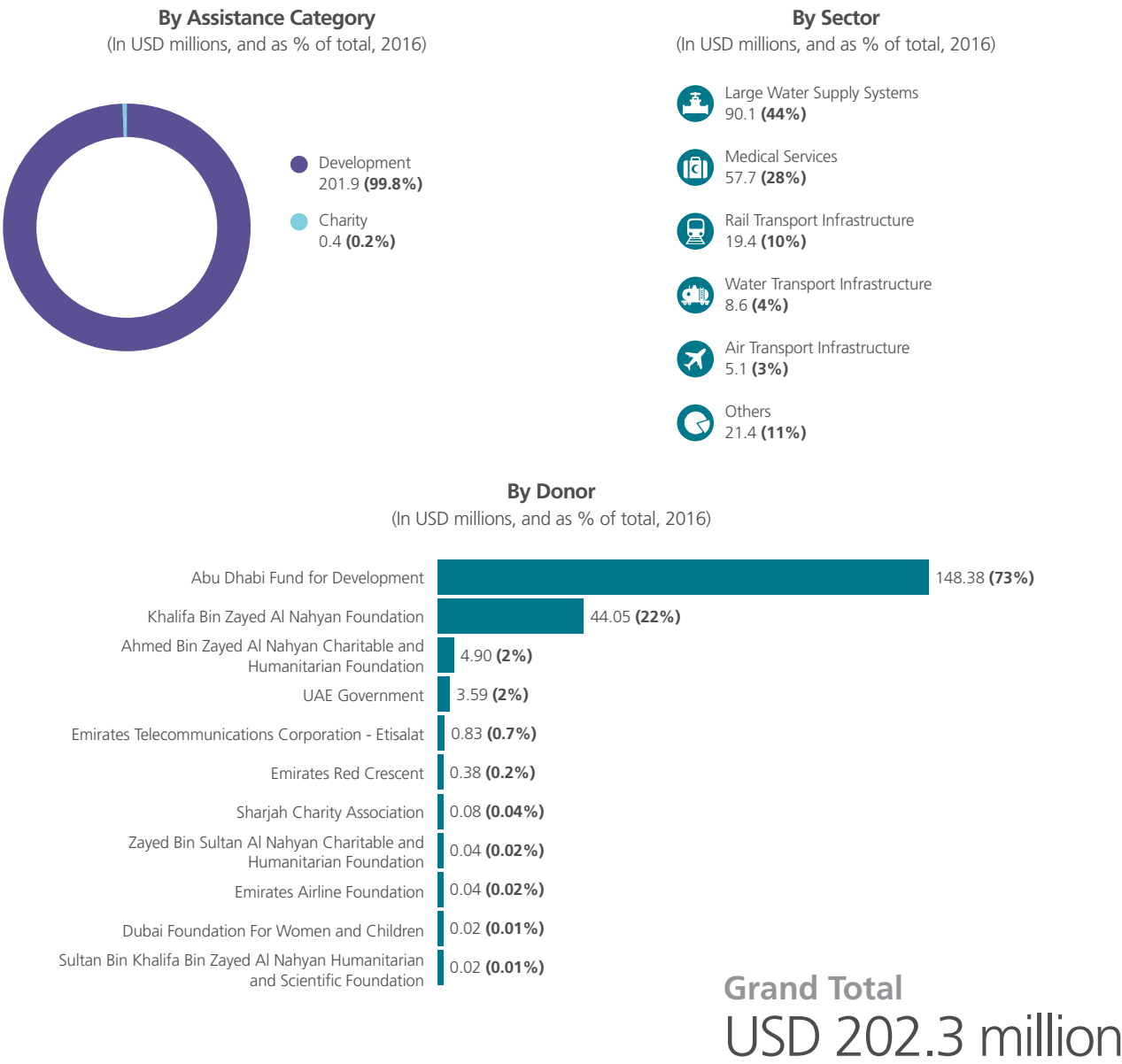
- **100 housing**
units built
- **14 schools**
and vocational training institutes constructed and equipped
- **200km, 320kph**
high-speed railway built
- **720 university students**
sponsored with five-year scholarship grants
- **Developing and rehabilitating the Port of Casablanca**
- **2 large medical complexes**
supported, including specialised centres for maternity, paediatrics
- **Modernisations at Guelmim Airport**
- **42 tonnes of food**
dates delivered
- **4 large water systems**
projects constructed, including Khroub Dam (200-cubic-metre-capacity)
- **90%**
of foreign assistance in grants

Figure 27: UAE Assistance to Morocco



Somalia

Women’s health centres, schools and emergency food aid in the face of famine



Water scarcity in Somalia is partially alleviated by this dam in Hargeisa, with a storage capacity of 350,000 cubic meters that preserves 650,000 gallons of water daily to be used during the dry season.
Source: Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Charitable Foundation

Curling around the Horn of Africa with the longest coastline on the continent’s mainland, Somalia’s arid plains, plateaus and highlands are home to an estimated 12 million people. Over the last quarter of a century, conflict has destroyed large proportions of the country’s infrastructure.⁵³

Somalia has also suffered crippling famine, predominantly in 1991-1992 during its civil war, and again during the 2011 East Africa Drought. Sadly, ongoing drought appears ready to plunge the country – one of the poorest in the world – towards the same fate.⁵⁴

By the end of 2016, around five million people needed humanitarian assistance. More than 300,000 children under five years were acutely malnourished. Unfortunately, these numbers continue to climb.⁵⁵

The United Arab Emirates more than tripled its foreign aid to Somalia during 2016, amounting to foreign aid grants of AED 392.4 million (USD 106.8 million). Programmes towards some of the country’s reconstruction and development priorities received the majority of this assistance, while 12 percent was allocated to provide humanitarian aid and emergency relief.

Emergency food aid amounting to over AED 45.4 million (USD 12.4 million) was part of the UAE’s humanitarian initiatives, delivering emergency food parcels with rice, flour, dates and milk powder to the Berbera district in drought-stricken Somaliland. A special relief campaign by the UAE saw a pioneering food drive to support 900 Yemeni refugee families, which escaped their conflict-affected country to neighbouring Somalia.

The UAE also disbursed funds to support the general budget of Somalia, helping the government in meeting expenditures, maintaining balance of payments, and continuing key government services.

In light of the infrastructure challenges in the education sector, a quarter of the funding was directed to education facilities and training, including the sponsorship of students and teachers and supporting operational costs of a number of schools. In addition to the construction of classrooms, two schools with a capacity for 500 students – one for boys and the other for girls – were also built.

In the renewable energy sector, construction of solar energy stations began.

To help alleviate the hardships of people affected by the water crisis in Somalia, the UAE also continued its efforts towards the digging and drilling of wells to provide a steady supply of basic drinking water. Reservoirs, and an 11-metre-high concrete dam with a capacity of 350,000 cubic metres have also been constructed, saving around 650,000 gallons of water daily during the dry season in the Hargeisa area.

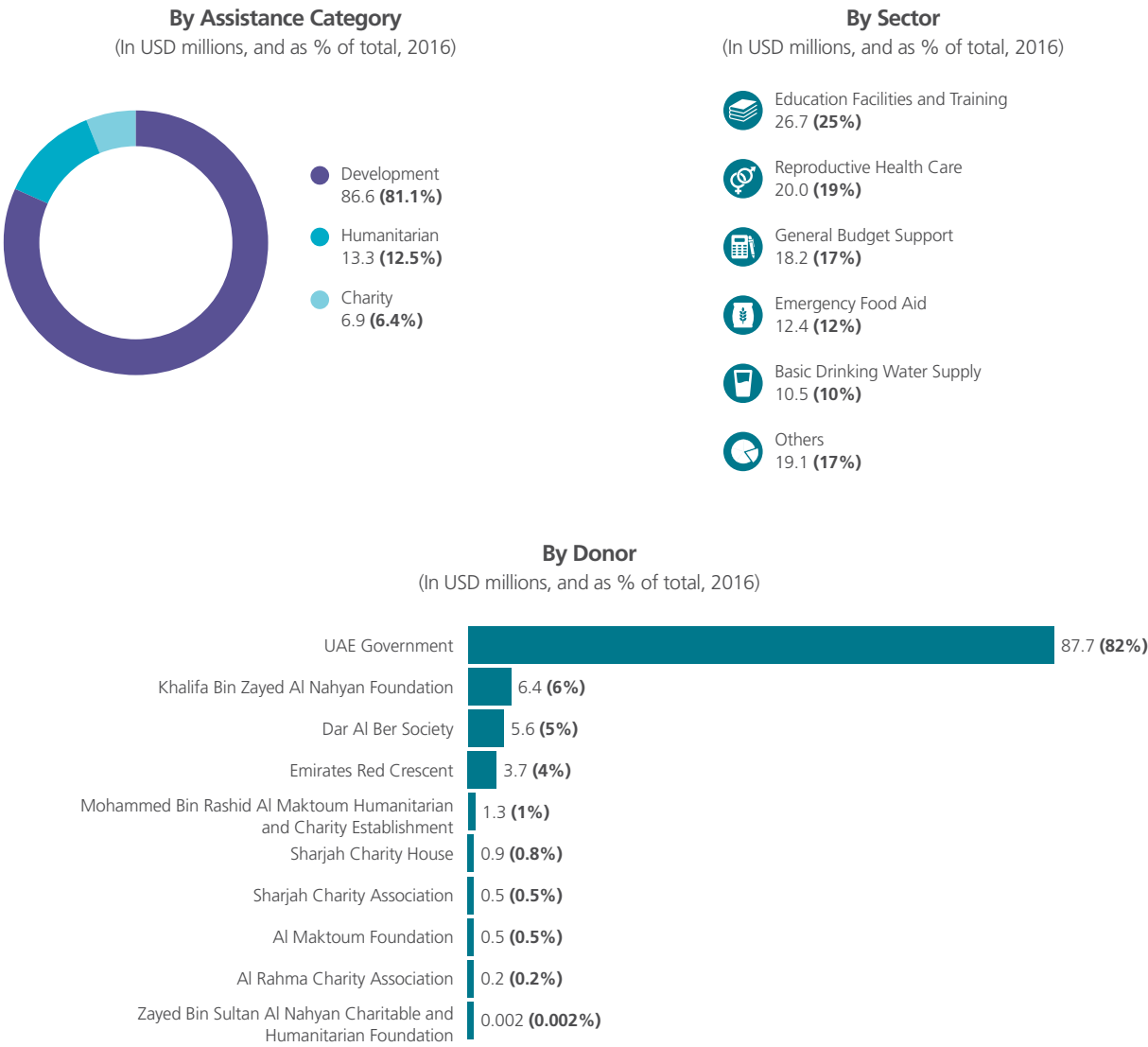
A grant of AED 73.5 million (USD 20.0 million) has facilitated the construction of women’s health centres. Work also commenced on the construction of hospitals in Hargeisa and Berbera.

Social welfare services included the sponsorship of orphans and supporting the requirements of people with special needs. Income-generating

items such as sewing machines and livestock were also distributed.

As details become clearer, the world is already mobilising to support Somalia in 2017. The UAE will be part of this effort, having already launched ‘For Your Sake Somalia’, a nationwide campaign introduced in April 2017.

Figure 29: UAE Assistance to Somalia



Grand Total
USD 106.8 million

The infographic consists of six circular icons arranged in a 3x2 grid, each representing a different achievement. The icons are: a wheat stalk (food aid), a solar panel (renewable energy), a school building (schools), a hand holding a coin (orphans), a hospital building (hospitals), and a water tap (water and sanitation). Each icon is followed by a large number and a brief description of the achievement.

Achievement	Value
Food aid and food parcels delivered	1,110 tonnes of food aid and 10,500 food parcels
Renewable energy projects supported	1
Schools and classrooms constructed	2 schools for 500 students
Orphans supported	>1,200
Hospitals and health facilities constructed	6
Foreign assistance in grants	100%
Water and sanitation projects completed	Dozens

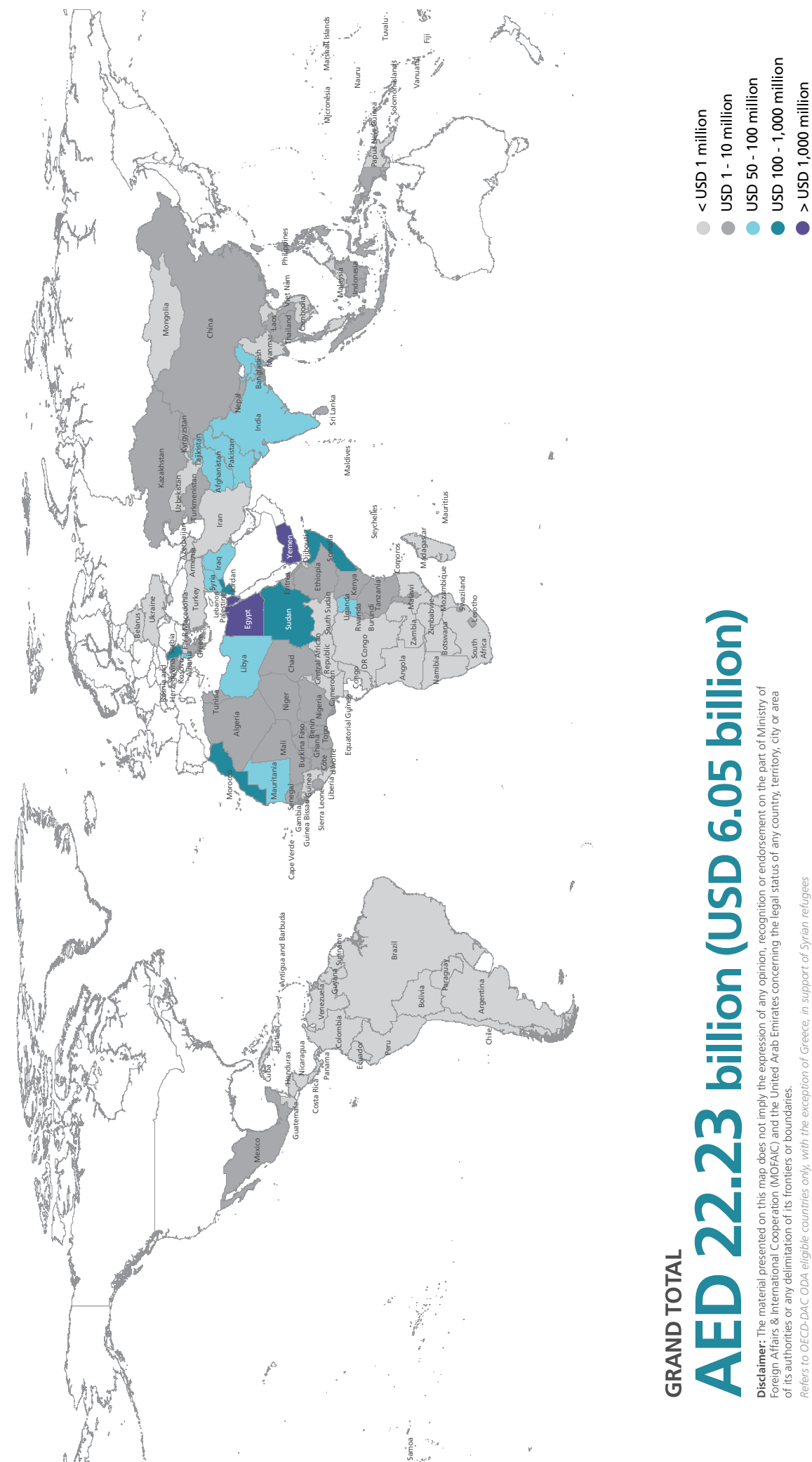
Programmes with regional or global reach, including multilateral aid to support the core budget of international organisations leading the universal call to end poverty and achieve sustainable development, remain an important foreign assistance approach for many donors, including the UAE.

UAE funding to these multi-country programmes rose by 236 percent over 2015. This significant growth is mostly due to an increase in disbursements towards support to the core budget of multilateral organisations (+234 percent), to earmarked funding

This support stream reiterates the UAE's conviction to deliver foreign assistance where it is most needed, as well as the nation's intent to deepen its partnerships with multilateral institutions.

Another AED 22.0 million (USD 6.0 million) in funding towards the renewable energy sector was committed by the UAE in 2016, largely to provide member countries of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) with technical assistance and capacity building in developing project proposals to support the growth of renewable energy. Section 6 offers an additional insight into the UAE's bilateral and multilateral ODA.

UAE FOREIGN AID DISBURSEMENTS IN 2016*



Disclaimer: The material presented on this map does not imply the expression of any opinion, recognition or endorsement on the part of Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Cooperation (MOFAC) and the United Arab Emirates concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities or any delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Refers to OECD-DAC ODA eligible countries only, with the exception of Greece, in support of Syrian refugees

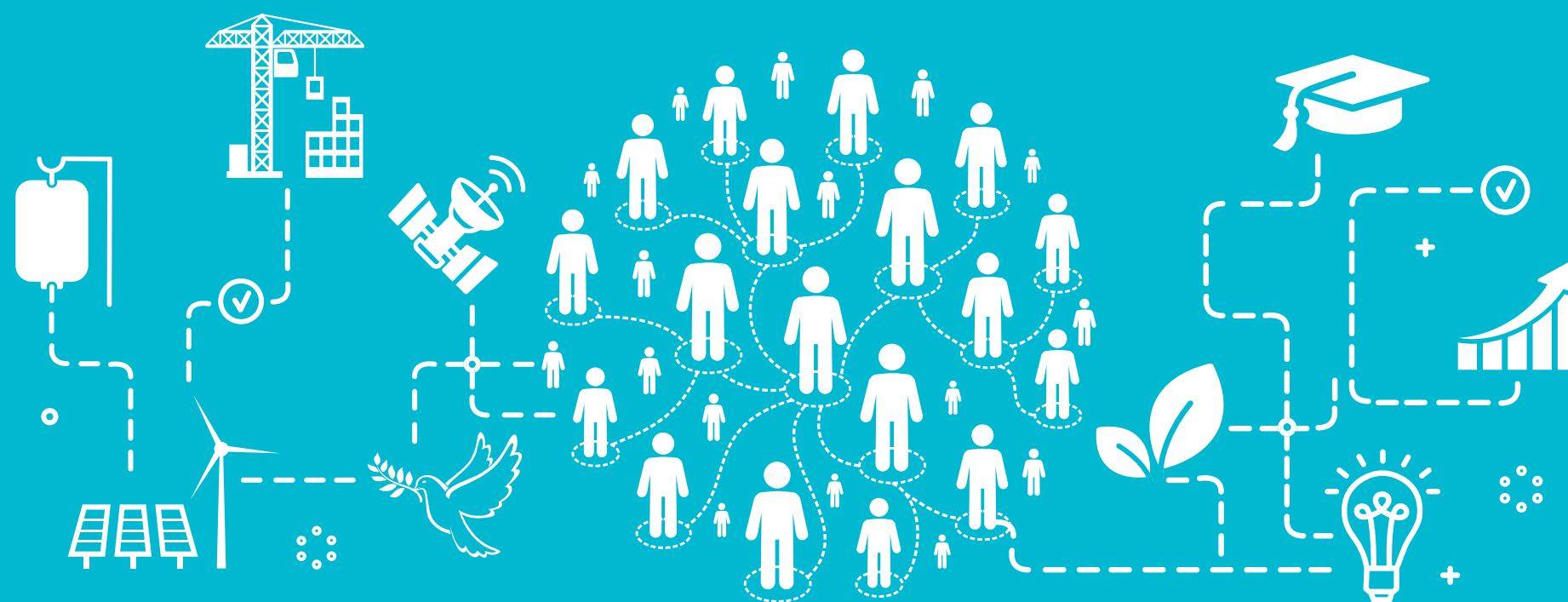
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UAE Donors

Funding and implementing projects towards attaining sustainable development

A growing number, and a testament to the UAE's culture of generosity, more than 40 UAE foreign aid donor entities supported thousands of development, humanitarian and charitable projects regionally and globally in 2016, amounting to AED 22.23 billion (USD 6.05 billion).

Contributing to the first year of implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and providing consolidated foreign aid towards achieving the UAE Vision 2021, the UAE's assistance in 2016 was led by the UAE Government, and complemented by other federal and local government entities, including the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD). Dozens of UAE foundations and charitable institutions also took part in this endeavour, while UAE-based private sector and businesses are rising to the occasion as true partners in the country's quest to deliver on its pledge towards global peace and prosperity.



The following pages provide a descriptive account of the foreign aid activities conducted, and projects supported, by the UAE foreign aid donors in 2016. While there are more UAE entities providing foreign assistance, this report only captures those that have submitted their 2016 foreign aid data to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC), in time for this report's analysis.

In terms of reporting methodology, the foreign aid figures are recorded under the UAE entity that implemented the project, or disbursed the funds to the recipient project or country. Financial support from the UAE-based private

sector – including businesses and individuals – to UAE foundations and charitable institutions, therefore reflect in the records of the implementing entity that received the funding.

As in previous years, the UAE Government provided the majority of UAE assistance, followed by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD). In 2016, disbursements of four donors rose significantly over the previous year. Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children posted the highest increase. The ADFD more than tripled its foreign aid. The Emirates Red Crescent Authority more than doubled its 2016 foreign aid over 2015. Dubai Cares' disbursements

rose by 59 percent. Eight other donors increased their 2016 foreign aid by as much 33 percent.

The UAE donor pages are complemented with charts and graphs to illustrate their focus sectors, but also to demonstrate how their foreign aid activities in 2016 supported the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

An introductory offering in this year's report is the presentation of foreign aid activities of the UAE donor entities – public and private sectors alike – featured for the first time in the annual *UAE Foreign Aid Reports*.



The UAE Government supports multi-faceted programmes in many developing countries.



UAE Government

Striving towards good governance with through general programme and funds for multiple sectors

As a member of the global community, the UAE Government has always considered foreign aid a part of its responsibility. It is also extremely cognisant of the important role that state systems with good governance can play in sustainable economic development. As such, it takes to heart Sustainable Development Goal 17, geared towards strengthening the means of implementing and revitalising the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

to 65 percent, up from 23 percent in 2015. In terms of volume, grants disbursed in 2016 and amounting to AED 6.98 billion (USD 1.90 billion), rose by nine percent over the previous year.

Though the UAE Government contributes to a vast number of sectors, general budget support remains a central theme of the United Arab Emirates' foreign aid. Over half of the UAE Government's funding provided general budget support to several countries, including Mauritania, Palestine, Somalia and Yemen. This bilateral support assisted the countries in meeting their governments' public expenditures, maintaining their balance of payments, continuing key government services, and implementing their development plans in accordance with their national circumstances.

In addition, the UAE Government's contributions to international organisations in 2016 significantly increased, and provided more than four times the disbursements of 2015. Some of the supported international organisations include: Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Women, and the World Bank.

Infrastructure is a prerequisite for development. To help address the significant infrastructure gap in many developing countries, the UAE continued to provide funding towards various infrastructure development programmes. These included road, rail and air transport, water and sanitation systems, education and health facilities, as well as urban development.

Among others, these projects facilitated the improvement of the airport and roads in Yemen, upgrading of a major railway, construction of 50,000 affordable housing units and completion of sanitation networks in 151 villages in Egypt, construction of a paediatric surgery hospital in Kosovo, and construction of schools for girls and boys in Niger and Somalia.

As a champion of the universal cause to rid the world of polio by 2018, including by hosting the Global Vaccine Summit a few years ago, the UAE supported several campaigns to eradicate polio in Africa, as well as in Pakistan, where efforts to vaccinate over 17 million children continue. Pakistan is among the top ten beneficiary countries of UAE Government aid. Other projects in the country include supporting the Sheikh Zayed Academy in Islamabad, drilling of water wells, construction of reservoirs and maintenance of seven hospitals, through the UAE Pakistan Assistance Programme.

On biodiversity efforts, in early 2016, a group of 25 Scimitar-Horned Oryx made the journey from their breeding centre in Abu Dhabi, to Chad. While familiar because of instinct, it has been 30 years since they roamed the Sahelian grasslands as true inhabitants of the wild. By embracing this ambitious biodiversity project, the Environment Agency of Abu Dhabi, in collaboration with the government of Chad and the Sahara Conservation Fund, were rewarded with the ultimate prize. In October 2016, Chad welcomed the first oryx calf born in its native homeland for nearly three decades.

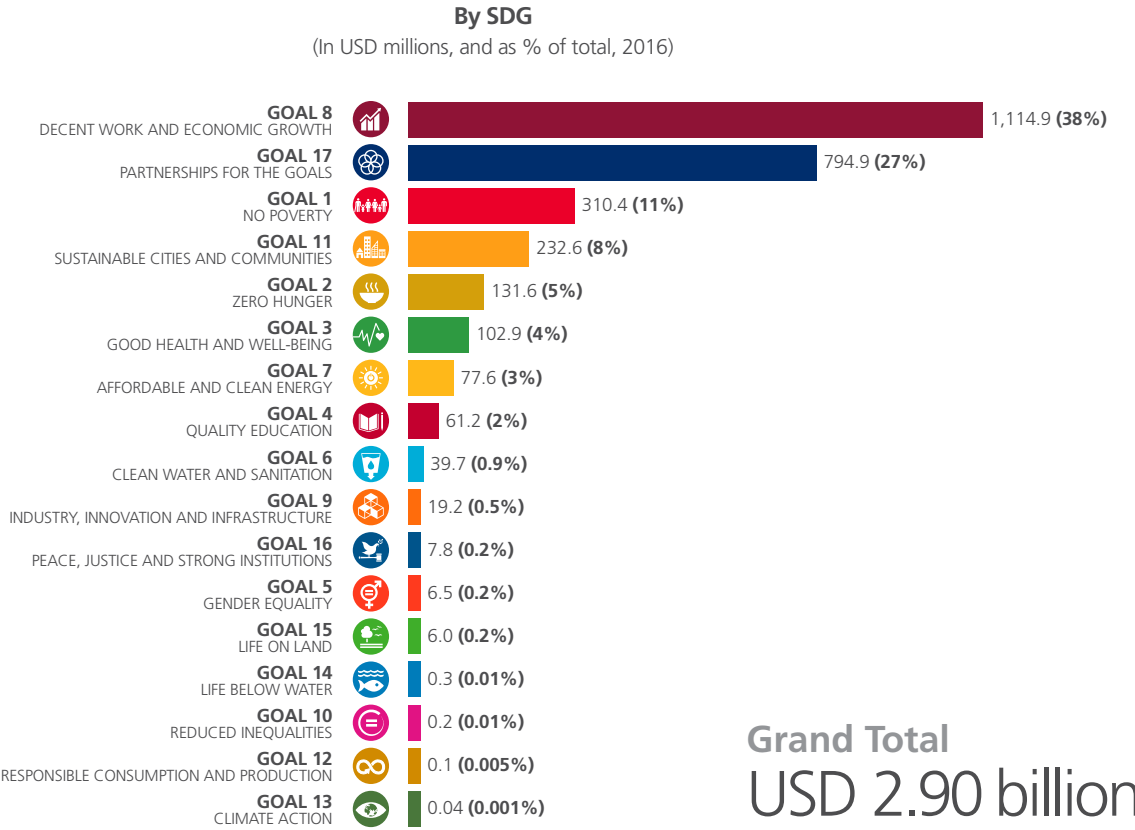
The UAE also continued to mobilise efforts in 2016 to respond to humanitarian and emergency needs of vulnerable countries and communities, providing AED 1.11 billion

(USD 302.7 million). To name a few, these disbursements included supporting relief operations and delivery of humanitarian aid in Yemen, emergency food aid, shelter and non-food items for Syrian refugees in Jordan, emergency multi-sector aid for Iraq and Libya, and food aid for Somalia. UAE aid has affected many people who could make a fresh start, as well as many homes that could thrive with the required support. With the generous contributions and efforts of the local and federal governments of the UAE, this support will continue.

For organisational purposes, more than 15 UAE local and federal government entities with foreign aid disbursements in 2016 are grouped together under “UAE Government”.⁵⁶ These entities are:



Figure 30: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the UAE Government in 2016 include:



Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

45 Years of building infrastructure and working towards renewable energy

” The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) has existed since 1971, the same year that the United Arab Emirates was established. ADFD is a governmental entity of the Government of Abu Dhabi, whose development funding – which comprises concessionary loans and management of government grants – is aimed at alleviating global poverty and helping countries to achieve sustainable growth. Apart from financial assistance, it helps to forge partnerships in the public and private sectors, while also advancing the adoption of international best practices to ensure aid effectiveness.

During the course of 2016, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) implemented close to 100 projects and disbursed AED 9.16 billion (USD 2.49 billion) – more than triple the amount it provided in 2015 – to various projects in many developing countries. Almost half generated development assistance in Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs), of which Egypt was the biggest beneficiary.

Additionally, nearly a quarter (AED 2.14 billion / USD 582.4 million) supported projects in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) such as Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Sudan.

Over two-thirds went towards the top supported sector of the ADFD and overall UAE foreign assistance in 2016: general budget support. Largely provided bilaterally to the governments of Egypt and Sudan, these disbursements assisted the supported governments to strengthen their monetary and fiscal stability, as well as investment climate.

Concerted efforts amounting to AED 989.7 million (USD 269.4 million) directly benefited the air, road and water transport infrastructure of a number of countries, including two low-income countries and six Least Developed Countries (LDCs). The ADFD was involved in the rehabilitation of the Port of Casablanca, one of the largest marine thoroughfares in Morocco, fetching more than a third of the ports’ traffic in the country. In Lesotho, an LDC and a Land-locked Developing Country (LLDC) affected by a drought in 2016, the ADFD supported the construction of a large water supply system, the Metolong Dam which provides 71,000 cubic metres of drinking water daily. Similar water projects also supported Tunisia, where 20 dams have been constructed. More than a dozen countries saw developments to their road networks, including Bangladesh, Benin, Ethiopia, Gambia, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, and Mauritania.

Furthermore, the ADFD remained committed towards funding the renewable energy sector, due to its critical role in sustainable economic growth. Wind power stations were established in Mauritania. As part of the UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund – a grant initiative amounting to AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) – solar power plants were constructed in five Small Island Developing States (SIDS): the Marshall Islands,

Micronesia, Nauru, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. A feature on the UAE’s efforts to advance renewable energy is presented in Section 2.

Other projects included the river basins’ developments in Albania and Tunisia. Funding for urban development planning resulted in the build of 4,000 social housing units in Afghanistan, 550 units in Algeria and 2,000 units in the Seychelles, along with two primary schools, a hospital, police station and civil defence centre.

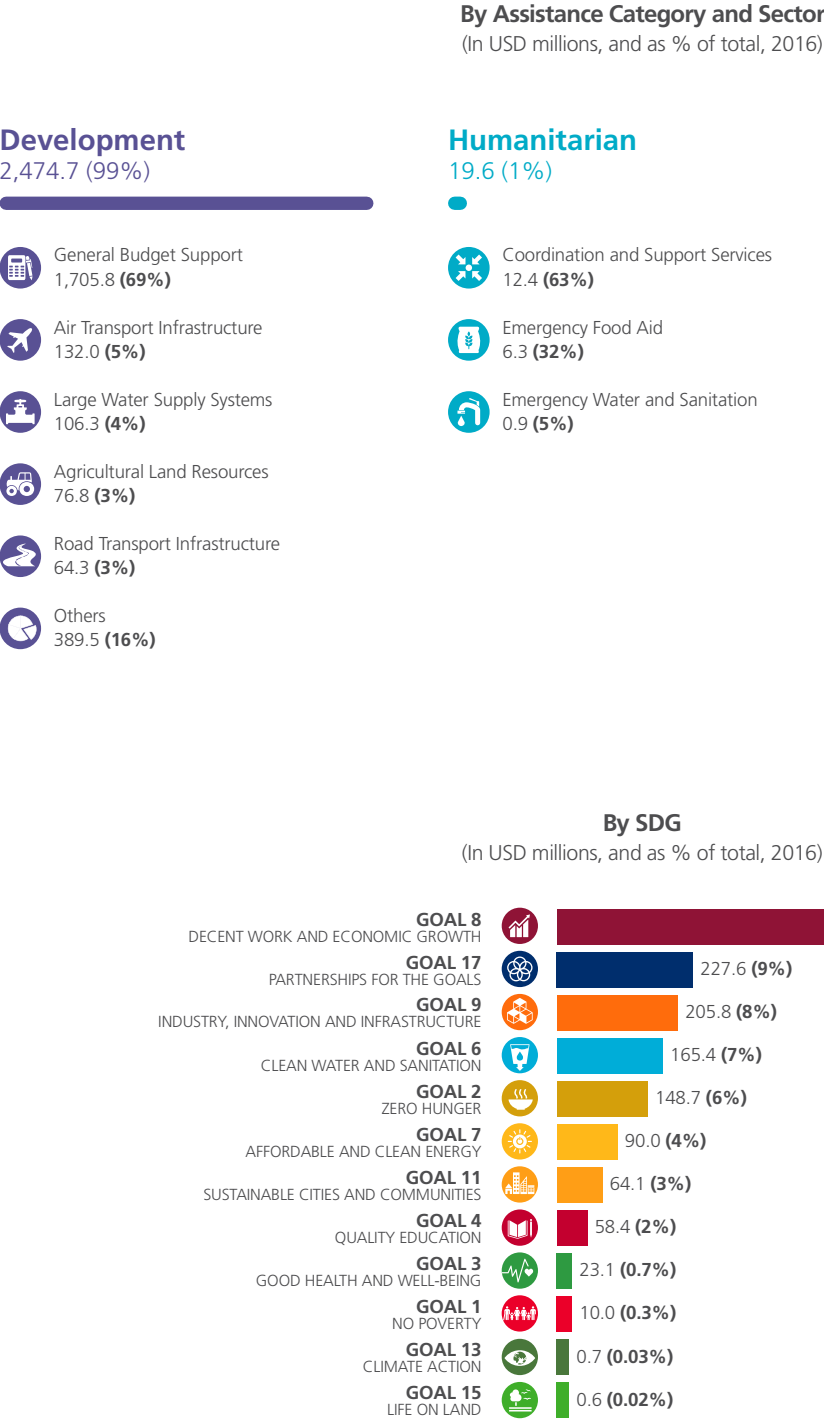
The ADFD also disbursed AED 57.3 million (USD 15.6 million) in funding following the UAE’s pledge to support continued education of Palestinian refugee children. This support, through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), has provided approximately 30,000 pupils enrolled in 35 schools, with a positive learning environment in which to grow, achieve and overcome the effects of conflict. It has also contributed to training needs, and helped to maintain an income for more than 2,000 teachers.

Also in support of education, the ADFD continued its multi-year grants to improve Jordan’s public universities. In Morocco, in addition to building 13 vocational institutes, a medicine and pharmacy college in Tangier was constructed as part of an initiative to develop the country’s science sector and meet growing employment needs for qualified professionals in the medical sector.

While most of its funds go towards development, as is the nature of this donor, there is always room for humanitarian efforts. In Yemen and Syria, the ADFD distributed emergency food aid and critical nutrition needs for young children. From a USD 30 food pack to a USD 30,000 solar energy project and a USD 30 million agriculture development, the ADFD shows that aid is possible in many ways.



Figure 31: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 2.49 billion

Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development in 2016 include:



13 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported



Rail Transport Infrastructure

- **Morocco:** 200-km long, 320-kph high-speed railway constructed



Water Transport Infrastructure

- **Morocco:** Port of Casablanca



Air Transport Infrastructure

- **Morocco:** Guelmim Airport



Road Transport Infrastructure in 13 countries
including 6 LDCs; >800 km roads construction and rehabilitation

- **Albania:** Tirana-Elbasan Road
- **Bangladesh:** South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation Road Connectivity (SASEC) Connectivity project
- **Benin:** Ouidah Allada-Pahou Tori Road
- **Ethiopia:** Gedo-Fincha-Lemlem Bereha Road
- **Gambia:** Laminkoto-Passimus Road
- **Jordan:** 27 roads projects, including Amman Development Pass
- **Kenya:** Nuno - Modogashe Road
- **Kyrgyzstan:** Bishkek-Torugart Highway
- **Lebanon:** Beirut main road and interchanges
- **Malawi:** Jenda-Edingeni Road
- **Mauritania:** Al Neama Road project (Mali border)
- **Swaziland:** Manzini_Mbadlane Highway
- **Tajikistan:** Kulyab Kalaikhumb Road



Urban Development and Housing
>15,500 residential units constructed

- **Afghanistan:** 4,000 housing units
- **Algeria:** 550 housing units
- **Egypt:** 8,500 housing units
- **Morocco:** 500 housing units, and on-campus residences for 3 universities
- **Seychelles:** 2,000 housing units



Health Infrastructure
4 large medical facilities constructed and equipped, providing healthcare to millions of people

- **Egypt:** Sheikh Zayed City Hospital (200 beds)
- **Jordan:** Al Bashir Hospital (800 beds), Tumour Treatment Center (150 beds)
- **Morocco:** The Mohammed VI University Hospital, Marrakesh (916 beds)



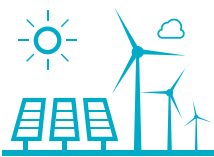
Water and Sanitation Infrastructure
including 25 dams

- **Albania:** Tirana Northern Boulevard and River Regeneration
- **Armenia:** Arpa Sevan Tunnel
- **Burkina Faso:** Samendeni Dam (1.05 billion cubic metres capacity)
- **Jordan:** Dams construction and irrigation
- **Lebanon:** Al Nabatiya water project, sanitation infrastructure projects in the north, Ehden and Korah districts
- **Lesotho:** Metolong Dam (53 million cubic metres capacity)
- **Morocco:** Kroub Dam (200 million cubic metre capacity), water supply networks in the cities of Boujdour, Dakhla and Khouribga
- **Tunisia:** Dams construction



Education Facilities
>100 schools constructed

- **Egypt:** 11 schools in Sheikh Zayed City, including for trade and industry
- **Morocco:** 13 vocational institutes, Assailah Projects primary schools and Pharmacy and Medicine College in Tangier
- **Jordan:** 9 public universities, technical education in community colleges, and 85 schools



Renewable Energy Infrastructure
>2,650 kW solar power projects in 5 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and >975 MW power generation projects

- **Burkina Faso:** Hydro-electric power plant
- **Jordan:** Renewable energy projects
- **Marshall Islands:** 600 kW solar PV power plant
- **Mauritania:** Wind power stations
- **Micronesia:** 600kW solar PV plant
- **Nauru:** 500 kW ground-mounted solar energy power plant
- **Solomon Islands:** 600 kW ground-mounted solar energy power plant
- **Tuvalu:** 350 kW solar power projects



The Port Victoria wind farm on Mahe Island, Seychelles, produces 8% of the island's energy capacity.
Source: Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company (Masdar)

Emirates Red Crescent

The UAE's humanitarian arm



” As well as being part of the global Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Emirates Red Crescent (ERC) is the UAE’s main humanitarian entity, with a physical presence in 14 countries. Since it was founded in 1983, the ERC has been involved in nearly all crises to which the UAE responded, while establishing a solid culture of voluntary work among its personnel and with civil society in the UAE.

The Emirates Red Crescent also manages one of the world’s longest-running programmes for orphan sponsorship, which began in 1986.

In 2016, the Emirates Red Crescent (ERC) spent AED 888.5 million (USD 241.9 million) – more than double its disbursements in 2015. Though its main focus is on humanitarian response, more than a quarter of its aid constituted multi-sector development activities.

Contributions to 26 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) represented 70 percent of the total aid, out of which AED 507.7 million (USD 138.2 million) were attributed to Yemen alone. The humanitarian assistance in Yemen was mainly concentrated

on food delivery, medicines, shelters, tents and other items of necessity, as well as rehabilitation and equipping of hospitals and schools. Nearly 500,000 food parcels of 15 kilogrammes each were distributed, along with 6,500 quintal bags of flour and over 1,500 tonnes of food and dates.

In addition to the vast humanitarian operations in Yemen, which included emergency health, food, water and sanitation components, the ERC also provided assistance to the homeless in other disasters such as Sri Lanka’s floods. Basic relief items and winter clothing were distributed to Syrian refugees in Greece, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Libya.

More than two-thirds (68 percent) of the ERC’s support in 2016 was focused towards the realisation of Sustainable Development Goals 1 and 2, pertaining to the end of poverty and achievement of food security. This was largely accomplished through the provision of social welfare services, food aid and food security programmes in a number of countries, including 16 LDCs.

An important part of the ERC’s assistance is the financial support it provides to orphans and to households caring for them, in addition to building and maintaining

orphanages. In 2016, the designated programmes in 16 countries supported and encouraged nearly 65,000 children who have lost one or both of their parents.

The Emirates Red Crescent also supported the basic drinking water sector of several countries, including 13 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, where more than 300 million people are without access to reliable drinking water sources.⁵⁷

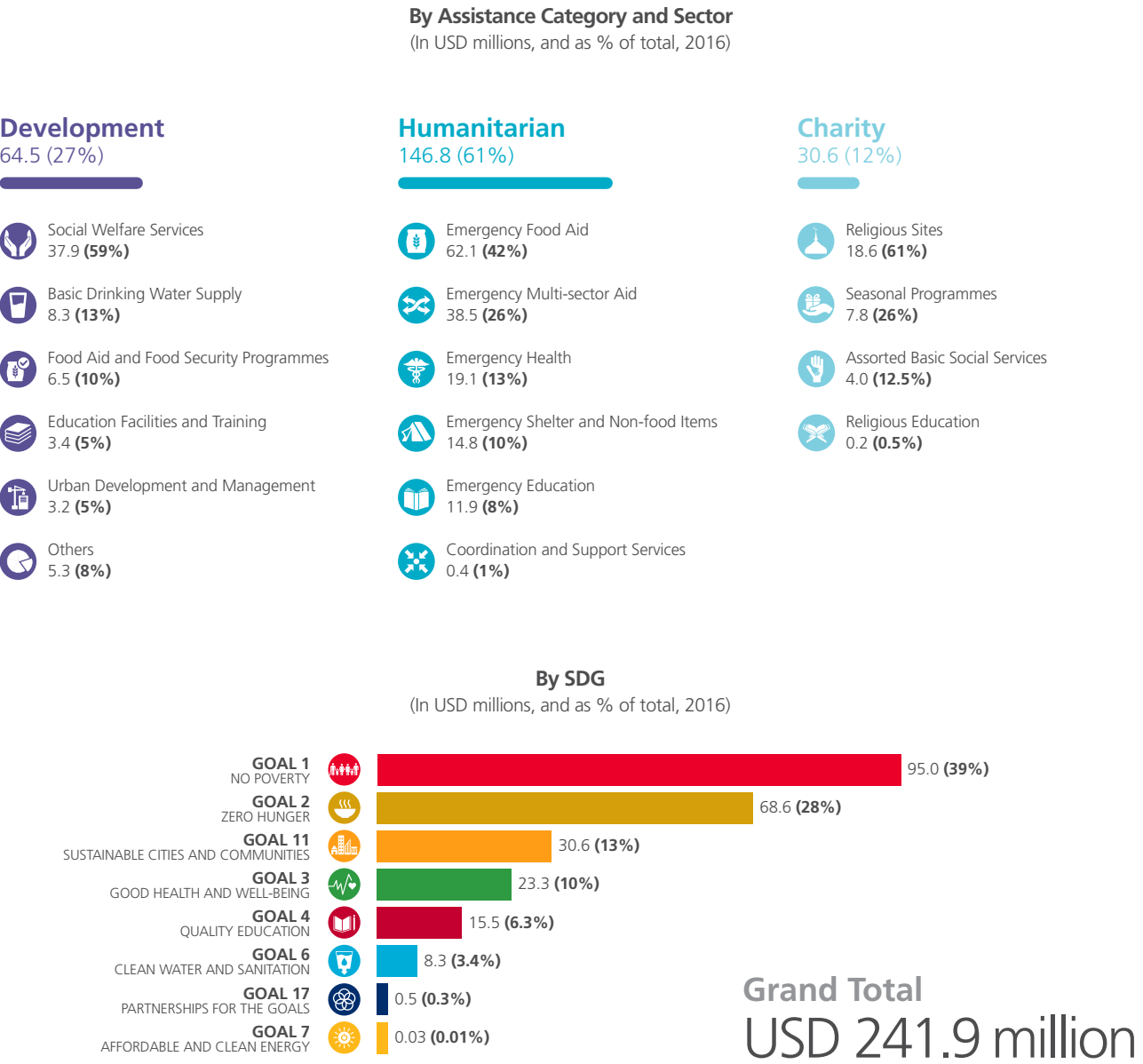
Despite the more tangible difficulties faced in fragile, conflict-affected countries, the ERC also focuses on education – which is mostly underfunded at times of emergency. This gives opportunities to children forced out of school, and is an alternative to being swept along in the spiral of violence. In 2016, more than 700 schools were constructed, rehabilitated and supplied with equipment, including 980 computers, 200 air conditioners and school furniture for 8,500 classrooms.

It is with the same conviction – education can change destiny – that the Emirates Red Crescent has commenced restoration work at the national library in the Governorate of Aden. This effort echoed the UAE’s Year of Reading 2016, while also offering a chance to expand and share knowledge far into the future.



The UAE Red Crescent provides 40,000 food baskets in Shabwa.
Source: UAE Red Crescent

Figure 32: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Emirates Red Crescent in 2016 include:

- >11,000 tonnes** of food and **500,000** food parcels provided
- 100 tonnes** of school supplied and **>1,000** computers provided
- 1,900 tonnes** of various relief items delivered
- 65,000 orphans** sponsored
- 20 hospitals** rehabilitated
- >1,300 housing** units built
- 60 tonnes** of medical supplies delivered
- 26 Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) supported
- 715 schools** constructed, rehabilitated and equipped

Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation

A long-term focus on medical services, including in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)



” The Khalifa Foundation was established in 2007 to provide foreign assistance to those in need. Almost a decade after its launch, the Foundation has provided more than four billion dirhams (USD 1.11 billion) in foreign aid to developing countries, across multi-sectoral programmes.

Based in the nation’s capital Abu Dhabi, the Foundation’s global thematic focus areas are towards education, health and humanitarian assistance.

During 2016, in its tenth year of providing foreign development, humanitarian and charitable assistance, the Khalifa Foundation spent AED 616.9 million (USD 168.0 million) – an increase of almost ten percent over its disbursements in 2015. More than 80 percent of these funds were provided to 20 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and a number of Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

Mirroring the Foundation’s priorities, health and education remained the top supported sectors, though it also provided support to meet the needs of affected people in Yemen. Morocco, like Yemen, received more than a quarter of the Foundation’s assistance in 2016, mainly to support the Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Hospital in Casablanca that provides high quality healthcare services in the country, and North Africa. It has a

long-term goal to become the region’s major player in medical research and training for health professionals.

Nearly half of the Khalifa Foundation’s foreign aid in 2016 supported the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

The Foundation continues to build, reconstruct, equip and support operational costs of dozens of hospitals in more than 25 developing countries – including 12 in 2016 – often representing a rural area’s first-ever medical facility, with specialised units for women and children. Using technology and innovation, the Foundation provides access to healthcare in some of the isolated islands of the Maldives, by supporting one of the country’s first telemedicine facilities since 2010. This support has since grown, with multi-year funding pledged towards Maldives Distance Medical Services, whereby the Foundation provides grants to train local doctors, technicians and biotechnology specialists. The facility supports 35 health networks across the country, providing medical attention to over 350,000 persons a year.

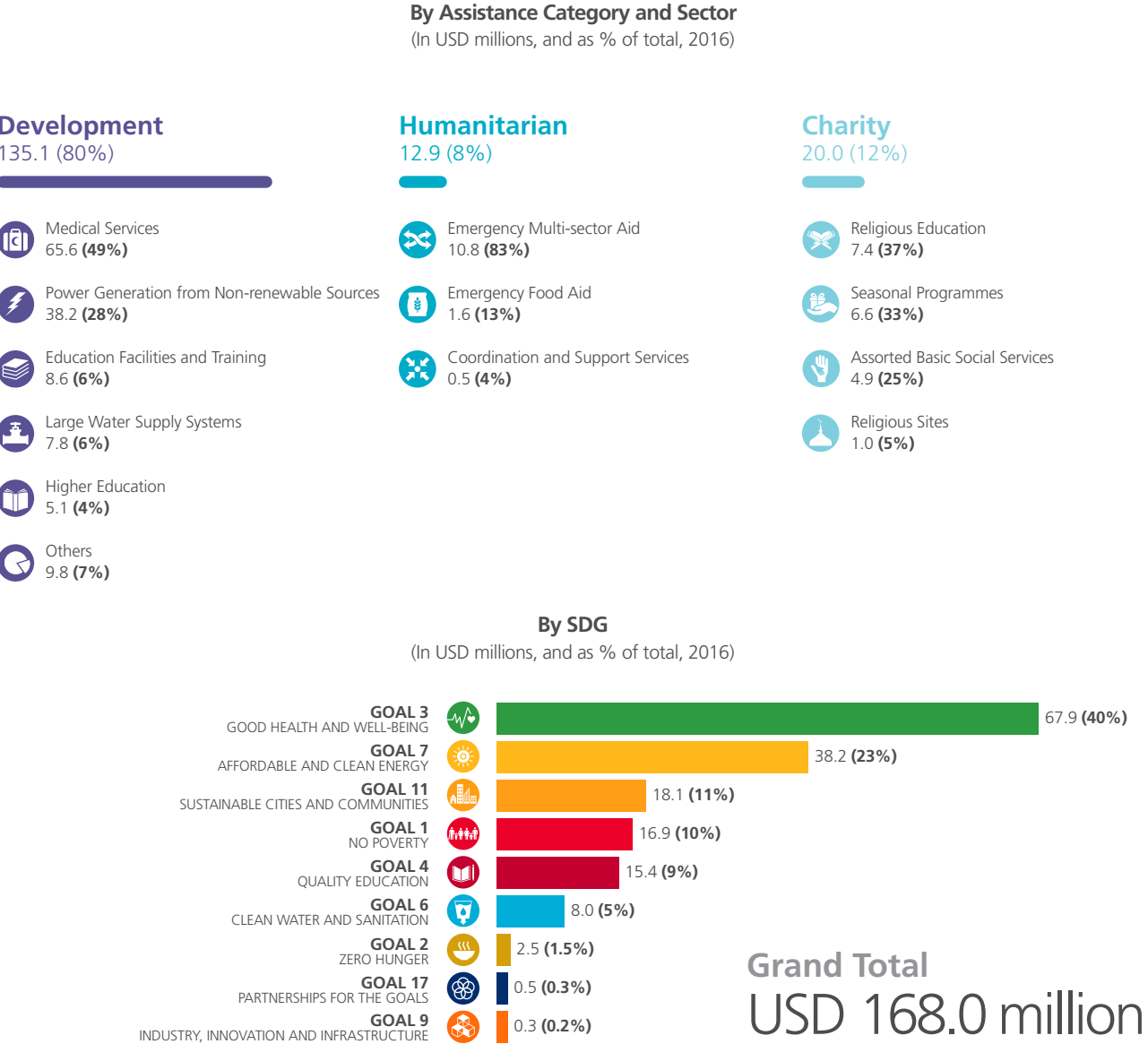
Nine projects in the education sector also received support in 2016 towards construction, equipment and operational costs of educational facilities – from primary and secondary schools to vocational training institutes – providing access to learning and education for thousands of girls and boys, young people, men and women. Water scarcity is linked with poverty; and by responding to the urgent needs of many communities supported by the UAE, the Khalifa Foundation also completed water projects. In Lebanon for example, it extended pipelines and water networks in Tripoli and Sidon with funds amounting to AED 11.9 million (USD 3.2 million).

The Foundation constructed a large dam valued at AED 16.6 million (USD 4.5 million) in Somalia, with a storage capacity of 350,000 cubic metres. It secures 650,000 gallons per day during the drought, providing safe drinking water and irrigation water for Hargeisa and its neighbouring areas. The Khalifa Foundation works to support multi-faceted humanitarian and poverty eradication programmes in many developing counties. It is however, the Foundation’s consistent approach to the longevity of healthcare access in destinations that need it most, that deserves particular commendation.



Over 8,000 families in Somalia receive food aid from the Khalifa Foundation. Source: WAM

Figure 33: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Khalifa Foundation in 2016 include:

- Built and equipped hospitals in **12 countries** providing healthcare for millions of people
- Constructed and supported schools, vocational institutes and universities, assisting **>6,500 students**
- 5,000** displaced **Syrian families** in Lebanon supported
- 170 tonnes of food**, dates delivered in **9 countries**
- 8,000 families** in Somalia provided with **1,000 tonnes** of food aid
- Large water networks and dams** constructed in Lebanon and Somalia
- 20 Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) supported

Dar Al Ber Society

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

” Dar Al Ber Society is one of the longest-running philanthropic and charitable organisations in the UAE, supporting thousands of projects annually since 1978. Dar Al Ber, or ‘house of charity’ in Arabic, is also one of the entities in the UAE 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. Accordingly, it was recognised in 2011 by Forbes Magazine as the top charitable organisation in the Arab world based on transparency, as it made its annual budgets available to the public.

The Society’s foreign assistance projects span across continents and sectors of aid, from provision of basic social services to religious and charitable giving.

In 2016, Dar Al Ber Society funded and implemented nearly 15,000 foreign aid projects, and disbursed AED 204.4 million (USD 55.7 million), representing an increase of 20 percent over 2015. True to its mandate, Dar Al Ber Society spent more than 70 percent

of these disbursements to support underprivileged people, through the provision of basic food, health, education and water, as well as welfare services for orphans and the elderly. All of these projects contribute to the achievement of the fourth target of Sustainable Development Goal – SDG 1 on Poverty Eradication: “By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services [...]”

Support to orphans, from constructing orphanages to funding their annual operational costs, remained the top supported charitable activity of the Society in 2016, in addition to educational sponsorship and provision of basic social services. The Society also addresses other underlying causes of poverty, including water scarcity. Its water projects are often the first and nearest modern drinking water supply network to many rural areas, including in the mountainous areas of Ethiopia, a Land-locked Developing Country

(LLDC) where people no longer need to walk for 20 to 30 kilometres every day to fetch water. Egypt was the largest recipient of Dar Al Ber’s projects towards the basic drinking water sector in 2016, receiving AED 1.8 million (USD 0.5 million).

As in previous years, the Society responded to several crises and humanitarian emergencies in 2016, providing urgent relief items to thousands of families affected by the flooding in Sudan, and conflicts in Syria and Yemen. In Lebanon, the Society continued to support Syrian refugees at the Chebaa town.

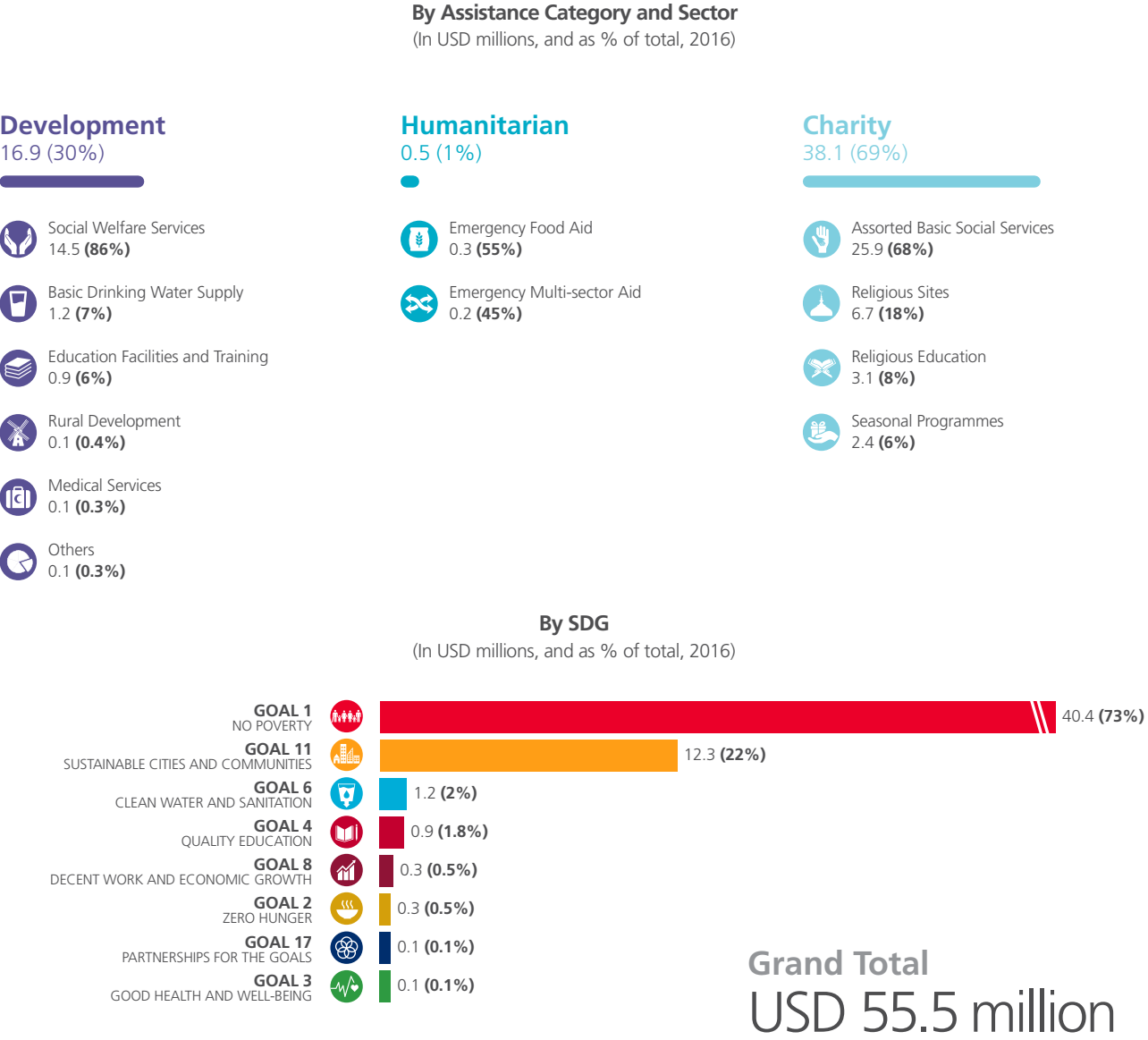
Through every action it supports, Dar Al Ber Society makes a real difference to actual people that suffer from poverty, and improves the conditions that make poverty such a difficult situation to escape.



Electric pumps are installed in a well to provide an Albanian village with clean drinking water. Source: Dar Al Ber Society



Figure 34: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Dar Al Ber Society in 2016 include:

- 100,000 orphans supported in 25 countries (since inception)
- 75,000 water projects implemented (since inception)
- >800 students sponsored

- >900 Yemenis fleeing to Somalia supported with relief items
- >5,000 families affected by flooding in Sudan supported with relief items
- 16 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported

Dubai Cares

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

” Back in 2007, when His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, launched Dubai Cares, the initial goal was to provide primary education to one million children in developing countries. After four years, this donor organisation managed to reach five million children in two dozen countries. Nearly a decade on, more than 16 million children in 45 countries benefit from the lessons Dubai Cares shares.

In 2016, Dubai Cares disbursed AED 119.8 million (USD 32.6 million), an increase of almost 60 percent on the previous year's grants. The year's biggest beneficiaries were 2,570 Palestinian refugee children in Gaza who received emergency education, as well as young children – especially girls – in Pakistan. Other countries which required emergency education were Iraq, Lebanon, Nepal, Niger and Sierra Leone. A feature on 'Education in Emergencies' in Section 3 describes Dubai Cares' comprehensive work in this sector, including global advocacy.

Working towards gender equality through education is an underlying theme of the projects Dubai Cares tackles. Apart from Pakistan, funds also facilitated quality education for girls in Egypt. Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) were promoted to girls in Mexico and Uganda.

Keeping young girls in school is the aim of 'Real Assets through Improved Skills and Education for Adolescent Girls' (RAISE) in the Philippines. A similar programme in Malawi helps teenage girls to go back to school, in addition to older women who have not completed their studies due to unplanned pregnancies or poverty. After six months, re-enrolment rates doubled in one village.

In Tanzania, the focus was on Early Childhood Education (ECD) and efforts to train more teachers, considering the current student-teacher ratio of 115:1. Teacher training was also a priority in Ghana, while in Rwanda, the emphasis was on strengthening school readiness.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) initiatives advanced vocational training in Kenya. Through Dubai Cares' outreach programme, 'Volunteer Globally', members of the UAE community also helped to construct a primary school in Senegal.

Apart from direct educational expenses, Dubai Cares also aims to eliminate obstacles that prevent children from going to school. A national deworming programme was conducted in India, while its Home Grown School Feeding programme concluded in Ethiopia. The latter resulted in a reduced drop-out rate of 16 percent.

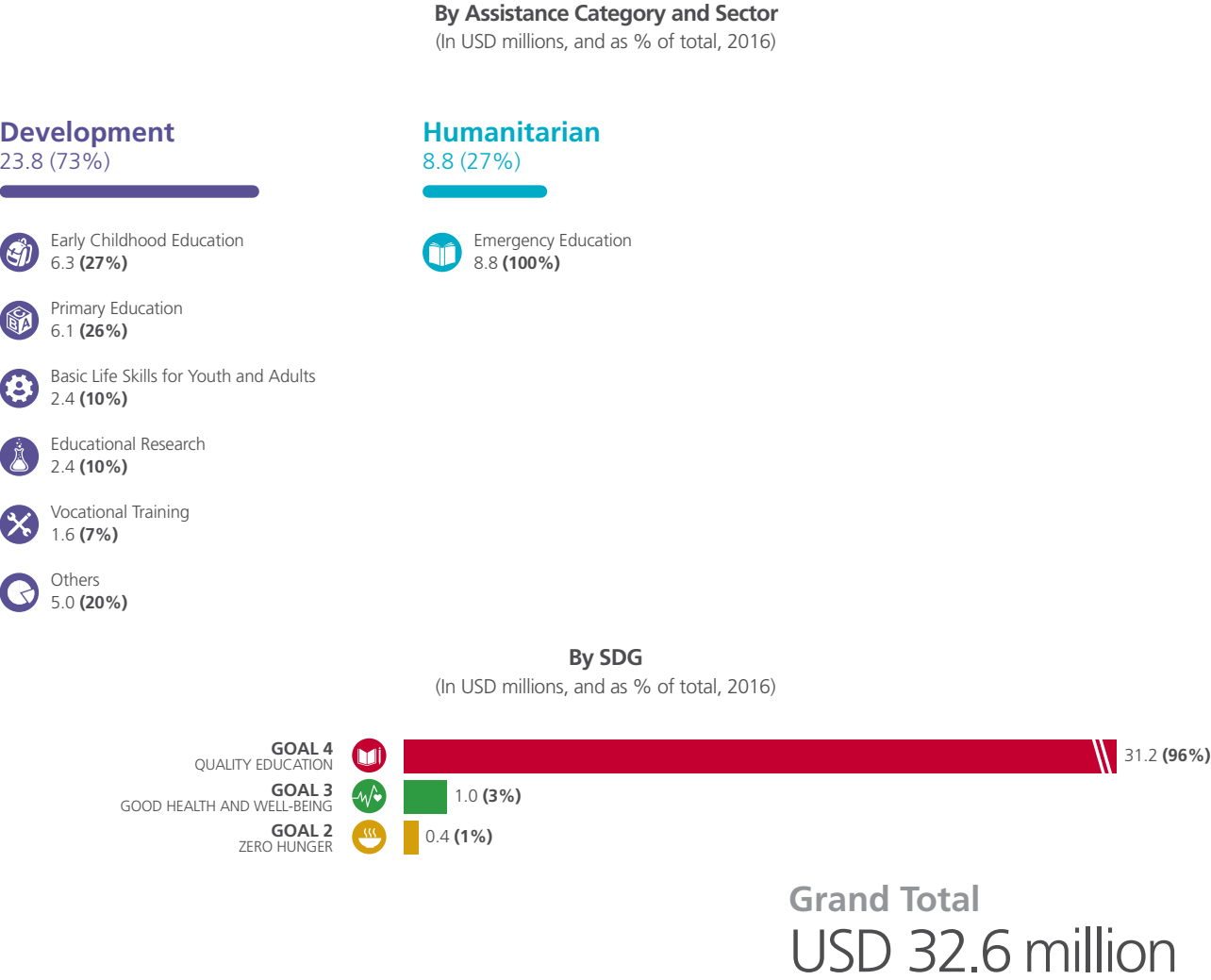
Dubai Cares will continue to work with United Nations (UN) agencies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to support countries who strive to make headway in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 4: to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.



Students and adult learners benefit from Dubai Cares' educational programming. Source: Dubai Cares



Figure 35: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Dubai Cares in 2016 include:

-   **Thousands of children** and young adults received education, including:
 - Early Childhood Education (ECD)
 - Vocational Training
 - Basic Life Skills Training
 - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
-  **Hundreds of teachers** trained
-  Education in Emergencies Programme rolled out in **6 countries**
-  Nutrition and school feeding programmes and basic health care services provided
-  **13 Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) supported

Sharjah Charity Association

Building communities and providing a roadmap to exit poverty



” Sharjah Charity Association was established in 1989 to provide humanitarian and charitable works. Almost 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. Its unwavering support to underprivileged people and communities stem from the Emirati culture of altruistic giving.

Supporting a number of global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), more than 90 percent of Sharjah Charity Association’s foreign aid in 2016 went to 23 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and a number of Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs). Of the AED 84.4 million (USD 23.0 million) disbursed in 2016, more than 70 percent was earmarked for the social services sector, mainly for the construction of mosques, provision of religious programmes and support for individuals and communities, including orphans and the elderly.

Sharjah Charity Association also responds to the hope of many people to step out of poverty, or at the very least walk towards another milestone of their lives where they are no longer dependent on relief programmes. The Association does so by extending income-generating opportunities, such as the provision of sewing machines and grants to stimulate start-up shops, whereby families in ten countries received a total of AED 3.3 million (USD 0.9 million) in 2016.

Complementing these efforts, in Sri Lanka, the Association supported the construction of an institute that would advance empowerment of women in the country. It also continues to improve access to education in a number of developing countries, including nine LDCs, by building and maintaining education facilities, and providing funding support for schools’ operational costs.

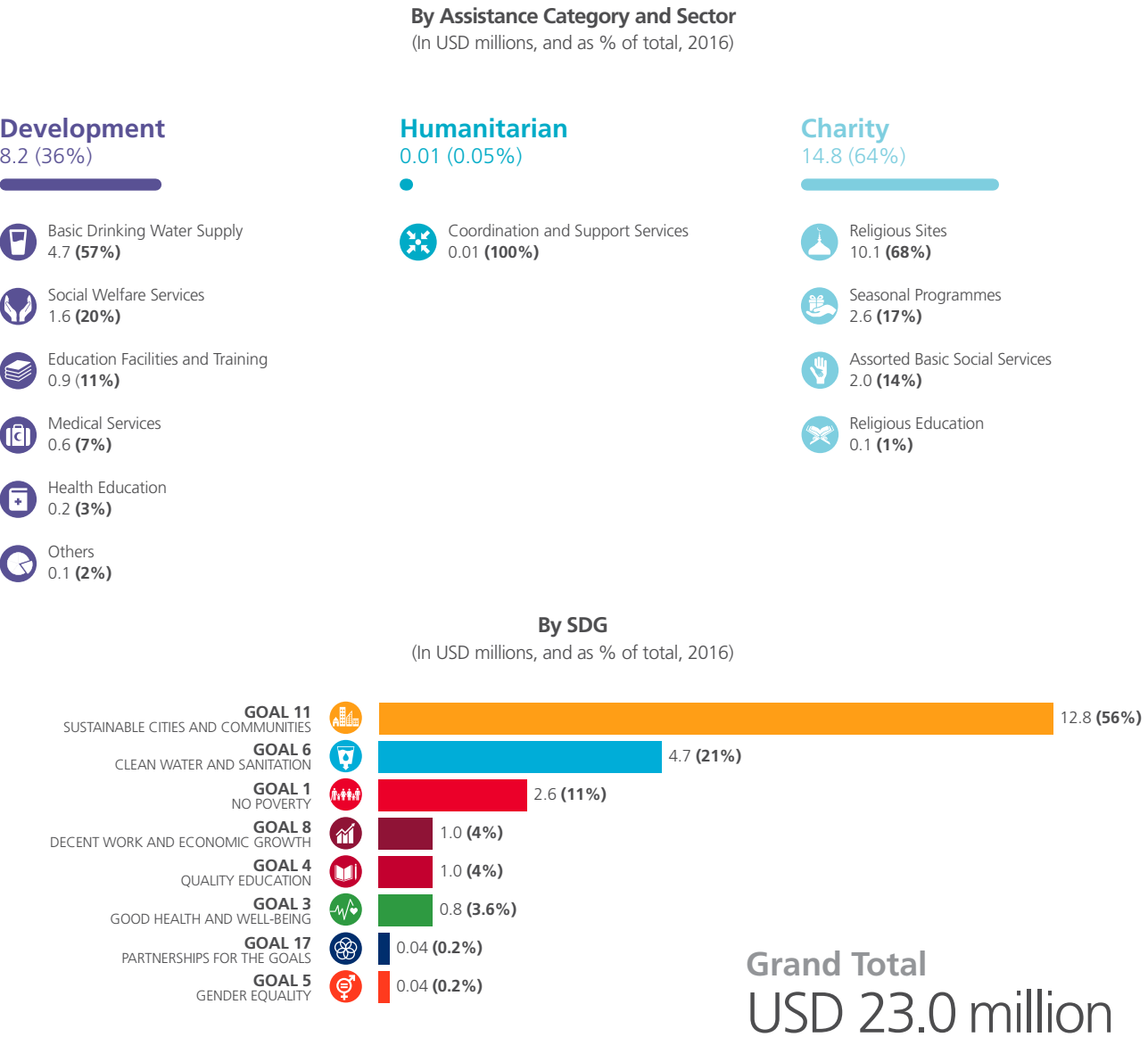
Water and sanitation was the Foundation’s second most-funded sector in 2016, mainly for constructing water wells in many developing countries. Nearly two-thirds of these countries are low-income and LDCs, while four (Burkina Faso, Malawi, Niger and Tajikistan) are also Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs) – many of which, given their geographical location, are considered the most water-stressed countries in the world.

The efforts of Sharjah Charity Association stand out for the way they combine access to basic services, social services, education and income-generating opportunities, thereby creating close-knit communities that feel there is hope.



Access to clean drinking water in Chiangrai, Thailand is increased with a well-digging project from the Sharjah Charity International Association.
Source: Sharjah Charity International Association

Figure 36: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Sharjah Charity Association in 2016 include:

- **>27,500 total orphans**
supported in 23 countries; >3,000 in 2016
- **Dozens of schools**
supported in 16 countries including 9 LDCs
- **Hundreds of water wells**
constructed in 2016, in 14 LDCs and 4 LLDCs
- **23 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported

Al Maktoum Foundation

Making a considerable mark in the education sector

” The Al Maktoum Foundation, established two decades ago in 1997, is a UAE foreign aid donor entity known for its generous and continuing contributions towards the education sector. Also included in the objectives of the Foundation are: provision of assistance to underprivileged families and communities, support for health programmes, and charitable works, as well as humanitarian assistance.

Articulating its mandate and reflecting its historical multi-year trend, the Al Maktoum Foundation was one of the largest UAE foreign aid donor entities towards the education sector in 2016, providing AED 51.8 million (USD 14.1 million) in support of the implementation of *Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on “ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all.”* This assistance represented 87 percent of the Foundation’s total foreign aid disbursements in 2016, largely to 23 countries in Africa, including 18 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

These projects are part of the long-standing commitment of the Foundation towards education. Through its ‘Sheikh Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Educational Project in Africa’, a comprehensive programme supporting 40 integrated schools in the region since 1997, the Foundation supports global efforts to ensure that no one is denied of their right to education, including in Sub-Saharan Africa where half of the youth (around 89 million, ages 12-24 years) are out of school.⁵⁸

In Somalia, a country where young people make up nearly 70 percent of its population, the Foundation is making a difference by sponsoring schools. The secondary school in Hargeisa that accommodates 800 boys and girls, often cited as one of the best schools in the country, has already produced at least 1,500 graduates who have pursued university degrees and are now giving back to Somalia’s development, excelling as doctors, engineers, lawyers and professionals in various fields.

In addition to water projects in Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Sudan and Tanzania, the Foundation’s remaining assistance in 2016 went towards seasonal and charitable programmes, such as providing meals for the underprivileged during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

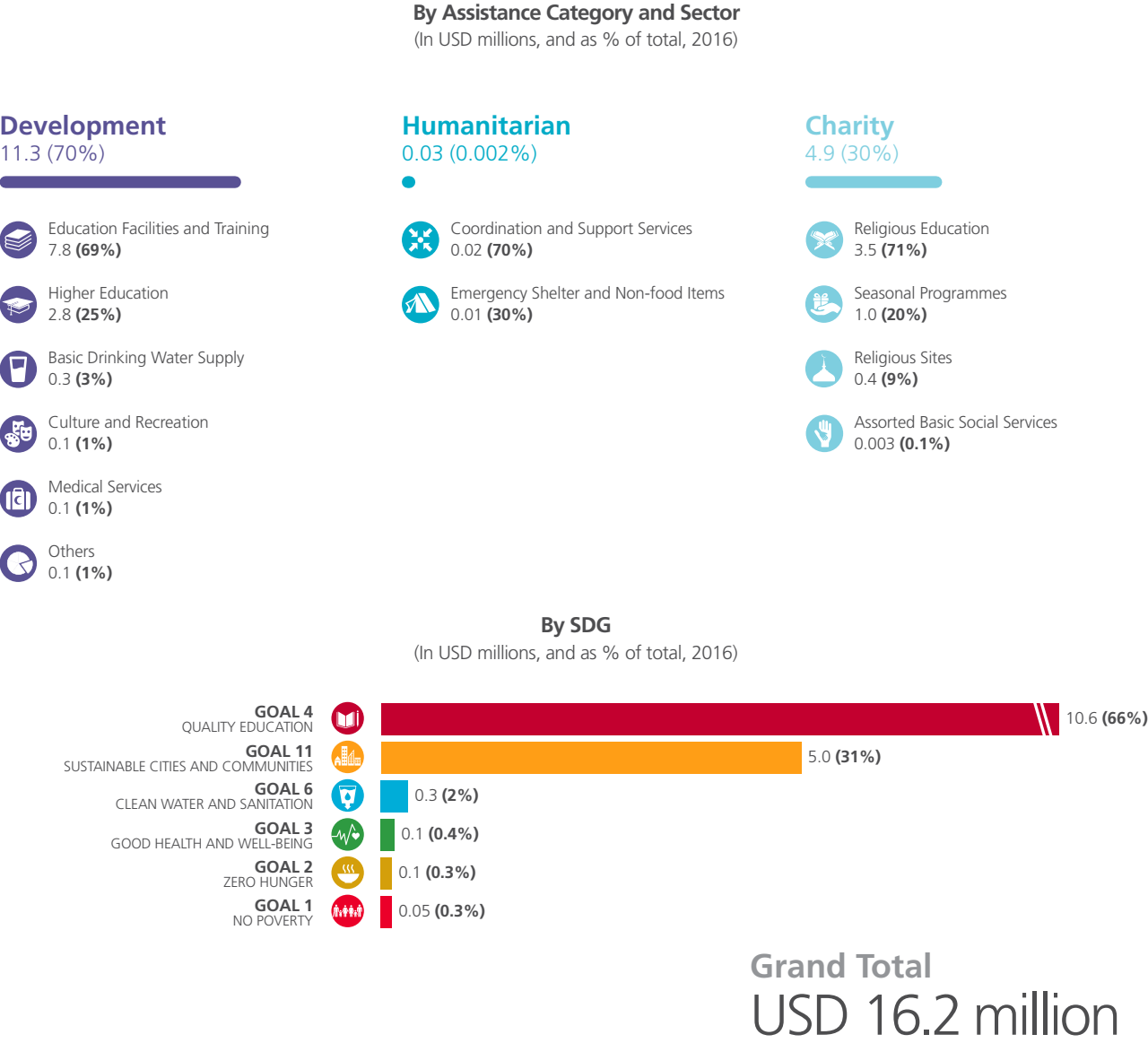
When education projects are supported over an extended period of time, as is the case with those of the Al Maktoum Foundation, it is especially heartening to see those that benefited pour back energy into their country’s development.



Thousands of students in Kenya benefit from programming supported by the Al Maktoum Foundation. Source: Al Maktoum Foundation



Figure 37: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Al Maktoum Foundation in 2016 include:

- 40 schools** supported in 23 African countries, including 18 LDCs
- Dozens of children** and families reached with social welfare services
- Dozens of water** wells constructed in 4 countries
- 18 Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) supported

Dubai Charity Association

Supporting underprivileged communities and individuals

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

The year 2016 has witnessed a departure from Dubai Charity Association's foreign assistance trend over the last five years, where charitable aid – or those projects with religious or cultural orientation – used to take up 75 percent of the Foundation's disbursements. In 2016, the Foundation's support amounting to AED 55.2 million (USD 15.0 million) was almost evenly split between development and charitable programmes.

In terms of the countries supported however, its multi-year trend consistently benefits Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to a large degree. In 2016, nearly 50 percent of the Foundation's grants went towards projects in LDCs and low-income countries.

Supporting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3: 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages', the Foundation directed efforts towards the health sector in nine countries, largely through the construction of hospitals and clinics.

The Foundation also set out to provide basic drinking water to a number of countries by funding the construction of water wells. Nearly half of the Foundation's disbursements for the water sector in 2016 supported 12 low-income and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

The social services sector also received a good proportion of the Foundation's development funding. Activities under this sector included the provision of income-generating tools and equipment to individuals and communities in need, as well as financial support towards the basic social welfare of orphans and physically-challenged individuals.

From charitable works, to facilitating building and equipping of schools and hospitals in more than a dozen countries, in addition to humanitarian assistance, the Foundation is committed to continue its support to underprivileged individuals and communities.



Figure 38: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 15.0 million

Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Dubai Charity Association in 2016 include:

- **160 social services projects**
conducted in 33 countries
- **Dozens of water wells**
constructed in 20 countries
- **Dozens of clinics**
constructed and equipped
- **21 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported

Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment

Working towards better lives for the needy, the poor and the bereft

Since its establishment nearly 20 years ago, in 1997, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment has provided foreign assistance in developing countries. Apart from being involved in international relief and rescue projects, as well as seasonal charity initiatives, the Establishment participates in the building of schools, hospitals and water wells.

In 2016, the Establishment provided grants of AED 49.7 million (USD 13.5 million). As in previous years, the destination of choice for the Establishment's disbursements in 2016 were the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Nearly half of its total foreign assistance supported 19 LDCs.

Almost a third of the Establishment's funds advanced the cause to end poverty, as detailed in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1. Its projects also included efforts to *make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (SDG 11)*, to *ensure healthy lives and promote well-*

being for all at all ages (SDG 3) and to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (SDG 4). During 2016, the majority of its grants benefited development projects, such as the King Hussein Cancer Centre in Jordan and the construction of hospitals in Somalia. Medical services also included assistance to the Al Saada Centre in Senegal, building a clinic in Uganda, and maintenance of a hospital in Pakistan. Life-saving heart surgeries were made possible in Sudan.

Emergency shelter and non-food items for displaced Syrian refugees in Lebanon, represent just over five percent of total spend. The Establishment also assigned nearly a third of its funds to social welfare services. To this extent, items such as basic medical devices, clothes

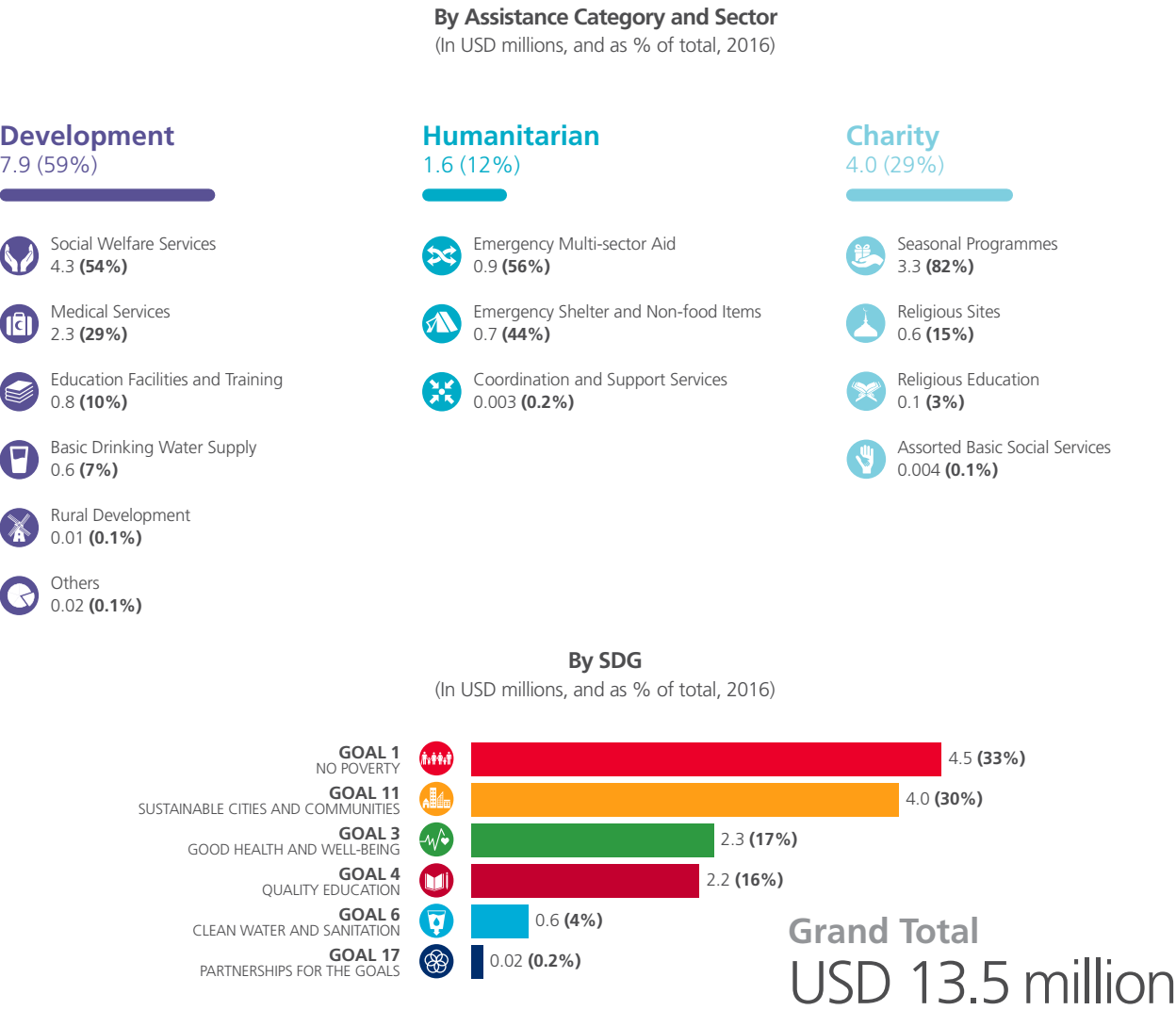
and shoes were supplied to the needy in Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Egypt, Niger, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. Heaters were distributed in Tajikistan.

During the course of the year, more than 50 projects aimed at enhancing access to drinking water were undertaken in several countries, including seven countries in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Schools and orphanages in Bangladesh, Kazakhstan and Togo also received support. As it helps to better lives around the world, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment also recognises that the earlier a difference can be made, the better chance there is for every child to have a sustainable future.



Figure 39: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment in 2016 include:

- 7 hospitals rehabilitated
- Schools constructed in 2 countries
- 156 social services conducted in 40 countries
- 19 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported
- Dozens of water wells constructed in 12 countries

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. The Association continues to provide cash and in-kind contributions towards religious and social welfare projects.

The year 2016 saw a 28 percent increase in the foreign aid of Al Rahma Charity Association, as it supported 13 developing nations, including seven Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with development, humanitarian and charitable projects amounting to AED 47.2 million (USD 12.9 million). As in previous years, the Association opted to channel the majority its aid – 64 percent in 2016 – through recipient country-based NGOs and civil societies.

Construction and maintenance of religious sites remained the main focus of the Association, with 434 mosques built in 2016 expending nearly half of its total disbursements. In the same year, it also devoted more than one-third of its foreign assistance towards the social welfare services sector, supporting hundreds of families in need as well as orphans, another focus area of Al Rahma Charity Association.

Contributing to the achievement of the global target agreed under Sustainable Development Goal SDG

6: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, projects towards the provision of basic drinking water supply were carried out, making available 1,695 water wells and water pumps to communities in eight developing countries, including 923 in Bangladesh.

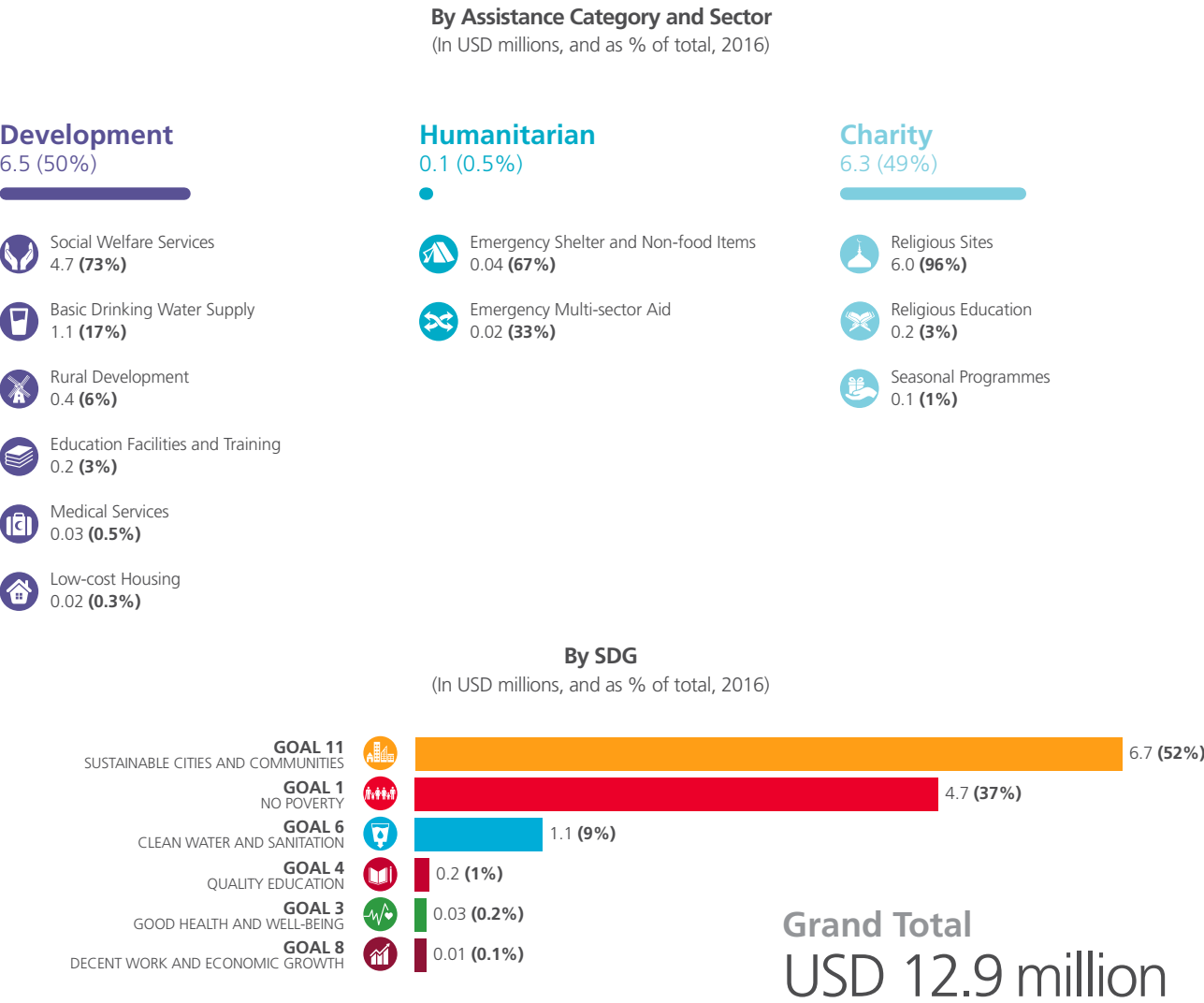
Uganda, since 2012, is a top destination of Al Rahma Charity Association's assistance. In 2016, it was the single largest recipient, receiving AED 15.7 million (USD 4.3 million), or one-third of the disbursements, towards multi-sector projects, including the build of medical clinics and schools.

Hundreds of water wells serve the most basic of needs, while many schools supported by the Al Rahma Charity Association also satisfy a thirst for knowledge.



A school is built by Al Rahma Charity Association, providing access to education to thousands of students.
Source: Al Rahma Charity Association

Figure 40: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Al Rahma Charity Association in 2016 include:

- >1,700 water wells constructed in 8 countries
- Schools and classrooms constructed in 3 countries
- Hundreds of orphans and families sponsored in 10 countries
- 7 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported

Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation

Prioritising well-being, from Uganda to Uzbekistan

Established in 2010, the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation supports underprivileged families and communities in many developing countries. In addition to multi-sector assistance, the Foundation is largely focused on providing social welfare services, including food aid, health and medical assistance.

In 2016, the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation supported programmes with global reach, while also providing bilateral support to five countries. With an increase of 33 percent over 2015 coming to a total of AED 46.5 million (USD 12.7 million) in 2016, various grants contributed to the implementation of a number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). More than half was allocated towards SDG 3, to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.

The Foundation's disbursements to its top supported sector – health – facilitated the delivery of medical equipment to hospitals in Morocco and Uganda, as well as to a specialised maternity and children's hospital in Uzbekistan.

As part of its mainstream charitable programme, food parcels were offered during the Holy Month of Ramadan, and orphans were sponsored. On education, in addition to the provision of scholarship opportunities for higher education, the Foundation continued its support to a school in India named after its founder.

Although one of the UAE's younger foreign aid donor entities, the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation has already made a considerable impact, and is bound to further build on this legacy.

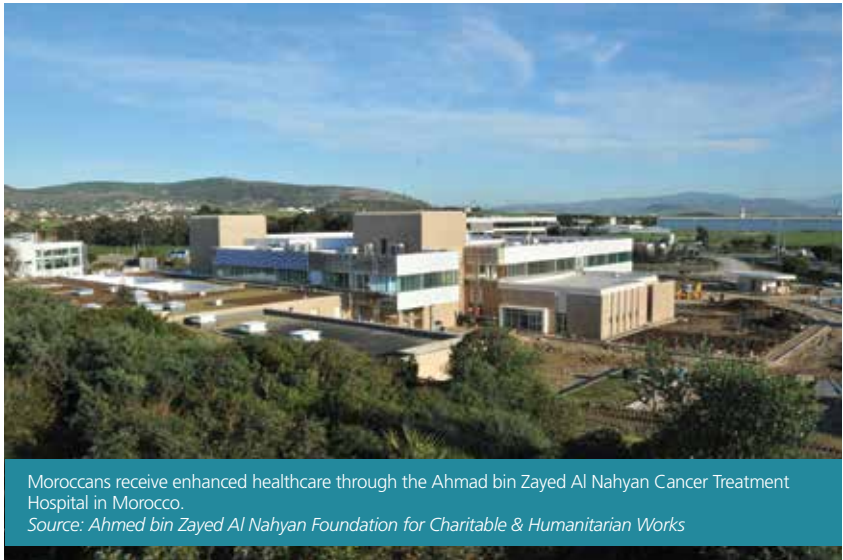
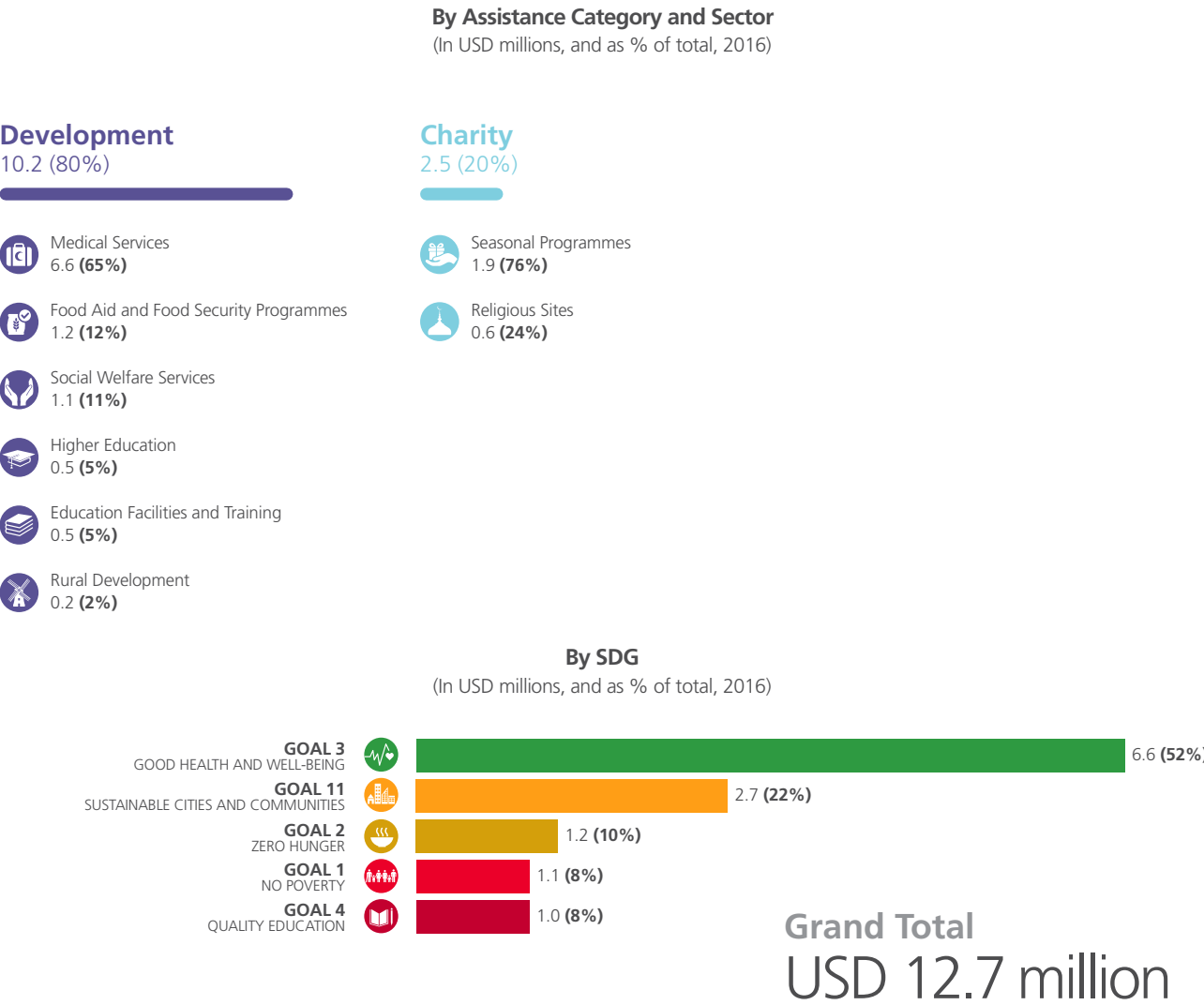


Figure 41: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation in 2016 include:

- Dozens of hospitals**
and clinics equipped, including a maternity and children's hospital
- Dozens of orphans**
supported
- Hundreds of patients**
provided with medical care
- 2 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported
- Dozens of schools**
rehabilitated and equipped

International Humanitarian City

Accelerating emergency responses from an organised humanitarian hub

” 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. Based in Dubai, and established by the UAE Government in 2003, the IHC hosts and supports nine United Nations (UN) agencies, as well as over 50 NGOs, donors and private companies.

These organisations store humanitarian stock at IHC and mobilise goods, as well as emergency responders and humanitarian experts, from the UAE in response to emergencies in all parts of the world.

Delivering its core mandate to facilitate and enhance global humanitarian efforts, the International Humanitarian City (IHC) provided AED 37.3 million (USD 10.2 million) of cash and in-kind contributions in 2016. These refer mainly to allocated office spaces and storage facilities, as well as logistics, and a broad range of support services to several United Nations (UN) entities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and private companies responding to humanitarian and emergency situations across the globe.

The IHC continues to strengthen and complement its role as the largest logistics hub for humanitarian stockpile, through expanded facilities and services to provide faster, cheaper transport of emergency relief items, humanitarian goods and people. It also convenes dialogues and knowledge-exchange on international cooperation, in addition to providing training workshops. In 2016, it hosted the ‘First Regional Meeting of Top UN Officials in the Arab States’. Participants discussed strategic priorities for the region, where natural disasters and ongoing conflict threaten to undo decades of hard-earned development gains, essentially rendering the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development likely unattainable by many countries in the Arab region.

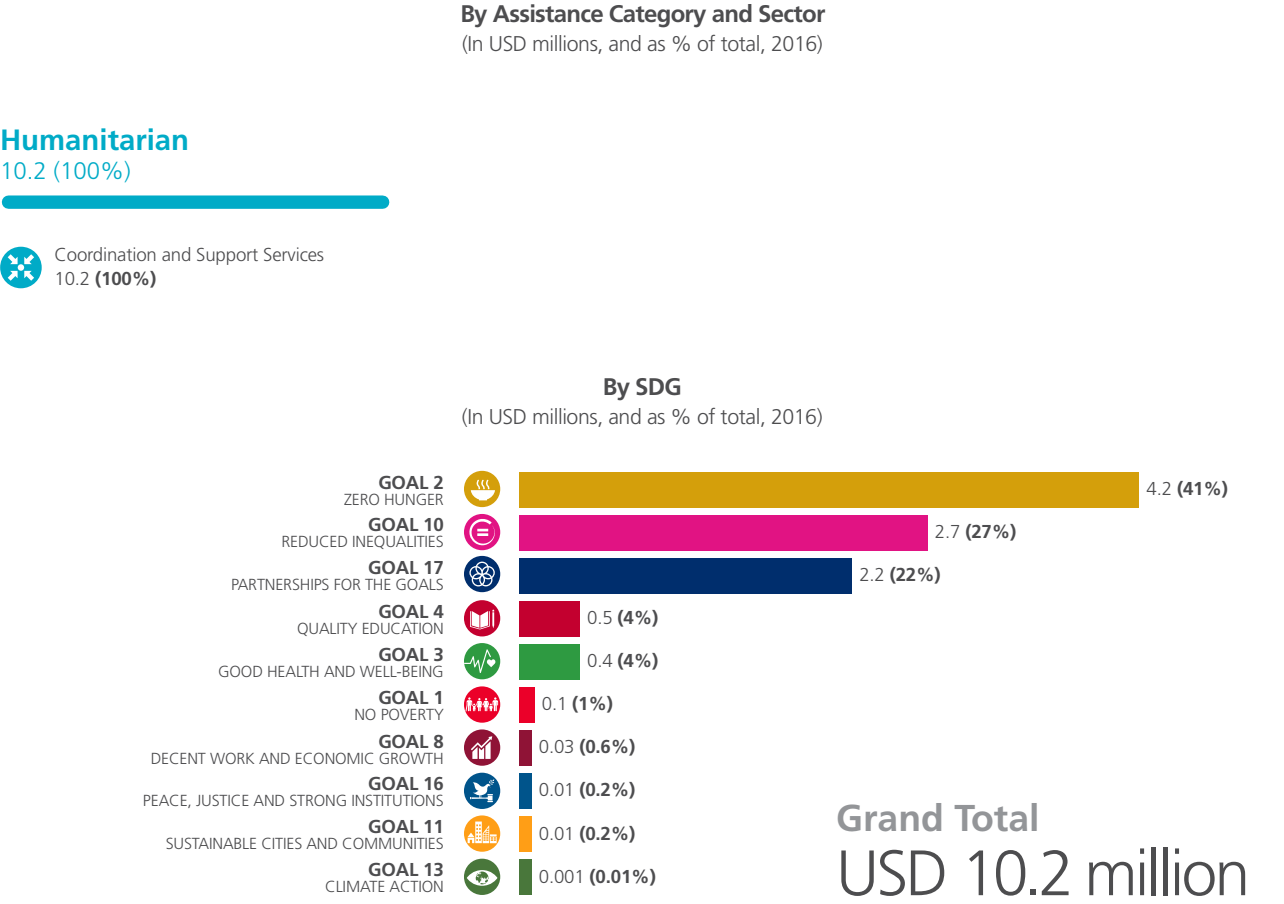
Access to strategic partnerships and additional funding are also facilitated by the IHC. As in previous years, the IHC conducted fundraising activities in 2016 and helped raise an additional AED 45.6 million (USD 12.4 million) for the regional and global humanitarian efforts of its 14 members, including the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP), and Save the Children.

For as long as there are storm survivors – like those of Hurricane Matthew – and refugees – like those that fled South Sudan – and many others that need immediate assistance, the International Humanitarian City will remain a beacon of light in often tragic circumstances.



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

Figure 42: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the International Humanitarian City in 2016 include:

- >8,000 shipments** delivered for emergency responses by IHC members, valued at **AED 2.30 billion (USD 625.9 million)**
- 100 tonnes of relief supplies** delivered to Entebbe, Uganda to help **>60,000 refugees** from South Sudan
- 100 tonnes of aid** were sent from IHC, benefiting more than **339,500 people** affected by Hurricane Matthew in Haiti
- AED 918.3 million (USD 25.0 million)** worth of emergency equipment and relief items dispatched by UN Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), on behalf of 22 partners, supporting humanitarian interventions in 42 countries. UNHRD in IHC plays a leading role in emergency preparedness and response worldwide
- The IHC warehouse stores emergency and relief supplies of three large organisations: IFRC, WFP and UNHCR. In many humanitarian emergencies, these organisations dispatch their first relief supplies from IHC.
- The UNICEF Supply Division is the UN's designated global focal point, ensuring rapid response in emergency situations towards the provision of supplies. Its Regional Hub in Dubai is equipped with the largest renewable stock of the most commonly required emergency, covering supplies for 100,000 persons.⁵⁹
- The IHC warehouse stores half of UNHCR's global supplies – enough to provide 350,000 people worldwide with the basic necessities, within 24 hours.⁶⁰
- Raised a total of AED 45.6 million (USD 12.4 million) in 2016 for regional and global humanitarian efforts of its members, including the UN.
- Organises and hosts trainings and capacity building sessions.

Emirates Telecommunications Corporation - Etisalat

From higher education scholarships to simple mosquito nets, Etisalat gives back

” The Emirates Telecommunications Corporation – Etisalat, is a telecommunications operator headquartered in Abu Dhabi. Through its corporate social responsibility pillar, Etisalat is committed to giving back to the communities it operates in, in more than a dozen countries worldwide.

Charitable assistance, largely for Afghanistan and towards projects facilitating the provision of meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan and supporting Hajj pilgrimage for individuals, made up nearly two-thirds of the Emirates Telecommunications Corporation – Etisalat’s AED 33.0 million (USD 9.0 million) foreign aid disbursements in 2016.

The remainder was spent on development assistance, including in Morocco where domestic and overseas scholarship opportunities were provided to 720 university students. Similarly, in Nigeria, 1,400 students were also offered scholarships to pursue university-level degrees in several academic fields, such as Electrical Engineering, Computer Science and Business Management.

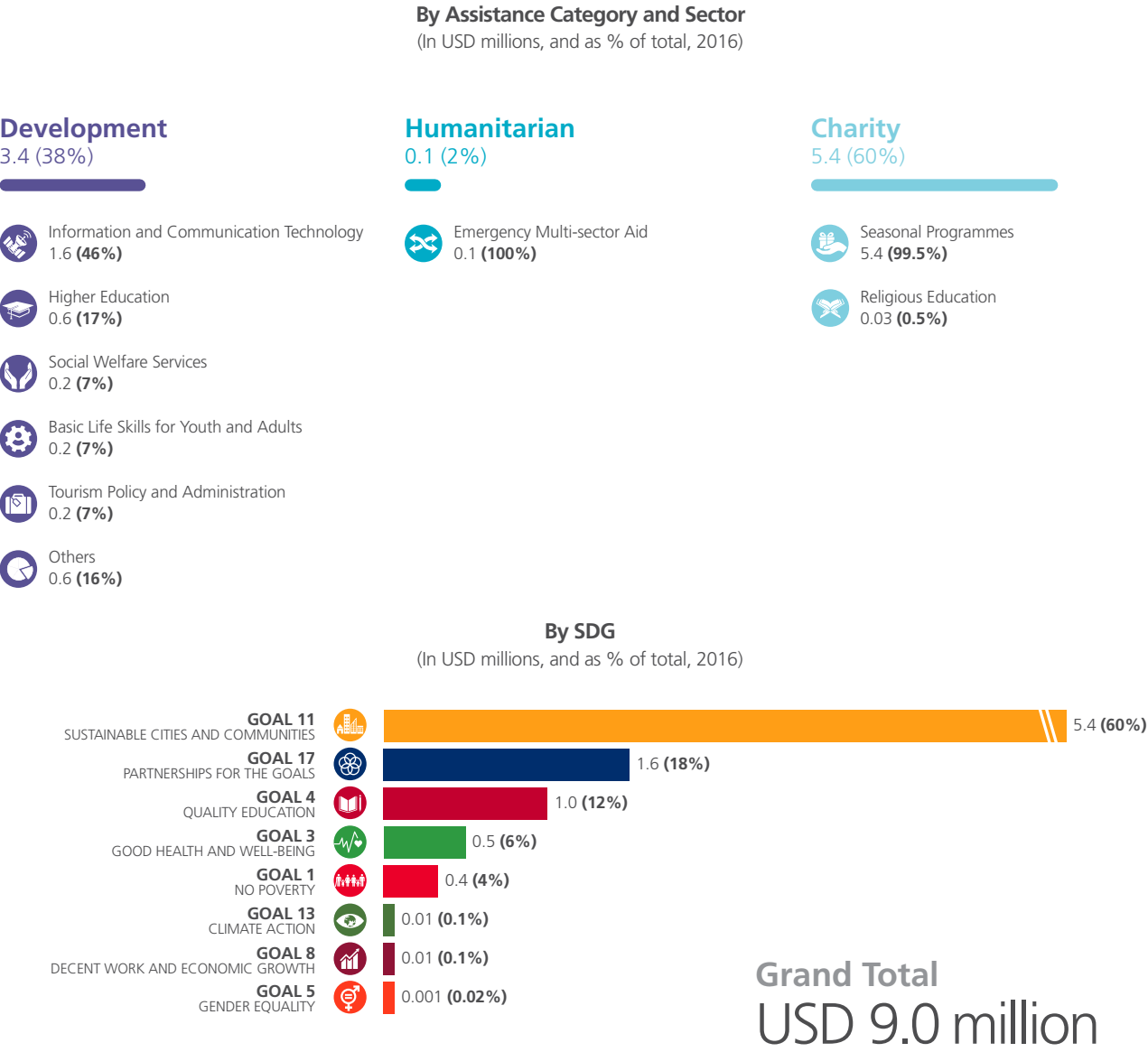
Etisalat’s footprint was likewise seen in several other national initiatives in Nigeria. These include: the ‘Adopt-a-School’ project, promoting quality education across the country; the malaria control programme through the ‘Give a Net, Save a Life’ campaign; and the ‘Etisalat Fight Malaria Clubs’ in Lagos and Cross River where Etisalat contributed to malaria control and prevention awareness campaigns in many schools, while also providing these schools with funding grants and computers. Etisalat also directed efforts towards the ‘Environmental Management Programme’, primarily aimed at lessening harmful gaseous emissions. A programme committed to reduce maternal and child mortality was also supported, whereby Etisalat distributed maternal birth kits and facilitated data collection to improve health systems, including patient registry.

As well as supporting a children’s hospital and a medical facility specialising in the treatment of burns, which now boosts medical tourism in Egypt, Etisalat also assisted several development projects in Afghanistan. These multi-sector projects included disbursements to facilitate educational opportunities for entrepreneurs to improve their businesses, and support for Afghanistan’s efforts to advance social welfare and empowerment of women.

Through charitable giving, Etisalat endeavours to complement its corporate social responsibility with sustainable development, and does so by using the platforms of capacity building and empowerment of individuals, while also continuing its support towards the environment sector.



Figure 43: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Etisalat in 2016 include:

- >31,000 people** received medical care
- >1,000 students** received scholarship grants
- Dozens of maternal** birth kits distributed
- >400 students** provided with internship opportunities
- Tonnes** of various relief items delivered
- 1 Least Developed Country** (LDC) supported

Sharjah Charity House

Tackling poverty through various initiatives

” Sharjah Charity House, established in 1996 as an endowment, is actively offering support to families and communities in need, with programmes that run overseas. For more than two decades now, the organisation has focused its foreign assistance towards religious and charitable works, humanitarian emergency responses and providing access to basic social services.

Focused on foreign aid programmes supporting the poor and underprivileged, Sharjah Charity House devoted more than 80 percent of its budget in 2016 to Low-middle Income Countries (LMICs) and eight Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Generated from private sources, the organisation provided a total of AED 31.9 million (USD 8.7 million), largely in charitable assistance and cash grants towards programmes that help implement global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including SDG 1 on *Poverty Eradication*.

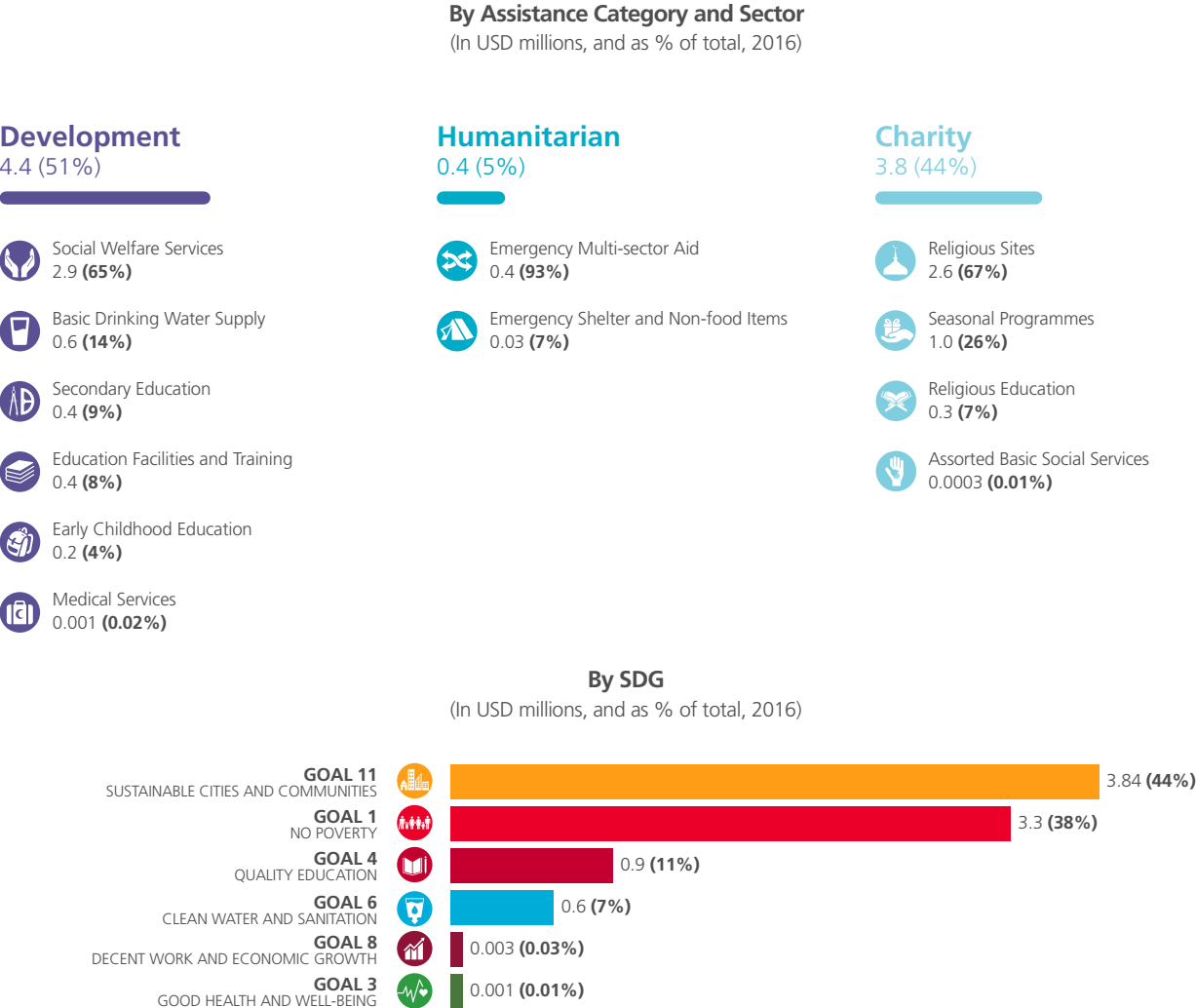
In addition to its religious and charitable works such as the construction of more than 150 mosques and support for Hajj pilgrims, Sharjah Charity House provided AED 10.6 million (USD 2.9 million) towards social welfare projects in 11 developing nations, including four LDCs. Palestine was the single largest recipient of this aid, receiving AED 5.0 million (USD 1.4 million) to support >2,000 orphans and nearly 400 families in need.

Education was the second most-funded sector in 2016, reaching more than a thousand learners in 10 countries through the provision of financial grants and scholarships, as well as by building and maintaining schools. Tackling another common narrative of poverty, Sharjah Charity House helped address water scarcity problems in six developing countries and funded the provision of almost a thousand water wells.

Overall, these contributions from Sharjah Charity House in 2016 – a five percent increase over the previous year – and its assistance to developing nations in the years to come, will continue complementing the UAE Foreign Aid efforts.



Figure 44: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 8.7 million

Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Sharjah Charity House in 2016 include:

- >6,400 orphans supported
- >750 families and peoples with special needs assisted
- >1,100 students sponsored
- >240 teachers sponsored
- ~1,000 water wells constructed
- 8 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported



Refugee communities in Lebanon receive food aid from the Sharjah Charity House.
Source: Sharjah Charity House Foundation

The Big Heart Foundation

Putting vulnerable children first, close to big hearts and communities that care

Initially just a fundraising campaign, The Big Heart Foundation became a fully-fledged organisation in 2015. Its efforts focus on helping children and their families in vulnerable situations.

During the course of 2016, The Big Heart Foundation offered grants of AED 12.1 million (USD 3.3 million), with an approximate half-half split between development and humanitarian aid. Palestine and Egypt were recipients of the majority, followed by Jordan, Iraq and Pakistan.

More than half its funding aimed to create progress for two Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), those being to ensure healthy lives (SDG 3) and to end poverty (SDG 1). A fifth of the foundation's aid benefited education and training, as detailed in SDG 4, to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

In Palestine, the Foundation's sponsorship of SOS Children's Villages in Rafah, enabled home care and access to a strong community spirit for 424 Palestinian children in Gaza. The Foundation also partnered with the World Food Programme (WFP) to provide vital food assistance, using electronic food vouchers, for nearly 17,000 vulnerable Palestinians, of which most were women, children

and the elderly. Winter clothing items were distributed to 1,000 orphans, as well as 500 mothers and sisters to orphans. A burns unit was established at a government hospital in Hebron. Small enterprise development was the focus in Egypt, along with support to women and vulnerable refugee families through unconditional cash grants, medical aid, legal services and awareness of gender-based violence issues. Funds for the Abbasiya Mental Hospital facilitated the development of a dedicated unit for children and adolescents, in addition to a day care centre for young people with autism. In Jordan, the biggest project was the provision of emergency healthcare services at The Big Heart Clinic in Zaatari camp, which is home to more than 57,000 refugees. Hygiene items were also distributed to the camp's residents and new arrivals. Apart from helping to re-establish a sense of dignity, personal hygiene also leads to better health conditions and dental care, especially for children.

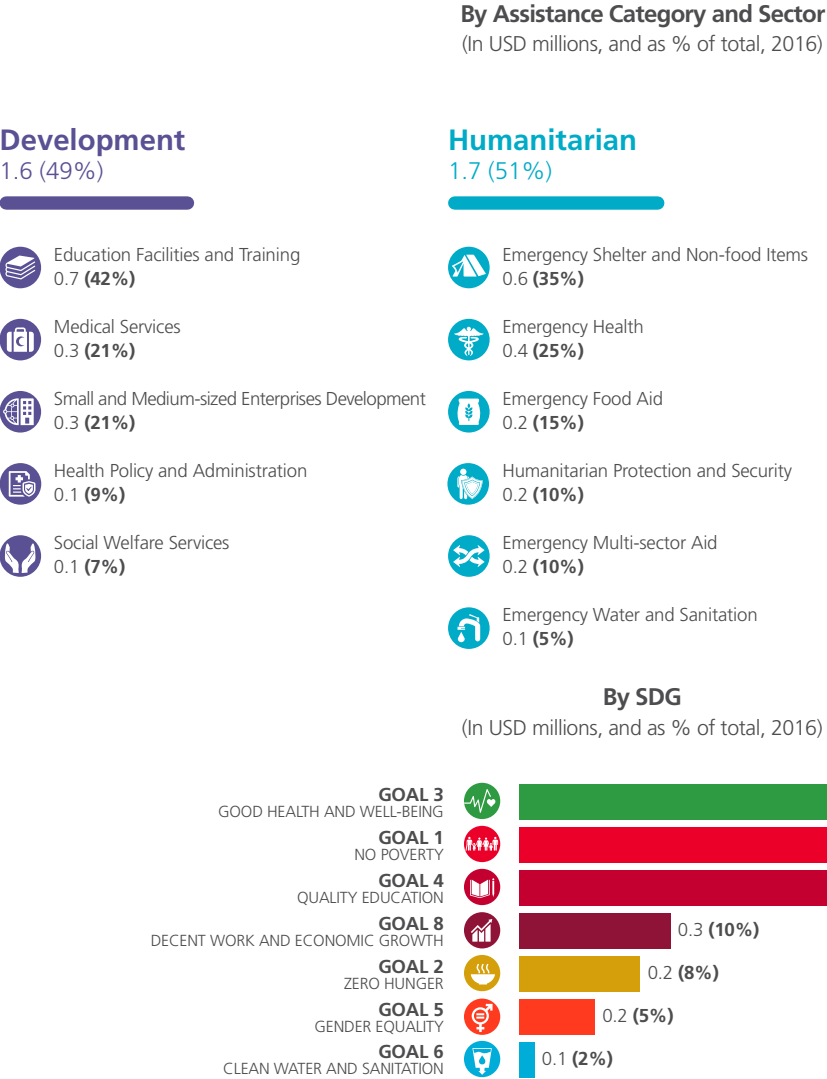
As the Mosul situation escalated in Iraq, the Foundation partnered with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide 1,899 families with emergency shelter kits. In Pakistan's Shangla district, a school for 350 girls was constructed, with plans to gradually accommodate up to 1,000 girls. Among many other stories, is the one of two single Rohingya refugee mothers who used their cash contributions from the Foundation to buy a tricycle. With the three-wheeled asset, they set off to collect scrap metal that could be sold, thereby generating an income. Each individual story has the possibility to increase someone's hope for a sustainable future. It is just such stories that the Foundation is collecting on its own journey.



Syrian refugees receive healthcare at the Al Zaatari camp in Jordan, provided by the Big Heart Foundation.
Source: Big Heart Foundation



Figure 45: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 3.3 million

Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Big Heart Foundation in 2016 include:

- 18,500 individuals provided with food vouchers and cash assistance
- >57,000 refugees through the Big Heart Clinic in Zaatari Camp
- >15,000 individuals provided with various relief items
- >700 students assisted
- 81,900 beneficiaries received hygiene kits

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation

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 to benefit people and societies around the world. It also aims to improve the quality of life of those burdened by the needs for immediate assistance and basic living essentials.

In 2016, the Foundation disbursed AED 8.7 million (USD 2.4 million) towards initiatives in several countries, including 14 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) which received almost half of the total. Around 50 percent of the total disbursements worked to the benefit of Sustainable Development Goal 11: making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. A selection of seasonal programmes that promote togetherness and community spirit – especially for Hajj pilgrimage and the Holy Month of Ramadan – forms a key component of the Foundation’s aid.

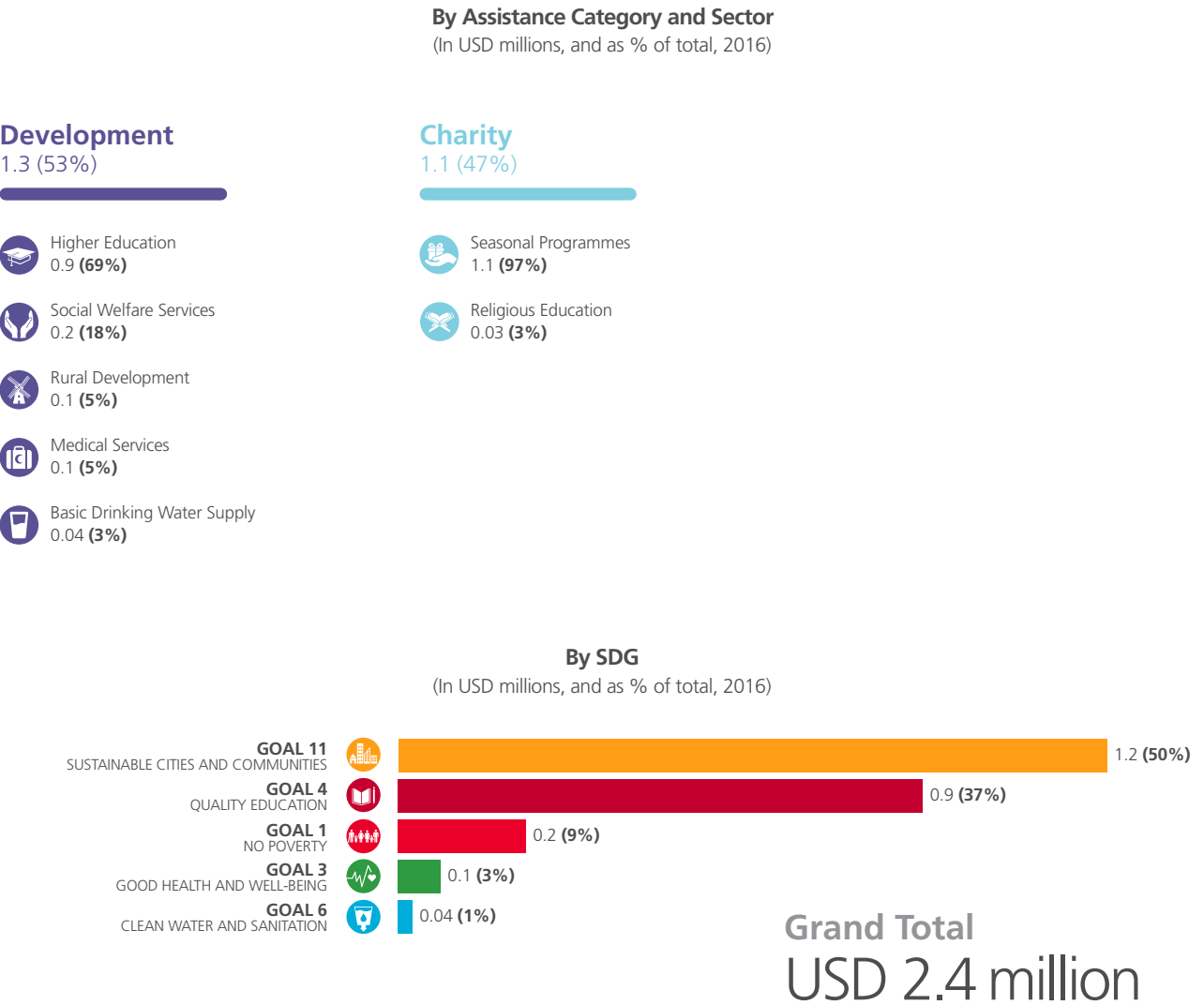
More than a third of aid was assigned to higher education in Burkina Faso, while in Kenya, funds supported the budget of a children’s centre for destitute orphans in Mombasa. Medical services were provided in Lebanon; rural development was facilitated in Sri Lanka and hospital kits were distributed in Afghanistan.

By contributing to the UAE Water Aid Foundation, the Zayed Foundation effected the supply of basic drinking water in numerous countries. In Africa, beneficiaries included Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Mauritania, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. Elsewhere, new drinking water supplies also reached Bangladesh, India, Iraq, Pakistan, Palestine, the Philippines, and Tajikistan.

To paraphrase words of the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the founding father of the United Arab Emirates: “The human being is the core of any civilisation. It is therefore necessary to focus on people because they are the centre of gravity for any real and sustainable progress. No matter how many buildings we build, it is human beings who make up the true spirit of everything.”



Figure 46: Funds Disbursed



A school is built in Pakistan with funding from the Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Charitable Foundation.
Source: Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Charitable Foundation

Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Zayed Foundation in 2016 include:

- 90 social welfare projects conducted
- Dozens of medical services provided
- Dozens of water projects implemented in 18 countries
- 14 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported
- Dozens of schools rehabilitated and equipped

Emirates Airline Foundation

Securing a friendlier tomorrow for children in need

” The Emirates Airline Foundation is a non-profit charitable organisation based in Dubai, focused primarily in supporting underprivileged children across the globe, in destination countries of Emirates Airlines. 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.

As in previous years, the Emirates Airline Foundation’s foreign assistance was devoted towards development projects. In 2016, this support – amounting to AED 5.6 million (USD 1.5 million) – reached 11 countries. Of the total funds, nearly two-thirds supported low-income and Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Consistent with its thematic focus, the Foundation’s foreign aid in 2016 was directed to programmes supporting children. Keen to pave the way towards a better and productive future for every child it supports, two Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with explicit targets for children received 95 percent of the Foundation’s disbursements. These are SDG 3: “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all

ages’, and SDG 4: ‘Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.’

On children’s social welfare, more than 300 orphans, children with disabilities and abandoned HIV-positive children were given refuge and care in shelters and orphanages managed by local entities in India, Philippines, Tanzania and Zimbabwe whose operating costs, including the provision of basic healthcare and education for the children, are funded by the Foundation.

Locally-grown education initiatives in six countries also saw additional lifelines in their charitable operations with the Foundation’s partnership. In addition to collaborative works with charitable organisations in Jordan and Morocco, and with grants largely to cover annual operational costs of the Kidane Mehret Children’s Home (KMCH) in Ethiopia, and the IIMPACT Girls’ Education Project in India, the Foundation makes learning and education possible for more than 3,000 students. In Kenya, in addition to providing hot meals to more than 3,000 young learners of the Little Prince Nursery and Primary School, construction is underway to build a new school where 140 children from the slum area in Kibera, Nairobi would

soon have access to education.

Complementing these efforts, the Foundation is also actively engaged in the provision of health, water and sanitation to communities in need. Two novel projects in Bangladesh and India make it possible to overcome barriers to access basic healthcare.

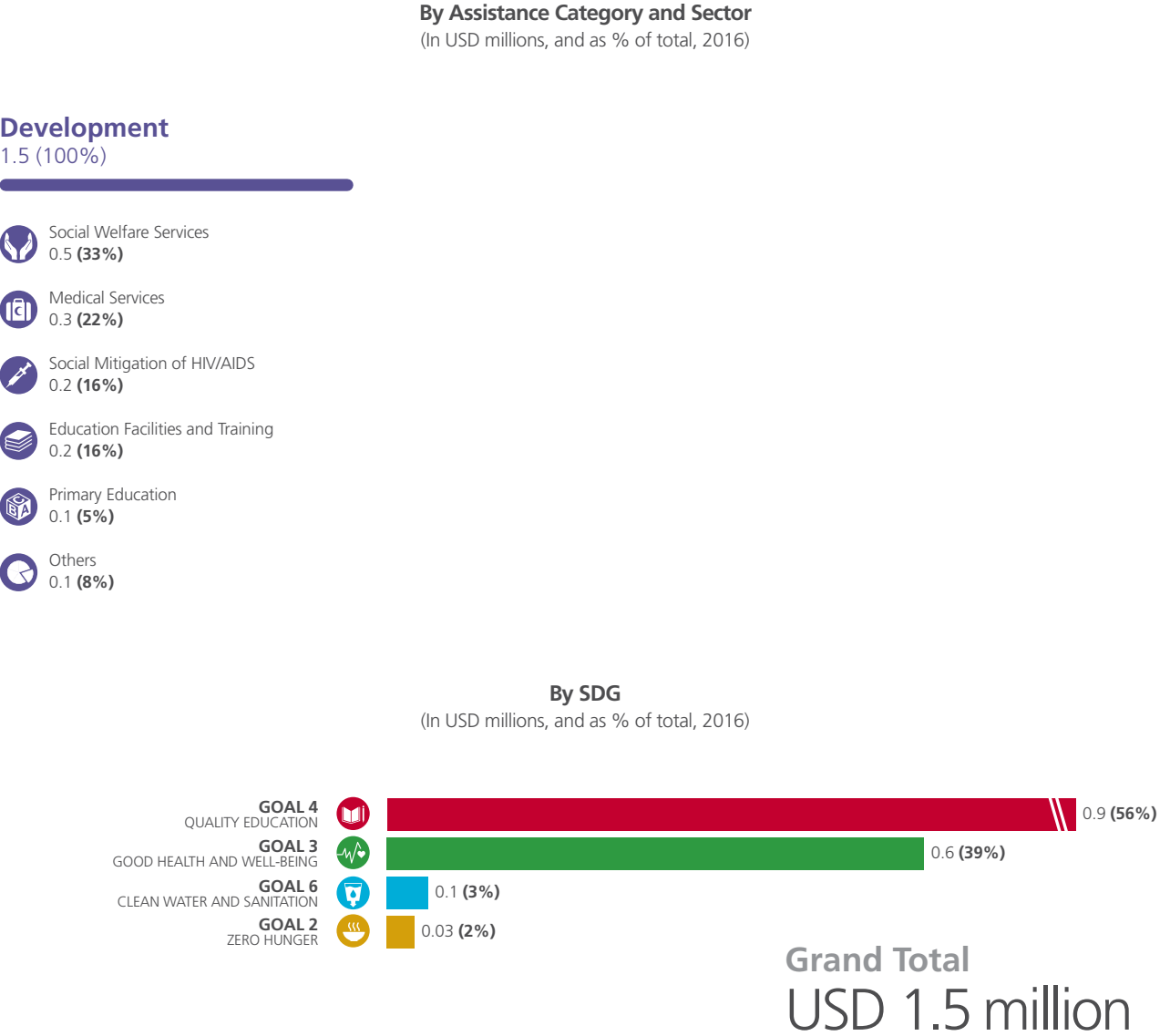
In Bangladesh, the Foundation supports the two million people living in communities often left isolated after annual monsoon flooding. Residents of more than 400 small islands receive basic and urgent medical attention through the water-based medical facility, the Emirates Ship Hospital. In India, aboard a train, more than 5,000 patients in remote locations received healthcare and surgeries with the Foundation’s support for the Lifeline Express’s three-week medical camp organised in 2016.

From connecting more than 35,000 individuals in the rural areas of Zimbabwe with basic drinking water supply, to providing out-of-the box approaches to healthcare or helping ensure a promising future for many children, the Emirates Airline Foundation remains committed to its aspirations for a better, improved quality of life for all.



In Bangladesh, thousands of people receive mobile healthcare from the Emirates Friendship Hospital Ship, funded by the Emirates Airline Foundation.
Source: Emirates Airline Foundation

Figure 47: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Emirates Airline Foundation in 2016 include:

- 450,000 patients** (to date) provided with medical care through Emirates Friendship Hospital Ship in Bangladesh
- >300 orphans,** children with disabilities and abandoned HIV-positive children
- 5,600 patients** provided with medical care through a hospital train in India
- 3 Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) supported
- >4,500 children** received education in 5 countries

Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

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

” The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund is one of the UAE’s biggest donor entities championing species conservation and biodiversity efforts in many countries across the globe. Established in 2009 with an initial endowment of EUR 25.0 million (approximately AED 103.3 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) and taking place in eight countries of the Indo-Pacific region.

In 2016, the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund disbursed grants amounting to AED 5.2 million (USD 1.4 million) and supported 172 projects selected from nearly 1,800 grant applications.

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), an international organisation working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, of the thousands of species assessed on the IUCN Red List, around 24,000 are threatened with extinction. True to its mandate, the Fund continues to direct its efforts towards advancing initiatives and measures to protect endangered or vulnerable species and their habitats.⁶¹

The Fund’s species conservation initiatives throughout 2016 in more than 50 countries, varied from corals and plants, to amphibians, mammals, invertebrates, birds, fish and reptiles, among others.



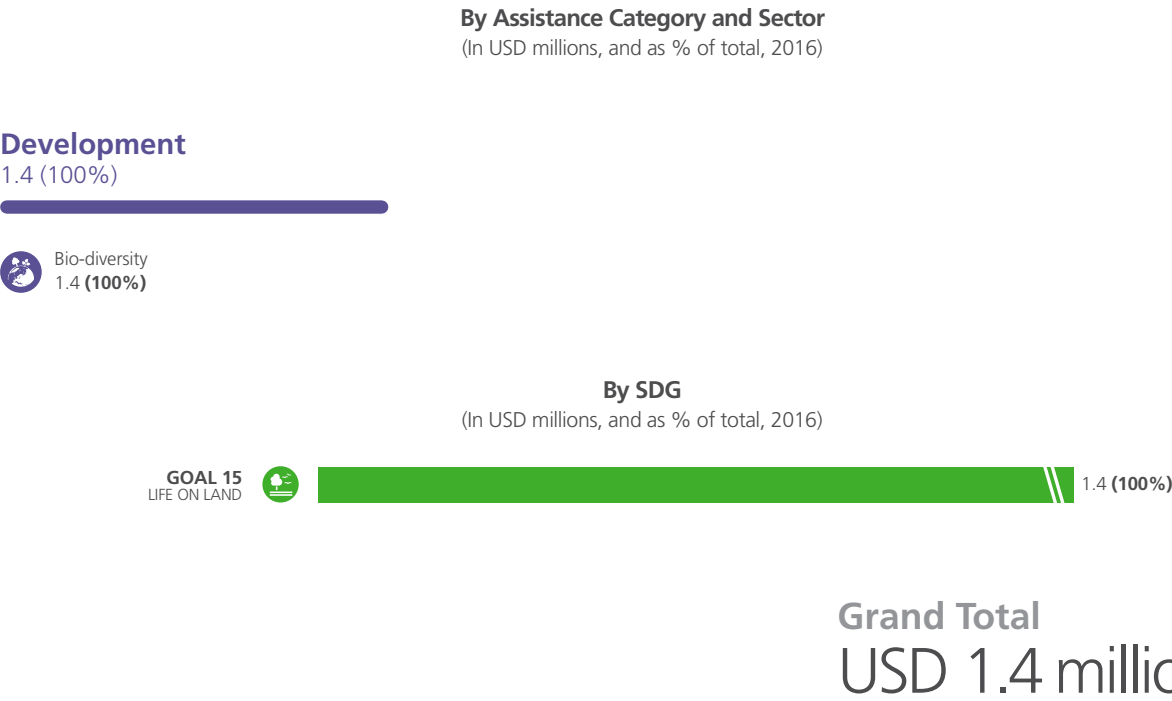
To cite a few, the only feline species named after its lifestyle, the fishing cat, was the most supported species in 2016. The contribution facilitated efforts to preserve its habitat, the wetland territories in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. A project assisting the survival of the national bird of Samoa, the tooth-billed pigeon, also received support from the Fund. In Ethiopia, where agriculture swipes away the natural habitat of many species, efforts to save the Arabian wolf have been awarded with grant financing.

In the words of the Board of Directors of the Fund: “Our efforts will continue to be global and grant eligibility will extend to all plant and animal species conservation efforts, without bias of geography or selected species.”



The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund contributes to the protection of living organisms by protecting hundreds of endangered species in land, sea and air.
Source: Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

Figure 48: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund in 2016 include:

158 species conservation projects supported

>140 species protected

12 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported

Ewa’a Shelters for Women and Children

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

“ Since opening its doors in 2009, Ewa’a has had a multi-faceted approach to its core mandate: from awareness and prevention of human trafficking and gender-based violence, to care, rehabilitation and capacity building of victims of these heinous acts against humanity.

While under the care and protection of Ewa’a, whose name means ‘to shelter’ in Arabic, the organisation also works tirelessly to ensure that dignity and human rights of the victims are not indefinitely stripped from them, providing ample opportunities and means for successful reintegration in communities.

The UAE is a symbol of success and prosperity, enriched with a modern and tolerant environment. It is this promise that attracts a number of migrant workers to the country, and one that is also unfortunately exploited by perpetrators of human trafficking, who lure vulnerable women and children. To address this, the country resolved to fight this crime at home and overseas, and structured a five-pillar (5Ps) action plan that includes: Prevention, Prosecution, Punishment, Protection and Promotion (of international cooperation).



Ensuring the welfare of victims, the UAE Government established the Crime Victim Assistance Programme. Ewa’a Shelters for Women and Children remains one of the main channels implementing the programme, operating through its four shelters (including one for male victims) that can accommodate up to 150 residents.

Ewa’a Shelters for Women and Children disbursed AED 3.2 million (USD 0.9 million) in 2016 to support 42 victims of human trafficking and gender-based violence. Ewa’a offers unabridged support, starting from receiving the victims from legal and referring authorities, up to reuniting them with their families and friends, when they are ready. In many cases, Ewa’a and the organisation’s beneficiaries stay in contact with each other, exchanging gratitude and success stories.

The in-house social and rehabilitation programme offered by Ewa’a, lasting up to six months on average, include medical and psycho-social care, as well as vocational and skills enhancement

training courses often tailored to the victims’ interests. This helps them to overcome trauma, but also equally important, to re-empower them.

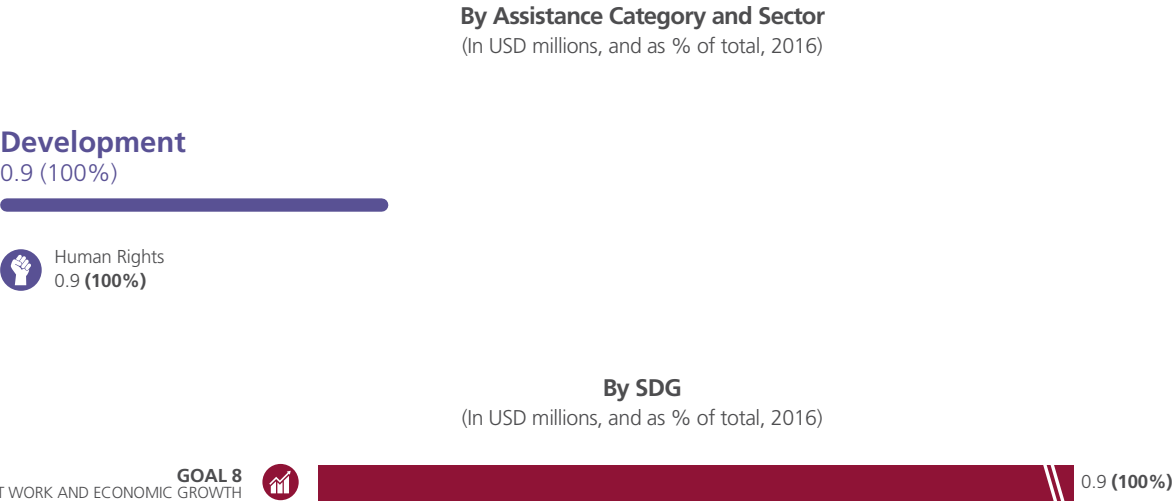
Ewa’a also routinely offers comprehensive mentoring, legal assistance, air tickets, cash grants and liaison with relevant authorities in the UAE and the victims’ home countries. However, in some cases, when the perpetrators are the victim’s family, this also meant ‘new home countries’, with the UAE, in coordination with the United Nations, extending its assistance to resettlement opportunities in supporting countries such as Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden.⁶²

The chance to reintegrate into society as a stronger individual that benefited from the right support after a terrible ordeal, is the final gift offered by Ewa’a Shelters for Women and Children. Though some wounds might still leave scars, Ewa’a makes sure there are also many memories of good people helping former victims to rise above the victim mentality to pursue a positive future.



Ewa’a Shelter for Women and Children provides livelihood assistance to victims of human-trafficking, providing them with living and reintegration opportunities.
Source: Ewa’a Shelter for Women and Children

Figure 49: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 0.9 million

Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Ewa’a Shelters for Women and Children in 2016 include:

300 victims sheltered,
including 42 in 2016

Successful reintegration to communities in
22 home countries
and in Australia, Canada, Denmark,
the Netherlands and Sweden

Launched dozens of public awareness
campaigns, in cooperation with local, regional
and international partners

Provides safe platform for information and
reporting, available in three languages: Arabic,
English and Russian

Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation

Putting the spotlight on an inherited blood disorder that can be fatal

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. Following its mandate, and since it began its philanthropic giving, the Foundation has contributed to improving the lives of more than 100,000 people.



The Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation supported nine countries in 2016, with development, humanitarian and charitable grants amounting to AED 2.2 million (USD 0.6 million).

Contributing to the achievement of the first Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, the Foundation set out to support children and people in need of assistance in Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Morocco and Yemen. In Kenya, books and schooling equipment were delivered, while in Jordan, emergency multi-sector aid reached many Syrian refugees.

Thalassemia, an inherited blood disorder, receives a special focus from the Foundation through its broad activities including raising awareness of prevention and disease

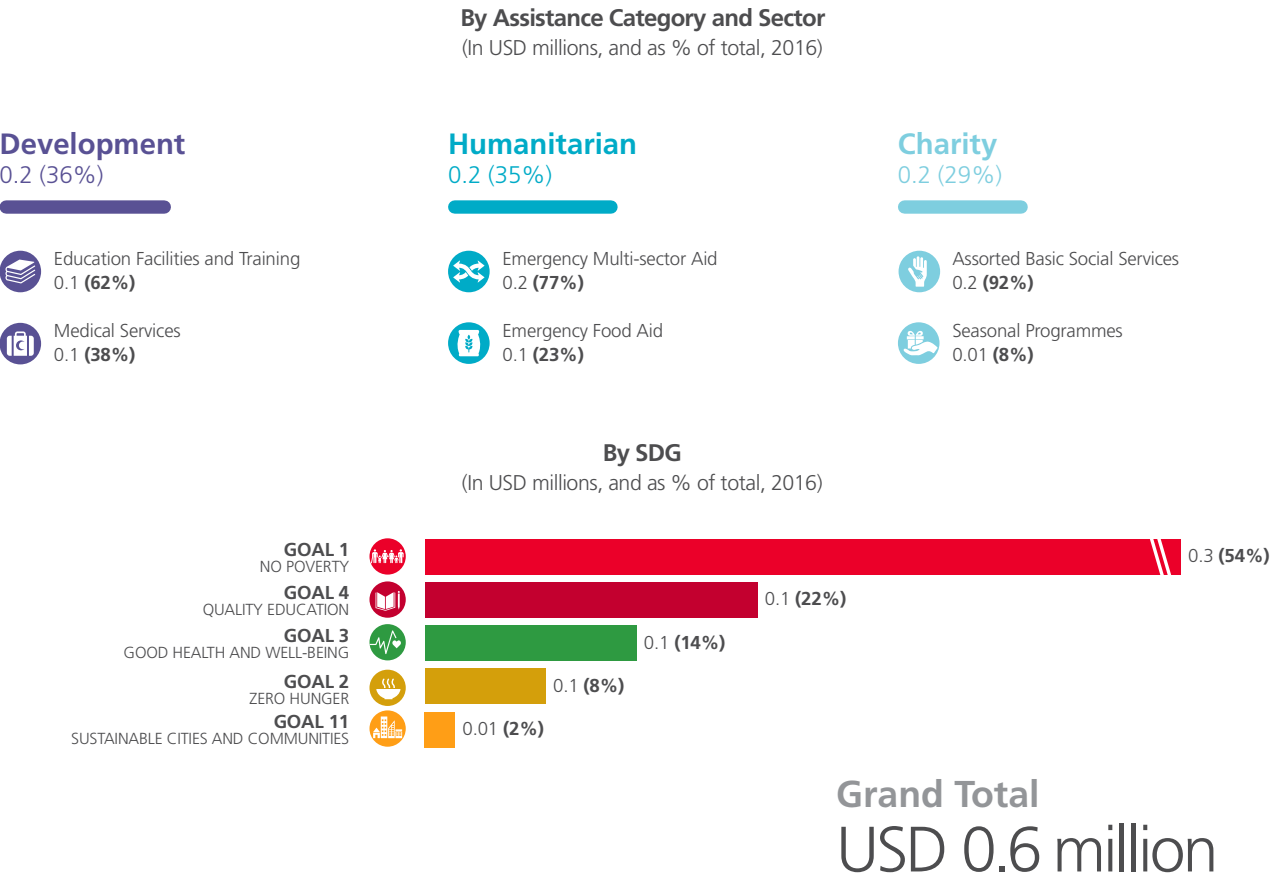
management, and recognising outstanding contributions from around the world through the Sultan Bin Khalifa International Thalassemia Award. The Foundation also supports the operational costs of a number of Thalassemia Associations, including in Yemen.

The Foundation's strategy until 2021 endeavours to establish an endowment programme to further its vision of providing education, healthcare and humanitarian assistance.



Residents in Socotra, Yemen receive humanitarian assistance from the Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa Al Nahyan Humanitarian & Scientific Foundation.
Source: Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian & Scientific Foundation

Figure 50: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation in 2016 include:

- Medical services supported in **3 countries**
- Supported dozens of families affected by crisis supported
- Dozens of social services projects conducted
- 3 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported

Noor Dubai Foundation

Seeing the world through better, brighter and healthier eyes

” Every five seconds, someone in the world goes blind. Once every minute, it is a child that loses the sense of sight. Females have a significantly higher risk of being visually impaired.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), over 90 percent of the world’s 39 million blind individuals live in developing countries with no access to quality eye care at an affordable price. 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.

In 2016, the Noor Dubai Foundation issued grants to a value of AED 2.2 million (USD 0.6 million) for medical services that improve eyesight. Advancing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, *to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*, is part of the Foundation’s inherent vision.

Three quarters of funding were spent in Ethiopia, where the Foundation collaborated 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. Following the SAFE strategy for trachoma control (Surgery, Antibiotic therapy, Facial cleanliness and Environmental change), the project aims to educate 13,836 villages, perform 332,476 surgeries, build 500,000 household latrines and issue over 64 million medications.

The Foundation also advances its cause through Noor Dubai Mobile Eye Camps – often the only way for people living in poor, remote areas to access eye care. Set up in a school or clinic, these camps comprise a team of doctors armed with medical supplies, surgical tools and microscopes. Over the course of roughly ten days, examinations are conducted, eye operations are performed, glasses are distributed and medicine prescribed.

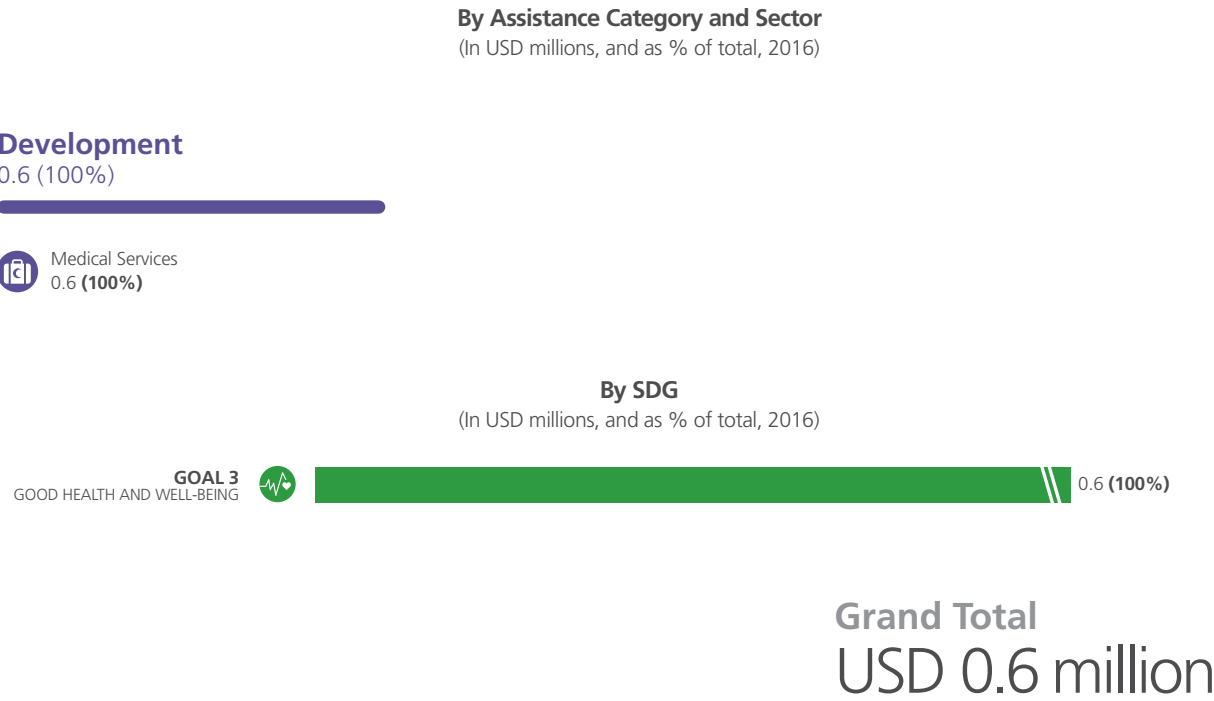
Four eye camps were conducted in 2016 – in Ethiopia, Niger, Senegal and Sri Lanka – with up to 4,900 screenings and 460 surgeries per camp. In Senegal alone, more than a thousand pairs of glasses were distributed. Truly some enlightening statistics for a foundation that aims to spread the gift of light – and sight – so freely.



The eyesight of another beneficiary is improved, thanks to Noor Dubai’s work in developing countries.
Source: Noor Dubai



Figure 51: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Noor Dubai Foundation in 2016 include:

- 15,600 eye screening tests conducted
- 1,790 eye surgeries performed
- 2,860 reading glasses provided
- Supports Trachoma Elimination Program in Ethiopia
- 3 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported

UAE Water Aid Foundation

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit



” Since its establishment, the UAE Water Aid Foundation has become a distinguished organisation that provides humanitarian aid to the needy and distressed around the world.

The UAE Water Aid Foundation was founded in 2015 to support sustainable development and monitor water provision for humanitarian aid initiatives. The UAE Water Aid Foundation is part of the “Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives Foundation,” and contributes to the initiative to combat poverty and disease. UAE Water Aid world towards developing sustainable solutions to water scarcity around the world. This is achieved by providing new and innovative technological solutions, such as solar powered water desalination and filtration, for communities that suffer from scarcity and contamination of drinking water.

In 2016, the UAE Water Aid provided AED 2.0 million (USD 0.5 million) to the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment to provide basic drinking water supplies in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Somalia, Mauritania, Benin, and Mali.



One of many water projects provided by UAE Water Aid that improve access to potable water for five million people in Bosnia and Herzegovina.
Source: UAE Water Aid

Newly Featured Donors and the Private Sector

Touching on the many other organisations that have joined the realm of feel-good giving

Eight UAE foreign aid donors – governmental and private sector entities – are featured for the first time in the annual UAE Foreign Aid Report.

The opening five are government-owned or entities receiving public funding, while the remaining are all UAE-based private sector organisations.

Although the foreign aid disbursements and commitments made in 2016 by these UAE donors may appear as their initial international cooperation efforts, these entities

– a welcome addition to the dozens of UAE donors – have in fact been providing development, humanitarian and charitable activities outside the borders of the UAE for years.

It should be noted that the number of reporting entities and their associated disbursements featured in this report, depend on whether the data was submitted in time for analysis.

These numbers are expected to rise over the coming years, not only as a result of more governmental and private sector entities becoming involved in the delivery of UAE

foreign assistance, but also because many do not yet report their foreign development, humanitarian and charitable activities to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC).

In cases where a UAE donor entity or a UAE-based private sector business opts to channel its aid through another UAE entity, that foreign aid activity is recorded under the entity that implements the project or disburses the funds to the recipient country or project.



United Arab Emirates University (UAEU)

The UAE University is the nation's flagship university. Since its foundation more than 40 years ago in 1976, the University has produced more than 60,000 graduates from its nine colleges, in programmes ranging from bachelors' degrees and masters' programmes, to doctoral degrees. The University is host to nearly 14,000 students, 81 percent of which are young women from the UAE and across the globe.

As in previous years, the UAE University offered scholarship programmes to 28 students in 2016; more than 30 percent of which are young women from supported countries, including Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, Eritrea, Gambia, India, Pakistan and Tanzania. With disbursements in 2016 reaching AED 15.3 million (USD 4.2 million), the University's annual scholarship

programme offers a comprehensive assistance package, such as support for accommodation expenses, provision of a UAE visa, health insurance and air tickets to home countries.



Etihad Airways

Etihad Airways was established in 2003, and is wholly owned by the Government of Abu Dhabi with a vision to be the best airline in the world, connecting the globe via the capital city of the UAE, Abu Dhabi. In 2016, foreign assistance from Etihad Airways amounted to AED 1.6 million (USD 0.4 million). Provided almost exclusively as in-kind assistance, tonnes of relief items and nearly a hundred air tickets were donated by Etihad Airways in 2016 to support multi-sector development and humanitarian programmes in more than a dozen countries.

In Nigeria, Thailand and Viet Nam for example, Etihad-sponsored air tickets facilitated fundraising events dedicated to helping children from rural areas and slums, gain access to learning and receive education. Similarly, in Palestine and Viet Nam, funds towards the provision of basic healthcare, were raised with Etihad's support. Additionally, these in-kind contributions made it possible for medical professionals to conduct field missions in Lalghad Leprosy Hospital in Nepal. There, they delivered training and performed surgeries, helping hundreds of people afflicted with leprosy, a neglected tropical disease that can cause permanent damage to the skin, nerves, limbs and eyes, when left untreated.

Etihad also reached thousands of students and orphans though its multi-sector projects when it renovated and equipped schools, served meals for students, and provided clothes and blankets to orphanages. In Pakistan, Etihad assisted charity schools and a vocational training centre for children with hearing disabilities.

Etihad also responded to the needs of 3,000 families affected by the crisis in Yemen and mobilised the delivery of food and non-food items, including various medical equipment items.



Dubai Foundation for Women and Children

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 that can house up to 250 individuals and a school for 300 more, the Foundation prides itself on introducing best practices in shelter management and administration, through the many regional and international partnerships it has established.

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

In 2016, the Foundation supported dozens of victims of violence from several countries, including Bangladesh, Indonesia, Morocco and Pakistan, amounting to AED 1.3 million (USD 0.4 million). The Foundation's wide-ranging support programme includes provision of shelter, immediate medical care,

psychological counselling, skills building and enhancement activities. As well as its outreach programmes to raise awareness of violence and human trafficking, and providing access to information and support services through its telephone help line, the Foundation also provides attentive, client-centric case management, including consular, immigration and legal assistance.



General Civil Aviation Authority

A government entity, the General Civil Aviation Authority's 2016 foreign aid disbursements were included in the aggregate figures and analysis made under the UAE Government.

In 2016, the General Civil Aviation Authority's foreign aid (AED 1.0 million – USD 0.3 million) was channelled towards two main programmes: supporting global discourse and providing technical assistance in the field of civil aviation. The Authority hosted and supported several global events in 2016, including the First Humanitarian Aviation Summit, the 8th Global Humanitarian Aviation Conference and Exhibition, and the World Food Programme's Aviation Safety Awareness Campaigns.

Recognised as a leading entity in the field of civil aviation, the Authority complemented the UAE's assistance to the development of hard infrastructure such as airports in many countries, by providing technical assistance. For example, representatives from ten African countries took part in a two-week technical assistance and skills enhancement session supported by the UAE.

Underpinning the value of empowering women, in Africa and in cooperation with the African Civil Aviation Commission, the Authority sponsored and provided a capacity building and training programme to a team of women from Africa working in the field of aviation. In Latin America, the General Civil Aviation Authority also conducted a similar technical skills enhancement programme – covering aviation safety and air accident investigations – among women in the workforce.



Al Yah Satellite Communications Company (Yahsat)

Al Yah Satellite Communications Company (Yahsat) is a multi-purpose satellite solutions company owned by the Mubadala Development Company, the investment vehicle of the Government of Abu Dhabi.

According to the United Nations Broadband Commission, “57 percent of the world's people remain offline and unable to take advantage of the enormous economic and social benefits the Internet can offer.” And while Al Yah Satellite Communications Company's (Yahsat) foreign investments and overseas projects implemented in developing countries are not foreign assistance, they have nevertheless contributed to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9: to ‘*build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation*’, and in particular its target to “*significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by 2020.*”

In 2016, Yahsat's foreign assistance amounting to AED 0.1 million (USD 0.03 million) supported 23 facilities related to the education and health sectors in Kenya. The remote location of the Kanzai Primary School in rural Etalal and its acute shortage of teachers are not the only barriers to accessing quality education for the more than 1,000 students the school nurtures. Unreliable access to the Internet compounds these challenges. With Yahsat's support, students get to broaden their knowledge through e-learning opportunities, while more than 15 teachers gained access to online teaching resources.

Sharing up-to-date medical information, including a patient's history and health profile, is key to providing efficient healthcare. For the network of 108 healthcare facilities and 30 health centres in Kiambu County, this requirement, while vital, was not available until the support from the government of Kenya, complemented by Yahsat, materialised. Today, with Yahsat's services, the healthcare system's improved information-sharing functions result in more efficient delivery of medical services, benefiting 10,000 patients per day.



BRS Ventures and Holdings Ltd.

In 2016, UAE foreign aid disbursements recorded in this report under BRS Ventures and Holding Ltd. amounted to AED 30.8 million (USD 8.4 million). This is in addition to the company's financial support to other UAE donor entities. For example, the five-year commitment up to 2019 by BRS Ventures and Holdings Ltd. to the Al Jalila Foundation, comes to a total of AED 10.0 million (USD 2.7 million) with disbursements in five equal instalments. For its part, the Al Jalila Foundation – a global philanthropic organisation dedicated

to transforming lives through medical education and research – falls under the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives.

However, as an implementing organisation, BRS Ventures and Holdings Ltd – whose affiliate companies include NMC Healthcare, UAE Exchange Centre, Neopharma and Travelex – has also provided direct funding to various hospitals in India, enabling them to provide free healthcare for the poor.



Dubai Islamic Bank

Established in 1975, Dubai Islamic Bank is one of the leading banks in the UAE, and strives to be the most progressive Islamic financial institution in the world.

As with other private sector companies, the Bank opts to extend its foreign assistance by funding development and humanitarian programmes of well-established foundations and charitable organisations, including the Red Crescent Authority and the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment.

In addition to the AED 32.0 million (USD 8.7 million) of grant funding disbursed in 2015 to support communities in need affected by the crises in Syria and Yemen, Dubai Islamic Bank continued its long-standing support to the Noor Dubai Foundation – the UAE's leading donor entity in combatting blindness worldwide. In 2016, the Bank disbursed AED 3.0 million (USD 0.8 million) to support Noor Dubai Foundation's medical assistance missions in Ethiopia, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, and Sudan. Through this funding contribution, more than 228,000 people received eyesight-

saving surgeries, medical attention and medicines, as well as eyeglasses.



MediClinic Middle East and Al Noor Hospitals Group

MediClinic Middle East is part of MediClinic International, a private hospital group which operates five hospitals and 38 clinics with more than 600 inpatient beds in the UAE. MediClinic conducts charitable activities in the UAE, and supports programmes with regional and global impact. It is another UAE donor entity that issued monetary support to the Al Jalila Foundation, a global philanthropic organisation that promotes medical education and research. In 2016, this support amounted to AED 0.8 million (USD 0.2 million).

In addition, MediClinic sponsored food distribution during the Holy Month of Ramadan as a charitable initiative, which is formally recorded under the Emirates Red Crescent Authority's Food Aid.

“The OECD-DAC is working to advance private sector engagement in delivering the SDGs by developing a new statistical measure to complement ODA: the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD).”

Private Sector and Global Development

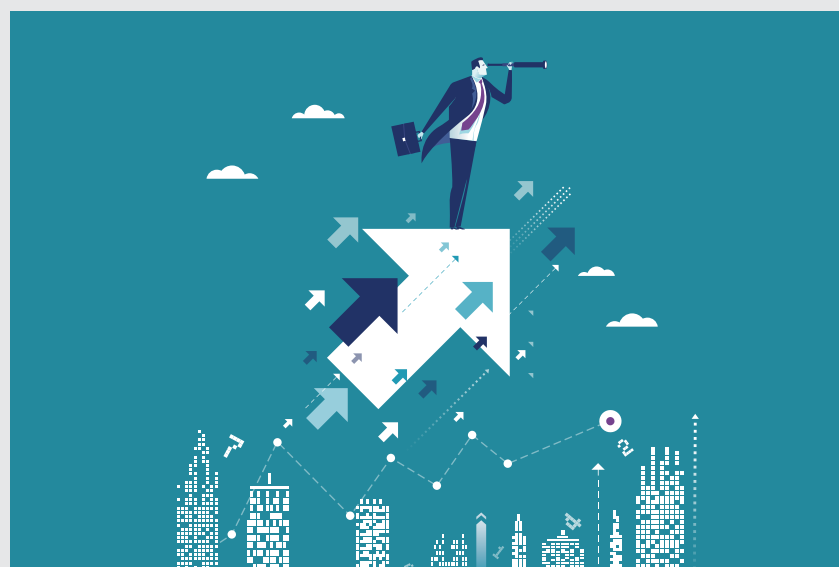
Positive engagement and rising reporting by the UAE-based private sector

”

UAE foreign assistance will seek opportunities to work with national and UAE-based businesses, and to encourage them to trade with and invest in developing nations. Complementing the foreign assistance activities by UAE foundations and charitable institutions, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities by UAE companies also play an important role in the delivery of UAE's overall foreign assistance.

With a universal goal to eradicate poverty and achieve sustainable development by 2030, foreign assistance is delivered by a heterogeneous mix of humanitarian and development actors. In the UAE, the country's Official Development Assistance (ODA) is increasingly complemented by efforts from the private sector.

With a global perspective, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) is working to advance private sector engagement in delivering the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by:



- Collating evidence and experience of private sector engagement;
- Tracking how development finance mobilises private investment, by introducing a new statistical measure to complement ODA: the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD), and;
- By bringing together public and private sector actors.⁶³

Viewed as another important yardstick of global efforts towards achieving the SDGs, the UAE completed a pilot exercise with the OECD-DAC on measuring the country's broader development finance. The results of the pilot was used to steer subsequent global discussions in the development of the new framework to record and quantify donors' Total Official Support for Sustainable Development.

Another validation of the imperative role of the private sector in sustainable development, in its new five-year UAE Foreign Assistance Policy launched in 2016, engagement of the private sector is listed as a key goal. The strategy recognises that economic

growth generated by this sector is essential for a country to escape poverty permanently; development assistance alone is not enough. Over the past forty years, foreign trade and investment have helped transform the UAE into a prosperous and diversified economy. Therefore, UAE foreign assistance seeks opportunities to work with national and UAE-based businesses, and encourages them to trade with and invest in developing nations.

A growing effort to encourage companies to formally get involved, and report Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) projects is also afoot. The 2016 announcement designating 2017 as the 'Year of Giving' reinforces this effort, with a strategic pillar dedicated to increasing contributions from the private sector, including CSR.

A galvanising force for the further enhancement of foreign aid, UAE-based private sector and companies, and the people in the country, are inspiring in their quest to spread wealth and prosperity.



Wind power project in Seychelles.
Source: ADFD

6

UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA)

In 2016, the UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) reached AED 16.40 billion (USD 4.47 billion).

For four years in a row, from 2013-2016, the UAE's ODA as a proportion of its Gross National Income (GNI) exceeded the international target of 0.7 percent, providing 1.23 percent ODA/GNI on average.⁶⁴



Introduction

Official Development Assistance (ODA) has long been a global yardstick of donor countries' efforts. Calculated as per the criteria prescribed by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD- DAC), the following pages provide a description of the UAE's ODA in 2016, offering analysis on its allocations per country and income level, sector and funding type.

2016 UAE ODA Disbursements

In 2016, according to the initial report of the OECD-DAC, the UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) was regarded the highest in the world, when compared to its Gross National Income (GNI). This ratio stands at 1.12 percent, meeting and overachieving the 0.7 percent ODA/ GNI target set by the United Nations in 1970. The UAE's net ODA in 2016 declined by about four percent, mostly due to loan repayments.

Supporting a number of developing countries, global poverty eradication programmes and humanitarian assistance, the UAE's total ODA disbursements in 2016 amounted to AED 16.40 billion (USD 4.47 billion). Figure 2 under Section 1 offers trends analyses of the UAE's ODA from 2014-2016. The following pages, including charts and graphs, offer detailed accounts of the UAE's gross ODA in 2016.

2016 UAE ODA towards Humanitarian Assistance

In terms of the share of the UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) towards humanitarian assistance worldwide – amounting to AED 1.55 billion (USD 421.2 million) – and in proportion to the country's Gross National Income (GNI), the UAE's ratio stood at 0.12 percent in 2016.

By Income Level

Reports indicate that more than 70 percent of those suffering from extreme poverty live in middle

income countries. The United Nations' 2015 Report on Global Hunger shows that Lower-middle-Income Countries (LMICs) account for over half the hungry people in the world.⁶⁵ Accordingly, and as in previous years, the UAE directed more than half of its ODA disbursements in 2016 to support LMICs, with Egypt, Morocco and Syria receiving more than 95 percent of UAE funding to this group. This support translates to disbursements amounting to AED 8.47 billion (USD 2.31 billion).

Although Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have made considerable progress in mobilising domestic resources to fund their development priorities, ODA is an important source of development financing for LDCs. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), reported that LDCs show the highest dependency on ODA, representing 68 percent of LDCs' total external finance.⁶⁶

Complementing global efforts to support LDCs where poverty rates are highest, the UAE's share of ODA to LDCs in 2016 reached 28 percent, and has increased by four percent over 2015 disbursements. Extended to 44LDCs, these contributions amounted to AED 4.59 billion (USD 1.25 billion). Mauritania, Somalia and Yemen were the UAE's top three supported LDCs in 2016. Appendix 1 indicates the UAE's ODA disbursements per income level, country and sector.

By Funding Type

ODA disbursements in the form of grants and concessional loans were almost evenly split in 2016, with grants at 55 percent. Two-thirds of UAE ODA to Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) were extended as concessional loans, while an amount of AED 2.50 billion (USD 679.8 million) was provided as grants. In the case of Least Developed Countries (LDCs), UAE ODA was almost exclusively provided as grants, at 97 percent of total disbursements.

By Sector

The UAE allocated 91 percent of its ODA in 2016 towards development programmes. The remainder helped advance UAE's humanitarian and relief assistance to vulnerable countries and communities in need, mostly for long-term efforts in humanitarian situations such as emergency food aid and multi-sector support. ODA disbursements towards the emergency education sector have more than tripled in 2016, when compared with 2015.

Contributions towards the general budget sector received more than half of the UAE's ODA in 2016, largely towards Egypt, Mauritania, Palestine, Somalia, and Yemen. These ODA disbursements assisted the supported governments to meet expenditures and maintain their balance of payments, while also strengthening their monetary and fiscal stability and investment climate.

The UAE also helped address significant infrastructure funding gaps in many developing countries through its urban development and road transport infrastructure programmes. Similarly, efforts towards health, education and renewable energy were largely directed to building and rehabilitation of these sectors' physical infrastructure. Although not exclusively ODA, Section 2 offers more insights on the UAE's supported Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sectors of focus.

Bilateral and Multilateral ODA

According to the to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), the United Nations, the World Bank and 200 other multilateral agencies and global funds receive about one-third of total Official Development Assistance (ODA). This figure rises to as much as 40 percent when funds earmarked for a particular purpose, project or country are taken into account.

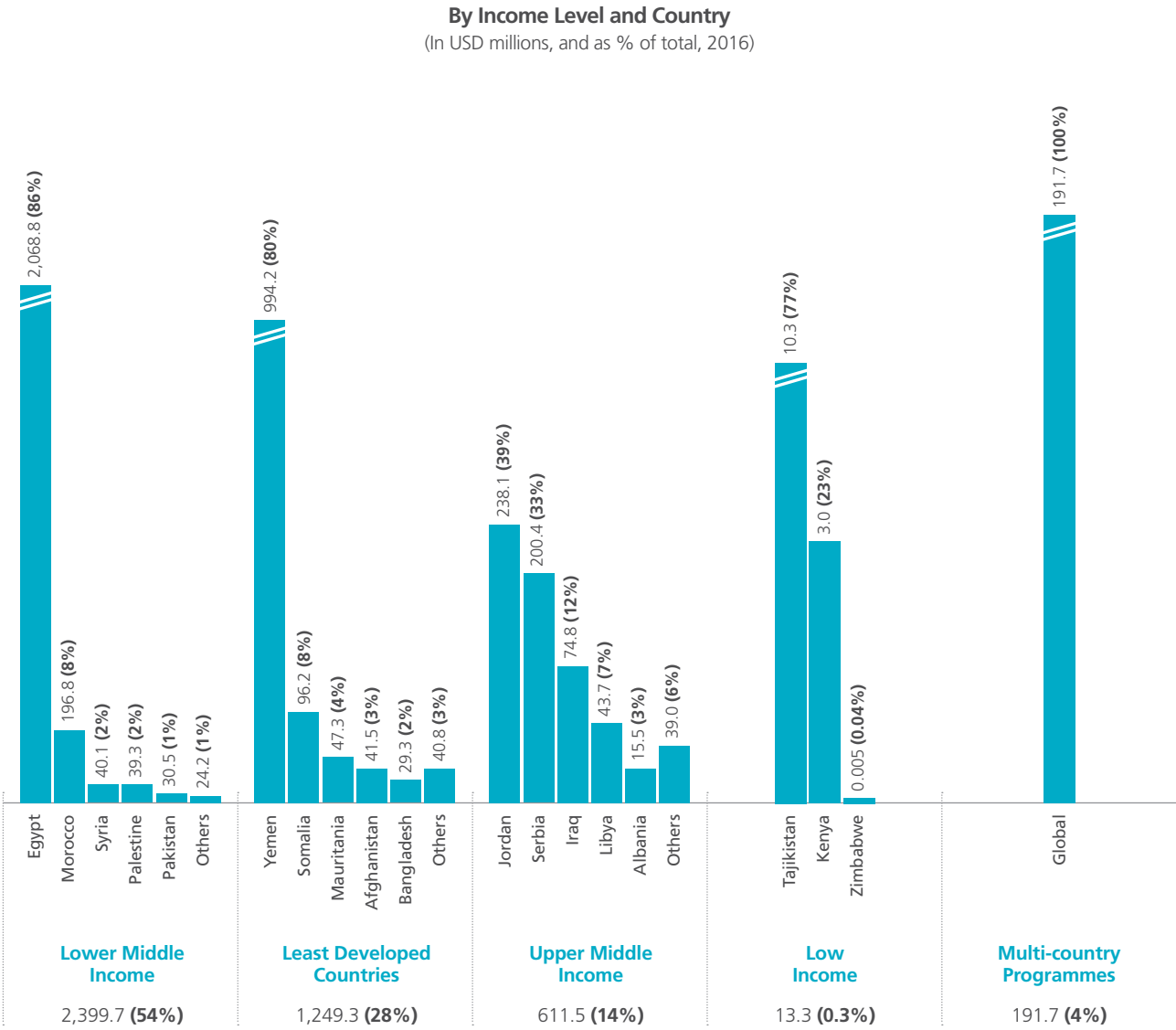
With respect to the UAE, development and humanitarian programmes with regional and global reach were supported largely through the country's contributions to the core budget of several multilateral organisations.

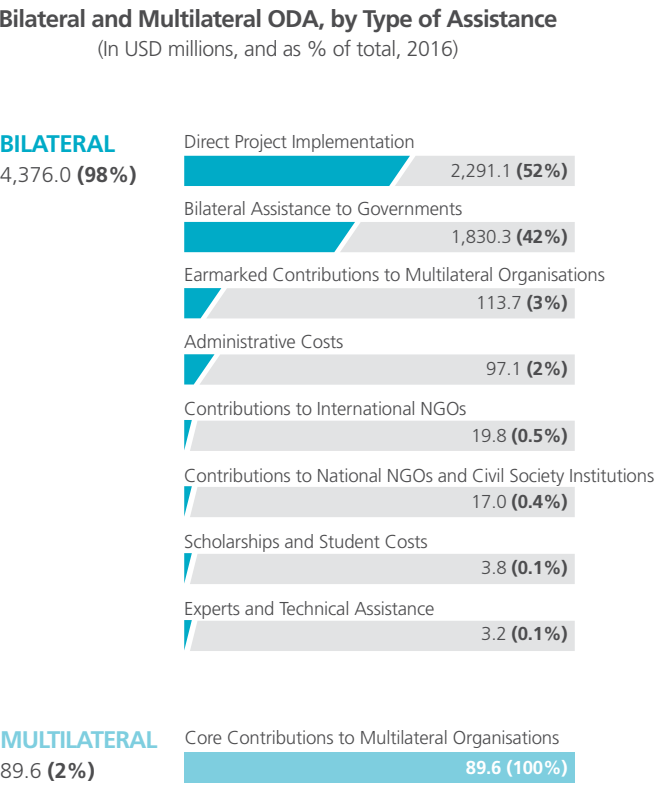
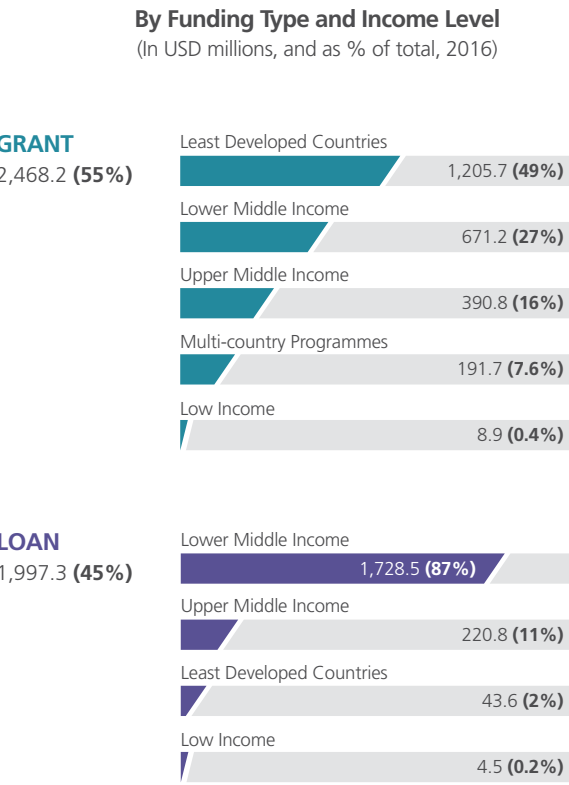
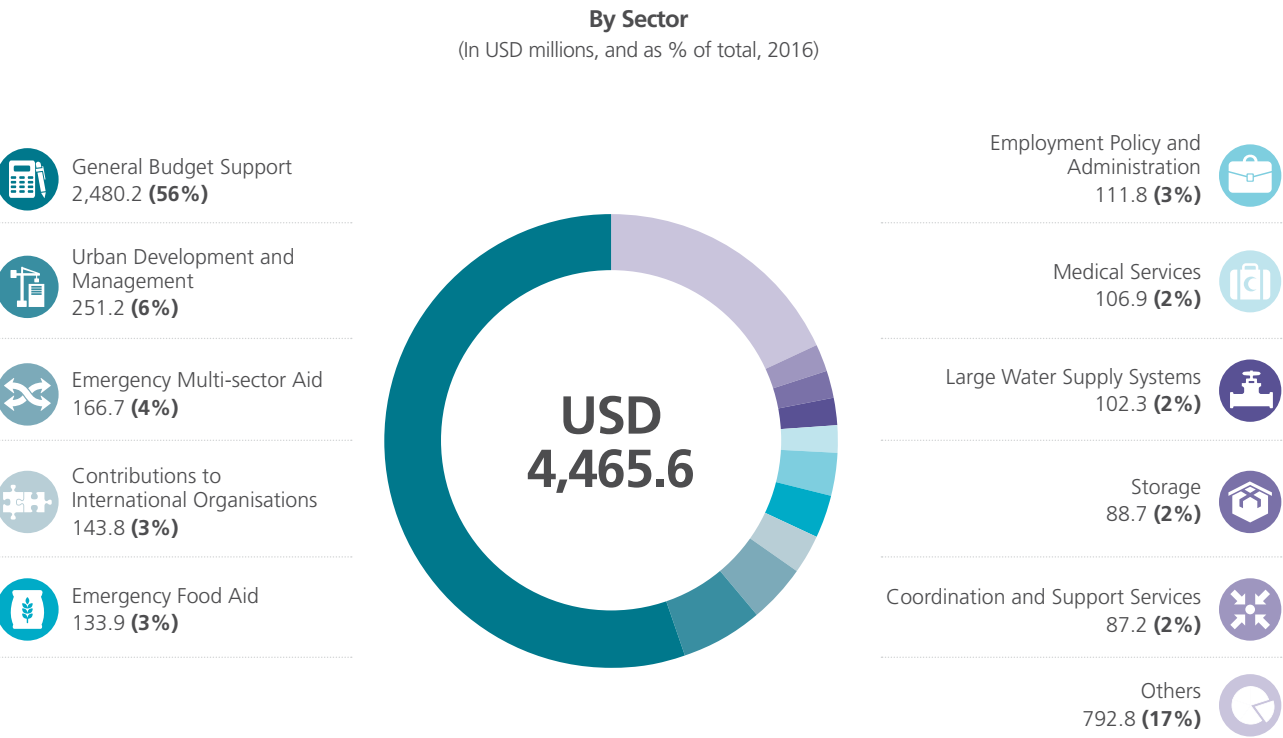
Multilateral ODA – counting only the contributions provided to support international organisations' regular core budget – accounts for only two percent of the UAE's ODA in 2016. However, these disbursements increased by 83 percent from the previous year.

Bilateral ODA, amounting to AED 16.07 billion (USD 4.38 billion) in 2016, takes into account the rest of the modalities used to disburse UAE ODA. These include: bilateral support to governments, projects implemented by the UAE donor entities, contributions to non-governmental organisations and civil societies. It also includes contributions to the multilateral organisations that are earmarked for a particular purpose, project or country, which has seen a 132 percent rise in 2016, over 2015 ODA.

Also regarded as bilateral ODA, in 2016, two new aid modalities have been included in the analysis: the 'scholarships and student costs', as well as those funds disbursed through 'experts and technical assistance'. As the UAE expands its focus on technical cooperation, including through the newly launched UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP), ODA disbursements using both modalities are likely to increase in the coming years. (See Section 7 for more details on technical cooperation and a feature on UAETAP).

Figure 52: ODA Disbursements





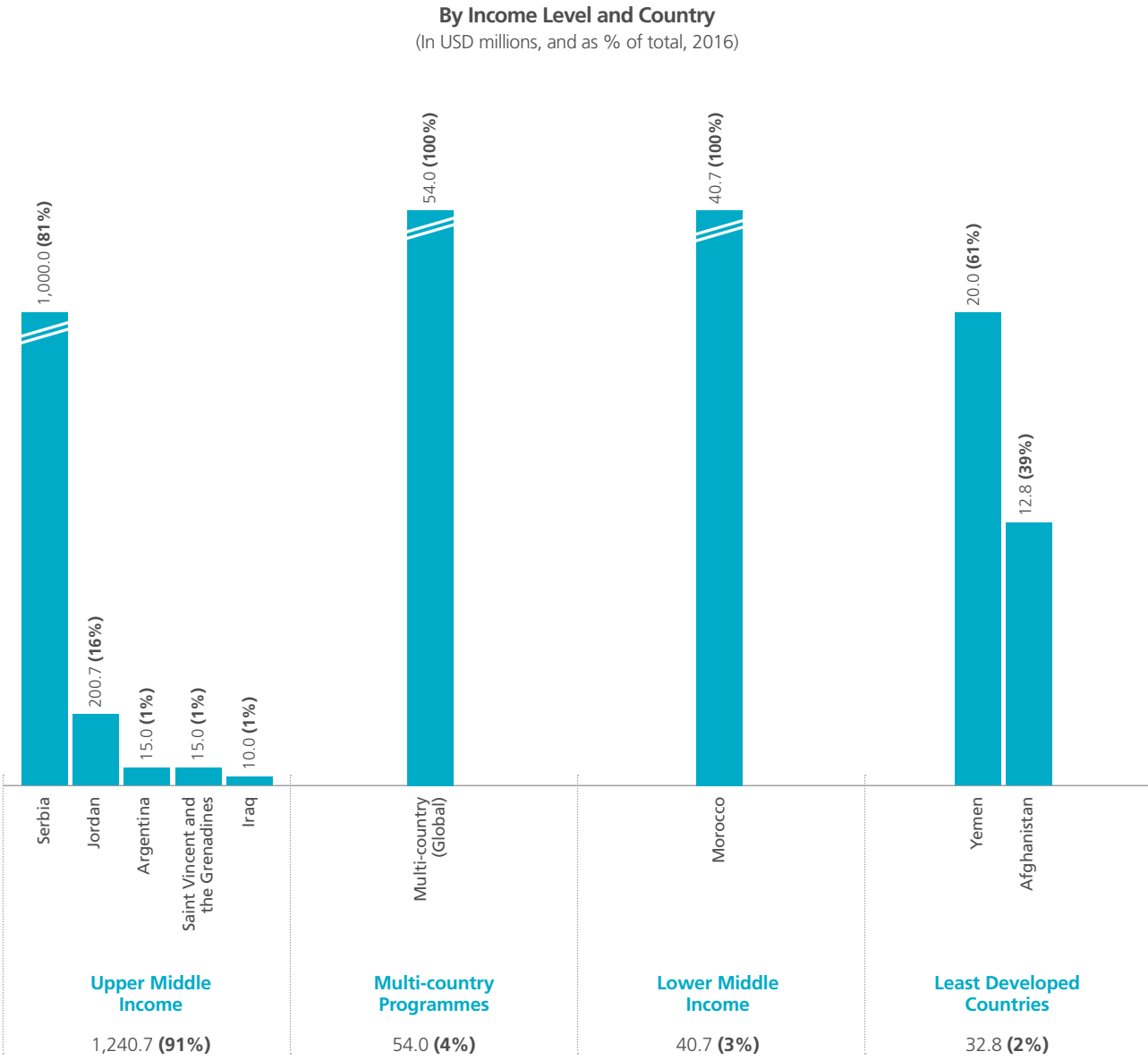
ODA Commitments

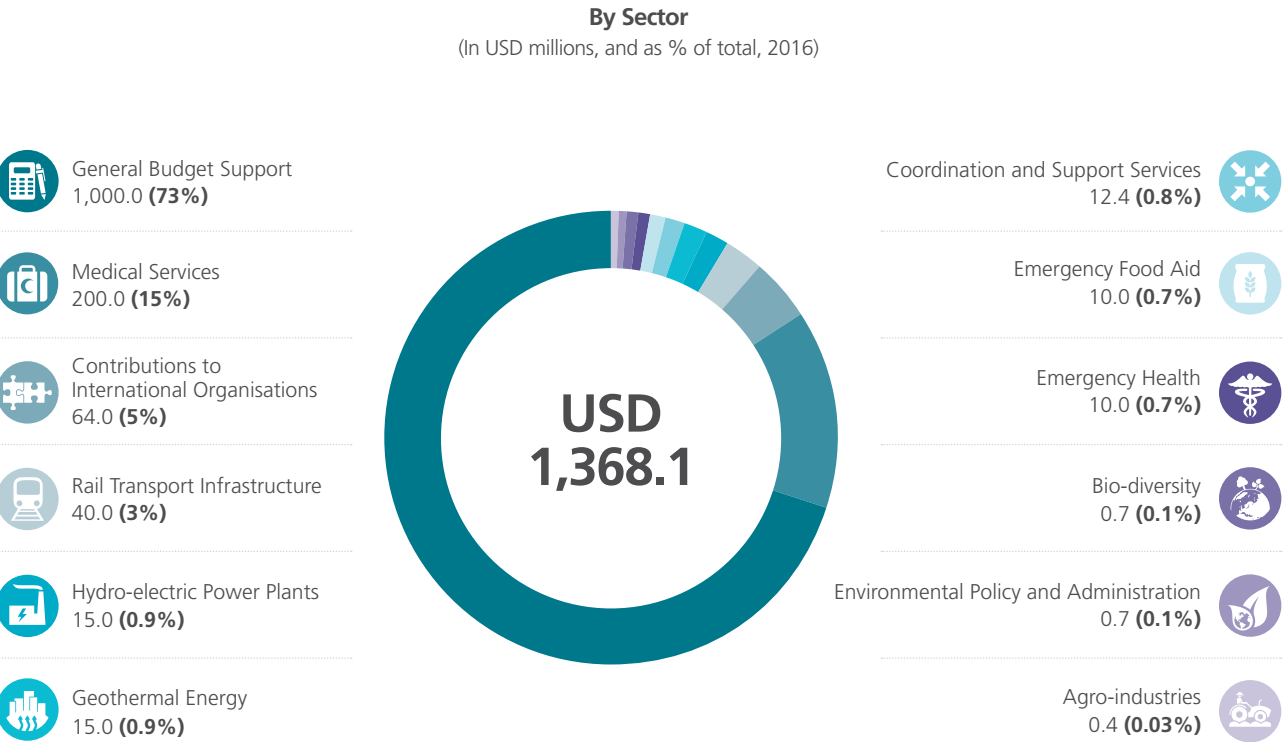
Official Development Assistance (ODA) committed by the UAE to eight developing countries in 2016, mostly for future disbursements, reached AED 5.03 billion (USD 1.37 billion). The top three sectors for these commitments include: general budget support, health sector, and contributions to international organisations.

Commitments towards regional and global programmes were also pledged by the UAE in 2016. These include multi-year support towards the Lives and Livelihoods Fund, an innovative USD 2.0 billion financing facility offering concessional loans towards health, agriculture and basic infrastructure services, for the Islamic Development Bank's low income and lower-middle income member countries.

Another AED 22.0 million (USD 6.0 million) in funding towards the renewable energy sector was committed by the UAE in 2016, largely to provide member countries of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) with technical assistance and capacity building in developing project proposals to support the growth of renewable energy.

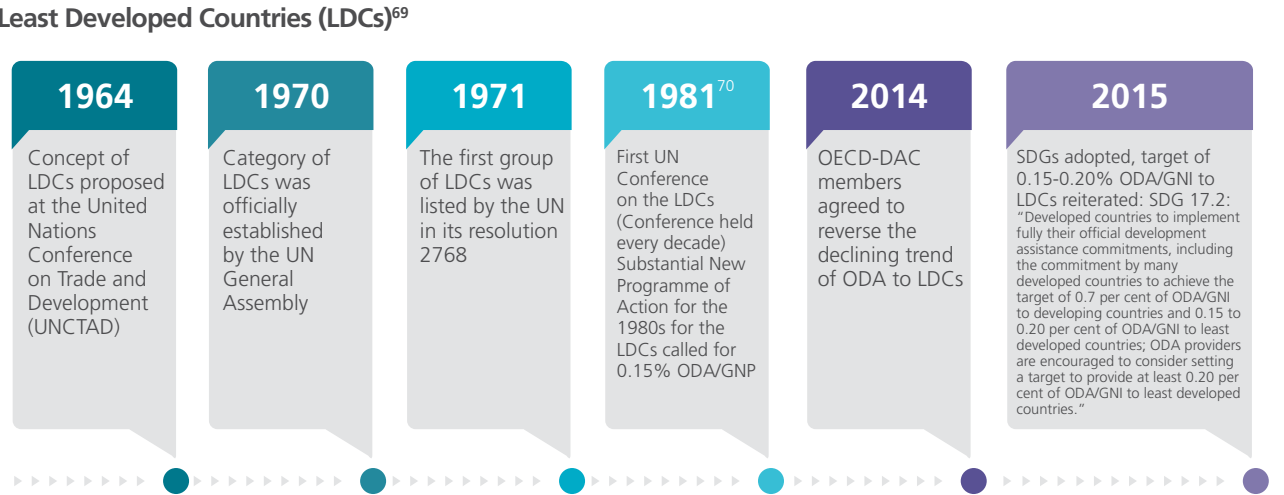
Figure 53: ODA Commitments





ADFD provides homes for local residents in Al Qasaba, Afghanistan.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

ODA, Support to LDCs, SIDS Timeline



7

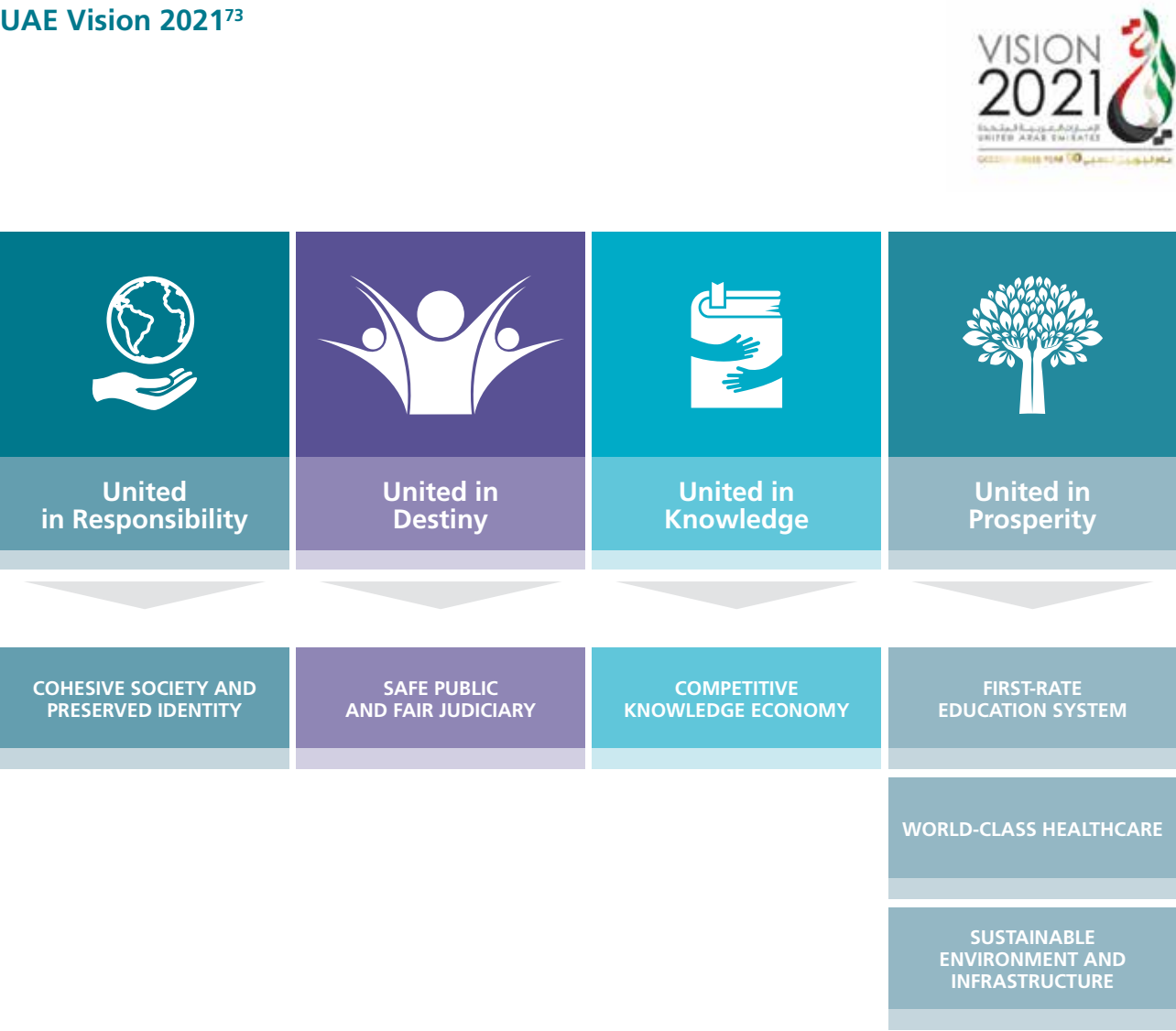
The Future of UAE Aid

Articulated in the UAE Vision 2021, "The UAE will enhance its pivotal role as a regional business hub whose essential infrastructure and institutions provide a gateway linking its neighbourhood to the world, serving as a role model for the region. Internationally, the nation will build on global successes in areas such diplomacy, development and humanitarian aid, as well as hosting international institutions and events."⁷²

It was also in the UAE Vision 2021 where His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE, and His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, had set the goal for the UAE to strengthen its global standing and international cooperation. Through the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, the UAE will be a generous and effective supporter of developing countries, and contributor to global efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



UAE Vision 2021⁷³



UAE Foreign Assistance Policy 2017-2021

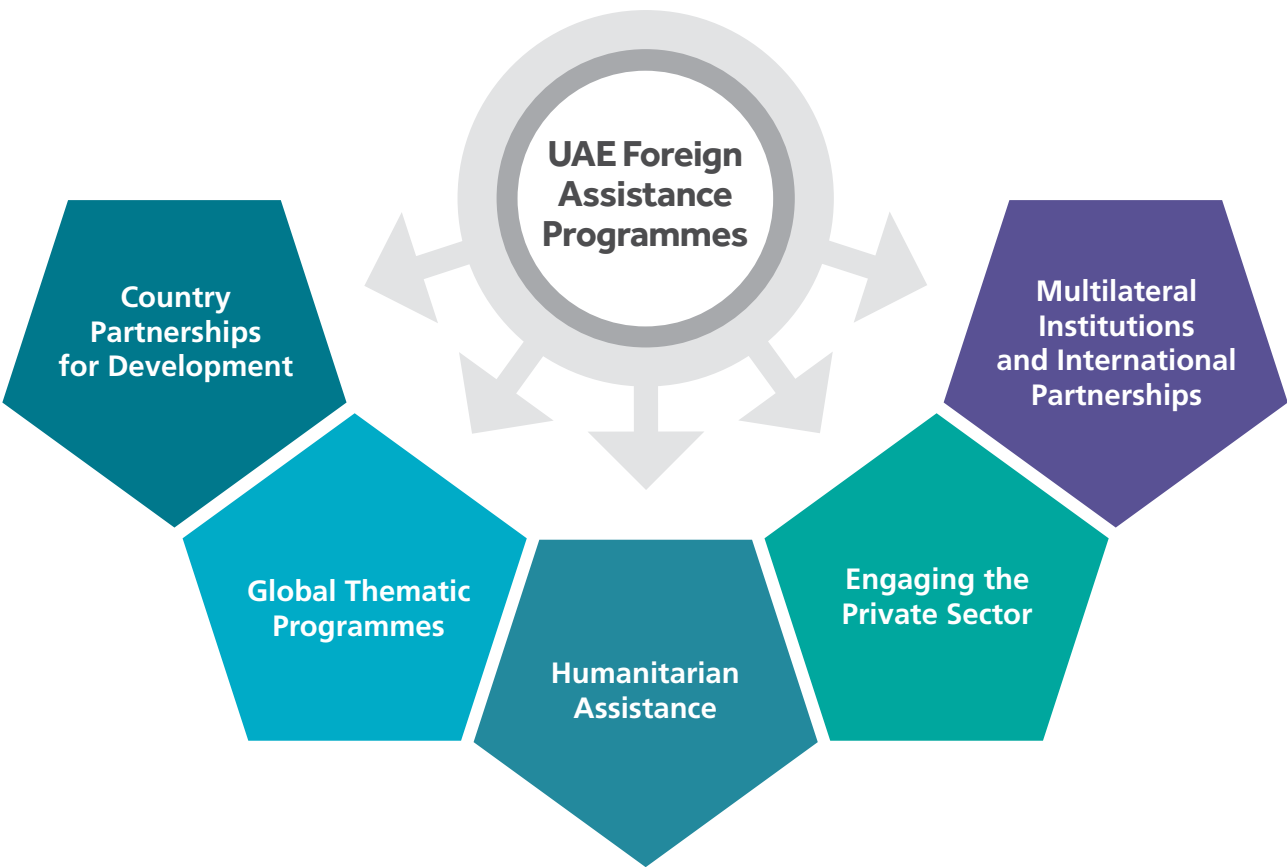
In 2016, the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy was launched, representing the culmination of more than four decades of UAE foreign assistance, delivered by the UAE Government and dozens of other UAE donor entities from the federal and local government bodies, humanitarian foundations and charitable institutions, and UAE-based businesses.

The Policy maps out a long term approach for the UAE to promote global peace and prosperity, and

defines the primary purpose of UAE foreign assistance as reducing poverty and helping countries and communities in need.

Additional purposes of the UAE Foreign Assistance are: i) Fostering relationships with other countries, both those to whom the UAE gives assistance to, and other donor countries with whom the UAE collaborates, and ii) Fostering mutually beneficial economic ties with developing countries.

The UAE has been expanding its foreign assistance over the past years, and engaging with a broader range of partners. The launch of the new UAE Foreign Assistance Policy marks a clear strategy that the UAE had put in place to make its work more effective. Partnerships are the backbone of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy; it is only through working together that the UAE can achieve its shared vision of a better world.



UAE Foreign Assistance Programmes

Country Partnerships for Development: in which the UAE builds full-scale, multi-year foreign assistance programmes with partner countries, collaboratively designed to contribute to the country's own national development priorities.

Global Thematic Programmes: UAE foreign assistance will support countries around the world through three global thematic programmes that draw on UAE strengths and contribute to important SDGs. These are:

- Transport and Urban Infrastructure
- Government Effectiveness
- Empowerment and Protection of Women

Humanitarian Assistance: the UAE has and will continue to respond to the most urgent humanitarian crises facing the world, improving and increasing

its response capacity to major crises, including to refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), through both UAE foreign aid donor entities and international organisations.

Engaging the Private Sector: The UAE will work to empower the private sector in each and every one of its partner countries by using UAE's strengths as a diversified, globally-competitive frontier market to accelerate pro-poor economic opportunities in developing countries. This will be achieved through working with partner governments and the UAE-based private sector, inclusive of foundations and philanthropic entities, to strengthen trade, investment opportunities, and support in overcoming barriers for economic and social engagement. The end goal is that the benefits of economic

growth reach all levels of society in UAE partner countries. Corporate social responsibility activities by UAE companies also play an important role in the UAE's overall foreign assistance.

Multilateral Institutions and International Partnerships: The UAE will increase the depth and breadth of its engagement with multilateral institutions and international partners, prioritising international organisations that have proven their effectiveness and that align with UAE focus areas.

Foreign Assistance at the Heart of the UAE’s International Cooperation Agenda

The UAE’s agenda for international cooperation, directed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC), includes four main elements.



1. Effective foreign assistance that reflects UAE values and enhances the UAE’s reputation. The UAE is committed to helping people and communities in need, to building shared prosperity, and to promoting peace, tolerance and stability. In doing so, the UAE will make a positive contribution to the international community.

accumulated a wealth of knowledge and expertise that could be valuable for other developing nations as they aim to grow and prosper. This technical expertise can be as valuable, if not more valuable, than the UAE’s financial assistance.

2. Technical cooperation to enhance impact of foreign assistance. During the UAE’s own development, the Government and the people of the UAE have

3. Active participation in the work of multilateral organisations. The UAE is an active member of numerous international organisations, both regional and global, involved in issues ranging from peace and security to economic development, from public health to biosaline agriculture,

and from renewable energy to humanitarian disaster response. The UAE will enhance partnerships with international organisations that are most relevant to its Foreign Assistance Policy.

4. International initiatives and events based in the UAE. As a global hub, the UAE is uniquely well-placed to bring people and countries together to debate issues, to learn from each other, and to collaborate on global challenges.

UAE Technical Assistance Programme

Doing, learning, sharing and collaborating to aid the efficiency of future projects

In 2016, on the sidelines of the 71st session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), the United Arab Emirates launched its technical assistance programme under the name UAETAP – the UAE Technical Assistance Programme – lending emphasis to technical cooperation as a key pillar of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy and among its strategic approaches to international cooperation.

Also in the same year, facilitated by the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC), the UAETAP sent its pilot expert mission to the Caribbean. It comprised experts from a number of the UAE’s leading entities in the ports, aviation and renewable energy sectors – DP World, Emirates Airlines and Masdar – who delivered assistance on cost-effective facility operations, safety standards and tourism promotion, among others.

The efforts of this inaugural expert mission reiterated its global development value, not only because it transferred working knowledge, but also because it provided opportunities for UAE experts to explore new contexts and learn from them – underscoring the principle that two-way knowledge transfer is a vital component of technical assistance efforts.



UAETAP draws on the learning processes gleaned as a result of the UAE’s exponential growth, application of talent and progress in its areas of unique expertise. It is part of the UAE Government’s framework of international cooperation and makes real-life learnings accessible to the international community through dedicated, technical assistance efforts.

Along with expert missions, UAETAP also offers training courses, workshops, customised programmes and study visits. It mobilises various partner entities in the public and private sectors to be part of an ambitious knowledge sharing drive that can also advance sustainability efforts.

UAETAP exists not only because there is a growing need for technical assistance and competitive knowledge economy, but also because of the principle that sharing of learnings and best practices increases the effectiveness of other forms of foreign assistance.

When resilient infrastructure is in place, businesses, goods and services follow. Growth comes as a result of continued good governance, and to be sustainable in the long run, renewable energy is key.

The UAETAP currently focuses on four key areas:

Mobility and infrastructure development, including aviation, ports, logistics, and urban transport planning.

Energy and sustainability, with a focus on green growth, clean energy, preservation of water and sustainable agriculture.

Government effectiveness, relating to innovative service provision, developing human capacity, strengthening knowledge economy, ease of doing business and diversification to attain economic freedom.

Services, including finance, tourism, telecommunications and free zones.

UAE's Partnerships with International Organisations

UAE's active participation in the work of multilateral organisations



The multilateral system is an essential instrument for convening and coordinating international action in the face of global challenges; consequently, the UAE is an active participant in, and contributor to, the multilateral system. In line with its Foreign Assistance Policy, the UAE pursues its engagement with relevant multilateral organisations, building strategic partnerships with effective organisations, supporting their impactful delivery of development and humanitarian assistance, while also attempting to inspire international cooperation with UAE values.

In this context, the multilateral system, including the United Nations (UN), is a key venue for the UAE to pursue its Foreign Assistance Policy, and further its overarching goal to promote global peace and prosperity. As such, and to enhance its support to the multilateral organisations, the UAE pledged to double its unearmarked multilateral

funding by 2020. Certainly a headway, UAE disbursements in 2016 towards the core budget of multilateral organisations more than tripled when compared with 2015, while earmarked funding rose by 128 percent.

In addition to financial contributions, the UAE also led and participated in the global discourse on a number of priority topics and thematic areas, in partnership with, and through the multilateral system. Some of these most notable engagements include:

Revitalisation of the UN General Assembly (GA)

The General Assembly (GA) has been considering ways in which it can make its work more focused, efficient and relevant in the framework of the so-called 'GA Revitalisation' process. Among other achievements, it is a result of the work on GA Revitalisation that the election of the ninth Secretary-

General of the UN in 2016 was done in a more open, transparent and inclusive way than ever before. In November 2016, the Permanent Representative of the UAE to the UN in New York was approached by the President of the GA to lead the intergovernmental process of building a consensus among UN member states on the revitalisation process, together with the Permanent Representative of Croatia.

Institutional Relationship with UN Women

Launched in 2010 as the comprehensive UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women supports intergovernmental bodies in their formulation of policies, global standards and norms, and among others, holds the UN system accountable for its own commitments on gender equality.

The UAE has been a member of the UN Women Executive Board since 2013, and was re-elected to serve another three-year term, until 2018. The UAE held the role of Vice President of the Executive Board for the Asia Pacific Group for 2016. The Permanent Representative of the UAE to the UN in New York currently serves as President of the Executive Board for 2017.

In 2016, the UAE contributed AED 1.8 million (USD 0.5 million) to the UN Women's 'Women, Peace and Security Global Programme: Preventing Violent Extremism: A Gender-Sensitive Approach'. The programme is commissioning gender-sensitive research and data collection to reveal the drivers of extremist violence, and the impacts of counter-terrorism strategies on women's rights and women's organisations.

To help advance the organisation's objectives and expand its programmes, the UAE hosts the recently-inaugurated UN Women Liaison Office in Abu Dhabi. It is the first of its kind in the Gulf. Through this office, the UAE hopes to strengthen UN Women's work in accelerating efforts to achieve gender equality and women's empowerment around the world. The UAE also committed to provide AED 18.4 (USD 5.0 million) over three years, to the core budget of UN Women.

Convening and Capacity-building

Established in 2010 by the UN Secretary-General, 'Every Woman, Every Child' is a global initiative that aims to end preventable deaths of women, children and adolescents by 2030, and ensure their well-being. This initiative puts into action the Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health, which presents a roadmap to achieve the 2030 target.⁷⁴

In 2015, the UAE championed the 'Every Woman, Every Child, Everywhere' (EWECE) initiative, which focuses on the health needs of women, children and adolescents in humanitarian and fragile settings. EWECE aims to address: the 60 percent of preventable maternal deaths, 53 percent of preventable deaths of children younger than five years, and 45 percent of preventable neonatal deaths that occur in fragile settings of conflict, displacement and natural disaster.⁷⁵

Under the patronage of H.H. Sheikhha Fatima Bint Mubarak, the Chairwoman of the UAE's General Women's Union, Supreme Chairwoman of the Family Development Foundation, and the President of the Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood, the first Meeting of Experts was held in Abu Dhabi in 2015. This meeting produced the 'Abu Dhabi Declaration on Every Woman, Every Child, Everywhere - EWECE', a call to action to improve women's, children's and adolescents' health in fragile settings, and whose first purpose was the formulation of a humanitarian pillar for the renewed Global Strategy.⁷⁶

In February 2016, the Secretary-General of the UAE Supreme Council for Motherhood and Childhood was appointed to the Secretary-General's High-Level Advisory Group on Every Woman, Every Child. In April 2016, with the UAE's support, EWECE convened the second Abu Dhabi Meeting of Experts in humanitarian assistance, development and health. These experts met and developed five-year targets and an implementation plan for the humanitarian and fragility component of the Global Strategy.

In May 2016, the UAE hosted a high-level event at the World Humanitarian Summit with ministers from EWECE stakeholder countries and executives to advocate for the 'Everywhere' principles. At a high-level event during the UN General Assembly in September 2016, UAE and Norway, in partnership with the EWECE platform, convened top development and humanitarian actors. The UAE announced a new aid package to Yemen focused on mainstreaming maternal and child health in emergency responses at this event. The UAE and Norway also announced a panel series to explore programming, financing and policy approaches, to help mainstream women's and children's health services in both humanitarian response, disaster risk reduction, and across related sectors. The panel series has covered topics such as climate, urbanisation, education, and disability.

Advancing Empowerment and Role of Women

The adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 established the field of Women, Peace and Security (WPS), addressing the disproportionate and unique impact of armed conflict on women, and the importance of

women's equal and full participation in the prevention and resolution of conflicts, peacebuilding and peacekeeping. The WPS agenda recognises that women's leadership is an untapped resource for peace. It also emphasises that injustices and inequalities are a long-term threat to development and stability, and that participation of women is necessary for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The UAE is working to advance the WPS agenda, underlining that women must be equal partners in peace and security efforts. The UAE also works to inspire women's roles in senior leadership, and in decision-making. Over the past two years, the UAE has become the leading Arab country to promote the WPS agenda, and is frequently called upon to represent the Middle East region in discussions on the topic. Member States, UN entities, academics, policymakers and civil society organisations recognise the UAE as a solid, substantive partner on these issues.

In 2016, Spain invited the UAE to become a foundational member of the WPS National Focal Points Network. This Network aims to help countries implement the WPS agenda domestically, and was launched in September, with Canada, Chile, Japan, Namibia, Spain and the UAE.

Engagement on Gender Parity

The UAE joined the Group of Friends in June 2016, and has since played a key role, in partnership with the Mission of Colombia. The UAE proposed the idea that the Group of Friends evolve into a coalition for gender parity once the new Secretary-General was selected. The UAE also advised that the Group works toward ensuring gender equality at the UN, both at the highest leadership levels and retaining women in the mid-career levels where the gender gap begins to grow.

Following the UAE's membership, the Group formed a Task Force on Gender Parity in July 2016, to do more of the technical work required. The Task Force is in charge of leading and coordinating the efforts of the larger Group, including the creation of a policy paper for the SG-designate on current gender imbalances and recommendations for achieving gender parity across the UN.

The UAE's Commitment to the Global Achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and supporting international frameworks will continue to be an important factor in shaping the international development cooperation of the UAE. Through the various programmes of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, assistance will become more focused around the eight SDGs aligned with the Policy, and SDGs that support the development goals of UAE partner countries.

Reinforcing the 'leave no one behind' (LNOB) agenda of the global goals, the UAE will continue to work towards meeting the United Nations (UN) target of 0.7 percent of Gross National Income (GNI) as Official Development Assistance (ODA). In 2016, based on preliminary report issued by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), the UAE surpassed this goal, achieving 1.12 percent – making the UAE as the world's largest donor of ODA/GNI. This is the third time the UAE achieved the number one ranking since 2013, with the UAE ranking second in 2015. Similarly, the UAE surpassed the UN target of

0.15-0.20 percent of GNI as ODA toward countries most in need by contributing 0.36 percent ODA/GNI to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2016. With these UN targets in mind, UAE assistance will continue to become more effective, focused, and country-driven.

The multilateral system is an essential instrument for convening and coordinating international action in the face of global challenges. To help advance global development and humanitarian agenda, the UAE will double its unearmarked multilateral funding against 2015 levels by 2020. The UAE will also expand its humanitarian relief efforts through providing direct emergency responses, as well as contributing to strengthening the global humanitarian system. This includes the UAE's continued commitment to provide coordination and support services, as well as emergency and relief efforts in response to global crises arising from natural disasters, as well as those that are neglected or forgotten. Globally, and within the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, with a commitment to peaceful

resolutions, the UAE will also continue complementing global humanitarian response necessitated by crises arising from conflicts.

Additionally, the UAE will expand its role in protecting refugees by welcoming 15,000 Syrians into the country over the next five years. Finally, and in accordance with the commitments made by the UAE at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016, by 2020, the UAE will increase its foreign assistance to humanitarian purposes by at least 15 percent.

Underpinning the successful implementation of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, and therefore, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development internationally, are the UAE partners. These include partner countries, UAE donor entities, peer donors, multilateral institutions and international organisations, and the private sector. UAE programmes and initiatives will be strengthened through increased collaboration with partners, and will play a critical role in the UAE's strive for sustainable development and global peace and prosperity.

About MOFAIC

In 2008, the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA) was created to document UAE foreign assistance and build the capacity of UAE donor entities. In 2013, OCFA was replaced by the Ministry of International Cooperation and Development (MICAD), which subsequently merged into the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) in 2016, as part of the Government's efforts to streamline its activities and services, while also enhancing the impact and effectiveness of UAE's international cooperation and foreign aid.

The mission of MOFAIC is to promote the UAE through effective diplomacy to support security, stability, development, and to deliver excellence in services. MOFAIC's vision is collaboration and coexistence in support of stability and prosperity in the region and the world. This mission and vision include a four-pronged approach, including people, regional stability, prosperity and active global responsibility.

The International Cooperation Sector of MOFAIC works, alongside a number of other UAE donor entities, to ensure that UAE Foreign Assistance contributes to the achievement of the UAE Vision 2021, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

For the UAE, active global responsibility entails, among others, reducing global poverty and hunger, supporting children, providing infrastructure and enhancing government capacity and expertise, as well as progressing women's and girls' empowerment. It means putting development priorities of UAE partner countries at the core of its foreign assistance. This also includes ensuring that the UAE's response to humanitarian crises is based on humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence, and that sustainable development is central to UAE ethos.

UAE Year of Giving

Making a difference in the lives of people, communities, nations and nature

After successfully concluding the Year of Reading, in December 2016, the UAE's President, His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, declared 2017 as the Year of Giving, providing a roadmap towards altruistic humanitarian and charitable assistance. Very much a cherished tradition in the country, giving – both inside and outside its borders – is also a value that the UAE saw personified in the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the UAE's founding father.

His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE, and Ruler of Dubai, launched the Year of Giving before more than 150 high-profile decision-makers, and representatives from the Government, UAE donor entities, educational institutions, and the private sector. Six pillars constitute the strategy of the initiative, with a Minister assigned to oversee the results and outcomes of each pillar.

Since its foundation in 1971, the UAE has extended philanthropic aid to developing countries worldwide. Provided in the form of humanitarian relief projects, or development projects that help countries and communities accelerate progress and advance the three dimensions of sustainable development – social, economic and environmental dimensions – this foreign aid translated to partnerships, yielded community engagement, and quantified to amounts disbursed that had attributed global recognition to the UAE as a generous donor.



Of course, giving is not limited to monetary contributions. Whether through money, time, skills, knowledge or kindness, giving is also the differences we make: in someone's life, in a society, in a nation, or in the natural environments of the earth.

The pillars of the UAE Year of Giving are meant to rally all segments of the society – including the private sector and individuals – to become true partners in sustainable development, and catalyse efforts that would be greater than the sum of its parts. With volunteering as one of its key foundations, the Year of Giving aspires to instil giving as more than a way of expressing gratitude to the community, but a habit for future generations.

Guided by the UAE Vision 2021, inspired by the conviction of the UAE leaders, steered with set objectives and strategy outlined in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, and, last but not least, complemented by the Year of Giving, the Future of UAE Aid – under the theme, Promoting Global Peace and Prosperity – is set for new milestones that will transcend beyond its borders, and offer another noble cause to celebrate the UAE's golden jubilee, in 2021.

The strategic pillars of the Year of Giving are:⁷⁷



Annexes

Annex 1: UAE Foreign Assistance Reporting Methodology

The information presented in this report is based on the foreign aid records provided to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) by UAE foreign aid donor entities. In preparing this report, MOFAIC received more than 15,000 separate entries of information about funds disbursed and committed made by more than 40 UAE donor entities, including more than a dozen governmental entities.

The information was then collated, cross-checked and classified according to the *UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Framework*, a publication produced by the UAE in consultation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee

(OECD-DAC). The Framework is designed to suit the unique context of the UAE foreign aid sector while also being compatible with international reporting standards. This document is available online at mofaic.gov.ae

Reporting Entities

The number of UAE reporting entities, and essentially the UAE foreign aid disbursements on a given year, is dependent on whether data is submitted in time for the analysis for i) reporting to the OECD-DAC, and ii) annual UAE Foreign Aid Report.

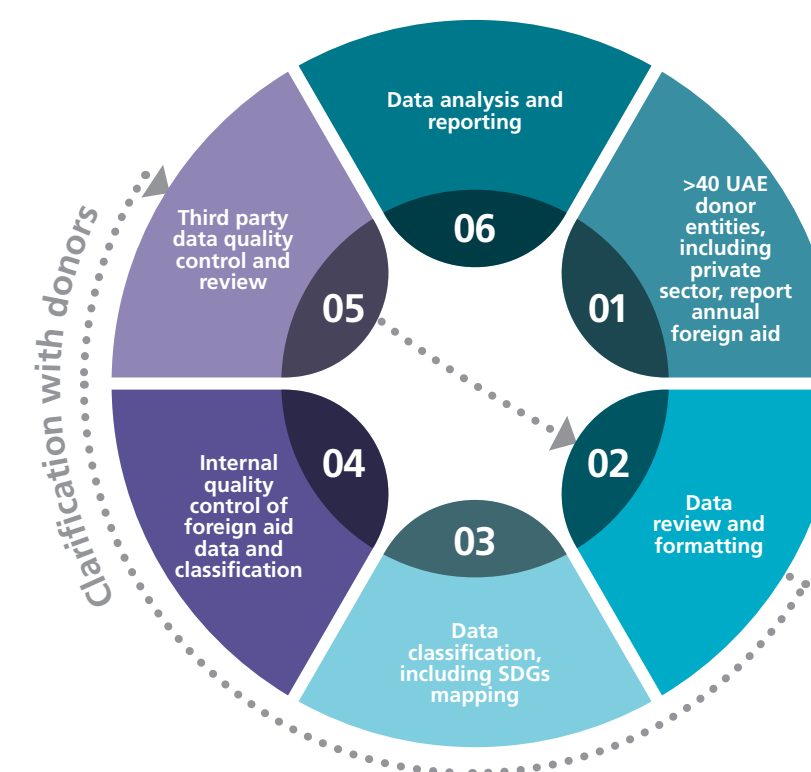
Over the coming years, the number of reporting entities is expected to rise, as more private sector entities become involved in the delivery of UAE foreign assistance.

In cases where a UAE donor entity, including UAE-based private sector, opts to channel its aid by providing funding to another UAE entity, the foreign aid activity is recorded under the entity implementing the project, or disbursing the fund to the recipient country.

Third-party Audit

As with the previous reports, a third-party audit firm conducted an external quality-control review of UAE foreign assistance in 2016 to examine the process by which the data received from the donor organisations was recorded, classified, and analysed; subsequent recommendations were implemented by MOFAIC before the data was finalised.

The UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Process



A. Reporting Data to International Bodies

As part of the UAE’s commitment to the principles of development effectiveness and to enable global foreign aid data analysis, the UAE reports its foreign assistance programmes to international bodies that monitor development and humanitarian aid, namely the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the United Nations’ Financial Tracking Service (FTS).

Reporting ODA

Annually, and during the first quarter of the year, when the foreign development and humanitarian aid records submitted by UAE donor organisations have been compiled and analysed, MOFAIC prepares a submission to the OECD-DAC of those activities eligible to be defined as UAE Official Development Assistance

(ODA), using the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) of the DAC.

Once the OECD-DAC has approved the UAE submission, it publishes the figures and compares them with the country’s Gross National Income (GNI).

Provisional figures used in this report for the UAE’s ODA/GNI for 2016 was issued by the OECD-DAC in April 2017. The final 2016 ODA/GNI of all donor countries and those reporting to the OECD-DAC will be confirmed by the DAC in December 2017.

ODA calculation for 2018 foreign aid flows will change, following the agreement reached by DAC members. The UAE participates in on-going discussions led by the OECD-DAC on modernising the measurement of ODA. While not included in the 2016 UAE Foreign Aid Report analysis, MOFAIC, as other DAC members do, has also been reporting its ODA using the new calculation since 2016, for 2015 aid flows.⁷⁸

economic development and welfare of the recipient country as the main objective; and iii) are at favourable financial terms (i.e., including a minimum element of subsidy)."

The following paragraphs under Annex 2: Definitions offer more insight on the new ODA measurement.

Reporting Humanitarian Assistance

The UAE response to humanitarian emergencies is reported to the United Nations’ Financial Tracking Service (FTS), a real-time database of such emergencies, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Unlike ODA reporting to the OECD-DAC, which happens annually, UAE humanitarian aid is reported by MOFAIC to FTS as soon as it has been confirmed by the concerned UAE donor entity and delivered to the recipient country.

ODA and UAE Foreign Assistance

The annual UAE Foreign Aid Reports provide an accounting of both the UAE’s total foreign assistance and UAE ODA. The table below outlines some of the main differences between ODA and UAE foreign assistance.

Annex 2: Definitions

ODA

The OECD-DAC defines Official Development Assistance (ODA) as follows: *“Those flows to countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients and to multilateral development institutions which: i) are provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; ii) promote the*

Criteria	UAE Official Development Assistance (ODA)	UAE Foreign Assistance
Source of funding	Reports official flows only (public funding)	Reports official and private flows
Purpose of aid	Development and humanitarian. Does not report religious and cultural assistance.	Development, humanitarian and charitable aid. Reports religious and cultural assistance (categorised as charitable aid)
Destination of aid	Reports on ODA-eligible countries only (based on gross national income - GNI)	Reports on all countries (irrespective of income level)
Loan character	Includes concessional loans only	Includes all loans

Modernised ODA Measurement

According to the OECD, “The DAC statistical system is being modernised to better reflect the new global development landscape. The new ODA measure is part of this modernisation and will help to ensure that the right incentive frameworks, and financing and investment tools, are in place to help all countries achieve a successful financing for development strategy and realise the ambitious and transformative post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).”

The modernisation of the ODA measure comprises three key elements defined by the OECD:

- A revised method of recording sovereign loans;
- An improved representation of the role of private sector instruments while offering the right incentives (and removing disincentives) for the use of these instruments;
- Clarifying the eligibility of peace and security efforts.

Commitments and Disbursements

A **commitment** is a firm undertaking by a donor organisation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, to provide specified assistance to a recipient country or an international organisation.

A **disbursement** is the release of funds to, or for the benefit of, a recipient country or international organisation – and, by extension, the amount thus spent. Disbursements record the actual international transfer of financial resources or of goods or services in kind.

Commitments and disbursements are treated separately in order to present a clear picture of aid given and received during a particular year. Although commitments are reported here, the focus of this report’s analysis is on disbursements, consistent with the way in which data is recorded with the OECD.

Funding Type: Grants and Loans

Grants are cash and in-kind assistance for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient - that is, they do not have to be repaid.

Loans are defined as transfers in cash or in kind 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.

As in previous years, all figures in this report that relate to total UAE foreign aid do not include repayments received during the reporting year against loans made in previous years. When reporting to the OECD-DAC, the UAE foreign aid data on net loans include deductions for repayments of principal on earlier loans.

Gross and Net ODA

Gross ODA is the total amount disbursed as Official Development Assistance (ODA).

Net ODA is the total amount disbursed as ODA, minus the repayments of loan principal received during the same period, with no account taken of interest. This is used by the DAC to calculate the UAE ODA as a percentage of its GNI.

Source of Funding: Official and Private

Foreign aid is provided either by **official** government sources or by private donors. In the case of the UAE, official means funds received from the federal ministries and government departments of individual Emirates.

Private funds are those received from UAE residents and/or commercial entities, through UAE donor organisations.

Category of Assistance: Development, Humanitarian and Charity

Development assistance is provided with the aim of helping to improve the economic and social welfare of recipient countries and the overall quality of life of their citizens, including through budgetary support or the construction of roads, hospitals, and schools.

Humanitarian aid is allocated to help save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain and protect human dignity during and after emergencies, including long-term assistance for refugees and displaced persons.

Charity assistance is provided with a seasonal religious or donor’s cultural motivation or purpose, such as building mosques, supporting Hajj pilgrims, or implementing seasonal programs during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

The assistance recorded in the annual UAE Foreign Aid Reports does not include military aid, although it does include development and humanitarian assistance delivered by members of the UAE Armed Forces largely on logistics support to facilitate access mainly during natural disasters. It also includes assistance provided by the UAE police forces, as part of the UAE’s humanitarian search-and-rescue operations.

Aid Modalities

This categorisation relates to how donor organisations disburse their funds.

The last four aid modalities listed below are new additions to the *UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Framework*.

1. **Bilateral Assistance to Governments:** assistance to governments and government entities.
2. **Core Contributions to Multilateral Organisations:** unearmarked funds toward the core costs, regular budget of regional or international multilateral organisations.
3. **Earmarked Contributions to Multilateral Organisations:** contributions to support the activities of multilateral organisations for a specific country, project, or programme.
4. **Contributions to International NGOs:** funds, whether or not earmarked for a specific country or project, given to support international Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs).
5. **Contributions to National NGOs and Civil Society Institutions:** funds provided to the foregoing entities in their country of operation, whether or not earmarked for specific projects

6. **Direct Project Implementation:** projects carried out directly by the donor (in this case, the UAE donor), or by hiring a contractor.
7. **Experts and Technical Assistance:** funds associated with provision of know-how in the form of personnel, training and research.
8. **Scholarships and Student Costs:** financial aid awards for individual students and contributions to trainees.
9. **Administrative Costs:** relates to administrative costs of delivering or implementing the aid provided.
10. **Debt Relief:** assistance relating to debt (forgiveness, conversions, swaps, buy-backs, rescheduling, refinancing).

Sectors

The classification of aid by sector is determined by the purpose of the project or aid activity. It does not refer to the type of goods or services provided.

A complete list of sectors, including their definitions, is available in the *UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Framework* on mofaic.gov.ae.

Below is a clarification of some of the sectors assisted by UAE aid.

General Budget Support, refers to unearmarked contributions to the budget of the recipient organisation or government, or support for the implementation of macroeconomic reforms such as structural adjustment programmes or poverty reduction strategies. Donors sometimes favour providing assistance as general budget support in order to reduce transaction costs and reporting requirements while also contributing to building the capacity of a recipient government.

Coordination and Support Services include measures provided by the donor to coordinate and support relief operations and delivery of humanitarian aid, including logistics and communications systems and deployment of search and rescue personnel. It also includes support for coordinating bodies (e.g. OCHA), and training and security of humanitarian staff and relief operations.

Urban Development and Management refers to integrated urban development projects; local development and urban management; urban infrastructure and services; municipal finances; urban environmental management; urban development and planning; urban renewal and urban housing; and land information systems.

Annex 3: UAE Support to Global SDGs Methodology

Rationale

With the adoption of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 SDGs in September 2015, 2016 marks the first year the UAE begins reporting on its foreign contributions toward the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Establishing a methodology to report on the UAE’s foreign contributions to the SDGs is important to the UAE both as a leading donor and a committed member of the international community in achieving the 2030 Agenda. This section explains the methodology developed and applied in this regard, which enables the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) to answer the following key question:

In a given year, what is the distribution of UAE foreign assistance across all 17 SDGs, particularly on the eight SDGs aligned to the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy?

The 2016 results provide a baseline on UAE foreign aid contributions toward the 2030 Agenda, and will support MOFAIC in determining strategic decisions and future planning concerning UAE foreign assistance.

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

It is also the UAE’s aspiration to report on the UAE’s assistance to the SDGs, using donor programming and forward spending plans already built with explicit allocations of their support to each of the 17 goals and their targets.

Methodology

To gain a picture of UAE support towards attainment of the SDGs, each UAE foreign assistance activity

in 2016 was retroactively mapped to one SDG target and its corresponding indicator – following a 1:1 mapping. Instances where a foreign assistance activity could support more than one SDG, the overarching purpose of the activity was the final deciding factor. If the project seemingly supports more than one indicator, the most relevant indicator was selected.

The main ‘identifier’ when mapping the UAE foreign assistance activity to an SDG was the project level description provided by the UAE donor entities. Once a precedent was established for a UAE foreign assistance activity (e.g. provision of wells, construction of vocational schools, etc.), the same SDG target and corresponding indicator was assigned; however, there were some instances of distinction. For example, support to orphanages were mapped to SDG 1 on *ending poverty*, while building orphanages with a school were mapped to SDG 4 on *ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*.

Sector Mapping

As the purpose of the project or aid activity essentially determines its ‘sector’ of assistance, the methodology applied for the SDG mapping of UAE aid also takes into account the sector. And while in many cases activities grouped under one sector offer a straightforward link to the SDG supported (for example all UAE aid towards the ‘primary education sector’ were directly mapped under SDG 4 on quality education), there are some sectors that contribute to the achievement of several SDGs, depending on the activity’s ultimate goal. The following paragraphs offer more details on the methodology applied for these sectors.

Contributions to International Organisations Sector

Contributions to multilateral organisations were mapped according

to the mandate of the organisation, or the purpose of the project supported by the UAE. In instances where a multilateral organisation’s mandate or project could contribute to more than one SDG, the SDG target best aligned to the overarching nature of the organisation or purpose of project was selected.

General Budget Support Sector




UAE disbursements and commitments towards this sector – the unearmarked contributions to the budget of the recipient organisation or government – were allocated to either SDG 8: ‘decent work and economic growth’, or SDG 17: ‘partnerships for the goals’, depending on several criteria:





- Mapped to SDG 8 – when aid is for payments to central banks for the purpose of supporting financial stability, maintaining foreign exchange reserves, preventing inflation or to support implementation of macroeconomic reforms.
- Mapped to SDG 17 – to support governments, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in meeting their expenses (but not specifically towards economic growth), and continuing key government services.






Coordination and Support Services Sector






Support towards this sector is exclusively humanitarian assistance, facilitating delivery of urgent relief items, or supporting humanitarian organisations, including on areas relating to logistics or communications. As this support covers various kinds of thematic assistance, the UAE foreign aid project was mapped according to the main purpose of the aid.

To name a few, coordination and support services towards delivery of food aid was categorised under SDG 2 (*Zero Hunger*), while provision of emergency healthcare was linked with SDG 3 (*Good Health and Well-being*).

SDG Goal	Indicator	UAE Sector of Activity
SDG 1 No Poverty 	1.2.2	Assorted Basic Services
	1.4.1	Social Welfare Services
	1.5.1	Emergency Multi-sector Aid
		Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items
SDG 2 Zero Hunger 	2.1.2	Food Aid and Security Programmes
	2.2.1	Emergency Food Aid
		Agricultural Development
		Agricultural Inputs
	2.4.1	Agricultural Land Resources
		Agricultural Water Resources
	2.a.2	Agricultural Policy and Administration
	2.c.1	Storage
SDG 3 Good Health and Well-being 	3.1.1	Reproductive Health Care
	3.1.2	
	3.2.1	
	3.2.2	
	3.3.5	
	3.4.1	Medical Services
	3.8.1	
	3.b.1	
	3.c.1	
	3.3.1	Social Mitigation of HIV/AIDS
	3.3.3	Malaria Control
	3.3.4	Tourism Policy and Administration
	3.3.5	Infectious Disease Control
	3.4.1	Culture and Recreation
		Health Education
	3.7.1	Reproductive Health Care
		Basic Health Care
		Basic Health Infrastructure
	3.8.1	Emergency Health
		Health Education
		Infectious Disease Control
	3.8.2	Health Policy and Administration
		Health Personnel Development
	3.c.1	Medical Education and Training
		Medical Research
	3.d.1	Emergency Health

SDG Goal	Indicator	UAE Sector of Activity
SDG 4 Quality Education 	4.1.1	Emergency Education
	4.1.1	
	4.3.1	
	4.5.1	Education Facilities and Training
	4.a.1	
	4.c.1	
	4.1.1	Education Policy and Administration
	4.c.1	
	4.1.1	Educational Research
	4.1.1	
	4.3.1	Higher Education
	4.b.1	
	4.1.1	Secondary Education
	4.1.1	Primary Education
	4.2.2	
	4.2.1	Early Childhood Education
	4.3.1	Vocational Training
	4.4.1	
	4.3.1	Advanced Technical and Managerial Training
	4.5.1	Basic Life Skills for Youth and Adults
	4.a.1	Social Welfare Services
	4.c.1	Teachers' Training
SDG 5 Gender Equality 	5.1.1	Women's Equality Organisations and Institutions
	5.2.1	
	5.2.2	Humanitarian Protection and Security
SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation 	6.1.1	Basic Drinking Water Supply
		Emergency Water and Sanitation
		Large Water Supply Systems
	6.2.1	Large Sanitation Systems
	6.3.1	Waste Management and Disposal
	6.4.2	Large Water Supply Systems
	6.6.1	River Basins' Development
		Electrical Transmission and Distribution
SDG 7 Affordable and Clean Energy 	7.1.1	Oil and Gas
		Power Generation from Non-renewable Sources
		Power Generation from Renewable Sources
	7.2.1	Solar Energy
		Wind Power
	7.b.1	Hydro-electric Power Plants Storage

SDG Goal	Indicator	UAE Sector of Activity
SDG 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth 	8.1.1	General Budget Support
	8.2.1	
	8.5.2	Social Welfare Services
		Business Support Services and Institutions
	8.3.1	Employment Policy and Administration
SDG 9 Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure 		Small Medium Enterprise Development
	8.7.1	Human Rights
	9.1.1	Road Transport Infrastructure
		Air Transport Infrastructure
SDG 10 Reduced Inequalities 	9.1.2	Road Transport Infrastructure
		Water Transport Infrastructure
	9.2.1	Agro-industries
SDG 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities 	10.c.1	Financial Policy and Administration
	11.1.1	Low-cost Housing
		Rural Development
		Urban Development and Management
	11.2.1	Rail Transport Infrastructure
SDG 12 Responsible Consumption and Production 	11.3.2	Urban Development and Management
		Culture and Recreation
		Religious Education
		Religious Sites
		Seasonal Programmes
		Social Welfare Services
	12.2.2	Precious Metals and Materials

SDG Goal	Indicator	UAE Sector of Activity
SDG 13 Climate Action 	13.a.1	Environmental Policy and Administration
	13.b.1	
SDG 14 Life Below Water 	14.7.1	Fishery Development
SDG 15 Life on Land 	15.5.1	Bio-diversity
SDG 16 Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions 	16.1.4	Humanitarian Protection and Security
	16.2.2	Human Rights
	16.10.2	Radio, Television and Print Media
	16.a.1	Legal and Judicial Development
SDG 17 Partnerships for the Goals 	17.2.1	Decentralisation and Support to Subnational Government
		General Budget Support
	17.6.2	Information and Communication Technology
	17.9.1	Public Sector Policy and Administration
	17.11.1	Commodities Import Support
	17.14.1	General Budget Support
	17.17.1	Social Welfare Services

Appendices

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

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Afghanistan	43,286,283	41,499,371
Urban Development and Management	22,440,000	22,440,000
Coordination and Support Services	12,429,009	12,429,009
Higher Education	5,383,101	5,383,101
Social Welfare Services	837,753	550,886
Religious Sites	638,116	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	392,050	392,050
Seasonal Programmes	278,911	-
Education Facilities and Training	272,257	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	224,573	86,512
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	96,406	-
Agro-industries	80,000	80,000
Culture and Recreation	77,762	77,762
Emergency Food Aid	50,095	-
Vocational Training	27,015	27,015
Medical Services	25,036	25,036
Religious Education	25,000	-
Business Support Services and Institutions	8,000	8,000
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,198	-
Angola	12,500	12,500
Bio-diversity	12,500	12,500
Bangladesh	36,405,907	29,356,930
Power Generation from Non-renewable Sources	20,808,603	20,808,603
Road Transport Infrastructure	7,857,337	7,857,337
Religious Sites	2,785,461	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	1,744,004	33,890
Social Welfare Services	1,277,418	222,885
Seasonal Programmes	434,114	-
Medical Services	416,067	18,524
Higher Education	312,480	312,480
Education Facilities and Training	294,648	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	236,307	-
Religious Education	81,433	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	78,124	78,124
Human Rights	30,196	13,286
Health Education	27,906	-
Bio-diversity	11,800	11,800
Low-cost Housing	10,008	-

Benin	1,675,147	513,180
Assorted Basic Social Services	599,486	-
Social Welfare Services	299,754	239,804
Religious Sites	244,064	-
Road Transport Infrastructure	114,348	114,348
Seasonal Programmes	114,185	-
Education Facilities and Training	110,135	110,135
Basic Drinking Water Supply	96,506	35,894
General Budget Support	81,677	-
Bio-diversity	13,000	13,000
Religious Education	1,089	-
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	902	-
Burkina Faso	5,663,664	1,659,180
Religious Sites	3,368,290	-
Higher Education	966,728	966,728
Education Facilities and Training	495,326	434,864
Basic Drinking Water Supply	424,676	103,700
Social Welfare Services	141,857	69,489
Assorted Basic Social Services	109,827	-
Hydro-electric Power Plants	84,400	84,400
Seasonal Programmes	69,533	-
Religious Education	3,026	-
Burundi	2,107,455	33,716
Social Welfare Services	791,147	33,716
Religious Education	551,089	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	286,753	-
Religious Sites	252,052	-
Seasonal Programmes	192,395	-
Education Facilities and Training	34,019	-
Cambodia	672,827	9,600
Social Welfare Services	217,786	-
Education Facilities and Training	170,373	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	168,314	-
Seasonal Programmes	76,684	-
Religious Sites	11,457	-
Bio-diversity	9,600	9,600
Secondary Education	8,168	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	5,545	-
Religious Education	4,901	-

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Central African Republic	52,623	52,623
Education Facilities and Training	52,623	52,623
Chad	3,377,596	1,936,636
Bio-diversity	1,427,434	1,427,434
Social Welfare Services	901,110	-
Education Facilities and Training	457,473	457,473
Basic Drinking Water Supply	208,115	-
Religious Sites	187,541	-
Seasonal Programmes	143,377	-
Higher Education	51,729	51,729
Assorted Basic Social Services	817	-
Comoros	1,680,414	1,363,915
Medical Services	914,248	914,248
General Budget Support	272,257	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	255,422	255,422
Education Facilities and Training	162,839	162,839
Education Policy and Administration	31,406	31,406
Religious Sites	23,822	-
Seasonal Programmes	20,419	-
Djibouti	400,823	46,066
Seasonal Programmes	239,522	-
Religious Sites	36,090	-
Religious Education	29,790	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	28,179	22,543
Social Welfare Services	27,210	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	23,523	23,523
Coordination and Support Services	11,292	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	4,400	-
Education Facilities and Training	817	-
DR Congo	386,528	333,446
Education Facilities and Training	333,446	333,446
Religious Sites	26,477	-
Medical Services	19,559	-
Social Welfare Services	5,208	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,838	-
Equatorial Guinea	9,529	-
Seasonal Programmes	9,529	-
Eritrea	2,247,659	2,108,382
Higher Education	2,108,382	2,108,382
Seasonal Programmes	73,237	-
Social Welfare Services	25,213	-
Emergency Food Aid	21,781	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	19,046	-

Ethiopia	4,503,962	2,486,892
Road Transport Infrastructure	1,004,628	1,004,628
Education Facilities and Training	584,560	455,311
Seasonal Programmes	545,277	-
Medical Services	531,677	328,500
Basic Health Care	489,415	367,061
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	430,894	323,170
Religious Sites	365,402	-
Social Welfare Services	248,200	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	105,863	-
Social Mitigation of HIV/ AIDS	79,443	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	50,899	2,221
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	27,770	-
Religious Education	19,603	-
Health Education	13,025	-
Bio-diversity	6,000	6,000
Secondary Education	1,307	-
Gambia	1,251,162	1,128,656
Road Transport Infrastructure	743,262	743,262
Higher Education	196,941	196,941
Education Facilities and Training	149,248	149,248
Seasonal Programmes	71,025	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	50,120	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	39,205	39,205
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,361	-
Guinea	701,086	90,910
Assorted Basic Social Services	390,305	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	78,410	78,410
Social Welfare Services	62,086	-
Seasonal Programmes	61,496	-
Religious Sites	56,528	-
Religious Education	23,418	-
Education Facilities and Training	16,343	-
Bio-diversity	12,500	12,500
Guinea Bissau	48,155	-
Seasonal Programmes	48,155	-
Haiti	10,000	10,000
Bio-diversity	10,000	10,000
Laos	2,303,128	1,727,346
Educational Research	2,303,128	1,727,346
Lesotho	4,410,564	4,410,564
Large Water Supply Systems	4,410,564	4,410,564

Liberia	663,231	269,898
Primary Education	359,864	269,898
Social Welfare Services	135,203	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	97,775	-
Religious Sites	39,210	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	19,539	-
Seasonal Programmes	11,639	-
Madagascar	100,873	47,000
Bio-diversity	47,000	47,000
Basic Drinking Water Supply	39,784	-
Social Welfare Services	10,005	-
Seasonal Programmes	4,084	-
Malawi	5,289,245	4,632,423
Road Transport Infrastructure	4,519,466	4,519,466
Social Welfare Services	446,768	-
Education Facilities and Training	118,913	34,547
Basic Drinking Water Supply	102,477	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	78,410	78,410
Seasonal Programmes	14,078	-
Religious Sites	5,396	-
Medical Services	2,243	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,492	-
Mali	5,763,323	125,454
Assorted Basic Social Services	2,142,200	-
Religious Sites	1,368,207	-
Medical Services	1,105,690	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	340,836	41,154
Education Facilities and Training	233,620	-
Social Welfare Services	164,801	74,301
Basic Health Care	156,686	-
Seasonal Programmes	129,901	-
Religious Education	110,629	-
Bio-diversity	10,000	10,000
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	753	-
Mauritania	57,877,549	47,316,122
General Budget Support	42,722,570	42,722,570
Road Transport Infrastructure	4,037,571	4,037,571
Religious Sites	4,030,460	-
Social Welfare Services	3,499,848	215,144
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,280,846	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	838,132	33,731
Education Facilities and Training	655,666	-
Seasonal Programmes	405,574	-

Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	274,435	274,435
Medical Services	72,660	-
Wind Power	32,671	32,671
Religious Education	27,115	-
Mozambique	496,373	476,880
Education Facilities and Training	430,354	430,354
Basic Drinking Water Supply	46,525	46,525
Religious Sites	15,410	-
Seasonal Programmes	4,084	-
Myanmar	308,006	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	81,090	-
Social Welfare Services	73,509	-
Religious Sites	55,854	-
Education Facilities and Training	49,006	-
Seasonal Programmes	28,399	-
Secondary Education	16,335	-
Religious Education	3,812	-
Nepal	1,889,689	1,393,353
Emergency Education	1,439,455	1,079,591
Education Facilities and Training	403,047	302,286
Seasonal Programmes	27,226	-
Bio-diversity	11,476	11,476
Health Personnel Development	5,985	-
Social Welfare Services	1,250	-
Human Rights	1,250	-
Niger	3,459,650	1,654,271
Emergency Education	910,923	683,192
Social Welfare Services	581,593	133,452
Education Facilities and Training	377,640	338,566
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	333,243	333,243
Religious Sites	282,423	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	227,069	-
Higher Education	204,053	129,319
Assorted Basic Social Services	200,351	-
Seasonal Programmes	175,742	-
General Budget Support	68,064	-
Medical Services	50,000	36,500
Health Education	40,839	-
Religious Education	5,396	-
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	2,314	-
Rwanda	1,215,950	678,792
Education Facilities and Training	462,874	462,874
Religious Education	450,177	-
Early Childhood Education	287,891	215,918
Seasonal Programmes	15,008	-

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Senegal	5,669,145	2,962,751
Vocational Training	1,769,810	1,769,810
Social Welfare Services	1,250,867	139,701
Primary Education	706,772	530,079
Religious Sites	554,738	-
Education Facilities and Training	505,278	395,357
Seasonal Programmes	344,614	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	237,544	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	115,948	9,496
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	78,410	78,410
Medical Services	54,247	39,898
Religious Education	50,918	-
Sierra Leone	1,651,180	902,334
Emergency Education	1,151,564	863,673
Basic Drinking Water Supply	166,848	-
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Seasonal Programmes	100,306	-
Social Welfare Services	49,777	38,660
Religious Sites	30,442	-
Education Facilities and Training	11,213	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	4,901	-
Solomon Islands	380,000	380,000
Solar Energy	380,000	380,000
Somalia	106,824,369	96,236,317
Education Facilities and Training	26,734,337	26,453,086
Reproductive Health Care	20,000,000	20,000,000
General Budget Support	18,163,354	18,000,000
Emergency Food Aid	12,367,445	12,231,317
Basic Drinking Water Supply	10,486,895	10,059,950
Large Water Supply Systems	4,528,179	4,528,179
Social Welfare Services	2,807,245	398,800
Assorted Basic Social Services	2,763,401	-
Religious Sites	2,335,328	-
Solar Energy	1,710,000	1,710,000
Women’S Equality Organisations and Institutions	1,412,796	1,412,796
Seasonal Programmes	1,383,591	-
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	947,299	718,596
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	470,460	470,460
Religious Education	419,929	-
Medical Services	253,134	253,134
Secondary Education	28,097	-
Health Education	8,168	-
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	4,711	-

South Sudan	268,071	131,942
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Education Facilities and Training	131,942	131,942
Sudan	519,145,129	2,540,673
General Budget Support	500,000,000	-
Religious Sites	4,242,071	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	3,908,151	-
Social Welfare Services	3,054,535	-
Education Facilities and Training	1,414,974	844,797
Religious Education	1,174,479	-
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	918,334	546,077
Seasonal Programmes	907,938	-
Low-cost Housing	804,716	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	656,562	212,556
Basic Health Infrastructure	491,798	-
Medical Services	454,277	238,351
Higher Education	400,218	400,218
Emergency Food Aid	283,964	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	235,230	235,230
Health Education	69,972	-
Rural Development	64,466	-
Agricultural Inputs	63,444	63,444
Tanzania	6,494,254	3,325,292
Early Childhood Education	2,892,961	2,169,721
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,038,492	-
Education Facilities and Training	534,793	422,822
Basic Drinking Water Supply	451,207	5,223
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	431,745	431,745
Social Welfare Services	370,210	139,785
Seasonal Programmes	298,989	-
General Budget Support	163,354	-
Religious Sites	138,558	-
Higher Education	90,402	90,402
Education Policy and Administration	55,458	41,594
Bio-diversity	24,000	24,000
Religious Education	3,921	-
Secondary Education	163	-
Togo	6,821,014	549,302
Religious Sites	2,075,817	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,551,004	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	1,142,906	-
Social Welfare Services	1,067,924	287,762
Education Facilities and Training	734,988	261,540
Seasonal Programmes	205,363	-

Religious Education	37,238	-
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	5,773	-
Tuvalu	450,000	450,000
Solar Energy	450,000	450,000
Uganda	12,303,183	1,645,669
Religious Sites	3,871,554	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	2,990,604	-
Social Welfare Services	1,948,707	183,099
Vocational Training	790,261	592,696
Medical Services	650,858	28,315
Secondary Education	610,751	458,063
Rural Development	400,397	-
Education Facilities and Training	297,396	171,417
Seasonal Programmes	230,163	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	223,748	6,054
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	196,025	196,025
Religious Education	82,718	-
Bio-diversity	10,000	10,000
Vanuatu	520,536	390,402
Early Childhood Education	520,536	390,402
Yemen	1,067,522,806	994,152,698
General Budget Support	532,700,692	532,700,692
Emergency Food Aid	118,581,973	113,860,672
Employment Policy and Administration	111,784,035	111,784,035
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	69,910,615	32,984,442
Coordination and Support Services	63,743,563	63,320,921
Power Generation from Non-renewable Sources	42,739,461	42,739,461
Electrical Transmission and Distribution	37,232,030	37,202,354
Medical Services	20,452,424	19,077,526
Emergency Health	20,154,637	13,640,729
Urban Development and Management	12,067,514	8,880,675
Emergency Education	11,843,615	-
Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items	7,330,055	2,617,587
Radio, Television and Print Media	5,445,140	5,445,140
Road Transport Infrastructure	2,160,677	2,160,677
Emergency Water and Sanitation	2,046,489	2,046,489
Infectious Disease Control	1,812,859	1,812,859
Air Transport Infrastructure	1,740,934	1,740,934
Basic Drinking Water Supply	1,689,781	882,201
Seasonal Programmes	1,396,625	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	704,387	-
Religious Sites	529,832	-

Education Facilities and Training	349,216	349,216
Water Transport Infrastructure	272,257	272,257
Malaria Control	229,124	229,124
Oil and Gas	222,921	222,921
Social Welfare Services	198,941	-
Legal and Judicial Development	150,629	150,629
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	15,682	15,682
Waste Management and Disposal	11,286	11,286
Culture and Recreation	2,668	2,668
Health Personnel Development	1,521	1,521
Religious Education	1,225	-
Zambia	454,169	321,227
Primary Education	246,752	185,064
Education Policy and Administration	181,550	136,162
Social Welfare Services	15,873	-
Seasonal Programmes	9,995	-
Other Low Income Countries	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Kenya	6,485,962	3,043,102
Education Facilities and Training	1,399,882	1,064,300
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,169,479	-
Road Transport Infrastructure	969,235	969,235
Vocational Training	781,624	586,218
Religious Sites	771,262	-
Seasonal Programmes	488,764	-
Social Welfare Services	376,171	209,886
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	195,650	167,820
Basic Drinking Water Supply	132,030	-
Religious Education	122,679	-
Basic Health Care	32,057	-
Information and Communication Technology	29,232	29,232
Bio-diversity	16,411	16,411
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	1,487	-
Tajikistan	11,132,169	10,291,627
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	6,484,523	6,484,523
Road Transport Infrastructure	3,484,890	3,484,890
Social Welfare Services	330,681	248,318
Basic Drinking Water Supply	271,712	71,047
Assorted Basic Social Services	232,418	2,849
Seasonal Programmes	205,309	-

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Medical Services	74,939	-
Religious Sites	47,274	-
Education Facilities and Training	425	-
Zimbabwe	438,168	4,800
Social Welfare Services	368,376	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	50,000	-
Seasonal Programmes	14,992	-
Bio-diversity	4,800	4,800
Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Armenia	926,578	896,665
Water Transport Infrastructure	882,113	882,113
Seasonal Programmes	14,992	-
Medical Services	14,921	-
Bio-diversity	14,552	14,552
Bolivia	27,289	7,300
Seasonal Programmes	19,989	-
Bio-diversity	7,300	7,300
Cameroon	237,053	237,053
Education Facilities and Training	218,553	218,553
Bio-diversity	18,500	18,500
Cape Verde	62,347	39,205
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	39,205	39,205
Seasonal Programmes	23,142	-
Congo	96,603	32,000
Social Welfare Services	45,516	-
Bio-diversity	32,000	32,000
Seasonal Programmes	12,810	-
Religious Education	6,277	-
Côte D'Ivoire	1,030,445	23,150
Assorted Basic Social Services	701,650	-
Religious Sites	124,106	-
Social Welfare Services	98,633	-
Seasonal Programmes	25,082	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	24,677	-
Bio-diversity	23,150	23,150
Medical Services	16,813	-
Religious Education	12,252	-
Education Facilities and Training	4,084	-
Egypt	2,420,520,881	2,068,761,263
General Budget Support	2,000,000,000	1,666,666,667
Urban Development and Management	212,801,412	212,801,412
Storage	44,433,491	44,433,491
Agricultural Development	31,486,523	31,486,523
Large Sanitation Systems	26,551,654	26,551,654
Electrical Transmission and Distribution	20,433,322	20,433,322
Education Facilities and Training	18,617,352	18,287,853

Social Welfare Services	13,974,471	5,666,947
Road Transport Infrastructure	13,952,703	13,952,703
Rail Transport Infrastructure	9,820,000	9,820,000
Health Policy and Administration	7,478,076	7,334,651
Medical Services	5,791,668	5,610,208
Assorted Basic Social Services	3,483,982	-
Religious Sites	2,579,130	-
Power Generation from Non-renewable Sources	2,341,410	2,341,410
Seasonal Programmes	1,349,447	-
Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises Development	1,102,988	-
Vocational Training	1,064,367	1,064,367
Primary Education	752,574	564,431
Culture and Recreation	727,820	727,820
Agro-industries	680,181	680,181
Basic Drinking Water Supply	504,748	-
Tourism Policy and Administration	218,235	218,235
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	209,897	117,329
Religious Education	81,575	-
Humanitarian Protection and Security	74,992	-
Health Education	6,806	-
Legal and Judicial Development	2,058	2,058
Ghana	4,468,531	1,877,373
Social Welfare Services	1,328,986	77,517
Teachers Training	1,151,564	863,673
Education Facilities and Training	798,184	793,038
Religious Sites	512,584	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	424,526	91,661
Assorted Basic Social Services	108,880	-
Seasonal Programmes	75,562	-
Educational Research	53,980	40,485
Bio-diversity	11,000	11,000
Religious Education	3,267	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000
Bio-diversity	6,000	6,000
Guyana	5,000	5,000
Bio-diversity	5,000	5,000
Honduras	10,000	10,000
Bio-diversity	10,000	10,000
India	32,716,313	2,090,656
Medical Services	9,959,723	6,806
Religious Sites	7,083,552	-
Social Welfare Services	4,792,758	282,929
Basic Drinking Water Supply	3,341,719	2,221

Assorted Basic Social Services	2,035,422	-
Education Facilities and Training	1,751,985	9,020
Primary Education	1,596,040	1,143,435
Seasonal Programmes	763,813	-
Basic Health Care	539,796	404,847
Religious Education	242,384	-
Secondary Education	222,488	-
Social Mitigation of HIV/ AIDS	131,622	-
Bio-diversity	103,930	103,930
Higher Education	98,471	98,471
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	38,996	38,996
Health Education	13,613	-
Indonesia	9,223,199	57,151
Religious Sites	6,091,036	-
Seasonal Programmes	696,224	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	674,269	-
Social Welfare Services	577,362	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	398,296	-
Education Facilities and Training	388,960	-
Religious Education	178,117	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	156,820	-
Bio-diversity	52,200	52,200
Human Rights	8,282	3,644
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	1,634	1,307
Kosovo	6,338,941	5,293,803
Medical Services	5,298,431	5,293,803
Religious Sites	475,785	-
Seasonal Programmes	235,821	-
Religious Education	173,972	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	101,653	-
Education Facilities and Training	28,587	-
Social Welfare Services	24,692	-
Kyrgyzstan	4,030,567	1,745,167
Road Transport Infrastructure	1,745,167	1,745,167
Basic Drinking Water Supply	1,461,115	-
Religious Sites	386,605	-
Education Facilities and Training	275,110	-
Basic Health Care	58,642	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	56,861	-
Seasonal Programmes	47,066	-
Micronesia	1,790,000	1,790,000
Solar Energy	1,790,000	1,790,000

Mongolia	2,723	-
Seasonal Programmes	2,723	-
Morocco	202,340,986	196,818,893
Large Water Supply Systems	90,070,000	90,070,000
Medical Services	57,723,643	52,814,304
Rail Transport Infrastructure	19,444,596	19,444,596
Water Transport Infrastructure	8,620,000	8,620,000
Air Transport Infrastructure	5,130,000	5,130,000
Higher Education	4,564,080	4,564,080
Agricultural Policy and Administration	3,810,000	3,810,000
Health Personnel Development	3,585,353	3,585,353
Vocational Training	3,450,000	3,450,000
Education Facilities and Training	2,331,687	2,287,754
Urban Development and Management	1,949,360	1,949,360
Environmental Policy and Administration	680,000	680,000
Seasonal Programmes	358,745	-
Social Welfare Services	245,031	245,031
Road Transport Infrastructure	157,909	157,909
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	117,615	-
Religious Sites	55,949	-
Human Rights	23,877	10,506
Assorted Basic Social Services	23,142	-
Nicaragua	15,991	-
Seasonal Programmes	15,991	-
Nigeria	1,095,463	965,597
Information and Communication Technology	260,185	260,185
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	147,541	147,541
Education Facilities and Training	143,527	143,527
Social Mitigation of HIV/AIDS	115,696	115,696
Seasonal Programmes	109,924	-
Secondary Education	107,560	107,560
Advanced Technical and Managerial Training	74,733	74,733
Education Policy and Administration	38,522	38,522
Malaria Control	33,149	33,149
Reproductive Health Care	30,283	30,283
Religious Sites	18,342	-
Environmental Policy and Administration	14,401	14,401
Primary Education	1,600	-

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Pakistan	39,104,750	30,460,946
Infectious Disease Control	23,543,772	23,543,772
Assorted Basic Social Services	4,978,377	-
Medical Services	2,491,022	2,353,894
Early Childhood Education	1,992,725	1,494,544
Seasonal Programmes	1,634,135	-
Primary Education	1,503,861	1,127,895
Education Facilities and Training	1,372,735	1,000,000
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	364,390	363,490
Emergency Food Aid	261,744	-
Basic Life Skills For Youth and Adults	235,000	235,000
Religious Sites	224,355	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	201,580	77,106
Higher Education	133,715	133,715
Vocational Training	88,200	88,200
Social Welfare Services	24,000	-
Human Rights	17,198	7,567
Health Education	15,000	15,000
Bio-diversity	12,050	12,050
Rural Development	10,890	8,712
Palestine	62,267,965	39,298,640
General Budget Support	20,217,806	20,000,000
Social Welfare Services	17,372,925	-
Education Facilities and Training	16,272,432	15,900,163
Emergency Education	2,935,924	2,159,183
Seasonal Programmes	2,827,923	-
Early Childhood Education	633,199	474,899
Assorted Basic Social Services	589,254	-
Reproductive Health Care	582,717	582,717
Medical Services	271,721	-
Emergency Food Aid	249,796	-
Legal and Judicial Development	179,457	179,457
Basic Drinking Water Supply	59,479	2,221
Religious Education	49,006	-
Secondary Education	23,523	-
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	2,803	-
Papua New Guinea	12,275	12,275
Bio-diversity	12,275	12,275
Paraguay	19,989	-
Seasonal Programmes	19,989	-
Philippines	9,103,704	2,203,002
Basic Life Skills For Youth and Adults	2,426,304	1,819,728
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,643,963	-
Religious Sites	1,299,036	-

Basic Health Care	1,089,028	-
Social Welfare Services	851,686	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	532,351	5,018
Education Facilities and Training	482,325	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	313,640	313,640
Seasonal Programmes	233,711	-
Religious Education	91,590	-
Education Policy and Administration	66,488	49,866
Medical Services	58,832	-
Bio-diversity	14,750	14,750
Samoa	9,000	9,000
Bio-diversity	9,000	9,000
Sri Lanka	2,834,486	869,241
Assorted Basic Social Services	537,229	-
Emergency Food Aid	534,379	534,379
Basic Drinking Water Supply	475,785	-
Seasonal Programmes	325,375	-
Religious Sites	158,023	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	156,820	156,820
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	130,085	-
Medical Services	109,112	36,500
Social Welfare Services	105,132	26,028
Rural Development	68,064	68,064
Education Facilities and Training	52,015	-
Bio-diversity	44,400	44,400
Women’S Equality Organisations and Institutions	38,116	-
Health Education	36,038	-
Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items	27,226	-
Religious Education	13,109	-
Low-cost Housing	11,598	-
Secondary Education	8,168	-
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	3,812	3,049
Swaziland	5,921,590	5,921,590
Road Transport Infrastructure	5,921,590	5,921,590
Syria	41,159,125	40,114,004
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	36,949,694	36,814,004
Emergency Food Aid	3,300,000	3,300,000
Assorted Basic Social Services	629,950	-
Seasonal Programmes	200,109	-
Social Welfare Services	79,371	-
Ukraine	1,990	1,990
Bio-diversity	1,990	1,990

Uzbekistan	500,252	91,866
Medical Services	408,386	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	91,866	91,866
Viet Nam	131,142	43,565
Seasonal Programmes	73,577	-
Bio-diversity	35,724	35,724
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	7,841	7,841
Primary Education	7,000	-
Medical Services	7,000	-
Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Albania	18,556,195	15,528,979
River Basins’ Development	15,401,579	15,401,579
Social Welfare Services	1,874,446	-
Religious Sites	370,166	-
Seasonal Programmes	213,204	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	209,272	-
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Road Transport Infrastructure	125,238	125,238
Assorted Basic Social Services	89,524	-
Religious Education	78,798	-
Education Facilities and Training	55,677	-
Culture and Recreation	2,162	2,162
Algeria	4,857,795	2,911,910
Urban Development and Management	2,830,000	2,830,000
Social Welfare Services	1,866,828	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	78,410	78,410
Seasonal Programmes	67,213	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	11,843	-
Bio-diversity	3,500	3,500
Antigua and Barbuda	67,048	67,048
Public Sector Policy and Administration	67,048	67,048
Argentina	40,461	5,000
Seasonal Programmes	35,461	-
Bio-diversity	5,000	5,000
Azerbaijan	36,325	-
Seasonal Programmes	28,157	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	8,168	-
Belarus	92,925	-
Seasonal Programmes	92,925	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,890,967	2,221
Social Welfare Services	1,300,962	-
Religious Sites	521,874	-
Seasonal Programmes	332,055	-
Early Childhood Education	163,354	-

Assorted Basic Social Services	148,795	-
General Budget Support	108,903	-
Secondary Education	90,144	-
Education Facilities and Training	86,278	-
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	52,057	-
Higher Education	30,057	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	24,560	2,221
Religious Education	24,503	-
Health Education	7,424	-
Botswana	34,992	20,000
Bio-diversity	20,000	20,000
Seasonal Programmes	14,992	-
Brazil	393,084	101,930
Seasonal Programmes	239,494	-
Bio-diversity	101,930	101,930
Assorted Basic Social Services	22,488	-
Religious Sites	17,247	-
Religious Education	11,925	-
Chile	44,293	12,500
Seasonal Programmes	31,793	-
Bio-diversity	12,500	12,500
China	1,753,503	263,044
Assorted Basic Social Services	673,293	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	352,601	-
Religious Sites	318,243	-
Higher Education	196,941	196,941
Seasonal Programmes	47,359	-
Bio-diversity	46,500	46,500
Education Facilities and Training	35,286	-
Social Welfare Services	29,248	-
Medical Services	20,011	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	19,603	19,603
Religious Education	14,419	-
Colombia	69,008	11,000
Seasonal Programmes	46,008	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	12,000	-
Bio-diversity	11,000	11,000
Costa Rica	152,120	136,129
General Budget Support	136,129	136,129
Seasonal Programmes	15,991	-
Cuba	34,000	34,000
Bio-diversity	34,000	34,000
Ecuador	69,990	51,000
Bio-diversity	51,000	51,000
Seasonal Programmes	18,990	-
F.Y.R Macedonia	24,986	-
Seasonal Programmes	24,986	-

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Fiji	148,629	12,500
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Bio-diversity	12,500	12,500
Iran	56,168	5,800
Religious Education	27,226	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	13,613	-
Bio-diversity	5,800	5,800
Religious Sites	5,445	-
Seasonal Programmes	4,084	-
Iraq	82,724,287	74,753,440
Contributions to International Organisations	50,000,000	50,000,000
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	13,370,801	13,288,868
Decentralisation and Support To Subnational Government	10,060,457	10,060,457
Social Welfare Services	3,243,386	-
Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items	2,205,993	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	1,090,988	737,054
Emergency Education	886,452	664,839
Seasonal Programmes	860,060	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	857,221	2,221
Assorted Basic Social Services	148,928	-
Jordan	244,528,387	238,099,853
Storage	44,230,000	44,230,000
Road Transport Infrastructure	32,580,000	32,580,000
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	32,075,279	30,804,000
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	31,570,027	31,567,772
Higher Education	29,333,387	29,240,000
Power Generation From Renewable Sources	26,000,000	26,000,000
Agricultural Water Resources	16,390,000	16,390,000
Medical Services	8,333,912	7,045,986
Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items	6,019,041	4,869,224
Emergency Food Aid	4,015,796	3,969,345
Emergency Health	2,413,667	1,937,861
Education Facilities and Training	2,233,333	2,200,000
Vocational Training	1,690,000	1,690,000
Commodities Import Support	1,470,000	1,470,000
Emergency Water and Sanitation	1,102,270	1,022,040
Seasonal Programmes	1,081,202	-
Primary Education	1,052,276	789,207
Coordination and Support Services	781,900	781,900
Bio-diversity	610,000	610,000

Social Welfare Services	475,293	205,007
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	360,250	360,250
Assorted Basic Social Services	325,663	-
Legal and Judicial Development	185,514	185,514
Humanitarian Protection and Security	151,745	151,745
Religious Sites	19,030	-
Emergency Education	15,825	-
Religious Education	12,975	-
Kazakhstan	9,776,854	8,521,751
Education Facilities and Training	7,985,457	7,933,619
Social Welfare Services	1,073,860	191,042
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	397,090	397,090
Religious Sites	108,299	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	104,501	-
Seasonal Programmes	88,484	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	19,163	-
Lebanon	24,344,352	8,561,320
Religious Education	5,994,353	-
Social Welfare Services	4,537,199	44,650
Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items	3,379,588	555,404
Large Water Supply Systems	3,249,138	3,249,138
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	1,632,584	1,613,286
Seasonal Programmes	1,075,995	-
Medical Services	1,054,944	1,054,716
Assorted Basic Social Services	836,669	-
Road Transport Infrastructure	743,262	743,262
Education Facilities and Training	518,179	402,940
Emergency Education	453,058	339,794
Large Sanitation Systems	424,721	424,721
Basic Drinking Water Supply	219,967	-
Coordination and Support Services	59,954	59,298
Religious Sites	53,953	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	48,040	48,040
Rural Development	28,509	-
Legal and Judicial Development	26,071	26,071
Secondary Education	8,168	-
Libya	45,811,413	43,740,652
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	43,633,680	43,250,386
Emergency Food Aid	1,167,426	-
Emergency Health	520,041	-

Coordination and Support Services	490,267	490,267
Malaysia	685,216	22,860
Religious Education	408,848	-
Seasonal Programmes	140,437	-
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	87,944	-
Bio-diversity	22,860	22,860
Education Facilities and Training	17,969	-
Social Welfare Services	5,953	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,204	-
Maldives	365,776	150,183
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	117,615	117,615
Seasonal Programmes	79,465	-
Medical Education and Training	32,468	32,468
Education Facilities and Training	100	100
Marshall Islands	300,000	300,000
Solar Energy	300,000	300,000
Mauritius	564,361	117,615
Assorted Basic Social Services	316,907	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	117,615	117,615
Seasonal Programmes	58,535	-
Religious Education	56,847	-
Education Facilities and Training	12,007	-
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	2,450	-
Mexico	1,438,022	561,781
Secondary Education	669,175	501,881
Religious Sites	333,742	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	257,353	-
Seasonal Programmes	86,079	-
Bio-diversity	59,900	59,900
Religious Education	15,927	-
Education Facilities and Training	15,845	-
Montenegro	441,621	185,590
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	156,820	156,820
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Seasonal Programmes	97,650	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	28,770	28,770
Religious Sites	17,229	-
Medical Services	5,024	-
Namibia	14,992	-
Seasonal Programmes	14,992	-
Nauru	250,000	250,000
Solar Energy	250,000	250,000

Panama	8,000	8,000
Bio-diversity	8,000	8,000
Peru	46,195	36,190
Bio-diversity	36,190	36,190
Seasonal Programmes	10,005	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	67,048	67,048
Public Sector Policy and Administration	67,048	67,048
Serbia	200,653,972	200,392,383
General Budget Support	200,136,129	200,000,000
Medical Services	391,190	391,190
Seasonal Programmes	93,044	-
Social Welfare Services	32,417	-
Education Facilities and Training	1,193	1,193
Seychelles	6,129,091	5,532,280
Medical Services	3,183,870	3,183,870
Urban Development and Management	2,270,000	2,270,000
Religious Education	204,859	-
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Seasonal Programmes	107,531	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	94,077	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	78,410	78,410
Education Facilities and Training	51,123	-
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	3,092	-
South Africa	666,203	441,778
Education Facilities and Training	348,580	348,471
Seasonal Programmes	128,557	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	58,808	58,808
Early Childhood Education	40,506	-
Social Mitigation of HIV/ AIDS	37,954	-
Bio-diversity	34,500	34,500
Assorted Basic Social Services	11,228	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	4,892	-
Religious Sites	719	-
Social Welfare Services	348	-
Religious Education	112	-
Suriname	18,990	-
Seasonal Programmes	18,990	-
Thailand	1,639,729	27,444
Assorted Basic Social Services	873,531	-
Religious Sites	423,546	-
Seasonal Programmes	245,151	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	27,444	27,444
Religious Education	19,404	-

Social Welfare Services	15,913	-
Health Education	13,613	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	11,598	-
Education Facilities and Training	9,529	-
Tunisia	2,433,632	2,180,779
River Basins' Development	2,112,714	2,112,714
Seasonal Programmes	154,846	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	98,008	-
Large Water Supply Systems	68,064	68,064
Turkey	545,700	92,860
Social Welfare Services	231,029	-
Humanitarian Protection and Security	99,989	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	78,410	78,410
Seasonal Programmes	65,008	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	26,681	-
Medical Services	14,751	-
Bio-diversity	14,450	14,450
Religious Sites	9,937	-
Religious Education	5,445	-
Turkmenistan	8,331,977	8,331,977
Medical Services	8,185,251	8,185,251
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	146,726	146,726
Venezuela	23,960	4,970
Seasonal Programmes	18,990	-
Bio-diversity	4,970	4,970

Multi-country Programmes	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Multi-country (Africa)	2,535,447	208,004
Seasonal Programmes	2,082,412	-
Rural Development	245,031	-
Air Transport Infrastructure	208,004	208,004
Multi-country (Americas)	23,958	23,958
Air Transport Infrastructure	23,958	23,958
Multi-country (Asia)	4,850,020	800,000
Contributions to International Organisations	4,850,020	800,000
Multi-country (Global)	293,510,089	190,896,373
Contributions to International Organisations	179,374,673	93,018,537
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	65,507,762	65,507,762
Coordination and Support Services	22,580,276	10,146,763
Infectious Disease Control	17,000,000	17,000,000
Public Sector Policy and Administration	2,722,570	2,722,570
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	1,225,157	-
Human Rights	1,153,736	1,153,736
Social Welfare Services	1,089,028	-
Emergency Education	1,065,395	799,047
Medical Services	680,643	-
Higher Education	562,891	-
Bio-diversity	500,041	500,041
Air Transport Infrastructure	47,917	47,917

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	43,286,283	41,499,371
Urban Development and Management	22,440,000	22,440,000
Coordination and Support Services	12,429,009	12,429,009
Higher Education	5,383,101	5,383,101
Social Welfare Services	837,753	550,886
Religious Sites	638,116	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	392,050	392,050
Seasonal Programmes	278,911	-
Education Facilities and Training	272,257	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	224,573	86,512
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	96,406	-
Agro-industries	80,000	80,000
Culture and Recreation	77,762	77,762
Emergency Food Aid	50,095	-
Vocational Training	27,015	27,015
Medical Services	25,036	25,036
Religious Education	25,000	-
Business Support Services and Institutions	8,000	8,000
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,198	-
Armenia	926,578	896,665
Water Transport Infrastructure	882,113	882,113
Seasonal Programmes	14,992	-
Medical Services	14,921	-
Bio-diversity	14,552	14,552
Azerbaijan	36,325	-
Seasonal Programmes	28,157	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	8,168	-
Bolivia	27,289	7,300
Seasonal Programmes	19,989	-
Bio-diversity	7,300	7,300
Botswana	34,992	20,000
Bio-diversity	20,000	20,000
Seasonal Programmes	14,992	-
Burkina Faso	5,663,664	1,659,180
Religious Sites	3,368,290	-
Higher Education	966,728	966,728
Education Facilities and Training	495,326	434,864
Basic Drinking Water Supply	424,676	103,700
Social Welfare Services	141,857	69,489

Assorted Basic Social Services	109,827	-
Hydro-electric Power Plants	84,400	84,400
Seasonal Programmes	69,533	-
Religious Education	3,026	-
Burundi	2,107,455	33,716
Social Welfare Services	791,147	33,716
Religious Education	551,089	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	286,753	-
Religious Sites	252,052	-
Seasonal Programmes	192,395	-
Education Facilities and Training	34,019	-
Central African Republic	52,623	52,623
Education Facilities and Training	52,623	52,623
Chad	3,377,596	1,936,636
Bio-diversity	1,427,434	1,427,434
Social Welfare Services	901,110	-
Education Facilities and Training	457,473	457,473
Basic Drinking Water Supply	208,115	-
Religious Sites	187,541	-
Seasonal Programmes	143,377	-
Higher Education	51,729	51,729
Assorted Basic Social Services	817	-
Ethiopia	4,503,962	2,486,892
Road Transport Infrastructure	1,004,628	1,004,628
Education Facilities and Training	584,560	455,311
Seasonal Programmes	545,277	-
Medical Services	531,677	328,500
Basic Health Care	489,415	367,061
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	430,894	323,170
Religious Sites	365,402	-
Social Welfare Services	248,200	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	105,863	-
Social Mitigation of HIV/AIDS	79,443	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	50,899	2,221
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	27,770	-
Religious Education	19,603	-
Health Education	13,025	-
Bio-diversity	6,000	6,000
Secondary Education	1,307	-

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F.Y.R Macedonia	24,986	-
Seasonal Programmes	24,986	-
Kazakhstan	9,776,854	8,521,751
Education Facilities and Training	7,985,457	7,933,619
Social Welfare Services	1,073,860	191,042
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	397,090	397,090
Religious Sites	108,299	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	104,501	-
Seasonal Programmes	88,484	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	19,163	-
Kyrgyzstan	4,030,567	1,745,167
Road Transport Infrastructure	1,745,167	1,745,167
Basic Drinking Water Supply	1,461,115	-
Religious Sites	386,605	-
Education Facilities and Training	275,110	-
Basic Health Care	58,642	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	56,861	-
Seasonal Programmes	47,066	-
Laos	2,303,128	1,727,346
Educational Research	2,303,128	1,727,346
Lesotho	4,410,564	4,410,564
Large Water Supply Systems	4,410,564	4,410,564
Malawi	5,289,245	4,632,423
Road Transport Infrastructure	4,519,466	4,519,466
Social Welfare Services	446,768	-
Education Facilities and Training	118,913	34,547
Basic Drinking Water Supply	102,477	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	78,410	78,410
Seasonal Programmes	14,078	-
Religious Sites	5,396	-
Medical Services	2,243	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	1,492	-
Mali	5,763,323	125,454
Assorted Basic Social Services	2,142,200	-
Religious Sites	1,368,207	-
Medical Services	1,105,690	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	340,836	41,154
Education Facilities and Training	233,620	-
Social Welfare Services	164,801	74,301
Basic Health Care	156,686	-
Seasonal Programmes	129,901	-
Religious Education	110,629	-

Bio-diversity	10,000	10,000
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	753	-
Mongolia	2,723	-
Seasonal Programmes	2,723	-
Nepal	1,889,689	1,393,353
Emergency Education	1,439,455	1,079,591
Education Facilities and Training	403,047	302,286
Seasonal Programmes	27,226	-
Bio-diversity	11,476	11,476
Health Personnel Development	5,985	-
Social Welfare Services	1,250	-
Human Rights	1,250	-
Niger	3,459,650	1,654,271
Emergency Education	910,923	683,192
Social Welfare Services	581,593	133,452
Education Facilities and Training	377,640	338,566
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	333,243	333,243
Religious Sites	282,423	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	227,069	-
Higher Education	204,053	129,319
Assorted Basic Social Services	200,351	-
Seasonal Programmes	175,742	-
General Budget Support	68,064	-
Medical Services	50,000	36,500
Health Education	40,839	-
Religious Education	5,396	-
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	2,314	-
Paraguay	19,989	-
Seasonal Programmes	19,989	-
Rwanda	1,215,950	678,792
Education Facilities and Training	462,874	462,874
Religious Education	450,177	-
Early Childhood Education	287,891	215,918
Seasonal Programmes	15,008	-
South Sudan	268,071	131,942
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Education Facilities and Training	131,942	131,942
Swaziland	5,921,590	5,921,590
Road Transport Infrastructure	5,921,590	5,921,590
Tajikistan	11,132,169	10,291,627
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	6,484,523	6,484,523
Road Transport Infrastructure	3,484,890	3,484,890
Social Welfare Services	330,681	248,318
Basic Drinking Water Supply	271,712	71,047

Assorted Basic Social Services	232,418	2,849
Seasonal Programmes	205,309	-
Medical Services	74,939	-
Religious Sites	47,274	-
Education Facilities and Training	425	-
Turkmenistan	8,331,977	8,331,977
Medical Services	8,185,251	8,185,251
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	146,726	146,726
Uganda	12,303,183	1,645,669
Religious Sites	3,871,554	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	2,990,604	-
Social Welfare Services	1,948,707	183,099
Vocational Training	790,261	592,696
Medical Services	650,858	28,315
Secondary Education	610,751	458,063
Rural Development	400,397	-
Education Facilities and Training	297,396	171,417
Seasonal Programmes	230,163	-

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Basic Drinking Water Supply	223,748	6,054
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	196,025	196,025
Religious Education	82,718	-
Bio-diversity	10,000	10,000
Uzbekistan	500,252	91,866
Medical Services	408,386	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	91,866	91,866
Zambia	454,169	321,227
Primary Education	246,752	185,064
Education Policy and Administration	181,550	136,162
Social Welfare Services	15,873	-
Seasonal Programmes	9,995	-
Zimbabwe	438,168	4,800
Social Welfare Services	368,376	-
Basic Drinking Water Supply	50,000	-
Seasonal Programmes	14,992	-
Bio-diversity	4,800	4,800

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	67,048	67,048
Public Sector Policy and Administration	67,048	67,048
Bahamas	12,500	-
Bio-diversity	12,500	-
Barbados	5,750	-
Bio-diversity	5,750	-
Cape Verde	62,347	39,205
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	39,205	39,205
Seasonal Programmes	23,142	-
Comoros	1,680,414	1,363,915
Medical Services	914,248	914,248
General Budget Support	272,257	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	255,422	255,422
Education Facilities and Training	162,839	162,839
Education Policy and Administration	31,406	31,406
Religious Sites	23,822	-
Seasonal Programmes	20,419	-
Cuba	34,000	34,000
Bio-diversity	34,000	34,000
Fiji	148,629	12,500
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Bio-diversity	12,500	12,500
Guinea Bissau	48,155	-
Seasonal Programmes	48,155	-
Guyana	5,000	5,000
Bio-diversity	5,000	5,000
Haiti	10,000	10,000
Bio-diversity	10,000	10,000
Maldives	365,776	150,183
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	117,615	117,615
Seasonal Programmes	79,465	-
Medical Education and Training	32,468	32,468
Education Facilities and Training	100	100
Marshall Islands	300,000	300,000
Solar Energy	300,000	300,000
Mauritius	564,361	117,615
Assorted Basic Social Services	316,907	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	117,615	117,615

Seasonal Programmes	58,535	-
Religious Education	56,847	-
Education Facilities and Training	12,007	-
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	2,450	-
Micronesia	1,790,000	1,790,000
Solar Energy	1,790,000	1,790,000
Nauru	250,000	250,000
Solar Energy	250,000	250,000
Papua New Guinea	12,275	12,275
Bio-diversity	12,275	12,275
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	67,048	67,048
Public Sector Policy and Administration	67,048	67,048
Samoa	9,000	9,000
Bio-diversity	9,000	9,000
Seychelles	6,129,091	5,532,280
Medical Services	3,183,870	3,183,870
Urban Development and Management	2,270,000	2,270,000
Religious Education	204,859	-
General Budget Support	136,129	-
Seasonal Programmes	107,531	-
Assorted Basic Social Services	94,077	-
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	78,410	78,410
Education Facilities and Training	51,123	-
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	3,092	-
Solomon Islands	380,000	380,000
Solar Energy	380,000	380,000
Suriname	18,990	-
Seasonal Programmes	18,990	-
Trinidad and Tobago	19,989	-
Seasonal Programmes	19,989	-
Tuvalu	450,000	450,000
Solar Energy	450,000	450,000
Vanuatu	520,536	390,402
Early Childhood Education	520,536	390,402

Appendix 4: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA, by Donor and Country (in USD)

UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA	Foreign Assistance	ODA
UAE Government		
Egypt	1,366,568,492	1,032,468,755
Yemen	881,505,481	880,594,199
Somalia	87,684,950	87,521,596
Jordan	74,353,057	74,353,057
Iraq	73,349,325	73,349,325
Libya	43,250,386	43,250,386
Mauritania	42,722,570	42,722,570
Syria	36,814,004	36,814,004
Pakistan	25,090,560	25,090,560
Palestine	20,397,262	20,179,457
Morocco	3,585,353	3,585,353
Eritrea	2,108,382	2,108,382
Chad	1,506,388	1,479,163
Kosovo	850,945	850,945
Comoros	529,282	233,203
Afghanistan	318,268	318,268
Bangladesh	312,480	312,480
Tanzania	253,756	90,402
Niger	253,195	179,278
Gambia	196,941	196,941
China	196,941	196,941
Bosnia and Herzegovina	164,443	-
Seychelles	136,129	-
Fiji	136,129	-
Montenegro	136,129	-
Sierra Leone	136,129	-
Albania	136,129	-
South Sudan	136,129	-
Maldives	136,129	-
Serbia	136,129	-
Costa Rica	136,129	136,129
India	98,471	98,471
Burkina Faso	98,198	98,198
Benin	91,315	-
Antigua and Barbuda	67,048	67,048
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	67,048	67,048
Brazil	58,808	-
Iran	27,226	-
Lebanon	26,071	26,071
Ghana	1,508	-
Multi-country (Global)	233,492,741	147,628,228
Multi-country (Asia)	4,850,020	800,000
Multi-country (Africa)	208,004	208,004
Multi-country (Americas)	23,958	23,958
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development		
Egypt	1,035,217,934	1,035,217,934
Sudan	500,000,000	-

Serbia	200,000,000	200,000,000
Jordan	159,716,741	159,716,741
Morocco	148,379,619	148,379,619
Afghanistan	34,949,009	34,949,009
Bangladesh	28,665,941	28,665,941
Palestine	15,600,000	15,600,000
Albania	15,526,817	15,526,817
Swaziland	5,921,590	5,921,590
Malawi	4,519,466	4,519,466
Lesotho	4,410,564	4,410,564
Mauritania	4,070,242	4,070,242
Tajikistan	3,484,890	3,484,890
Syria	3,300,000	3,300,000
Yemen	3,000,000	3,000,000
Algeria	2,830,000	2,830,000
Seychelles	2,270,000	2,270,000
Tunisia	2,180,779	2,180,779
Micronesia	1,790,000	1,790,000
Kyrgyzstan	1,745,167	1,745,167
Lebanon	1,167,983	1,167,983
Ethiopia	1,004,628	1,004,628
Kenya	969,235	969,235
Armenia	882,113	882,113
Gambia	743,262	743,262
Tuvalu	450,000	450,000
Solomon Islands	380,000	380,000
Marshall Islands	300,000	300,000
Nauru	250,000	250,000
Benin	114,348	114,348
Burkina Faso	84,400	84,400
Multi-country (Global)	31,678,598	31,168,598
Emirates Red Crescent		
Yemen	138,214,216	66,608,834
Palestine	14,442,540	-
Iraq	7,593,809	737,054
Mauritania	7,486,824	274,435
India	6,509,849	23,523
Egypt	6,132,263	78,410
Jordan	4,910,861	360,250
Greece	4,851,069	-
Sudan	4,803,072	303,414
Somalia	3,730,609	1,082,826
Lebanon	3,223,174	-
Togo	3,098,117	-
Indonesia	2,750,809	-
Albania	2,368,207	-
Kyrgyzstan	2,268,825	-
Mali	2,250,608	-
Ghana	2,084,688	-
Libya	2,070,760	-
Algeria	1,992,475	78,410

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Burkina Faso	1,970,756	-
Uganda	1,945,754	196,025
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,834,895	-
Philippines	1,803,319	313,640
Pakistan	1,409,593	313,640
Chad	1,396,957	-
Kazakhstan	1,128,279	-
Afghanistan	1,106,931	392,050
Kenya	1,059,892	167,820
Sri Lanka	870,290	691,199
Senegal	845,696	78,410
Tanzania	601,960	392,050
Niger	505,236	333,243
Morocco	380,343	-
Mexico	355,522	-
Bangladesh	342,071	39,205
Cambodia	236,979	-
Montenegro	222,344	185,590
Tunisia	197,381	-
Comoros	196,842	176,423
Maldives	169,344	117,615
Syria	165,355	-
Ethiopia	162,926	-
Mauritius	157,092	117,615
Seychelles	104,274	78,410
South Africa	102,369	58,808
Guinea	101,552	78,410
Djibouti	94,310	23,523
Malawi	78,410	78,410
Turkey	78,410	78,410
Thailand	77,811	27,444
Cape Verde	62,347	39,205
Gambia	60,986	39,205
Brazil	58,808	-
Viet Nam	45,957	7,841
Nigeria	40,839	-
Kosovo	36,755	-
Serbia	27,226	-
Sierra Leone	24,503	-
Guinea Bissau	23,142	-
Benin	21,781	-
Eritrea	21,781	-
China	19,603	19,603
Malaysia	14,974	-
Colombia	12,000	-
Equatorial Guinea	9,529	-
Chile	6,806	-
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation		
Morocco	44,053,727	44,014,304
Yemen	43,962,275	43,949,665
Lebanon	11,895,133	6,026,524
Turkmenistan	8,331,977	8,331,977
Pakistan	8,224,008	2,060,346
Kazakhstan	8,123,359	8,123,359
Tajikistan	6,484,523	6,484,523

Somalia	6,400,263	6,400,263
Afghanistan	5,176,724	5,126,697
Kosovo	4,492,885	4,442,858
Seychelles	3,198,879	3,183,870
Palestine	2,583,806	882,880
Senegal	1,834,845	1,769,810
Sudan	1,329,366	546,077
Jordan	1,125,783	1,075,756
Comoros	791,451	791,451
Kenya	680,588	551,028
Malaysia	509,325	-
Libya	490,267	490,267
Burundi	465,185	-
Rwanda	465,185	-
Serbia	458,201	392,383
Egypt	439,137	38,919
Iraq	200,109	-
Syria	200,109	-
Tanzania	124,741	39,695
Bangladesh	107,471	57,444
Uzbekistan	91,866	91,866
Thailand	85,046	-
Belarus	77,934	-
Mauritania	75,041	-
Maldives	57,582	32,568
South Africa	55,030	-
Ethiopia	50,027	-
Mexico	50,027	-
Tunisia	50,027	-
Nigeria	50,027	-
Indonesia	50,027	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50,027	-
Albania	40,022	-
Turkey	40,022	-
Philippines	30,016	-
Colombia	30,016	-
Viet Nam	30,016	-
Brazil	30,016	-
Argentina	30,016	-
Montenegro	30,016	-
Greece	28,236	-
Gambia	25,014	-
Uganda	25,014	-
Guinea	25,014	-
Sierra Leone	25,014	-
Guinea Bissau	25,014	-
Algeria	25,014	-
Sri Lanka	25,014	-
Myanmar	20,011	-
India	15,473	15,473
Mali	15,008	-
Togo	15,008	-
Peru	10,005	-

Dar Al Ber Society		
Sudan	9,486,209	-
Egypt	7,859,027	-
Somalia	5,625,453	-
Lebanon	2,975,761	-
Palestine	2,843,636	-
Philippines	2,281,170	-
India	2,103,183	-
Mali	1,929,868	-
Mauritania	1,911,234	-
Kenya	1,891,627	-
Togo	1,804,612	-
Indonesia	1,456,118	-
Burundi	1,451,503	-
Tanzania	1,188,221	-
Thailand	1,144,465	-
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000,999	-
Uganda	905,391	-
Benin	851,452	-
Senegal	750,060	-
China	721,164	-
Kosovo	651,273	-
Guinea	517,566	-
Yemen	515,091	-
Syria	479,278	-
Sri Lanka	425,941	-
Seychelles	409,815	-
Mauritius	407,269	-
Ethiopia	286,055	-
Mexico	283,408	-
Niger	247,055	-
Eritrea	117,496	-
Albania	90,206	-
Ghana	61,447	-
Malaysia	19,173	-
Gambia	11,979	-
Dubai Cares		
Palestine	3,512,109	2,634,082
Pakistan	3,496,586	2,622,440
Tanzania	2,948,419	2,211,314
Philippines	2,492,792	1,869,594
Laos	2,303,128	1,727,346
India	2,064,376	1,548,282
Nepal	1,842,503	1,381,877
Uganda	1,401,011	1,050,759
Ghana	1,205,544	904,158
Sierra Leone	1,151,564	863,673
Senegal	1,059,610	794,708
Jordan	1,052,276	789,207
Ethiopia	920,308	690,231
Niger	910,923	683,192
Iraq	886,452	664,839
Kenya	781,624	586,218
Egypt	752,574	564,431
Mexico	669,175	501,881

Vanuatu	520,536	390,402
Lebanon	453,058	339,794
Zambia	428,302	321,227
Liberia	359,864	269,898
Rwanda	287,891	215,918
Malawi	46,063	34,547
Multi-country (Global)	1,065,395	799,047
Sharjah Charity Association		
India	5,303,807	-
Bangladesh	3,768,840	-
Egypt	2,004,939	-
Burkina Faso	1,802,753	-
Togo	1,155,987	-
Philippines	976,354	-
Sudan	836,359	-
Sri Lanka	807,552	-
Niger	805,561	-
Senegal	572,322	-
Somalia	507,949	-
Mauritania	453,223	-
Tanzania	377,297	-
Ethiopia	375,881	-
Jordan	361,220	-
Lebanon	342,922	-
China	322,483	-
Thailand	247,898	-
Tajikistan	201,943	-
Liberia	154,551	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	153,764	-
Cambodia	140,100	-
Djibouti	112,225	-
Sierra Leone	93,170	-
Albania	77,600	-
Morocco	77,096	-
Malawi	69,918	-
Congo	64,603	-
Burundi	62,806	-
Madagascar	53,873	-
Kenya	53,294	-
Brazil	48,266	-
Indonesia	46,259	-
Yemen	40,945	-
Montenegro	33,143	-
Greece	25,864	-
Benin	23,531	-
Iran	23,142	-
Ghana	21,032	-
Mozambique	19,494	-
South Africa	17,697	-
Chad	16,778	-
Kyrgyzstan	16,574	-
Azerbaijan	16,335	-
Armenia	14,921	-
Palestine	13,613	-
Guinea	8,168	-

APPENDICES

Algeria	6,806	-
Côte d'Ivoire	6,296	-
Argentina	5,445	-
Tunisia	5,445	-
Viet Nam	5,445	-
Nigeria	5,445	-
Uganda	4,084	-
Maldives	2,723	-
Mongolia	2,723	-
Newly Featured Donors and the Private Sector		
India	8,530,999	-
Yemen	88,506	-
Pakistan	41,198	7,567
Kenya	34,677	29,232
Bangladesh	34,263	13,286
Serbia	32,417	-
Morocco	23,877	10,506
Viet Nam	14,000	-
Philippines	9,801	-
Nepal	8,485	-
Indonesia	8,282	3,644
Malaysia	5,953	-
Palestine	2,500	-
Nigeria	1,600	-
Uganda	1,500	-
China	953	-
Thailand	953	-
Jordan	500	-
Multi-country (Global)	12,690,738	270,406
Dubai Charity Association		
India	4,565,452	-
Uganda	2,565,286	-
Mali	1,367,792	-
Philippines	1,030,212	-
Sudan	626,670	-
Lebanon	597,619	-
Malawi	565,393	-
Mauritania	491,002	-
China	445,859	-
Tajikistan	396,335	-
Indonesia	383,889	-
Albania	295,064	-
Cambodia	225,244	-
Tanzania	222,230	-
Niger	198,933	-
Sierra Leone	153,417	-
Liberia	135,203	-
Burkina Faso	104,332	-
Senegal	99,673	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	89,371	-
Benin	58,418	-
Djibouti	55,301	-
DR Congo	53,082	-
Gambia	50,120	-
Togo	46,003	-

Brazil	38,048	-
Guinea	36,286	-
Ghana	35,252	-
Ethiopia	27,501	-
Nigeria	18,342	-
Burundi	17,751	-
Sri Lanka	16,923	-
Zambia	15,873	-
South Africa	11,963	-
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment		
Jordan	2,138,209	1,677,896
Lebanon	1,514,308	960,970
Somalia	1,344,760	776,325
Afghanistan	829,712	598,428
Tajikistan	562,257	319,993
India	544,242	282,929
Kazakhstan	525,216	398,393
Bangladesh	522,657	254,554
Togo	439,745	287,762
Benin	388,946	273,476
Uganda	388,744	215,247
Sudan	352,390	238,351
Mauritania	349,156	246,654
Egypt	305,854	113,999
Senegal	304,547	152,595
Kosovo	287,094	-
Palestine	272,257	-
Ghana	252,802	166,957
Ethiopia	217,806	-
Tanzania	201,958	139,785
Niger	200,139	133,452
Pakistan	190,580	87,122
Mali	187,825	113,233
Djibouti	138,987	22,543
Indonesia	137,822	1,307
Sri Lanka	131,636	29,077
Burkina Faso	114,087	69,489
Burundi	110,210	33,716
Thailand	83,556	-
Sierra Leone	67,384	38,660
Philippines	55,225	2,797
Brazil	27,226	-
Nepal	27,226	-
Gambia	13,613	-
Nigeria	13,613	-
Al Rahma Charity Association		
Uganda	4,263,807	-
Indonesia	2,947,666	-
Lebanon	1,632,351	-
Bangladesh	1,492,329	-
India	1,136,047	-
Mauritania	316,035	-
Philippines	295,264	-
Turkey	287,843	-

Somalia	207,190	-
Sri Lanka	143,643	-
Afghanistan	86,659	-
Ethiopia	36,238	-
Senegal	6,670	-
Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation		
Morocco	4,900,626	-
Afghanistan	598,965	-
Uganda	598,965	-
India	462,837	-
Uzbekistan	408,386	-
Multi-country (Global)	3,539,341	-
Multi-country (Africa)	2,150,830	-
International Humanitarian City		
Multi-country (Global)	10,159,944	10,146,763
Al Maktoum Foundation		
Sudan	1,646,635	1,450,610
Ghana	793,038	793,038
Burkina Faso	620,609	538,564
Kenya	513,272	513,272
Tanzania	493,797	425,824
Mozambique	476,880	476,880
Rwanda	462,874	462,874
Chad	457,473	457,473
Ethiopia	455,311	455,311
Somalia	453,086	453,086
South Africa	348,471	348,471
DR Congo	333,446	333,446
Egypt	301,495	29,238
Niger	288,607	288,607
Togo	261,540	261,540
Cameroon	218,553	218,553
Jordan	211,709	126,946
Uganda	171,417	171,417
Comoros	162,839	162,839
Gambia	149,248	149,248
Nigeria	143,527	143,527
South Sudan	131,942	131,942
Senegal	130,729	130,729
Benin	110,135	110,135
Central African Republic	52,623	52,623
India	15,827	15,827
Albania	2,162	2,162
Sharjah Charity House		
Palestine	1,598,514	-
Indonesia	1,390,126	-
India	958,603	-
Bangladesh	920,326	-
Somalia	867,888	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	581,253	-
Ethiopia	369,731	-
Myanmar	287,995	-
Sri Lanka	235,822	-
Syria	200,378	-

Lebanon	194,419	-
Yemen	155,453	-
Iraq	129,322	-
Cambodia	60,904	-
Sudan	27,226	-
Egypt	8,140	-
Tanzania	4,084	-
South Africa	2,723	-
Multi-country (Africa)	176,613	-
The Big Heart Foundation		
Palestine	999,508	-
Egypt	632,857	-
Jordan	488,571	-
Iraq	426,919	-
Pakistan	317,983	-
Lebanon	249,966	-
Turkey	99,989	-
Malaysia	87,944	-
Emirates Telecommunications Corporation - Etisalat		
Morocco	829,111	829,111
Nigeria	822,070	822,070
Pakistan	265,000	265,000
Egypt	249,576	249,576
Afghanistan	142,912	87,912
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation		
Burkina Faso	868,529	868,529
Kenya	209,886	209,886
Lebanon	71,586	39,978
Sri Lanka	68,064	68,064
Pakistan	57,191	2,221
Morocco	44,975	-
Sudan	37,202	2,221
Egypt	34,981	-
Brazil	29,984	-
Philippines	27,207	2,221
Afghanistan	27,008	27,008
Turkey	24,986	-
Chile	24,986	-
F.Y.R Macedonia	24,986	-
Malaysia	24,986	-
Uganda	22,210	2,221
Kosovo	19,989	-
Bolivia	19,989	-
Albania	19,989	-
Azerbaijan	19,989	-
Trinidad and Tobago	19,989	-
Greece	19,989	-
Montenegro	19,989	-
Paraguay	19,989	-
Mexico	19,989	-
Venezuela	18,990	-
Ecuador	18,990	-
Suriname	18,990	-

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Bosnia and Herzegovina	17,213	2,221
Costa Rica	15,991	-
Colombia	15,991	-
Nicaragua	15,991	-
Armenia	14,992	-
Senegal	14,992	-
Belarus	14,992	-
Namibia	14,992	-
Zimbabwe	14,992	-
South Africa	14,992	-
Botswana	14,992	-
Tanzania	12,216	2,221
Zambia	9,995	-
Seychelles	9,995	-
Malawi	9,995	-
Somalia	2,221	2,221
Iraq	2,221	2,221
Ghana	2,221	2,221
Benin	2,221	2,221
Ethiopia	2,221	2,221
India	2,221	2,221
Bangladesh	2,221	2,221
Mauritania	2,221	2,221
Tajikistan	2,221	2,221
Palestine	2,221	2,221
Mali	2,221	2,221
Emirates Airline Foundation		
Zimbabwe	418,376	-
India	300,997	-
Bangladesh	225,508	-
Ethiopia	139,328	-
Kenya	139,327	-
Philippines	87,593	-
South Africa	78,460	-
Morocco	43,933	-
Tanzania	41,575	-
Jordan	33,333	-
Sri Lanka	15,200	-
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund		
India	103,930	103,930
Brazil	101,930	101,930
Mexico	59,900	59,900
Indonesia	52,200	52,200
Ecuador	51,000	51,000
Madagascar	47,000	47,000
China	46,500	46,500
Sri Lanka	44,400	44,400
Peru	36,190	36,190
Viet Nam	35,724	35,724
South Africa	34,500	34,500
Cuba	34,000	34,000
Congo	32,000	32,000
Tanzania	24,000	24,000
Greece	23,700	-
Côte d'Ivoire	23,150	23,150

Malaysia	22,860	22,860
Botswana	20,000	20,000
Cameroon	18,500	18,500
Kenya	16,411	16,411
Philippines	14,750	14,750
Armenia	14,552	14,552
Turkey	14,450	14,450
Benin	13,000	13,000
Chile	12,500	12,500
Fiji	12,500	12,500
Guinea	12,500	12,500
Angola	12,500	12,500
Bahamas	12,500	-
Papua New Guinea	12,275	12,275
Pakistan	12,050	12,050
Bangladesh	11,800	11,800
Nepal	11,476	11,476
Ghana	11,000	11,000
Colombia	11,000	11,000
Honduras	10,000	10,000
Uganda	10,000	10,000
Mali	10,000	10,000
Haiti	10,000	10,000
Cambodia	9,600	9,600
Samoa	9,000	9,000
Panama	8,000	8,000
Bolivia	7,300	7,300
Guatemala	6,000	6,000
Ethiopia	6,000	6,000
Iran	5,800	5,800
Barbados	5,750	-
Argentina	5,000	5,000
Guyana	5,000	5,000
Venezuela	4,970	4,970
Zimbabwe	4,800	4,800
Algeria	3,500	3,500
Ukraine	1,990	1,990
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children		
Multi-country (Global)	883,331	883,331
Noor Dubai Foundation		
Ethiopia	450,000	328,500
Senegal	50,000	36,500
Sri Lanka	50,000	36,500
Niger	50,000	36,500
Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation		
Iraq	136,129	-
Kenya	136,129	-
Jordan	136,129	-
Afghanistan	50,095	-
Yemen	40,839	-
Morocco	22,325	-
Egypt	13,613	-
Liberia	13,613	-

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. Percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole number for greater ease of reading. Consequently, round-off errors appear in some cases. C. All photos have been provided by and sourced through UAE donor entities and UAE Government entities, except UAETAP Feature photo.

2. UAE's and DAC donors' ODA/GNI and ODA/GNI to LDCs in 2016 are all provisional, and are based on the April 2017 ODA report issued by the OECD-DAC. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/ODA-2016-detailed-summary.pdf>

3. <http://polioeradication.org/news-post/global-leaders-support-new-six-year-plan-to-deliver-a-polio-free-world-by-2018/>

4. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/ODA-2016-detailed-summary.pdf>; OECD-DAC; <http://www.oecd.org/dac/development-aid-rises-again-in-2016-but-flows-to-poorest-countries-dip.htm>

5. As of February 2017. Figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service.

6. <https://www.irinnews.org/maps-and-graphics/2016/12/20/biggest-donors-2016>

7. <https://data.oecd.org/oda/net-oda.htm>

8. UAE ODA and ODA/GNI in 2016 are provisional at the time of this report's printing, and will be finalised by the OECD-DAC in December 2017. UAE ODA and ODA/GNI for 2014 and 2015 are as per the final figures issued by the OECD-DAC.

9. 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.

10. Based on the latest data in the period 2001-2012; <http://unohrlls.org/custom-content/uploads/2016/08/State-of-LDCs2016.pdf>

11. OECD DAC preliminary data as of April 2017; excluding Germany, as its ODA to LDCs was not included in the preliminary data.

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15. Analysis: MOFAIC; Source: UNCTAD, WTO and MOFAIC

16. <https://unhabitat.org/united-nations-adopts-sdgs-cities-in-greater-focus/>

17. <http://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/abu-dhabi-delegation-reviews-jordan-projects>

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19. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/gender-development/thedacgenderequalitypolicymarker.htm>

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37. United Nation Member States
38. United Nation Member States
39. The identification of LDCs is currently based on three criteria: per capita gross national income (GNI), human assets and economic vulnerability to external shocks.
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78. <http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/publicdisplaydocumentpdf/?cote=DCD/DAC%282016%2918/REV&docLanguage=En>

The image features abstract, curved geometric shapes in the corners. The top-left corner has a light grey shape and a teal shape. The bottom-left corner has a dark purple shape, a light blue shape, and a teal shape.

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