

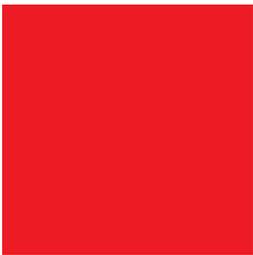
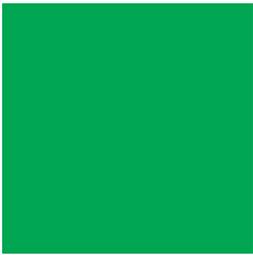
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES



FOREIGN AID



2009



مكتب تنسيق المساعدات الخارجية لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة  
UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid



## Message from OCFA President

### H.H. Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Ruler's Representative in the Western Region and  
President of the Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid  
(OCFA)

Since its foundation in 1971, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has emerged as a generous donor, providing assistance to communities worldwide stricken by conflict, natural disasters and poverty. Over the years, the complexity of humanitarian crises has evolved dramatically, and the UAE, under the leadership of its President His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, has taken positive measures to boost its ability to respond to these global challenges and deliver aid effectively.

With the support of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, and His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, the UAE is building a foreign aid sector which is professional and accountable, and which can deliver assistance in an effective way. It was as part of that endeavor that the country's leadership established the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA) in 2008.

This report, prepared by OCFA, is the first in an annual series. It has been made possible by the hard work of all the UAE's donor organizations and is testament to the shared vision that unites them. The report also marks an important milestone in our efforts to ensure transparency in the UAE foreign aid sector.

The size and scale of the UAE's foreign aid in 2009, recorded here, confirms the country as an important international donor. The UAE is determined to continue playing its part in the global effort to combat poverty and promote the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. This is even more significant at a time when the global economic crisis has forced some traditional donors to reduce their aid.

On behalf of the UAE, I commend to you this report on UAE Foreign Aid in 2009. I want to thank UAE donor organizations for their cooperation with OCFA, and I also want to congratulate everyone involved on their selfless efforts to serve those in need across the world.

With heartfelt thanks,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the name of the sender, H.H. Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan.



## Foreword

### **Hazza Mohammed Falah Al Qahtani**

Director-General of the Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid  
(OCFA)

I am extremely grateful to the President of OCFA, His Highness Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Ruler's Representative in the Western Region, for his constant support to this office, his valuable guidance, and for his message presenting this report.

OCFA is responsible for documenting all development, humanitarian and charitable assistance that flows out of the UAE to those in need around the world. Over the past year, OCFA members of staff specializing in information management have been working with their colleagues in UAE donor organizations to record and analyze that assistance. With the help of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), members of staff from OCFA and UAE donor organizations have been trained on international standards that apply to the documentation of aid flows. This report on UAE Foreign Aid in 2009 is the first result of this collaboration.

OCFA is also working to support its partners in other ways. It has held eight training workshops on topics ranging from needs assessment to financial accountability. Situation reports and country profiles are being produced to ensure that UAE donor organizations have the latest, most accurate information about humanitarian emergencies, as they consider their response. OCFA's website is becoming a source of information about all aspects of the UAE's foreign aid programs and the office provides a gateway for international visitors to the world of UAE foreign aid.

This report is the culmination of more than a year of work, during which OCFA placed many demands on its partners for information about their activities. I want to express my personal appreciation to all those who have contributed and I trust that, in reading the report, they will recognize the value of their own contributions and the importance of this effort in raising the profile of the UAE as an international donor.

OCFA warmly welcomes all comments on this first report and will take them into account when preparing the next report, on UAE foreign aid in 2010.

With sincere thanks,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'H. Al Qahtani', written over a horizontal line.

## Table of Contents

Message from President of the Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid .....	1
Foreword by Director-General of the Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid .....	2
List of tables, charts and maps .....	4
Executive Summary .....	6
<b>Introduction</b> .....	7
• Definitions .....	8
• Levels of Analysis: Countries, Regions and Sectors .....	9
• Methodology .....	9
<b>Section One: UAE Foreign Aid in 2009</b> .....	10
• Grants and Loans .....	10
• Major New Commitments .....	11
• Humanitarian, Development and Charity Contributions .....	11
• Contributions and Gross National Income .....	11
• Supporting the Millennium Development Goals .....	12
<b>Section Two: Geographical Distribution of Aid in 2009</b> .....	13
• By Continent .....	13
• By Region .....	13
• By Country .....	15
- Yemen .....	16
- Pakistan .....	18
- Afghanistan .....	20
- Palestinian Territories .....	22
- Syria .....	24
- Tanzania .....	25
- Seychelles .....	26
- Kazakhstan .....	27
- Lebanon .....	28
- Eritrea .....	29
- Maldives .....	30
- Sudan .....	31
- Burkina Faso .....	32
<b>Section Three: The Donors</b> .....	33
• Government .....	34
• Abu Dhabi Fund for Development .....	36
• UAE Red Crescent Authority .....	38
• Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation.....	40
• Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation .....	42
• Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment .....	44
• Al Maktoum Foundation .....	46
• Dubai Cares .....	48
• International Humanitarian City.....	50
• Noor Dubai .....	52
• Dubai Charity Association .....	54
• Sharjah Charity Association .....	56
• Other charitable organizations .....	58
<b>Section Four: Contributions by Sector</b> .....	60
i. Endnotes .....	62
ii. List of Acronyms .....	64
iii. Appendix I – List of countries receiving UAE assistance in 2009, by continent .....	65
iv. Appendix II - List of UAE donors, showing amounts provided to each country in 2009 .....	67
v. Appendix III - UAE assistance to each region in 2009, broken down by sector .....	72

## Lists of tables, charts and maps

### Tables and Charts

- Fig. 1.1 Total contributions in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 1.2 Total contributions, by contribution type
- Fig. 1.3 UAE contributions in 2009, by assistance type
- 
- Fig. 2.1 Distribution of UAE funds in 2009, by continent
- Fig. 2.2 Proportion of funds distributed to each continent in 2009
- Fig. 2.3 Distribution of UAE funds in 2009, by region
- Fig. 2.4 Proportion of UAE funds in 2009, by region
- Fig. 2.5 Top thirty recipients of UAE aid in 2009
- Fig. 2.6 UAE Assistance to Yemen in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.7 UAE Assistance to Yemen in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.8 UAE Assistance to Pakistan in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.9 UAE Assistance to Pakistan in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.10 UAE Assistance to Afghanistan in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.11 UAE Assistance to Afghanistan in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.12 UAE Assistance to the Palestinian Territories in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.13 UAE Assistance to the Palestinian Territories in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.14 UAE Assistance to Syria in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.15 UAE Assistance to Syria in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.16 UAE Assistance to Tanzania in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.17 UAE Assistance to Tanzania in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.18 UAE Assistance to Seychelles in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.19 UAE Assistance to Seychelles in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.20 UAE Assistance to Kazakhstan in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.21 UAE Assistance to Kazakhstan in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.22 UAE Assistance to Lebanon in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.23 UAE Assistance to Lebanon in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.24 UAE Assistance to Eritrea in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.25 UAE Assistance to Eritrea in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.26 UAE assistance to Maldives in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.27 UAE assistance to Maldives in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.28 UAE assistance to Sudan in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.29 UAE assistance to Sudan in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 2.30 UAE assistance to Burkina Faso in 2009, by donor
- Fig. 2.31 UAE assistance to Burkina Faso in 2009, by sector
- 
- Fig. 3.1 Government: principal countries supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.2 Government: contributions in 2009, by region
- Fig. 3.3 Government: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.4 Abu Dhabi Fund for Development: principal countries supported in 2009

## Lists of tables, charts and maps

- Fig. 3.5 Abu Dhabi Fund for Development: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.6 Abu Dhabi Fund for Development: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.7 UAE Red Crescent Authority: principal countries supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.8 UAE Red Crescent Authority: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.9 UAE Red Crescent Authority: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.10 Khalifa Foundation: principal countries supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.11 Khalifa Foundation: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.12 Khalifa Foundation: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.13 Zayed Foundation: principal countries supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.14 Zayed Foundation: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.15 Zayed Foundation: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.16 Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment: principal countries supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.17 Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.18 Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.19 Al Maktoum Foundation: principal countries supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.20 Al Maktoum Foundation: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.21 Al Maktoum Foundation: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.22 Dubai Cares: countries supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.23 Dubai Cares: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.24 Dubai Cares: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.25 International Humanitarian City: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.26 International Humanitarian City: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.27 Noor Dubai: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.28 Noor Dubai: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.29 Dubai Charity Association: principal countries supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.30 Dubai Charity Association: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.31 Dubai Charity Association: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.32 Sharjah Charity Association: principal countries supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.33 Sharjah Charity Association: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.34 Sharjah Charity Association: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.35 Other Charitable Organizations: principal countries supported in 2009
- Fig. 3.36 Other Charitable Organizations: 2009 contributions, by region
- Fig. 3.37 Other Charitable Organizations: sectors supported in 2009
- Fig. 4.1 UAE aid distributed in 2009, by sector
- Fig. 4.2 Proportion of UAE funds distributed to each sector in 2009 (not including unspecified records)

### Maps

- |                                  |                                |                   |                      |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Map 1: World Map (end of report) | Map 5: Palestinian Territories | Map 9: Kazakhstan | Map 13: Sudan        |
| Map 2: Yemen                     | Map 6: Syria                   | Map 10: Lebanon   | Map 14: Burkina Faso |
| Map 3: Pakistan                  | Map 7: Tanzania                | Map 11: Eritrea   |                      |
| Map 4: Afghanistan               | Map 8: Seychelles              | Map 12: Maldives  |                      |

## Executive Summary

This report of the UAE's foreign aid in 2009 has involved a wide variety of organizations, including government bodies, the Red Crescent Authority, humanitarian and charitable foundations and a number of non-governmental organizations. All give generously to countries in need.

But, until now, there has been no central body in the UAE to track and document the funds coming from the country as a whole, and it was with this in mind that the government established the Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA) in 2008. The report which follows represents OCFA's first attempt to bring UAE donors together, in order to provide a sense of the country's overall contribution to international aid.

The report shows that in 2009 the UAE contributed AED 8.93 billion (US\$ 2.43 billion), 95% in the form of grants, to humanitarian, development and charity projects across the globe. This aid was provided in over 1,500 separate contributions to projects in 92 countries. Asia received AED 7.77 billion, or 87 percent of total funds, while AED 911.1 million, or ten percent of total funds, went to Africa. The remainder was divided between Europe, the Americas, Oceania and multilateral organizations. The single biggest recipient of aid was Yemen, where renewed conflict and chronic poverty led to a dramatic increase in humanitarian needs in 2009, prompting UAE donors to contribute a total of AED 2.84 billion in assistance. Other major recipients of the UAE's aid included Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Palestinian Territories.

In 2009, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) was the largest UAE donor, contributing or administering AED 4.95 billion in grants and loans, or more than half of total aid, followed by the Government which gave AED 3.06 billion. Donors contributed to a wide variety of charitable, humanitarian and development activities, ranging from support to displaced people in Pakistan, emergency food and medical aid after floods in the Philippines, to work on major infrastructure and construction projects such as the Merowe Dam in Sudan.

Precise comparisons with previous years are not possible, this being the first report of its kind. Nonetheless, the report which follows is an important first step towards building a comprehensive and accurate picture of the significant role the UAE plays in the international aid arena. Furthermore, OCFA hopes that the publication of this report will encourage all donors to cooperate with its longer term project to produce a complete historical picture of the UAE's foreign aid since the federation was established in 1971.

## Introduction

Every year, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) donates significant levels of charitable, development and humanitarian assistance to governments and citizens around the world. Over the past four decades, Emirati government bodies, humanitarian and charitable foundations, the Red Crescent and a growing number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have contributed to the aid effort, and the sector has continued to expand.

Since its establishment by Cabinet Decree in August 2008, the Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA) has been working with donor organizations in the UAE, both governmental and non-governmental, to document all foreign aid contributions since 1971. This report, which looks at UAE foreign aid in 2009, is the first published product of this effort. It details the activities of UAE-based donors over the year, broken down by donor organization, region and country of operation and sector of activity.

It is likely that the report does not capture UAE foreign aid in its entirety: OCFA relies on information provided by government bodies, foundations and NGOs and the reporting of this data according to Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) standards is still a new enterprise. Nonetheless, the collection, compilation and analysis of the data contained in this report are a considerable achievement. It is hoped that publishing this report will stimulate donor organizations which have not yet reported to OCFA to do so, in order that OCFA can produce a more complete historical picture of the federation's aid since 1971.

The information in this document will also be reported to international bodies which maintain records of global development and humanitarian funding flows, such as the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the OECD and the United Nations' Financial Tracking Service (FTS), a real-time database of the international response to humanitarian emergencies. Reporting to these bodies will make UAE data more easily accessible, for use in comparative reports and analysis of the international aid landscape, and will give a better overview of the UAE foreign aid sector.

The report includes an executive summary, four sections and a number of appendices. Section One looks at the overall picture of UAE foreign aid in 2009. Section Two examines the geographical distribution of aid, and focuses on 13 recipient countries of interest, selected because of the size and scope of the aid they received. Section Three presents the UAE's major foreign aid donors, and section four highlights the main sectors of activity.

OCFA recognizes that there are many ways in which this first report could be improved and is committed to working with all of its partners to produce increasingly comprehensive accounts of the UAE's foreign aid sector in the coming years.

## Definitions

### Contributions

The main figures in this report refer to contributions made in 2009. Contributions are defined here as grants or loans for which signed commitments were made in 2009, as well as disbursements for which no prior commitment was recorded in a previous year. Contributions are listed in Arab Emirates Dirham (AED) with equivalent figures in dollars where appropriate, at the official exchange rate of US\$1 = 3.673 AED. All dollar signs in this document refer to United States Dollars.

### Types of Finance: Grants and Loans

Grants are cash and in-kind contributions, for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient (i.e. they do not have to be repaid). These can include emergency humanitarian aid, subsidies to national private investors and so on. 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.

### Types of Contribution: Cash/In-Kind and Multilateral/Bilateral Donations

Whereas the majority of contributions were given in cash, a small number were given in-kind: a donation may have taken the form of goods or services, such as vehicles or medical staff. In most such cases, the contribution has been recorded as an equivalent monetary value. In a very small number of cases, however, donor organizations were not able to provide the equivalent monetary value: these few in-kind contributions are not, therefore, included in funding analysis.

This report uses the OECD definitions of 'multilateral' and 'bilateral' aid, whereby contributions, including those made through multilateral organizations, for which the recipient country is specified, are considered 'bilateral'. 'Multilateral' contributions are un-earmarked donations to multilateral organizations.

### Types of Assistance: Humanitarian, Development and Charity

UAE donors were also asked to specify whether their funds were directed towards humanitarian, development or charity programs. Humanitarian refers to assistance designed to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain and protect human dignity during and immediately after emergencies. Development refers to assistance provided to programs aimed at improving the quality of life, such as constructing roads, economic assistance, budgetary support, hospitals or schools. Charity refers to assistance provided with a cultural or religious motivation or purpose, such as building mosques, facilitating Hajj, or sending dates for the Holy Month of Ramadan.

The broad scope of UAE foreign aid means that categorizations according to these criteria can be problematic. While OCFA will report to the DAC according to the latter's strict definitions, this report does not include a detailed breakdown of assistance by category since it is currently impossible to give a precise account of the proportion of funds spent on each category.

The assistance recorded in this report does not include military aid, although it does include humanitarian, development or charitable aid delivered by members of the UAE Armed Forces. It also includes assistance provided by the police forces of the UAE to humanitarian efforts such as search and rescue operations.

### The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) and Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is a forum in which donor governments and multilateral organizations come together to help partner countries reduce poverty and achieve the Millennium Development Goals. There are currently 24 member countries. The committee's objective is to be the definitive source of statistics on official development assistance (ODA).

ODA is defined as grants or loans to countries and territories on the DAC list of ODA recipients and to multilateral agencies. Technical cooperation is included in aid, but grants, loans and credits for military purposes are not. Transfer payments to private individuals are not usually counted.<sup>1</sup>

The DAC's 2009 Report, which will compare levels of ODA and measure them against donors' Gross National Income (GNI), will be issued in December 2010. Because the DAC's criteria for ODA exclude private donations and record actual disbursements in the year they are made, rather than commitments, the DAC's UAE figures will differ from those in this report, which provides a broader and more inclusive picture of the funding provided by the UAE in 2009.

### **Levels of Analysis: Countries, Regions and Sectors**

As noted above, this report includes a breakdown of data by country, region of operation and sector of activity. A full list of assistance by country and by continent is included in Appendix I, and 13 of the top ODA-eligible recipient countries have been profiled in greater detail in Section Two.

In order to facilitate the recording of data with the OECD and the FTS, the sectors of activity have been defined so as to be compatible with the reporting structures of these international bodies. The sectors outlined in this report are: Administrative Costs, Agriculture, Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance, Communication, Construction, Education, Energy Generation and Supply, Government and Civil Society, Health, Humanitarian Aid, Social Infrastructure and Services, Support to NGOs, Transport and Storage and Water Supply and Sanitation.<sup>2</sup>

The geographical and sectoral breakdowns of the UAE's foreign assistance include unallocated or unspecified contributions. This is largely because final agreement on the allocation of funds to specific sectors had not been reached at the time of publication. In a very few cases, donors did not specify recipient countries.

### **Methodology**

While preparing this report, OCFA received data on foreign aid from UAE donors, relating to more than 1,500 projects across the world. To assist the donors in preparing and submitting their data, OCFA organized workshops and established an Information Management Group. The information received was then cross-checked, formatted and classified according to the definitions outlined above, before being re-submitted to the contributing organizations for final verification. The information in the report was provided entirely by UAE donor organizations, and was accepted by OCFA. In order to guarantee the quality, integrity and completeness of its data-processing operation, OCFA commissioned KPMG to undertake an external quality control review, to examine the process by which the data received from the donor organizations was recorded, classified and analyzed.<sup>3</sup> KPMG conducted the exercise and made recommendations, which were implemented by OCFA before the data was finalized. KPMG does not accept any liability to any third party for the accuracy of the data in the report.<sup>4</sup>

## Section One: UAE Foreign Aid in 2009

In 2009, the Government and other donor organizations in the UAE gave a total of AED 8.93 billion (\$2.43 billion) in grants and loans to other countries across the globe, in support of humanitarian, development and charity programs.<sup>5</sup>

Figure 1.1 shows the breakdown of all donors who reported their 2009 contributions to OCFA. 'Government' includes federal ministries, Emirati government departments and other government bodies, including OCFA. 'Other Charitable Organizations' includes several smaller and private-sector organizations whose contributions are reported collectively.

Fig. 1.1 Total contributions in 2009, by donor.

Donors	Contributions in AED	Contributions in US\$
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	4,952,871,169	1,348,453,899
Al Maktoum Foundation	59,509,547	16,201,891
Dubai Cares	40,359,470	10,988,149
Dubai Charity Association	27,195,728	7,404,228
Government	3,060,733,975	833,306,282
International Humanitarian City	14,321,567	3,899,147
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	185,675,860	50,551,555
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	32,434,191	8,830,436
Noor Dubai	8,007,140	2,180,000
Other Charitable Organizations	10,756,287	2,928,475
Sharjah Charity Association	42,393,398	11,541,900
UAE Red Crescent Authority	451,487,078	122,920,522
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	47,865,528	13,031,726
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,933,610,938</b>	<b>2,432,238,208</b>

## Grants and Loans

Almost 95 percent of contributions were made in the form of grants (fig. 1.2). The remainder was given by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) as loans to a number of countries in Africa and Asia.

Fig. 1.2 Total contributions, by contribution type

Type of Donation	Contributed in AED
Grant	8,481,406,267
Loan	452,204,671
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,933,610,938</b>

## Major New Commitments

In 2009, the Government made four significant commitments worth more than AED 4.24 billion (\$1.16 billion) and charged the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development with administering them. The four grants were: AED 2.29 billion (\$622.7 million) to Yemen, AED 991.7 million (\$270 million) to Pakistan, AED 918.2 million (\$250 million) to Afghanistan and AED 110.2 million (\$30.0 million) to Seychelles.

These funds are recorded as 2009 contributions from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development. They will be disbursed over several years, and in some cases their exact use is still subject to negotiations with the national government concerned. This accounts for the large proportion of ADFD funds recorded as 'unallocated' in the tables which follow.

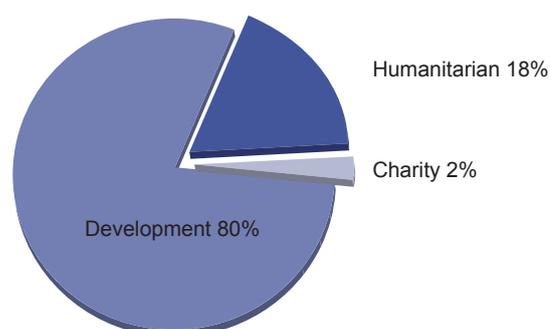
## Humanitarian, Development and Charity Contributions

Aid organizations in the UAE have not been accustomed to categorizing funds as humanitarian, development or charity aid, and the categories themselves, as used by the international aid community, are difficult to apply to the wide range of contributions coming from the UAE.

For this reason, this report will not attempt a detailed breakdown of contributions by assistance type. It is, however, possible to estimate that a sizeable majority – around 80 percent – of all contributions reported to OCFA were directed at development projects around the world, with humanitarian programs receiving around 18 percent of funds and charity programs around two percent (fig. 1.3).

Fig. 1.3 UAE contributions in 2009, by assistance type

Assistance Category	Total Contributed (AED)
Charity	223,155,145
Development	7,110,791,418
Humanitarian	1,586,810,281
Unspecified	12,854,096
Grand Total	8,933,610,938



## Contributions and Gross National Income

In 1970, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution urging donor countries to contribute at least 0.7 percent of their gross national product (GNP) to developing countries.<sup>6</sup> The target has been reiterated many times since, and more recently has been calculated as 0.7 percent of gross national income (GNI). The DAC reports each year on how donors have performed against the target, issuing tables which show the ratio of ODA to GNI.

In 2008, total net ODA from DAC members rose by 11.7 percent in real terms to \$121.5 billion, the highest dollar figure ever recorded, representing 0.3 percent of members' combined GNI.<sup>7</sup> However, only five countries reached the 0.7 percent target, namely Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

The UAE will report data on its aid flows to the OECD/DAC in July 2010, for December publication. The figures submitted will differ from those in this report, due to the OECD's stricter definitions of what qualifies as ODA, as opposed to the more general definition of 'foreign aid' employed here. Also, the OECD uses actual disbursements rather than commitments as the basis of its calculations of ODA/GNI ratios. For this reason, the DAC figure for UAE ODA in 2009 will be lower than the headline AED 8.93 billion (\$2.43 billion) published here. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that using the data presented here and the UAE's provisional 2009 GNI of AED 926 billion, total UAE foreign aid amounts to almost one percent of GNI, thereby exceeding the target of 0.7 percent.<sup>8</sup>

## Supporting the Millennium Development Goals

At its Millennium Summit in 2000, the United Nations General Assembly endorsed eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), each with quantifiable development targets to be reached by 2015. They include reducing the number of people suffering from hunger by half, ensuring universal primary education and cutting the mortality rate of children under five by two thirds.<sup>9</sup>

The UAE has enthusiastically endorsed the MDGs, and is committed to helping other countries to achieve them for themselves. The aid reported here has assisted developing countries, directly and indirectly, to make progress towards their MDG targets, helping them to tackle poverty, improve health care and widen access to education. In 2009, UAE donors contributed over AED 700 million in "commodity aid" to help mitigate the effects of the food crisis and provide essential food supplies to the victims of emergencies. Donors also committed more than AED 830 million for health programs, contributing to the MDGs to reduce child mortality, improve maternal health and combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. In the education sector, UAE donors committed over AED 340 million. Dubai Cares, whose work is described on page 48, focuses almost exclusively on promoting primary education in developing countries, and is making a major contribution towards the MDG to "achieve universal primary education".

As the world prepares to review progress towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals at the MDG + 10 Conference in New York in September 2010, the UAE is committed to providing its share of support for this global effort.



## Section Two: Geographical Distribution of Aid in 2009

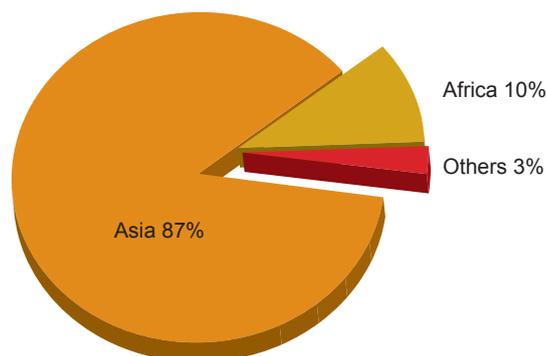
### By Continent

The UAE supported projects on each major continent in 2009. Asia received AED 7.77 billion (\$2.12 billion), or 87 percent of total funds, while Africa received AED 911.1 million (\$240.1 million), or 10 percent of the total. The Americas and Europe jointly received just over two percent of contributions, and the rest was divided between Oceania and multilateral projects. A small number of donations were given to unspecified countries (figs. 2.1 and 2.2).

Fig. 2.1 Distribution of UAE funds in 2009, by continent

Continent	Total Contributed (AED)
Africa	911,136,730
Americas	156,227,931
Asia	7,774,766,070
Europe	45,225,062
Oceania	371,875
Multilateral	26,510,087
Unspecified	19,373,183
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,933,610,938</b>

Fig. 2.2 Proportion of funds distributed to each continent in 2009



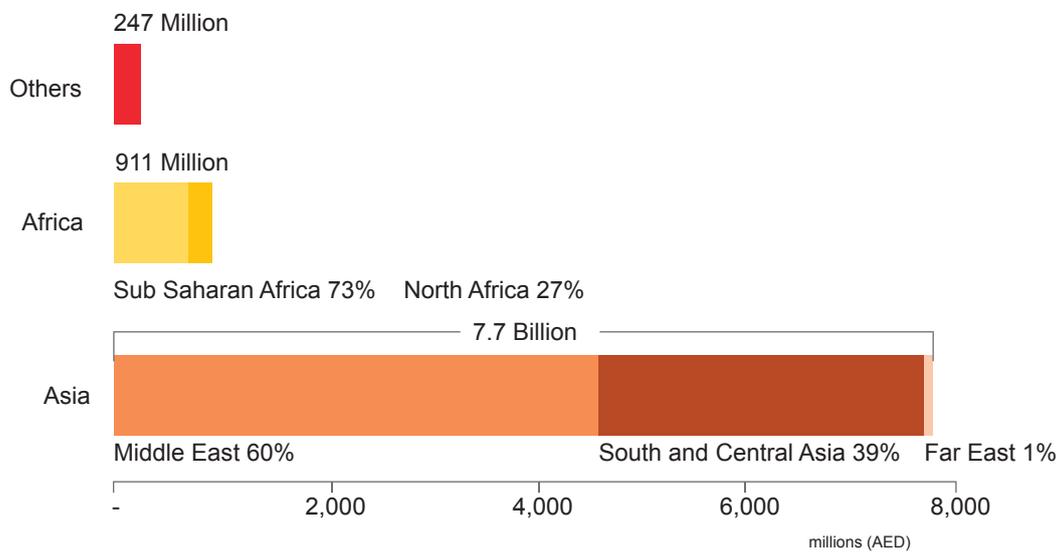
### By Region

Breaking down the data on a regional basis, it becomes apparent that more than half of all funds (52 percent) were directed at the Middle East. South and Central Asia – a region which includes major recipients Afghanistan and Pakistan – received 34 percent of total contributions, while sub-Saharan Africa received seven percent (figs. 2.3 and 2.4).

Fig. 2.3 Distribution of UAE funds in 2009, by region

Region	Total Contributed (AED)
Africa	911,136,730
North Africa	245,869,511
Sub-Saharan Africa	665,057,219
Unspecified	210,000
Americas	156,227,931
Central America	501,355
North America	155,366,576
South America	360,000
Asia	7,774,766,070
Far East	63,196,226
Middle East	4,659,828,768
South & Central Asia	3,051,741,076
Europe	45,225,062
Oceania	371,875
Multilateral	26,510,087
Unspecified	19,373,183
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,933,610,938</b>

Fig. 2.4 Proportion of UAE funds in 2009, by region



## By Country

More than 90 countries received aid from the UAE in 2009. Figure 2.5 shows the top thirty recipients, in order of the amount of funding received.

Fig. 2.5 Top thirty recipients of UAE aid in 2009

Country	Total Contributed (AED)	Country	Total Contributed (AED)
Yemen	2,836,830,363	Sudan	48,682,170
Pakistan	1,603,936,988	Burkina Faso	45,668,487
Afghanistan	1,261,368,099	Jordan	45,198,538
Palestinian Territories	965,119,216	Indonesia	40,273,031
Other Arab Countries	406,960,391	Benin	39,483,522
Syria	310,267,676	Somalia	33,598,263
Tanzania	180,052,966	Multilateral	26,510,087
United States of America	154,366,576	Algeria	24,232,278
Egypt	143,158,779	Guinea	19,246,105
Seychelles	131,449,348	India	18,574,097
Kazakhstan	90,596,563	Iraq	17,900,772
Morocco	78,383,454	Ireland	12,896,486
Lebanon	77,133,821	Niger	11,607,945
Eritrea	74,633,221	Togo	9,533,562
Maldives	56,269,490	Ghana	9,355,547

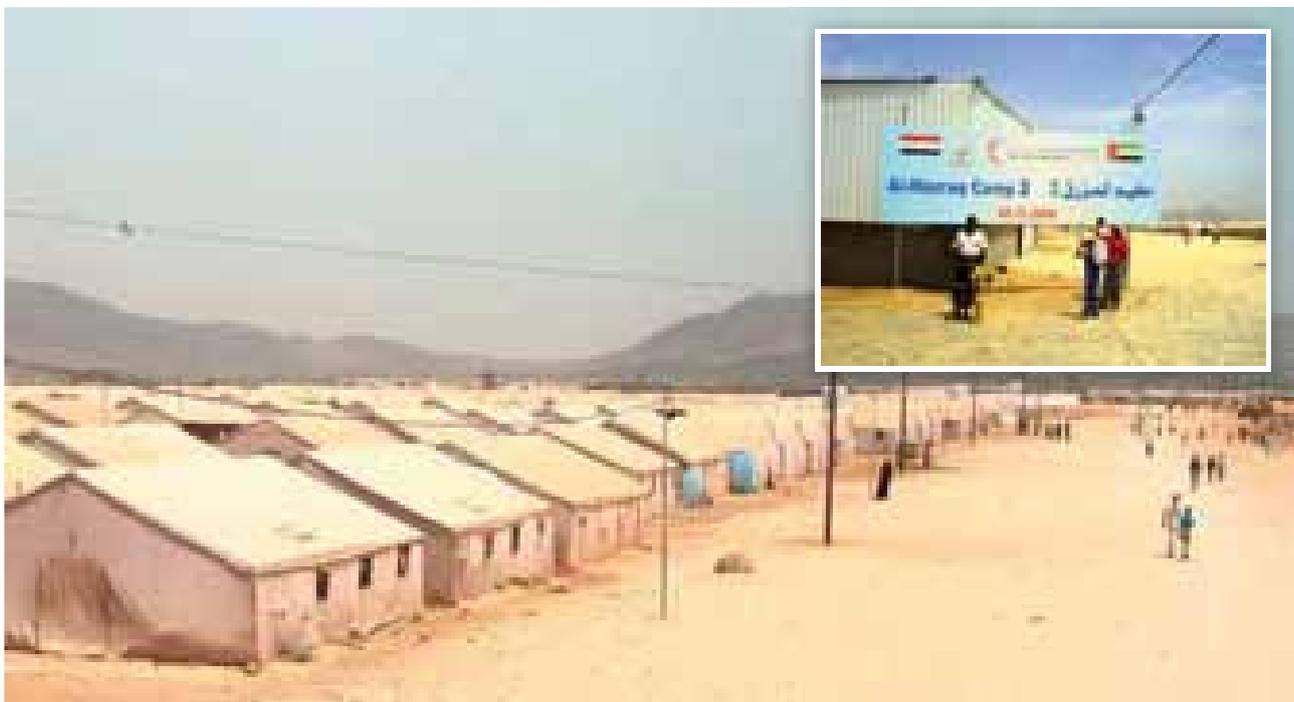
Thirteen of the above are profiled in more detail below, listed in order of the volume of funds received. These 13 are all eligible to receive ODA, according to DAC criteria, and have been chosen because of the size and variety of UAE activity within them.

## Yemen

Rising instability and chronic poverty affected the situation in Yemen in 2009. Intensified fighting between Al Houthi groups and the Government of Yemen in August led to a dramatic increase in humanitarian needs. As a result of the conflict in the north, the number of displaced people rose to an estimated 150,000, and compounded a number of other ongoing development and humanitarian challenges in the country, including water scarcity, food insecurity, and the legacy of previous natural disasters.<sup>10</sup>

In response to this situation, UAE donors undertook a number of major new programs, which made Yemen the largest beneficiary of Emirati assistance in 2009. Almost 32 percent of all foreign aid contributed by the UAE during the year, some AED 2.84 billion (\$772.3 million), was devoted to Yemen. Many donor organizations were involved in this effort. The Government committed more than AED 2.29 billion in grants to be administered by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, all of which are recorded as 2009 contributions, and in early 2010 agreed on the sectors to benefit with its Yemeni counterparts. The UAE Red Crescent Authority made available more than AED 136.5 million, to be spent on sectors including humanitarian aid and social infrastructure. One of the Red Crescent's major projects was the establishment of a camp for internally displaced people (IDPs), Mazraq II, housing some 7,000 people.

Dubai Cares also conducted a major education program during this period, totaling more than AED 5.5 million, as part of its ongoing partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for primary education in Yemen.



*Mazraq II Camp in Yemen, funded and operated by the UAE Red Crescent Authority.*

Map 2: Yemen

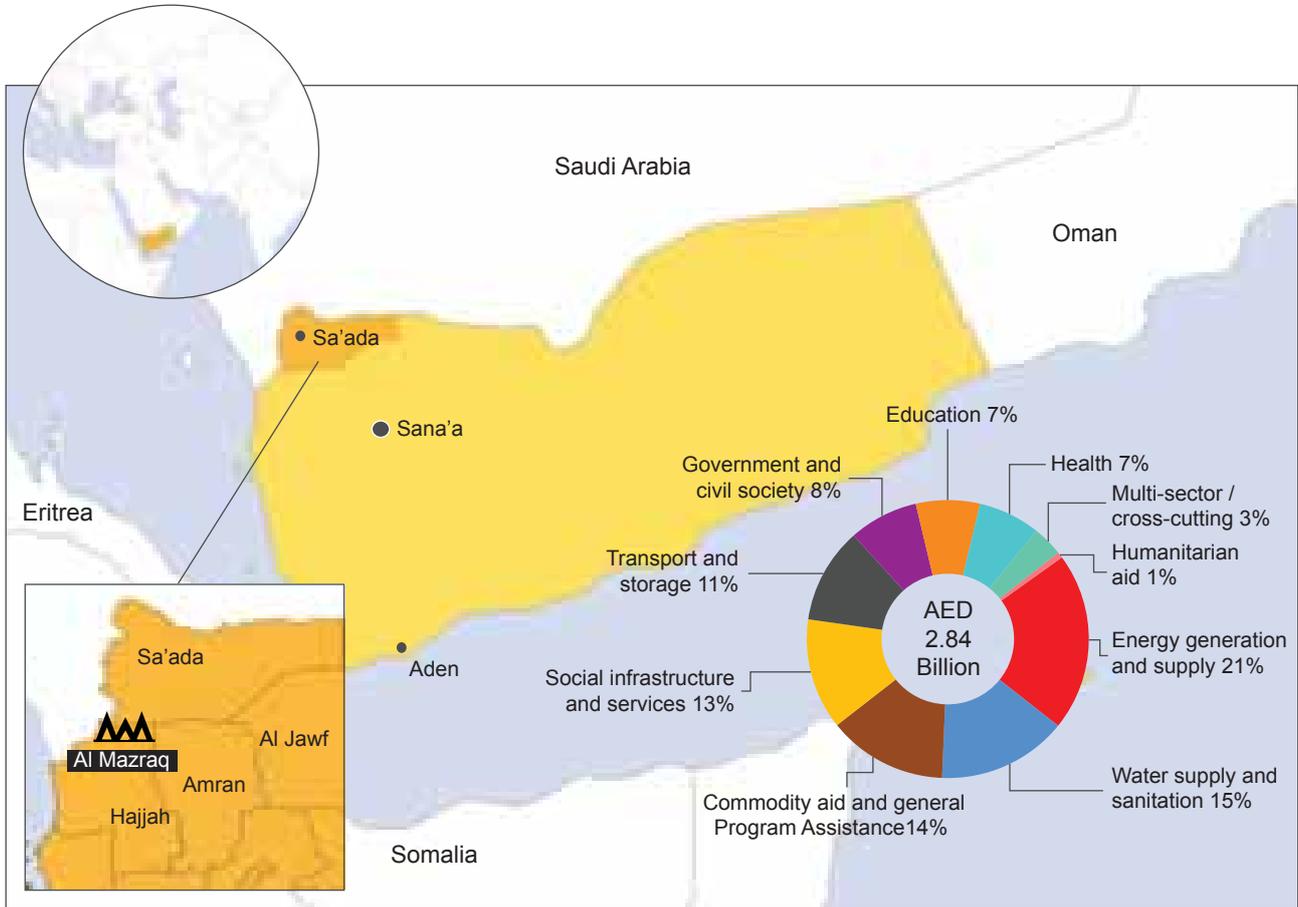
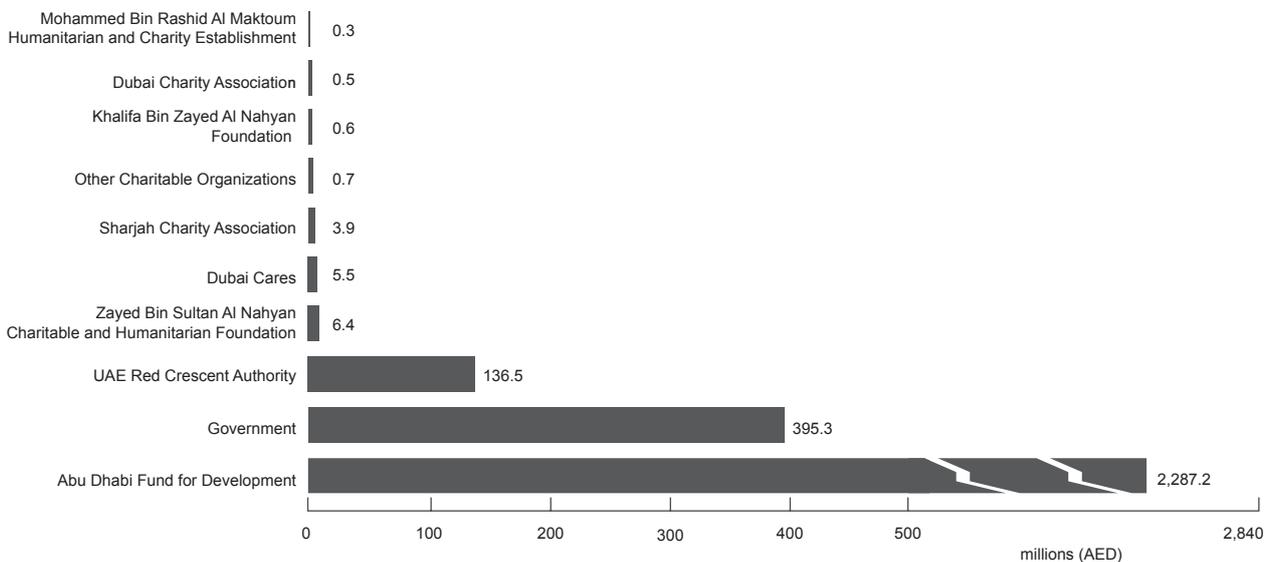


Fig. 2.6 UAE Assistance to Yemen in 2009, by sector

Fig. 2.7 UAE Assistance to Yemen in 2009, by donor



Disclaimer: The broken bar is not the same scale as the rest of the bars.

## Pakistan

In 2009, nearly two million people were uprooted from their homes in the Swat valley, South Waziristan and other parts of Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province as a result of clashes between the Pakistan Army and the Taliban.<sup>11</sup> The needs of these people far exceeded the capacity of the Pakistan government and provoked a major response from the UAE. In total, Pakistan received commitments of AED 1.60 billion (\$436.7 million) from UAE donors (fig. 2.9). The Government committed grants worth AED 998.5 million (\$270 million) to be administered by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, in response to project proposals presented by the Government of Pakistan. These funds are recorded as 2009 commitments, even though project implementation will begin in 2010.

Some funding has yet to be allocated to specific projects. Of the assistance that has been allocated, more than half was spent on health programs (AED 349.9 million), with nearly a third (AED 183.1 million) going to general humanitarian aid, a sector which includes emergency response, reconstruction and disaster preparedness. The Khalifa Foundation made a number of contributions in response to the immediate needs of the displaced, including one major contribution to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) worth more than AED 55.1 million, which was fully spent during the year.<sup>12</sup>

The Government contributed a further AED 590.6 million during the year, more than two thirds of which (AED 359.1 million) was directed towards health projects. The UAE Red Crescent Authority also contributed more than AED 20.5 million.



*Main Photo: Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Medical & Dental College in Lahore, Pakistan, funded by Khalifa Bin Zayed Foundation. Inset: H.E. Dr. Hanif Hassan, UAE Health Minister, in the opening ceremony of the Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Medical & Dental College in Lahore, Pakistan.*

Map 3: Pakistan

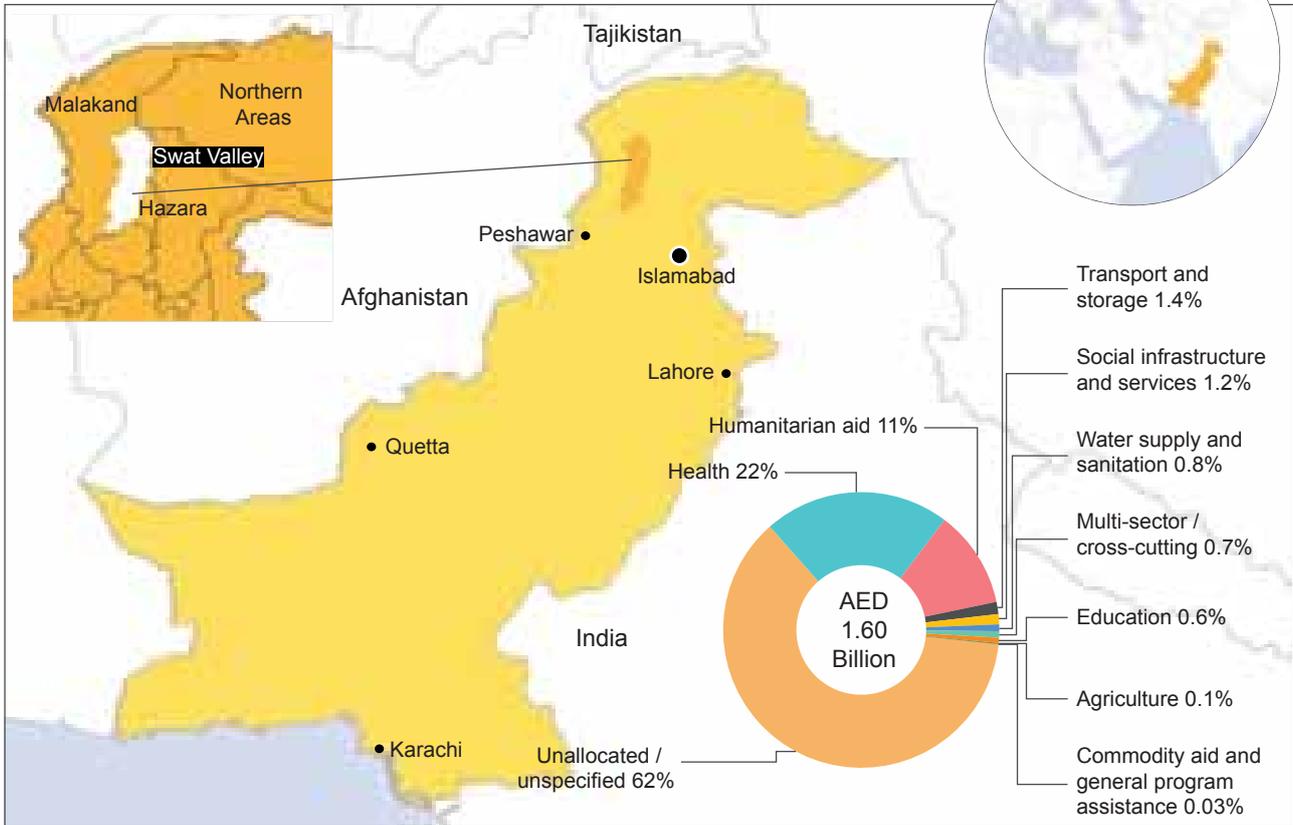
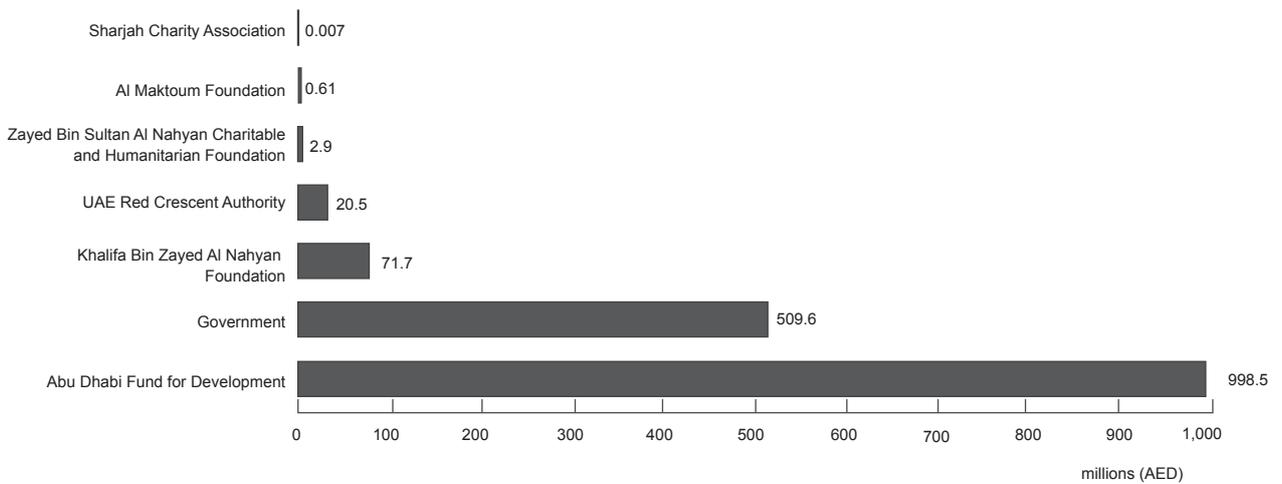


Fig. 2.8 UAE Assistance to Pakistan in 2009, by sector

Fig. 2.9 UAE Assistance to Pakistan in 2009, by donor



## Afghanistan

Widespread insecurity, poverty, chronic underdevelopment and decades of conflict have made Afghanistan highly vulnerable to shocks such as natural disasters. In 2009, in addition to increased violence, Afghanistan experienced a severe winter, earthquakes, floods and drought, all of which contributed to intensifying the country's underlying food insecurity; the 2007-2008 National Risk and Vulnerability Assessment found that 7.4 million people – nearly a third of the population – were unable to get enough food to live active, healthy lives.<sup>13</sup>

The UAE committed more than AED 1.26 billion (\$343.4 million) in aid to Afghanistan in 2009, representing 14 percent of the UAE's total foreign aid during the year. Although a number of UAE donors were active in Afghanistan, almost 73 percent of assistance (AED 918.3 million) was in the form of grants administered by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development. Most of that money (AED 863.2 million) was allocated to construction, with the remainder going to transport and storage.

Some AED 26.8 million went towards social infrastructure and services, with large contributions to the sector from the Government (AED 13.5 million) and the Khalifa Foundation (AED 7.5 million).



*As part of the Khalifa Bin Zayed Foundation project in Afghanistan, UNICEF distributed teaching-learning materials for primary students in formal schools in the country. Pictured here are children in Lamia - e - Shahid school in Kabul.*

Map 4: Afghanistan

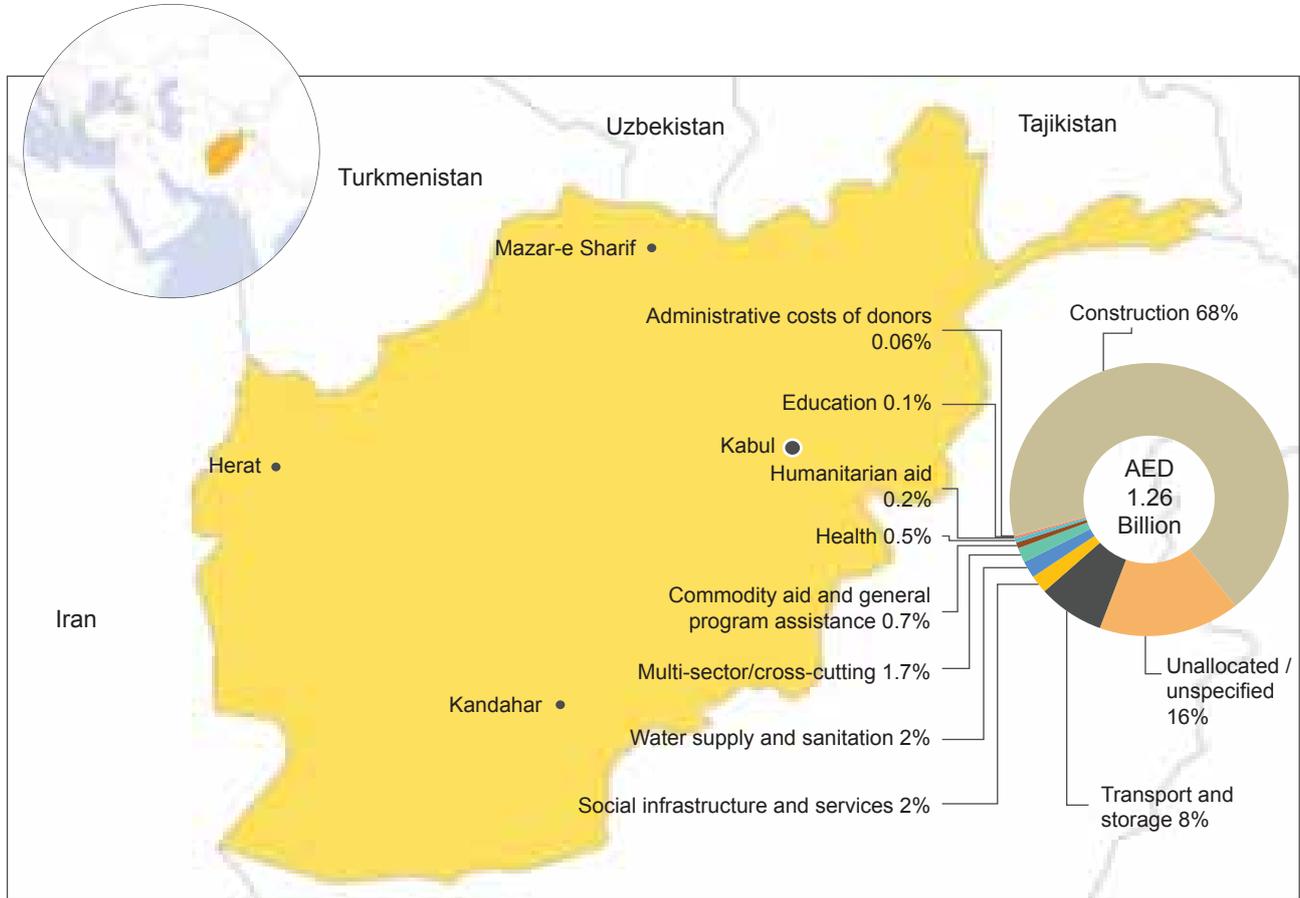
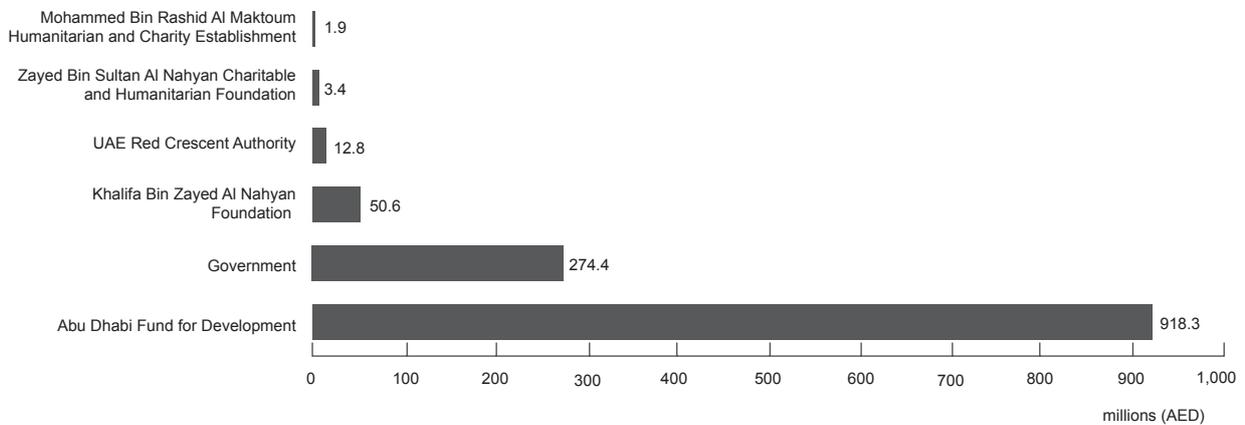


Fig. 2.10 UAE Assistance to Afghanistan in 2009, by sector

Fig. 2.11 UAE Assistance to Afghanistan in 2009, by donor



## Palestinian Territories

Over the first five months of 2009, the humanitarian situation in the Palestinian Territories deteriorated rapidly, particularly in Gaza. During a three week long Israeli military operation in January, more than 1,300 Palestinians were killed, including 300 children, and over 5,000 others were injured.<sup>14</sup> Health, education, electricity and water and sanitation services were all severely affected. The situation has been compounded by Israel's restrictions on access since Hamas' takeover of the Gaza Strip in May 2007, which have crippled the private sector and weakened livelihoods, infrastructure and essential services. Conditions in the West Bank also deteriorated during this period, with increased levels of food insecurity and aid dependence across the Palestinian Territories.

Overall, the UAE committed AED 965.1 million (\$262.7 million) to the Palestinian Territories in 2009. The largest single contribution in 2009 was made by the Government, which provided more than AED 691.6 million to the Palestinian National Authority, most of which was intended to support government and civil society. Social infrastructure and services received support from a number of donors: the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development committed AED 165.3 million to the sector, with a further AED 28.1 million coming from the Khalifa Foundation, the Sharjah Charity Association, the UAE Red Crescent Authority and Other Charitable Organizations.

UAE donors contributed more than AED 94.3 million to general humanitarian aid, including relief, rehabilitation and emergency response. The largest donors to the sector were the Government (AED 48.9 million) and the UAE Red Crescent Authority (AED 38.6 million).



*Sheikh Zayed City in the Gaza Strip (courtesy of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development).*

Map 5: Palestinian Territories

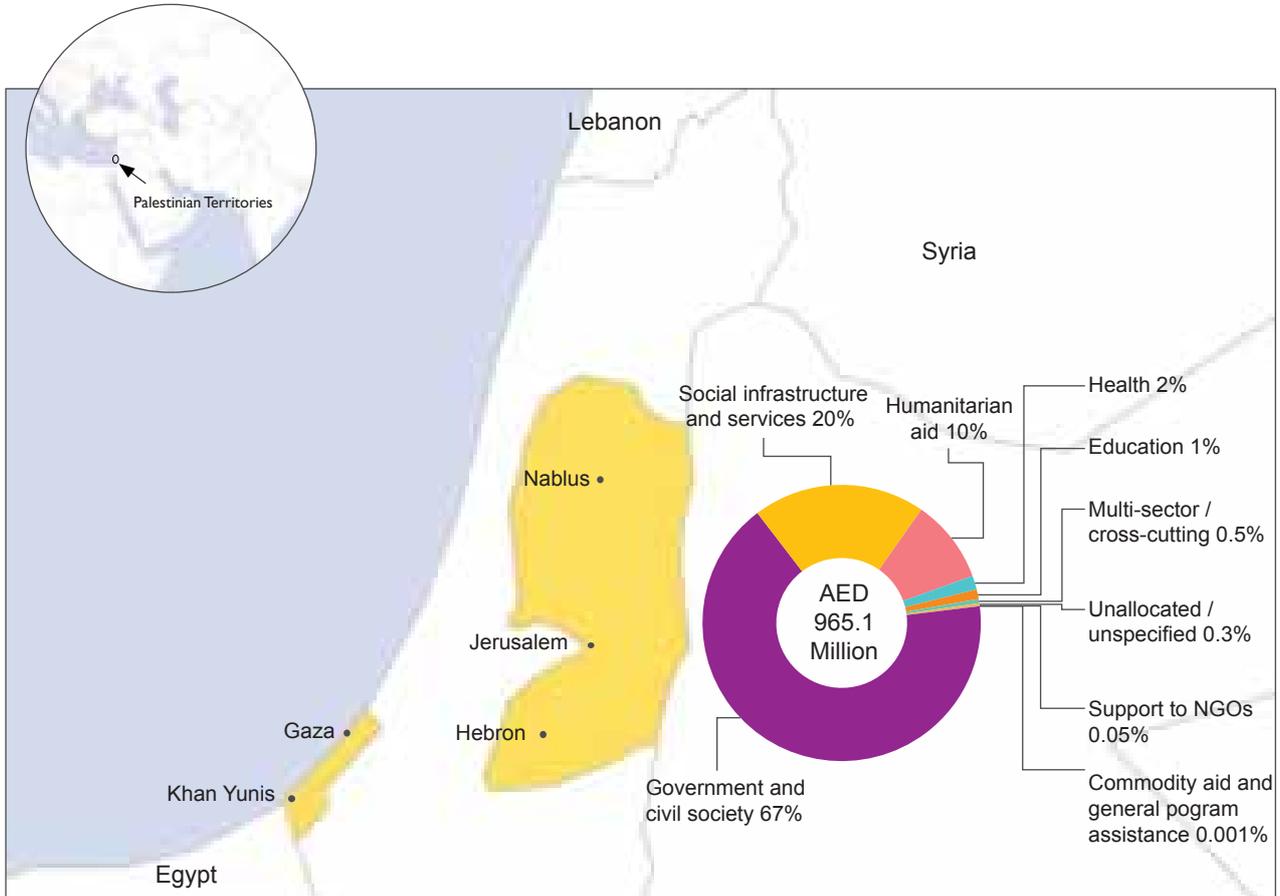
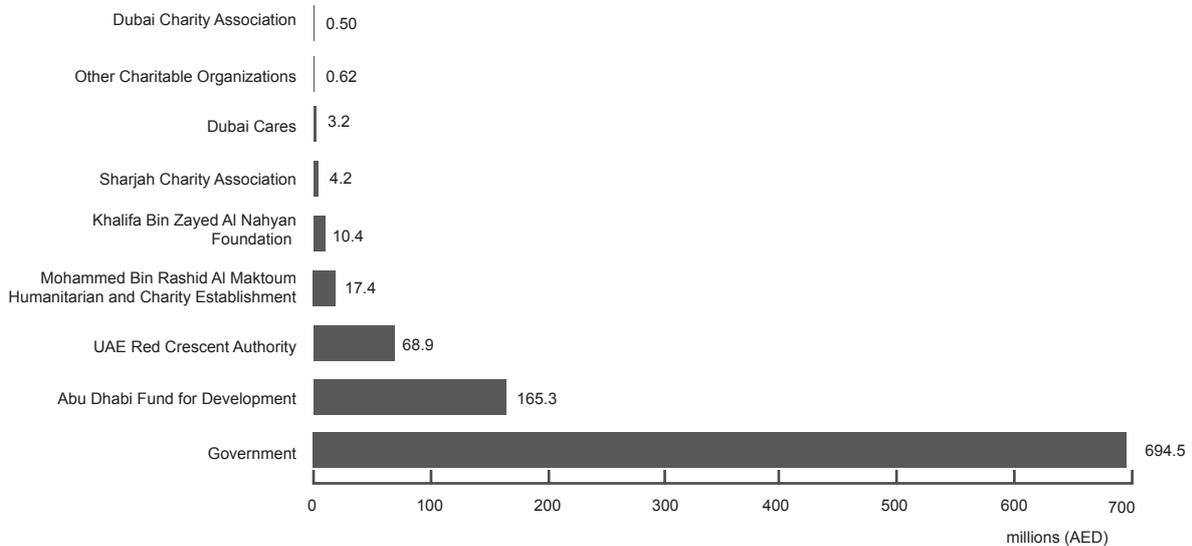


Fig. 2.12 UAE Assistance to the Palestinian Territories in 2009, by sector

2.13 UAE Assistance to the Palestinian Territories in 2009, by donor

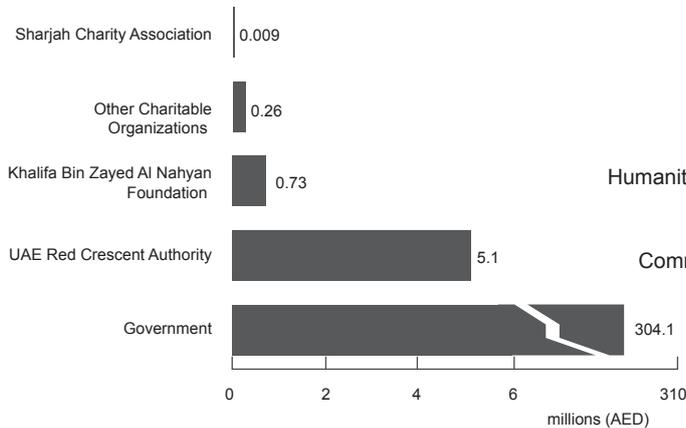


# Syria

Syria has suffered from drought which began in 2007 and intensified in 2009, affecting some 1.3 million people in the east of the country and causing a huge decline in food security.<sup>15</sup> According to a United Nations Needs Assessment Mission in 2009, the diets of approximately 80 percent of those affected covered less than half of their caloric and protein requirements.<sup>16</sup>

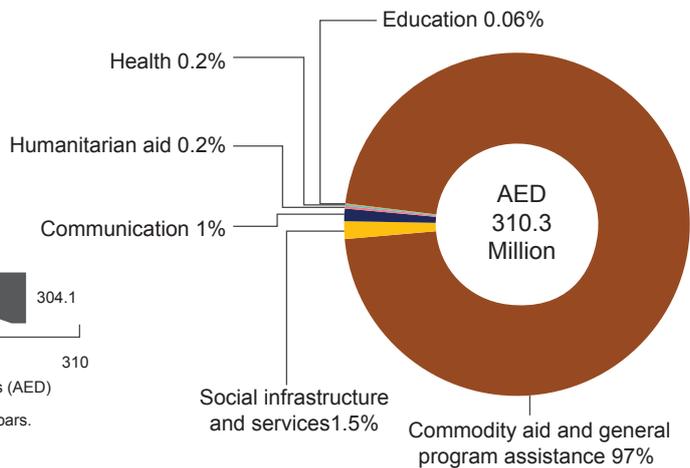
In total, UAE donors contributed AED 310.3 million (\$84.5 million) to Syria in 2009. The vast majority of that assistance (almost AED 300 million) was committed by the Government to food security programs. Social infrastructure and services received AED 4.4 million from the Red Crescent, with smaller contributions from the Khalifa Foundation, the Sharjah Charity Association and the Government. The latter also gave AED 3.7 million to communications.

Fig. 2.14 UAE Assistance to Syria in 2009, by donor



Disclaimer: The broken bar is not the same scale as the rest of the bars.

Fig. 2.15 UAE Assistance to Syria in 2009, by sector



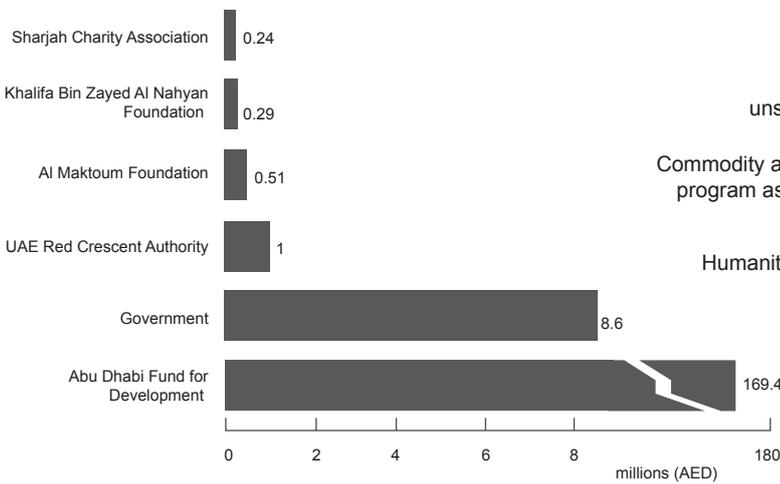
Map 6: Syria

## Tanzania

Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita income estimated at \$440 in 2008.<sup>17</sup> The United Nations 2009 Human Development Report ranks the country as 151 out of 182 countries evaluated.<sup>18</sup> A combination of a dependence on agriculture, exposure to drought and weak economic management make Tanzania highly vulnerable to additional economic shocks.<sup>19</sup>

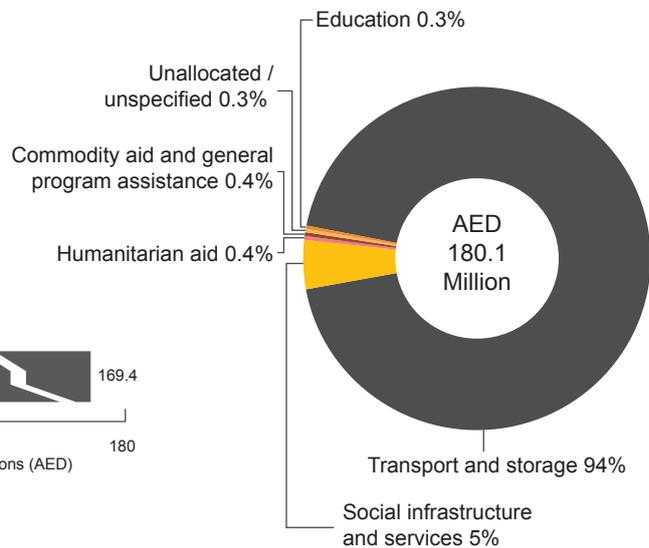
In 2009, the UAE provided AED 180.1 million (\$49.0 million) in assistance to Tanzania. The largest single donor was the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, which provided a loan of AED 169.4 million towards transport and storage. Social infrastructure and services received AED 8.3 million from a number of donors, AED 7.3 million of which came from the Government.

Fig. 2.16 UAE Assistance to Tanzania in 2009, by donor



Disclaimer: The broken bar is not the same scale as the rest of the bars.

Fig. 2.17 UAE Assistance to Tanzania in 2009, by sector



Map 7: Tanzania

## Seychelles

The Seychelles ranked 58 out of 182 countries on the Human Development Index in 2009, but its economy is highly dependent on tourism and fishing, and therefore vulnerable to external fluctuations.<sup>20</sup> In the long term, the country's tourism sector also faces the threat of global warming and the possibility of rising seas.<sup>21</sup>

The UAE granted the Seychelles a total of AED 131.4 million (\$35.8 million) in 2009. The bulk of that, some AED 110.2 million, was extended as a grant by the Government through the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, with sector allocation to be decided in 2010. The ADFD made two further grants towards the sectors of construction (AED 12.4 million) and health (AED 8.8 million).

Fig. 2.18 UAE Assistance to Seychelles in 2009, by donor

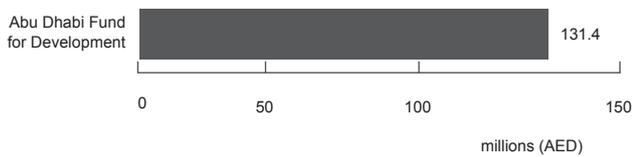
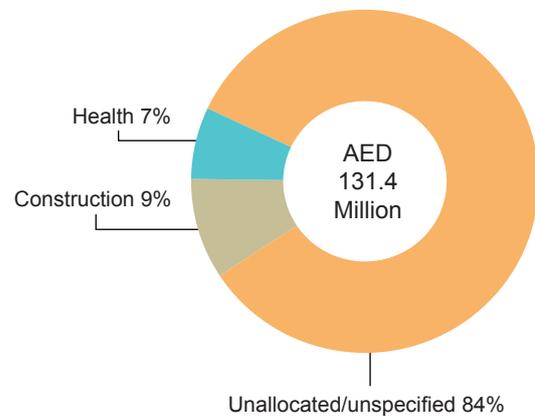


Fig. 2.19 UAE Assistance to Seychelles in 2009, by sector



Map 8: Seychelles

## Kazakhstan

The Republic of Kazakhstan, a land-locked country in Central Asia, is the ninth largest country in the world, with the eleventh largest oil reserves.<sup>22</sup> During 2009, there were several high-level state visits between the UAE and Kazakhstan, and in June the two countries signed an agreement to boost cooperation in areas such as oil, gas, real estate development and banking services.<sup>23</sup>

Over the course of 2009, the UAE contributed more than AED 90.1 million (\$24.7 million) to Kazakhstan. The majority of this assistance (AED 79.3 million) contributed to basic health infrastructure, 64 percent of which came from the Government, with the remainder from the Khalifa Foundation. A further AED 11.3 million was directed at social infrastructure and services, with the UAE Red Crescent emerging as the largest donor in this sector (AED 9.3 million).

Fig. 2.20 UAE Assistance to Kazakhstan in 2009, by donor

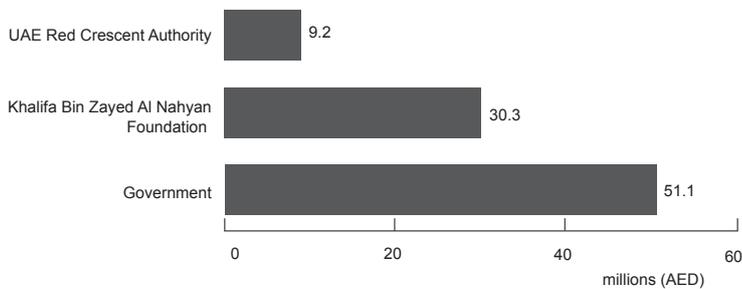
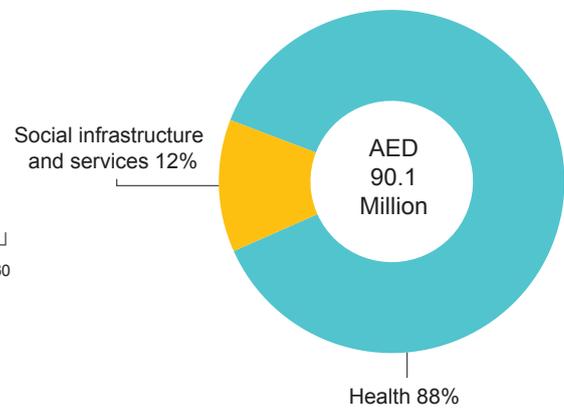


Fig. 2.21 UAE Assistance to Kazakhstan in 2009, by sector



Map 9: Kazakhstan

## Lebanon

Lebanon has been plagued by wars, military occupations and acute political uncertainty. Among the humanitarian and development challenges facing the country are ongoing sectarian tensions, the long term presence of 422,000 registered Palestinian refugees and the reconstruction of one of its Palestinian refugee camps, Nahr al-Bared, after a three-month conflict there in 2007 that displaced some 30,000 Palestinians.<sup>24</sup> Lebanon is also still dealing with the legacy of its 2006 conflict with Israel, in which some 1,200 Lebanese were killed and the country's infrastructure seriously damaged.<sup>25</sup>

In total, UAE donors committed AED 77.1 million (\$21.0 million) to Lebanon in 2009. The Government was the single largest donor, providing AED 38.7 million. Of this, AED 33.0 million went towards education, AED 5.0 million was for government and civil society projects and AED 0.6 million went on support to NGOs. The UAE Red Crescent Authority gave more than AED 31.9 million, much of which went to multi-sector programs.

Dubai Cares ran primary education projects in Nahr al-Bared Refugee Camp, in partnership with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), amounting to AED 2.3 million over the course of 2009.

Fig. 2.22 UAE Assistance to Lebanon in 2009, by donor

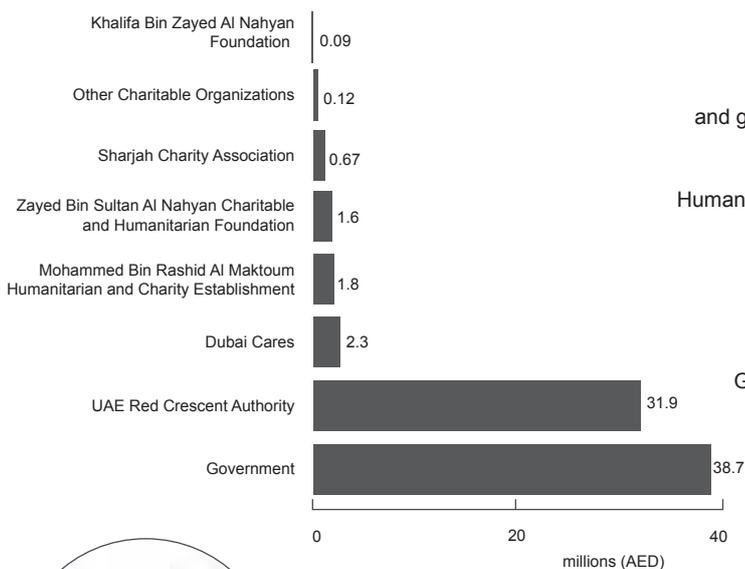
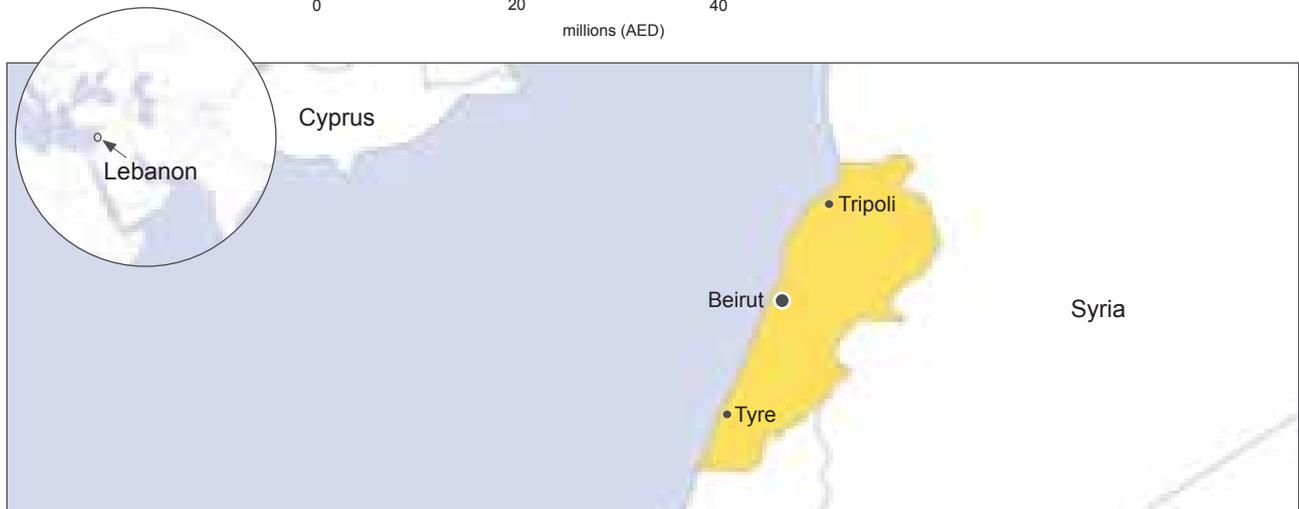
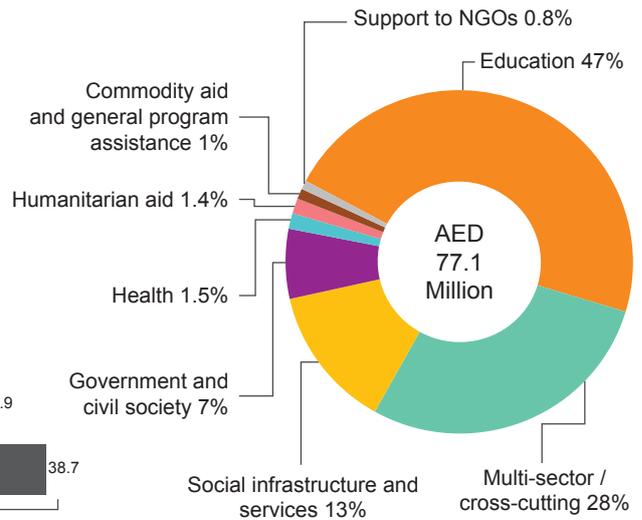


Fig. 2.23 UAE Assistance to Lebanon in 2009, by sector



Map 10: Lebanon

## Eritrea

A deeply impoverished country, Eritrea ranked 165 out of 182 countries on the Human Development Index in 2009, with a per capita GDP of \$626.<sup>26</sup> The country's economy has yet to recover from the damage caused by the Ethiopia-Eritrea war of 1998-2000. Around 80 percent of the population is involved in farming and herding, though the sector accounts for only one fifth of GDP.<sup>27</sup>

The UAE made two commitments to Eritrea in 2009, worth a total of AED 74.6 million (\$20.3 million). The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development provided a loan of AED 73.5 million for construction programs, and the Zayed Foundation made a grant of AED 1.2 million towards water supply and sanitation.

Fig. 2.24 UAE Assistance to Eritrea in 2009, by donor

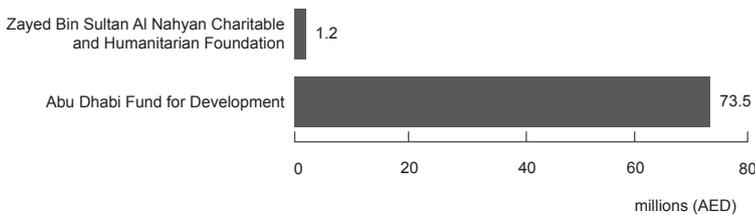
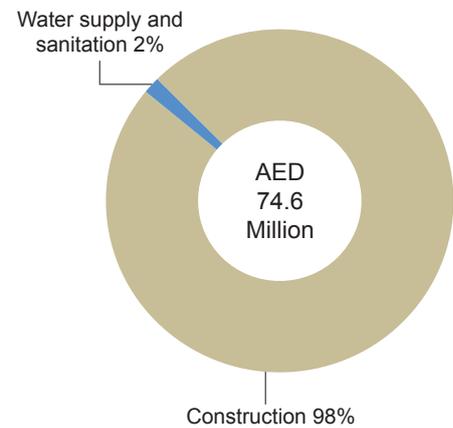


Fig. 2.25 UAE Assistance to Eritrea in 2009, by sector



Map 11: Eritrea

## Maldives

The Maldives relies heavily on tourism, which accounted for 27 percent of its GDP in 2008, and on fishing exports.<sup>28</sup> The global financial crisis has greatly impacted the country's economy and, in 2009, falling tourist arrivals and slowing fish exports contributed to a balance of payments crisis. Over the longer term, possible rising sea levels as a result of climate change pose a serious threat to the country, 80 percent of which is one meter or less above sea level.<sup>29</sup>

In 2009, the UAE provided AED 56.3 million (\$15.3 million) in assistance to the Maldives. The largest single donor was the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, which administered a loan of AED 55.1 million for low cost housing (recorded here as social infrastructure and services).

Fig. 2.26 UAE assistance to Maldives in 2009, by donor

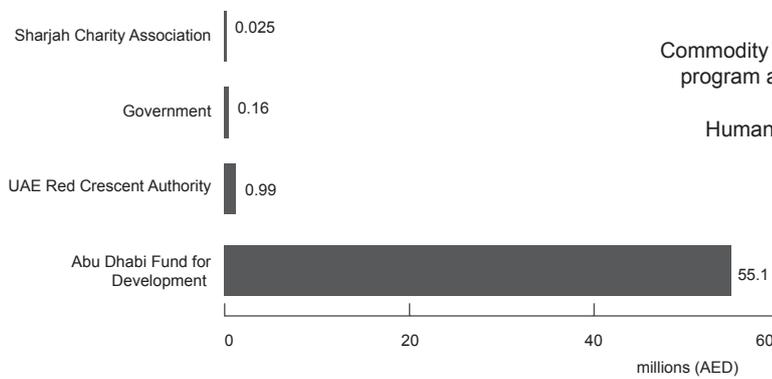
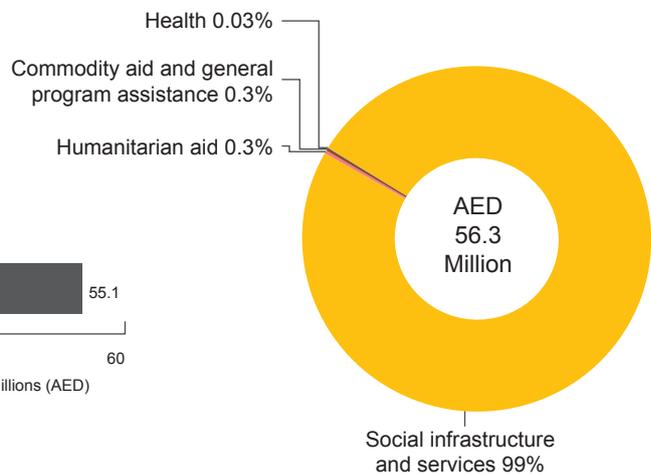


Fig. 2.27 UAE assistance to Maldives in 2009, by sector



Map 12: Maldives

## Sudan

The Comprehensive Peace Agreement signed in January 2005 between the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement ended decades of north-south conflict that displaced more than four million people and, according to United Nations estimates, caused more than two million deaths. The 2010 elections were an important step towards implementing that peace agreement, which also stipulates that a referendum on independence for the south should be held in 2011. But Sudan is still confronting conflict in the western region of Darfur, where an estimated 178,000 to 460,000 people have been killed by violence or disease since 2003, and some 2.7 million people displaced.<sup>30</sup> Sudan also has large influxes of refugees from neighboring countries, primarily Ethiopia and Chad.

In 2009, the UAE provided AED 48.7 million (\$13.3 million) in assistance to Sudan. The UAE Red Crescent Authority and Dubai Cares were the largest donors in this period, contributing AED 18.8 million and AED 13.0 million respectively. The majority of the Red Crescent’s activities in Sudan focused on the provision of general humanitarian aid (AED 11.7 million), while Dubai Cares provided assistance for primary education. The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development continued work on the construction of the Merowe Dam, in cooperation with a number of other international donors.

Fig. 2.28 UAE assistance to Sudan in 2009, by donor

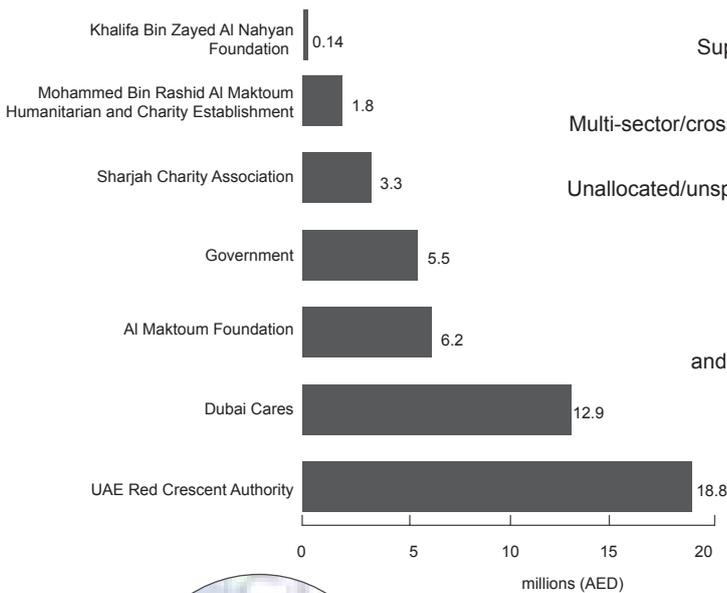
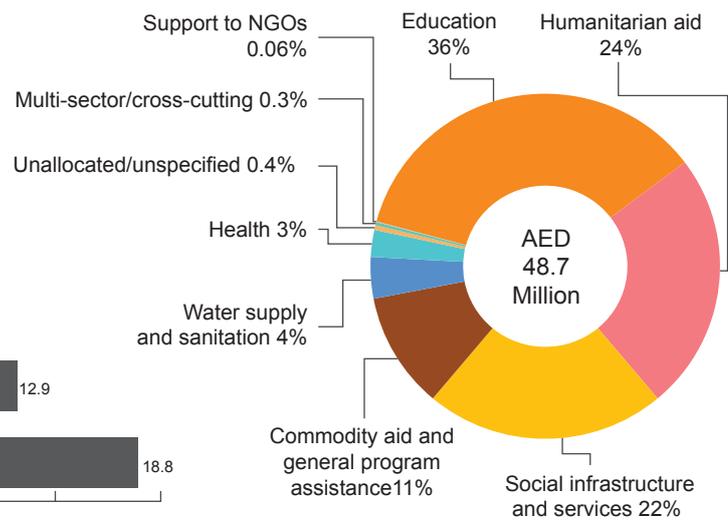


Fig. 2.29 UAE assistance to Sudan in 2009, by sector



Map 13: Sudan

## Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso, a landlocked country in West Africa, is one of the poorest countries in the world. It ranked 177 out of 182 countries on the Human Development Index in 2009.<sup>31</sup> With a high population density, recurring drought and limited natural resources, the country faces extremely poor economic prospects.

In 2009, the UAE provided AED 45.7 million (\$12.4 million) in assistance to Burkina Faso. The largest single contribution was a loan of AED 36.7 million for road transport, administered by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development and representing 80 percent of the UAE's total assistance to Burkina Faso in 2009. The education sector received AED 6.1 million, consisting of grants from the Zayed Foundation (AED 5.5 million), the Al Maktoum Foundation (AED 0.5 million), and smaller amounts from the Sharjah Charity Association and the UAE Red Crescent Authority.

Fig. 2.30 UAE assistance to Burkina Faso in 2009, by donor

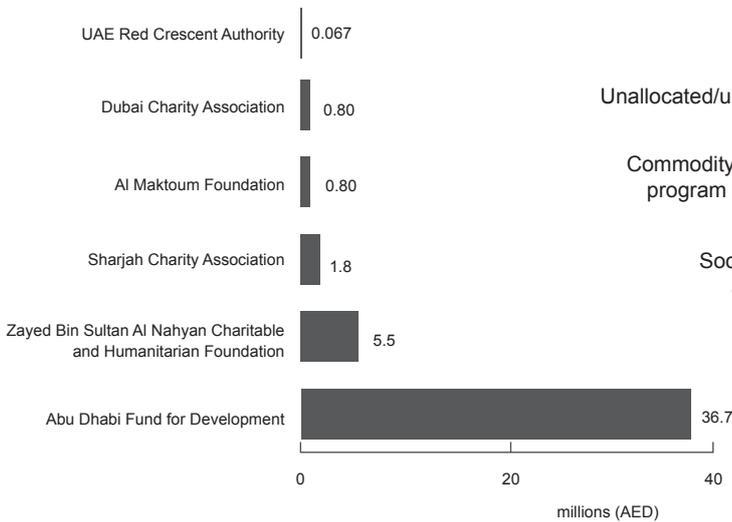
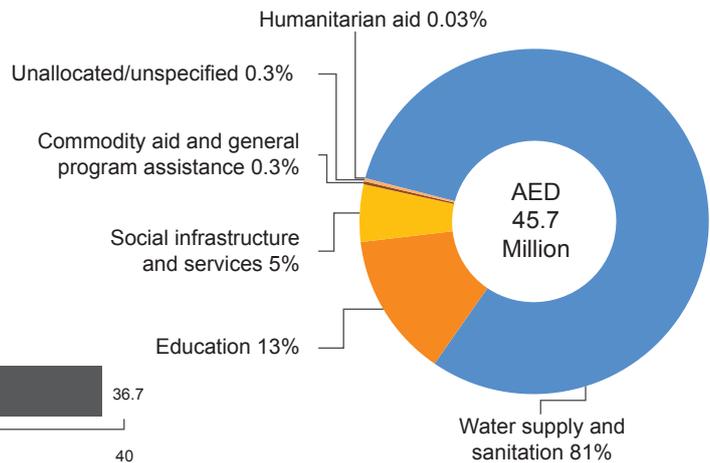


Fig. 2.31 UAE assistance to Burkina Faso in 2009, by sector



Map 14: Burkina Faso



### Section Three: The Donors

This section of the report looks more closely at the foreign aid activities of each individual donor or group of donors in 2009. The level of analysis possible depends on the extent of a donor's activities and the level of detail provided in their reports. The donors contributing information to this report vary widely. First, there are a number of governmental organizations. Federal government ministries and entities, such as the Abu Dhabi Department of Finance, the UAE Armed Forces and OCFA itself, as well as Emirati government departments, are grouped together here under the title of "Government". Beside these, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development is a government fund that provides concessionary loans from its own endowment and also administers grants on behalf of the Government, while the UAE Red Crescent Authority is a government body, which also raises funds from the general public. Closely affiliated with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, it is a significant provider of humanitarian aid.

Next, there are a number of humanitarian and charitable foundations, mostly established in recent years by the rulers of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, whose contributions to humanitarian and development programs in developing countries are also considered by the OECD to be part of the UAE's official development flows. These foundations are the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation, the Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment, the Al Maktoum Foundation and Dubai Cares.

There are also a number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the UAE. Many of these channel their contributions to foreign aid through the Red Crescent. Several smaller organizations and a few private-sector donors have been grouped together in this report under the title 'Other Charitable Organizations'.

The charts included in each donor's report show the eleven countries to which that donor gave the most support. Amounts given to other countries are grouped under "Others". Complete lists of the countries assisted by each donor and the amounts provided to each are contained in Appendix II.

## Government



*The Urban Search and Rescue Team.*

A number of government ministries, departments and agencies are active in the field of foreign assistance and have reported data to OCFA for inclusion in this report, where they are collectively referred to as 'Government'. Contributors include the Federal Cabinet, the Federal Ministries of Interior and Presidential Affairs, the UAE Armed Forces, the Abu Dhabi Department of Finance, Abu Dhabi Police General Headquarters, Dubai Police General Headquarters and the UAE Lebanon Reconstruction Project. Figures presented below do not include government funds administered by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, which appear instead in the tables of the ADFD itself on page 37.

In 2009, the Government contributed a total of AED 3.06 billion (\$833.3 million) to 32 countries worldwide. Around 60 percent of funds were sent to Middle Eastern countries, with 27 percent going to South and Central Asia and six percent to Africa. The single biggest recipient of government aid in 2009 was the Palestinian Territories, which received 22 percent of all funds, most of which (AED 642.7 million) was spent on programs relating to government and civil society. Pakistan received 16 percent of government aid. In Africa, 88 percent of funding went to North Africa, with Egypt the main recipient. The main recipients in sub-Saharan Africa were Tanzania (AED 8.6 million), Sudan (AED 5.5 million) and Somalia (AED 5.2 million).

Fig. 3.1 Government: principal countries supported in 2009

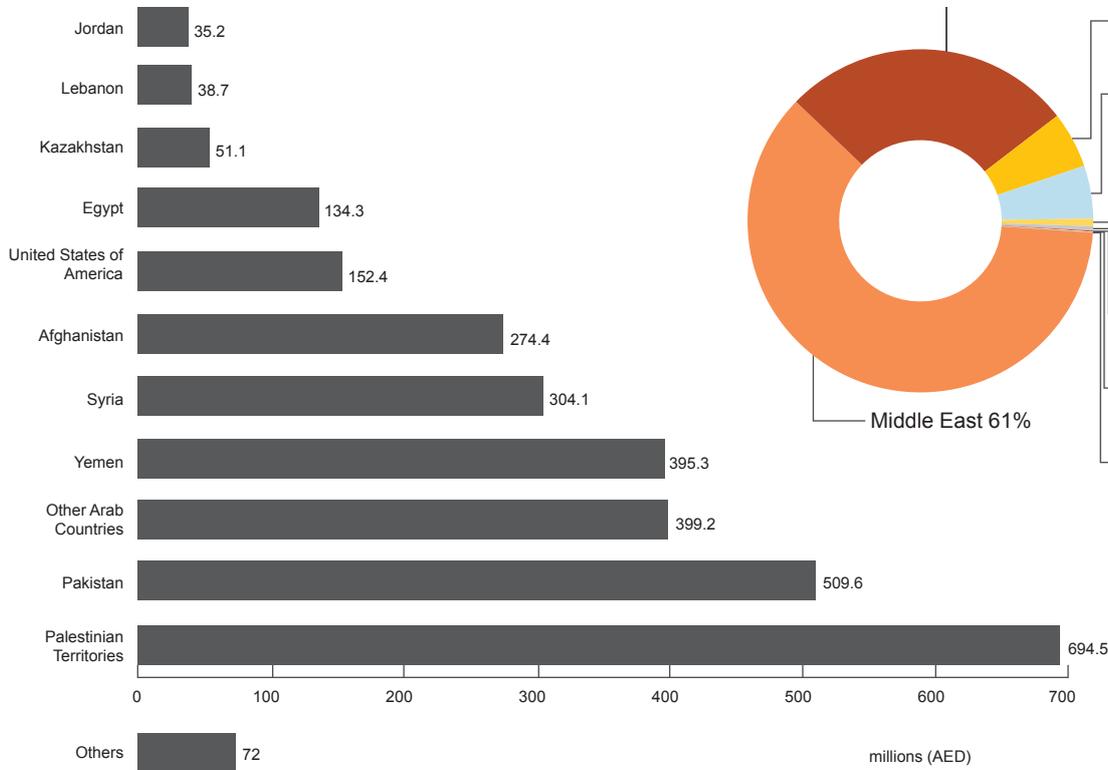


Fig. 3.2 Government: contributions in 2009, by region

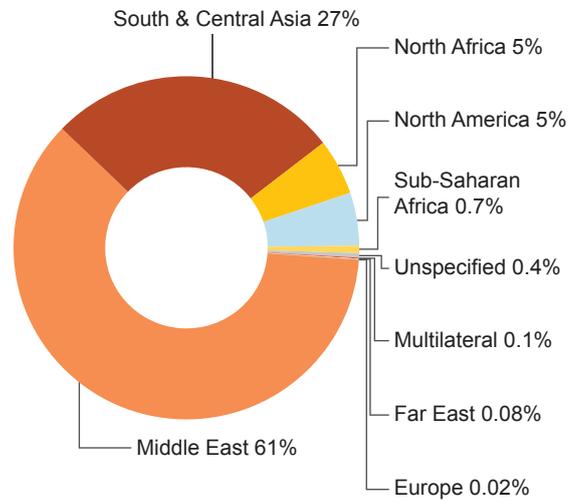
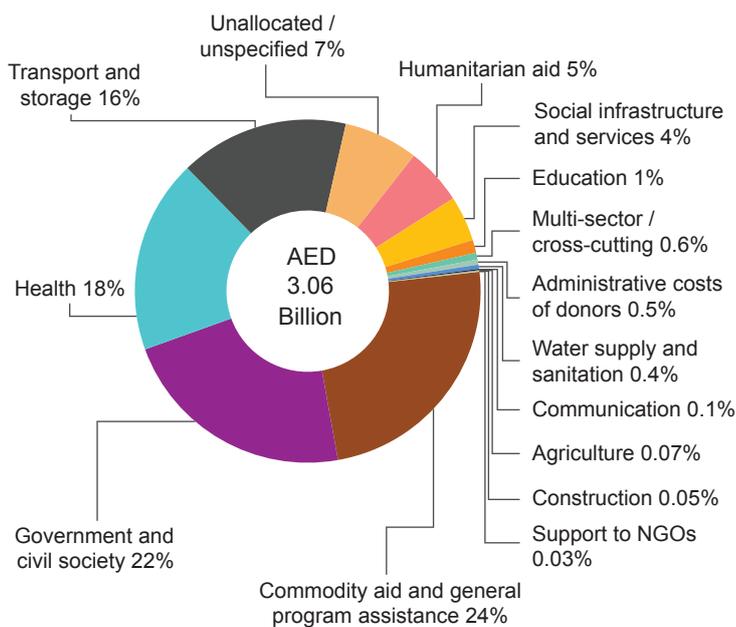


Fig. 3.3 Government: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Commodity aid & general program assistance	734,813,133
Government and civil society	682,215,266
Health	558,373,613
Transport and storage	484,141,701
Unallocated/unspecified	213,596,465
Humanitarian aid	164,727,595
Social infrastructure and services	130,739,010
Education	37,220,576
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	19,712,834
Administrative costs of donors	14,827,802
Water supply and sanitation	12,062,132
Communication	3,778,511
Agriculture	2,027,436
Construction	1,677,903
Support to NGOs	820,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,060,733,975</b>

## Abu Dhabi Fund for Development



*The Merowe Dam in Sudan is co-financed by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development. The dam is located approximately 350 km north of the capital city Khartoum.*

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) is an autonomous institution owned by the Government of Abu Dhabi. It was established by order of His Highness the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan in July 1971. Based in Abu Dhabi, it aims to provide assistance to developing countries, principally in the form of concessional loans for projects. Since its foundation, the fund has provided almost AED 13 billion (\$3.54 billion) to 207 projects in 53 countries. In addition, the ADFD has supervised the management of loans and grants offered by the Abu Dhabi government, valued at around AED 10 billion. The fund is currently under the chairmanship of His Highness Sheikh Mansour Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Presidential Affairs.

In 2009, the ADFD committed grants and loans totaling AED 4.95 billion (\$1.35 billion), making it the UAE's biggest donor that year. The largest tranche of funding was directed at Yemen, which received AED 2.29 billion. Included in this was a major new grant for AED 2.20 billion (\$600 million), announced by the Government, to be administered by the ADFD. Other major new government commitments to be administered by the ADFD and thus reported in the tables which follow were AED 991.7 million (\$270 million) to Pakistan, AED 918.2 million (\$250 million) to Afghanistan and AED 110.2 million (\$ 30.0 million) to the Seychelles. Although the four commitments were made – and hence reported – in 2009, they will be disbursed over a number of years, and in some cases final agreement has yet to be reached on which sectors will benefit, resulting in a high proportion of 'unallocated' funds in the sectoral table which follows. Overall, the ADFD made contributions to 12 countries in 2009. Of the funds that had already been allocated at the time of publication, almost 25 percent were devoted to construction.

Fig. 3.4 Abu Dhabi Fund for Development: principal countries supported in 2009

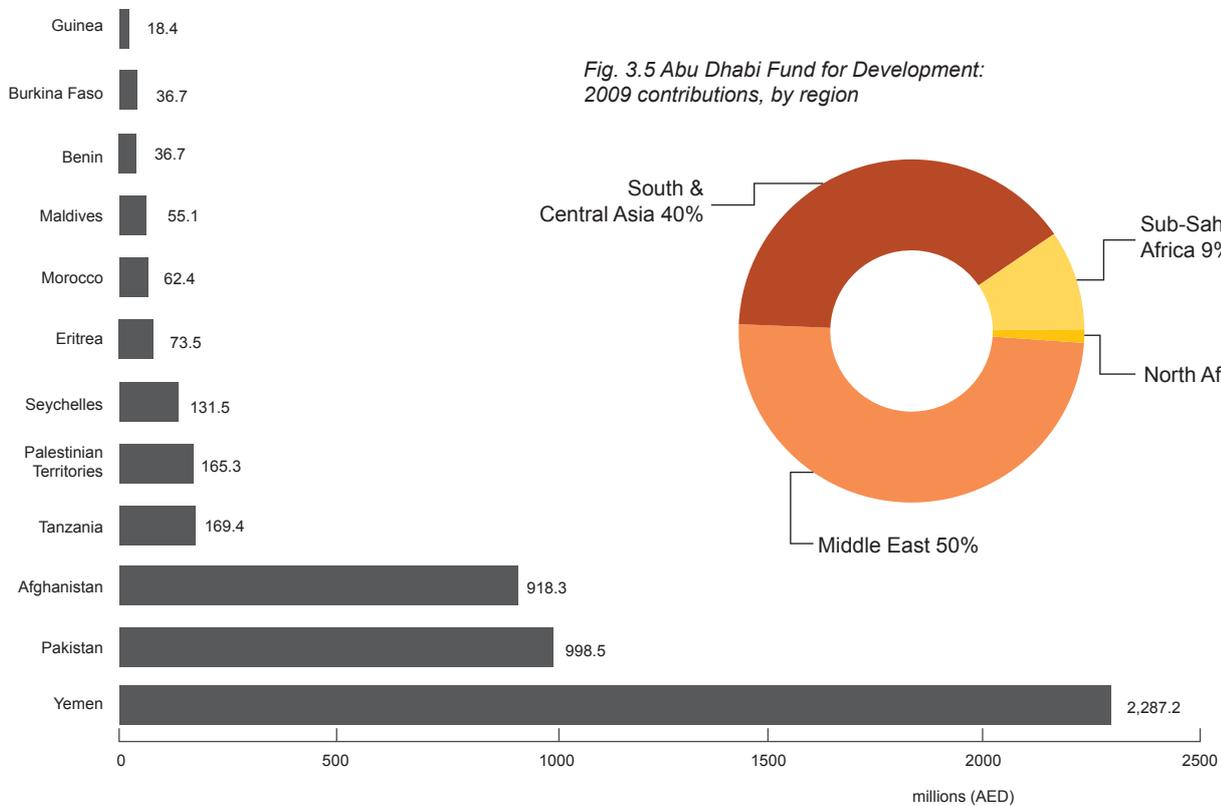


Fig. 3.5 Abu Dhabi Fund for Development: 2009 contributions, by region

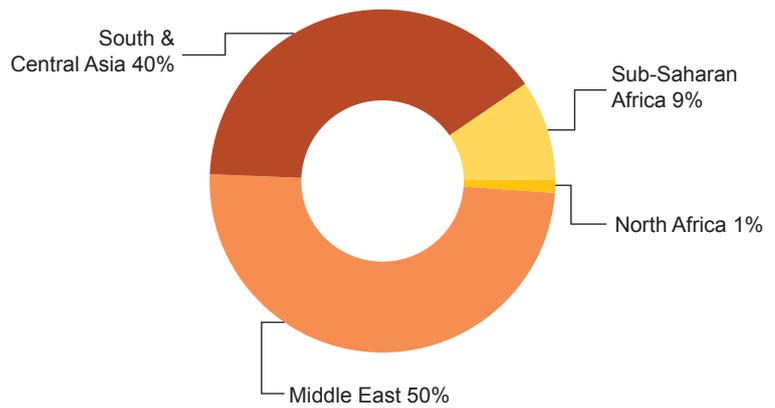
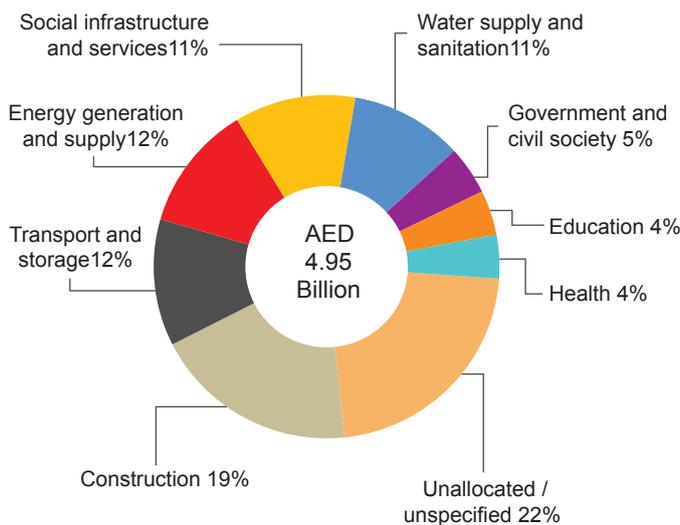


Fig. 3.6 Abu Dhabi Fund for Development: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Unallocated / unspecified	1,101,900,000
Construction	949,031,914
Transport and storage	591,778,671
Energy generation and supply	587,680,000
Social infrastructure and services	561,969,000
Water supply and sanitation	521,566,000
Government and civil society	226,256,800
Education	208,810,050
Health	203,878,734
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4,952,871,169</b>

## The UAE Red Crescent Authority



*UAE Red Crescent Authority mobile hospital in Indonesia.*

The UAE Red Crescent Authority was founded in 1983, and became the 139th member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 1986. It is the country's main relief and aid agency. The Red Crescent is independent, but takes a lead role in the government's humanitarian activities. It is guided by the principles of the international movement, such as non-alignment, non-intervention and independence. Outside the UAE, the Red Crescent responds to emergency situations, as well as undertaking health programs and humanitarian projects. It has supported projects in more than 100 countries, and is chaired by His Highness Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Ruler's Representative in the Western Region.<sup>32</sup>

In 2009, the Red Crescent gave a total of AED 451.5 million (\$122.9 million), making it the third most significant donor in financial terms. Around 76 percent of funds were spent in Asia, most notably the Middle East which received AED 263.7 million, while sub-Saharan Africa received AED 79.2 million, or nearly 18 percent of total funds. At least 55 countries received funding from the Red Crescent in support of a number of sectors, with the largest contributions going to social infrastructure and services and multi-sector programs. Yemen, where the Red Crescent supported the Mazraq II camp for over 7,000 IDPs, was the single biggest recipient of aid, receiving 30 percent of funding, or AED 136.5 million.

Fig. 3.7 UAE Red Crescent Authority: principal countries supported in 2009

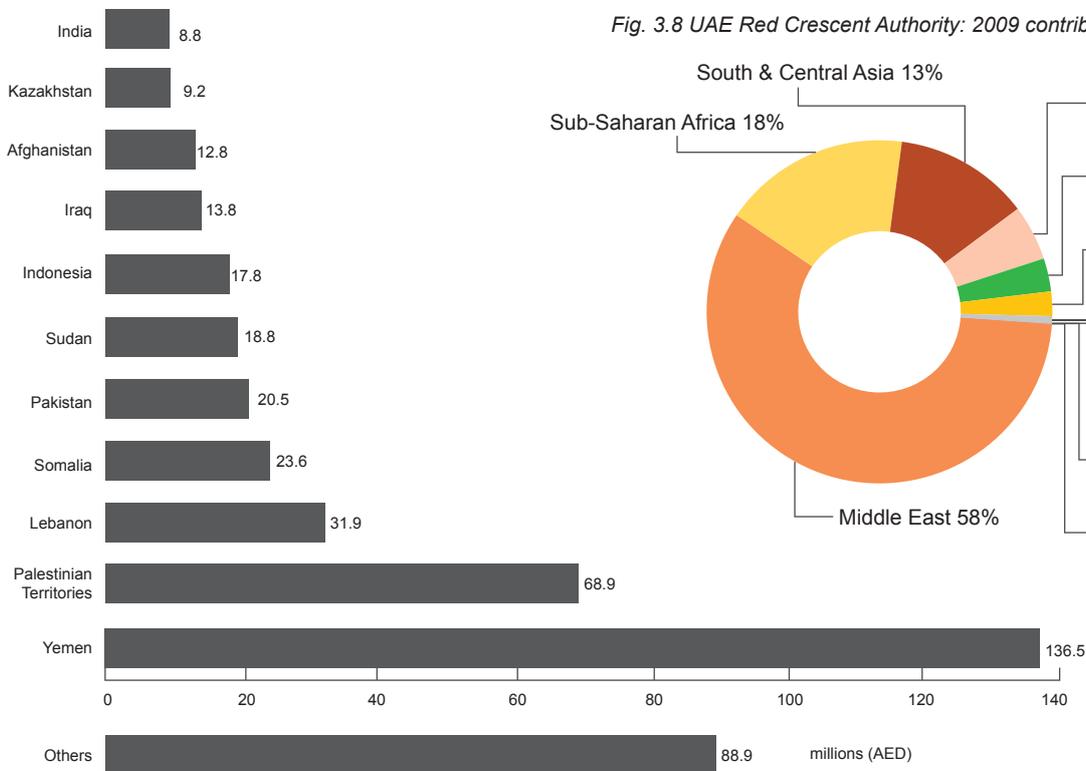


Fig. 3.8 UAE Red Crescent Authority: 2009 contributions, by region

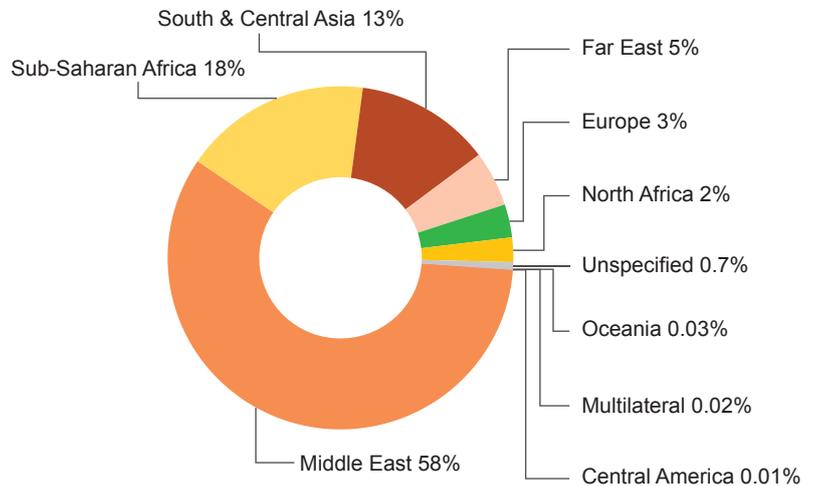
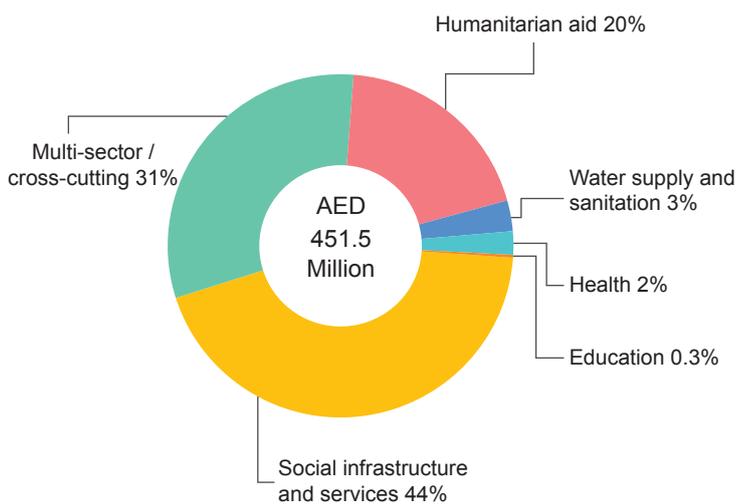


Fig. 3.9 UAE Red Crescent Authority: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Social infrastructure and services	198,588,148
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	140,478,657
Humanitarian aid	88,140,389
Water supply and sanitation	13,093,605
Health	9,963,189
Education	1,223,089
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>451,487,078</b>

## Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation



*Khalifa Bin Zayed Foundation humanitarian aid to Internally Displaced Persons in the Swat Valley of Pakistan in 2009.*

The Khalifa Foundation was established in 2007 with the aim of helping the poor, supporting students of science and developing social, health and cultural services. It provides relief to the victims of natural disasters and human conflict and supports health and social centers, family and vocational organizations and care for the elderly. Since operations began, the foundation has funded projects in more than 35 countries across Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania.

In 2009, the foundation made grants of AED 185.7 million (\$50.6 million), making it the UAE's fourth largest donor. Funds reached at least 39 countries worldwide, supporting a range of programs including health, water and sanitation, social infrastructure and other humanitarian projects. Almost 85 percent of funds, or AED 157.3 million, was spent in South and Central Asia, most notably on water and sanitation projects in Afghanistan, humanitarian aid in Pakistan (notably for people displaced from the Swat Valley by the conflict between the Pakistan Army and the Taliban) and health projects in Kazakhstan. The Middle East received seven percent of funds, AED 13.1 million, of which AED 10.4 million supported activities in the Palestinian Territories.

Fig. 3.10 Khalifa Foundation: principal countries supported in 2009

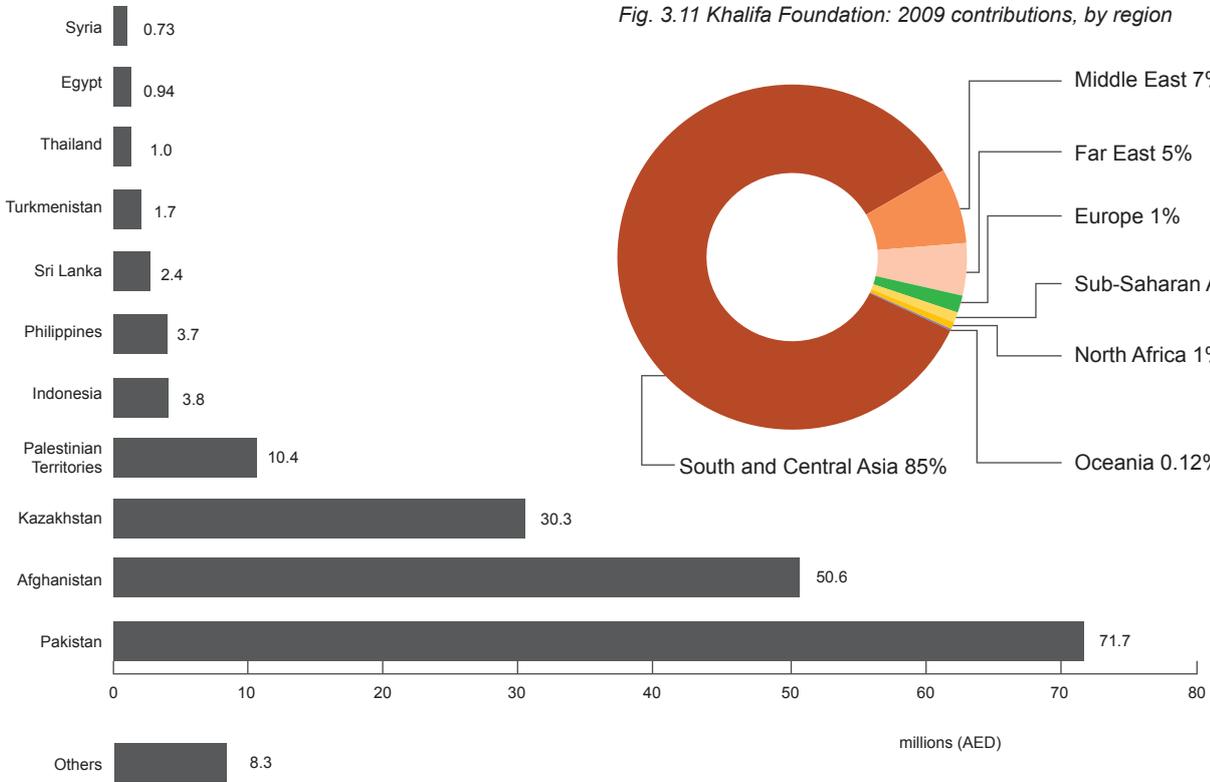


Fig. 3.11 Khalifa Foundation: 2009 contributions, by region

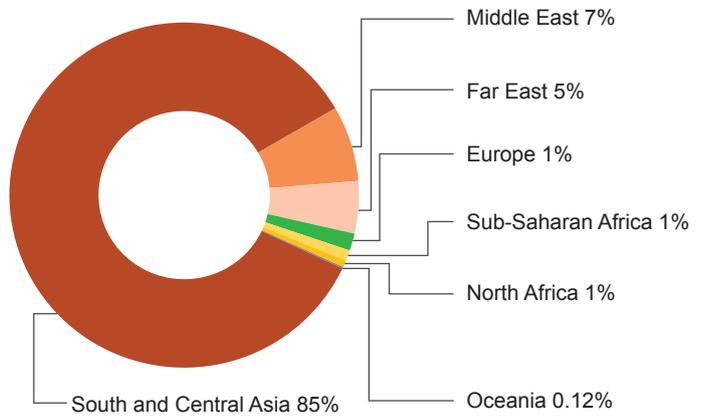
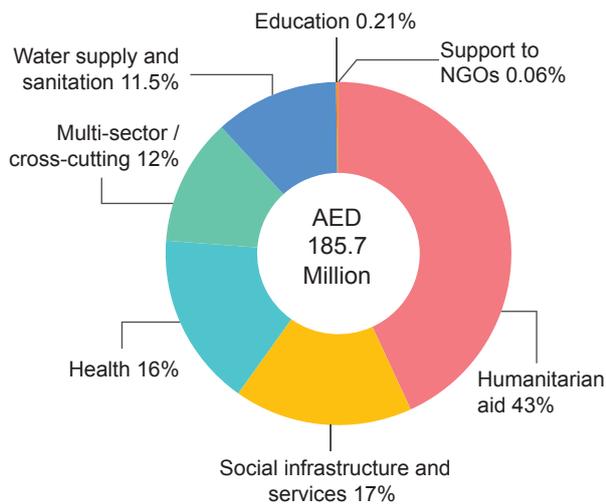


Fig. 3.12 Khalifa Foundation: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Humanitarian aid	80,051,050
Social infrastructure and services	31,001,856
Health	30,347,364
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	22,208,626
Water supply and sanitation	21,552,774
Education	399,190
Support to Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)	115,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>185,675,860</b>

## Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation



*Zayed Hospital in Yemen, funded by Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Foundation.*

The Zayed Foundation was established in August 1992, with the aim of conducting philanthropic activities and providing public utilities both in the UAE and abroad. It offers study grants and scholarships and supports the fields of writing, translating and publishing. It also supports hospitals, clinics, rehabilitation centers, first aid centers, child care centers, orphanages and homes for the elderly. The foundation has funded social, medical and cultural centers in all six continents. It also supplies relief to the victims of natural and social disasters.<sup>33</sup>

The foundation gave grants totaling AED 47.9 million (\$13.0 million) in 2009 in support of at least 22 countries worldwide. More than half of the funds were directed to Africa, where they benefitted a range of sectors, most notably education, water and sanitation and social infrastructure and services. In the Middle East, Yemen received AED 6.4 million, more than any other country and 13 percent of total funds. Other significant recipients included Burkina Faso, which received AED 5.5 million for education, and Kenya, which was granted AED 4.8 million, 46 percent of which went to water and sanitation programs. In Afghanistan, AED 2.6 million was spent on health projects. In Europe, the United Kingdom and Bosnia Herzegovina received AED 1.8 million and 1.7 million respectively, mostly for education programs.

Fig. 3.13 Zayed Foundation: principal countries supported in 2009

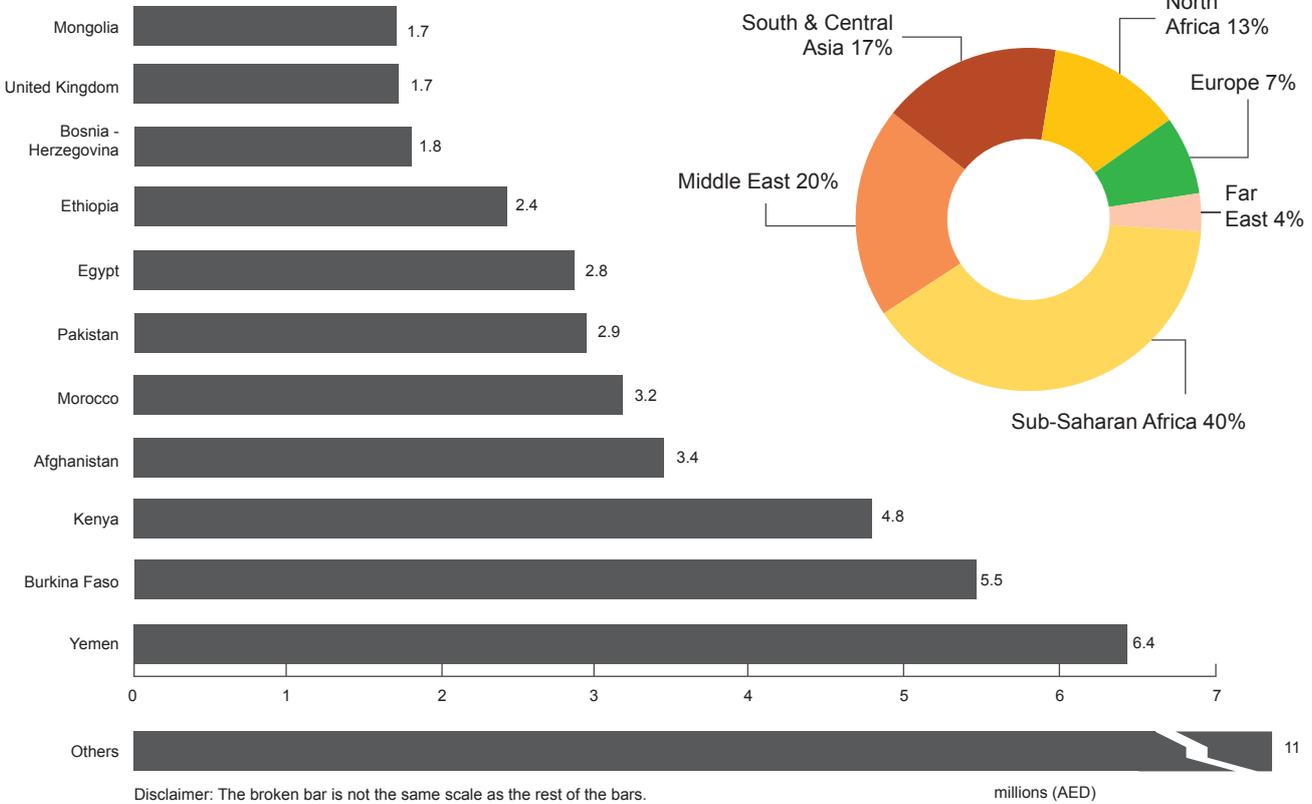


Fig. 3.14 Zayed Foundation: 2009 contributions, by region

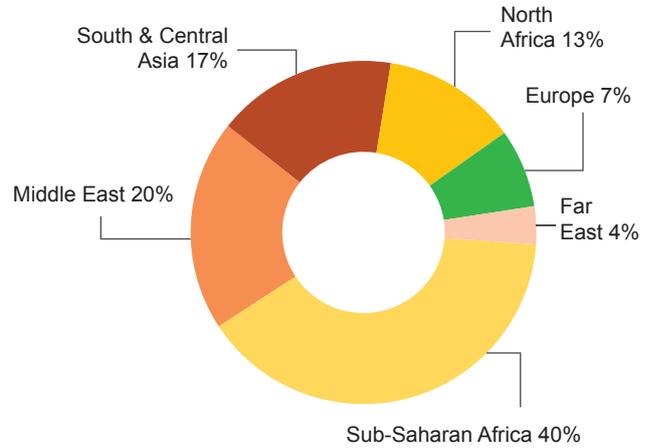
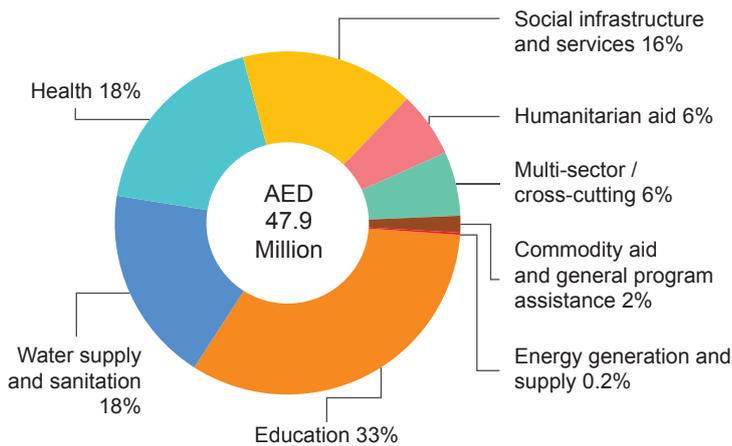


Fig. 3.15 Zayed Foundation: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Education	15,773,596
Water supply and sanitation	8,843,507
Health	8,757,045
Social infrastructure and services	7,801,751
Humanitarian aid	2,936,800
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	2,899,869
Commodity aid and general program assistance	752,960
Energy generation and supply	100,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>47,865,528</b>

## Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment



*Mohammad Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Establishment providing aid to IDPs in eastern Iraq.*

This Dubai-based organization was set up in 1997 and works both at home and abroad. It provides services that include building hospitals, schools and cultural centers, digging wells, and responding to emergencies, be they natural or man-made. Major areas of operation have included Iraq, the Palestinian Territories, Sudan, Yemen, Kosovo and Turkey.<sup>34</sup>

In 2009, the organization made grants of AED 32.4 million (\$8.8million) in support of projects in at least 19 countries worldwide. Almost 54 percent of that total benefitted health and education programs in the Palestinian Territories. Other significant recipients include Indonesia, where AED 2.7 million was spent on social infrastructure projects and Afghanistan, where AED 1.8 million was used for social infrastructure and services. A third of funds were spent on health, with another 28 percent devoted to social infrastructure and services.

Fig. 3.16 Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment: principal countries supported in 2009

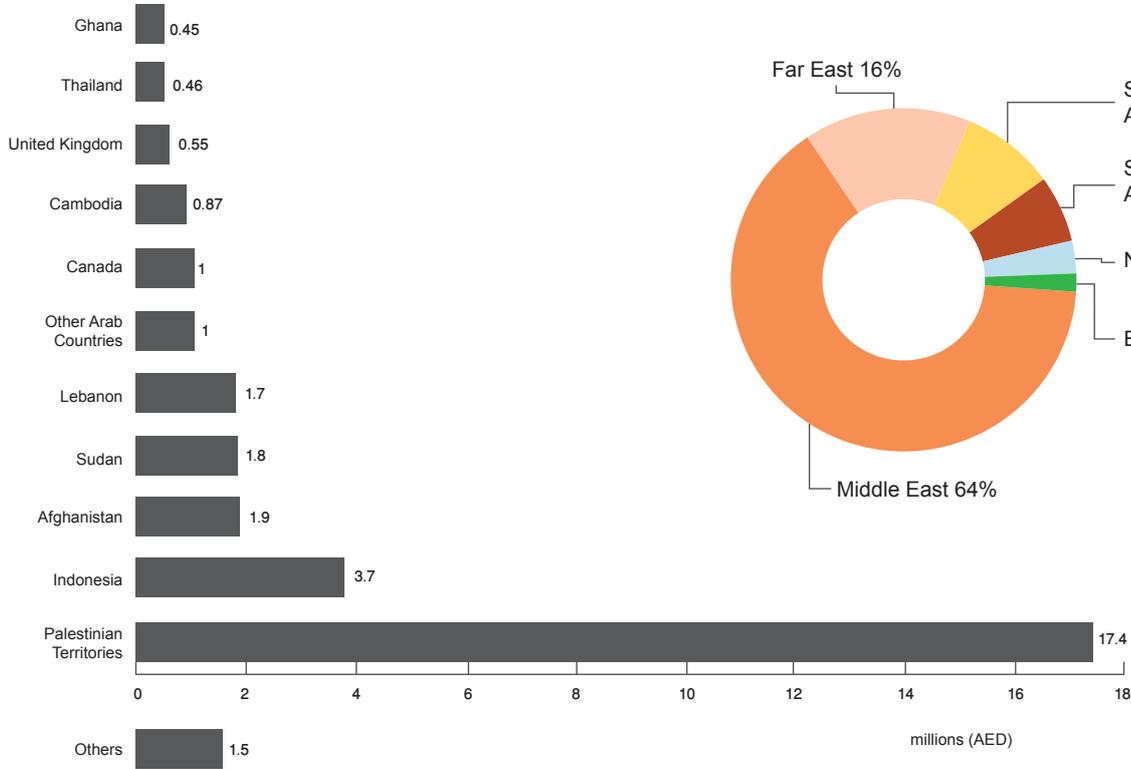


Fig. 3.17 Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment: 2009 contributions, by region

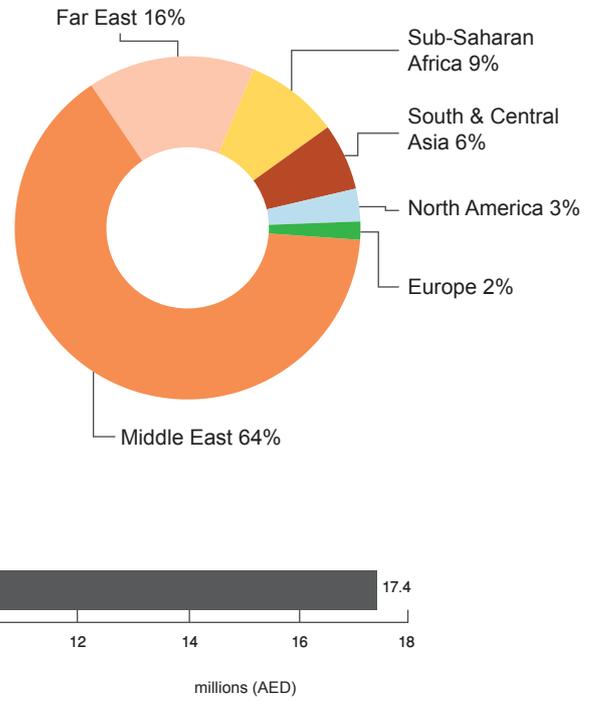
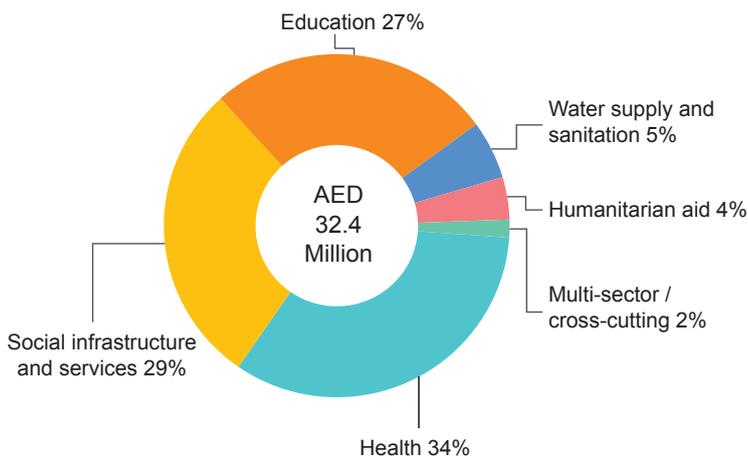
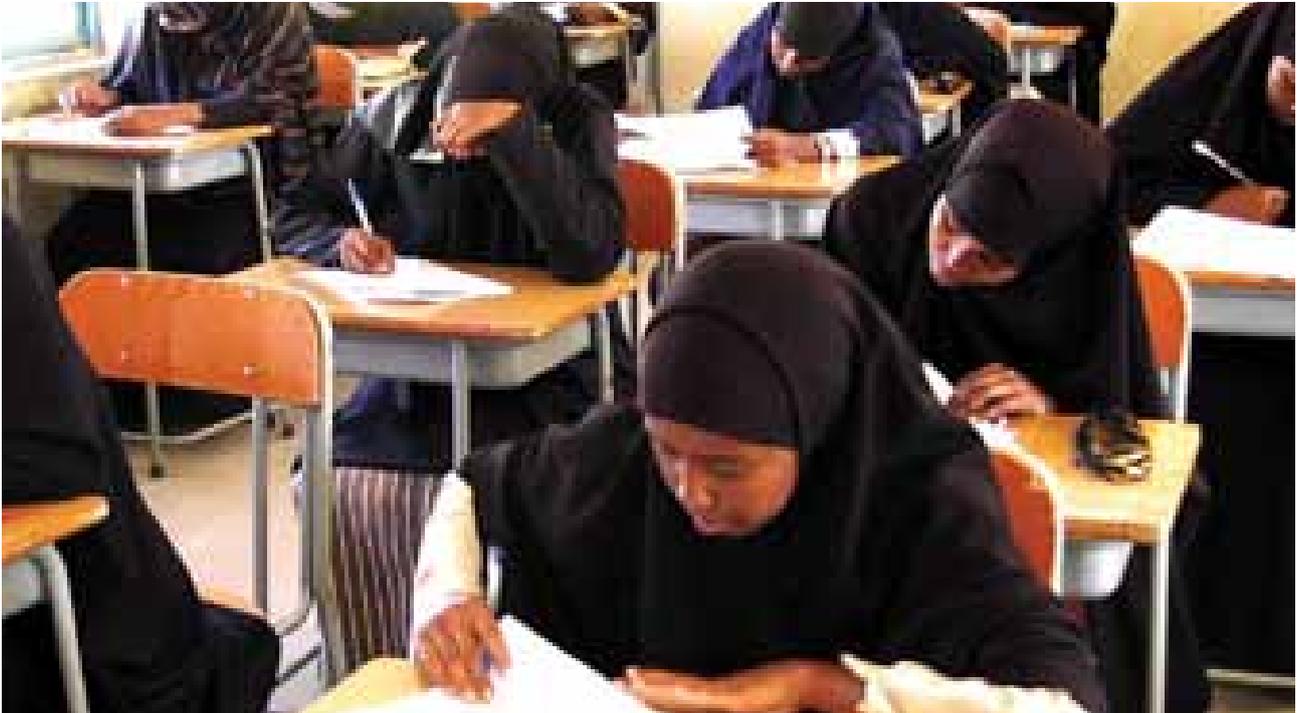


Fig. 3.18 Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Health	10,870,740
Social infrastructure and services	9,286,445
Education	8,655,050
Water supply and sanitation	1,778,656
Humanitarian aid	1,296,000
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	547,300
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>32,434,191</b>

## Al Maktoum Foundation



*Al Maktoum Foundation: Educating girls in Somalia.*

The foundation began its humanitarian work through a cultural centre established in the Irish capital Dublin in 1997, moving its headquarters to Dubai in 1999 and expanding gradually to more than 60 countries across the Arab and western world. Its goal is to improve social and economic welfare, health and education, and to this end it has built a number of medical and cultural centers, schools and academies, as well as sponsoring orphans, helping poor families and funding medical students. The foundation has been involved in a number of relief missions in countries affected by wars or natural disasters.

In 2009, the Al Maktoum Foundation contributed grants worth AED 59.5 million (\$16.2 million) in support of projects in at least 38 countries. Almost half of all funds (48 percent) went to sub-Saharan Africa, where the foundation supported education projects in 23 different countries, as well as a number of health and social infrastructure programs. Slightly less than 40 percent of funds were spent in Europe, mostly on social infrastructure projects. Almost AED 12.9 million, or 22 percent of total funds for the year, was directed at cultural and educational programs in Ireland, while in the United Kingdom, the foundation spent AED 6.2 million on projects mostly concerned with education policy and management. In the Middle East, Iraq received the largest tranche of funding, benefitting from AED 2.5 million directed at education programs.

Fig. 3.19 Al Maktoum Foundation: principal countries supported in 2009

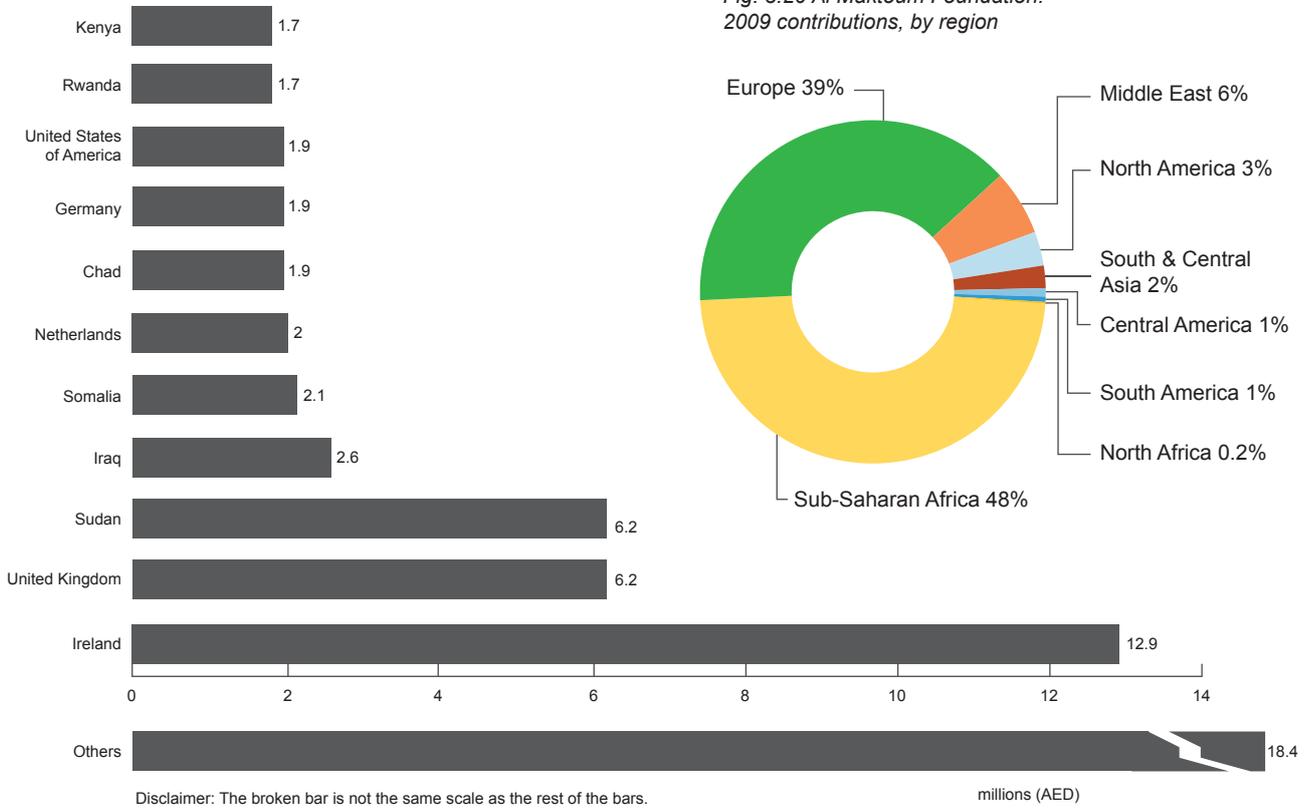


Fig. 3.20 Al Maktoum Foundation: 2009 contributions, by region

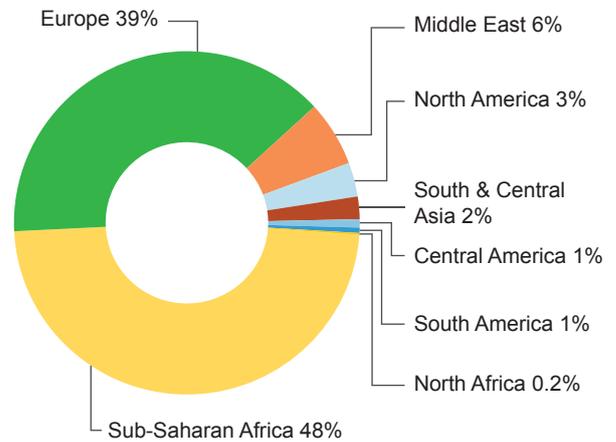
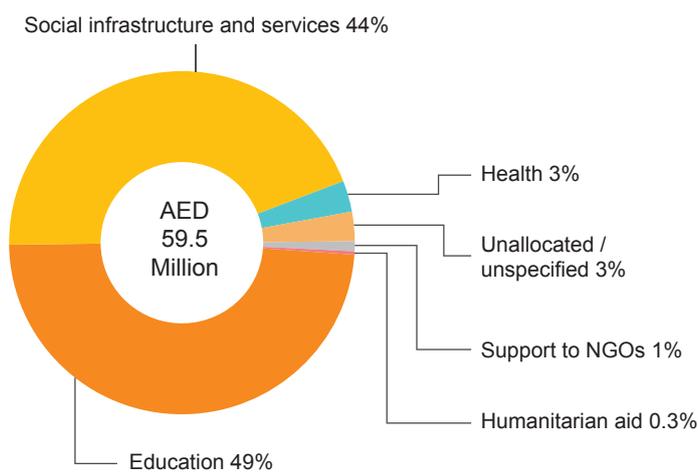


Fig. 3.21 Al Maktoum Foundation: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Education	28,982,826
Social infrastructure and services	26,387,036
Health	1,748,454
Unallocated/unspecified	1,647,558
Support to NGOs	560,174
Humanitarian aid	183,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>59,509,547</b>

## Dubai Cares



*Dubai Cares: Improving access to quality primary education in Chanleas Dai Commune in Cambodia.*

Dubai Cares was launched in September 2007 by a hugely successful public fundraising campaign, which was matched by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai. It is inspired by his vision that education is the most effective way to combat poverty. Working alongside various international partners, the organization has reached more than four million children in countries including Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Palestinian Territories, Bangladesh, Comoros, Chad and Mauritania. It aims to improve access to primary education in developing nations by eliminating the underlying obstacles: thus it focuses on improving infrastructure, quality, health and nutrition, and water and sanitation. Activities include building and renovating schools, training teachers, establishing parent-teacher associations, creating libraries and distributing books.<sup>35</sup>

In 2009, Dubai Cares gave AED 40.4 million (\$11.0 million) in grants to eight countries in Africa and Asia, and to multilateral programs. Around 98 percent of these funds were spent on education projects, mostly primary, with the exception of one grant benefitting a health program in the Palestinian Territories. In sub-Saharan Africa, which received 42 percent of total funds, Sudan was granted almost AED 13.0 million, or 76 percent of resources allocated to the subcontinent. In the Middle East, which received 28 percent of total funds, Yemen received the largest tranche, AED 5.5 million, or nearly half of all funds to the region. The organization also contributed AED 8.6 million to multilateral initiatives.

Fig. 3.22 Dubai Cares: countries supported in 2009

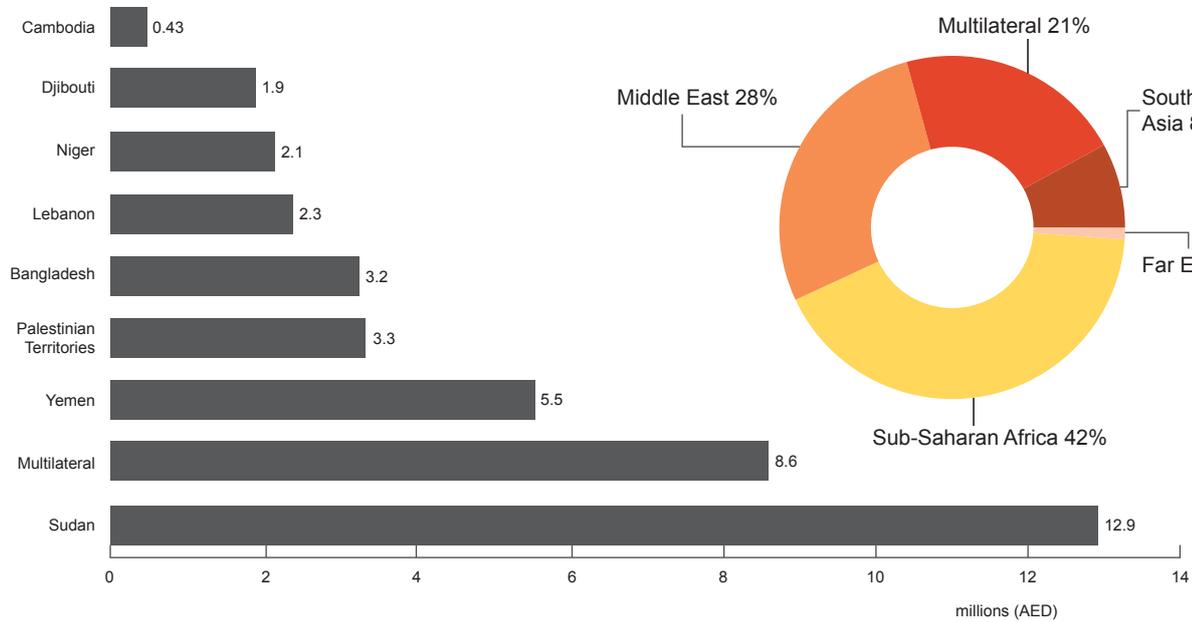


Fig. 3.23 Dubai Cares: 2009 contributions, by region

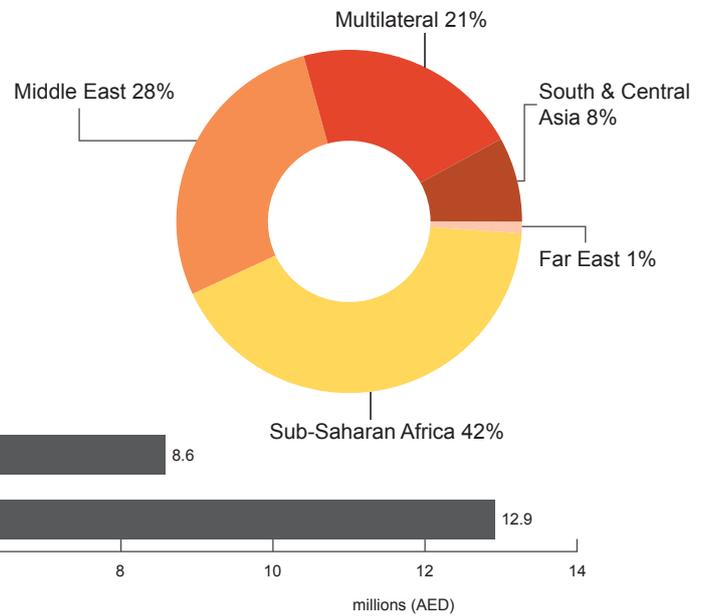
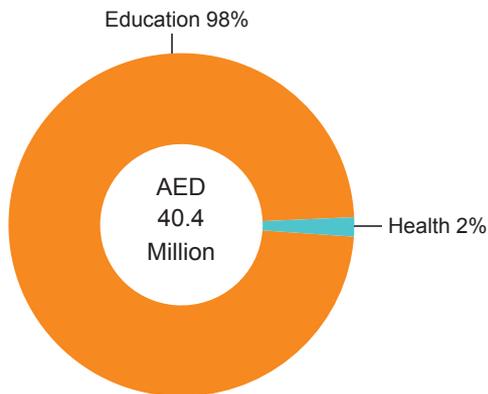


Fig. 3.24 Dubai Cares: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Education	39,624,440
Health	735,030
Grand Total	40,359,470

## International Humanitarian City



*International Humanitarian City - cargo operations.*

Founded in 2007, International Humanitarian City is a global humanitarian aid hub aiming to provide facilities and services to all international aid actors. It is a non-religious, non-political and non-profit organization, chaired by H.R.H Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein. An independent free zone authority created by the Government of Dubai, it not only groups participants in a secure environment but also offers commercial companies the opportunity to operate from a highly strategic location. International Humanitarian City believes that humanitarian operations will benefit from the integration of commercial suppliers of goods and services.<sup>36</sup>

In 2009, International Humanitarian City reported contributions of AED 14.3 million (\$3.9 million), all of which were on a multilateral basis. Contributions were primarily in the form of services provided to the international organizations and NGOs, including the World Food Program (WFP), UNICEF, UNHCR and the World Health Organization (WHO), which make use of the organization's warehouses, offices and logistics support.

Fig. 3.25 International Humanitarian City: 2009 contributions, by region

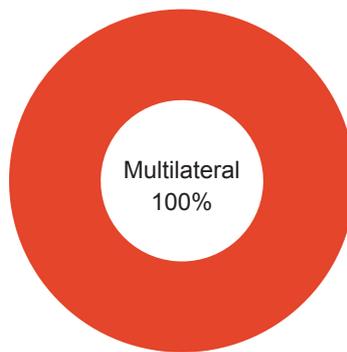
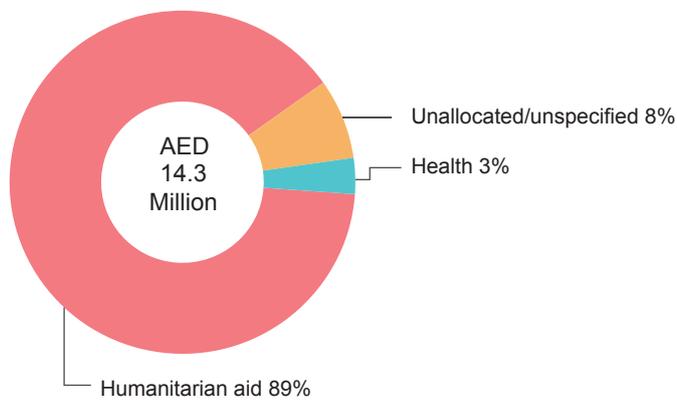


Fig. 3.26 International Humanitarian City: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Humanitarian aid	12,752,259
Unallocated/unspecified	1,084,007
Health	485,301
Grand Total	14,321,567

## Noor Dubai



*A free eye clinic sponsored by Noor Dubai in Sudan.*

Noor Dubai is a charitable initiative launched in September 2008. It aims to prevent and treat blindness and poor vision, targeting more than one million people as part of a drive to rid the world of curable forms of blindness. Under the patronage of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai and in partnership with international organizations, Noor Dubai provides therapeutic, preventative and educational programs to prevent visual impairment in developing countries on a local, regional and international scale.<sup>37</sup>

Noor Dubai reported two grants to health programs in 2009 totaling AED 8.0 million (\$2.2 million). These grants assisted seven countries in Africa (Mali, Uganda, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Niger, Chad and Sudan), and four in Asia (Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Yemen). The amounts allocated to each country were not specified.

Fig. 3.27 Noor Dubai: 2009 contributions, by region

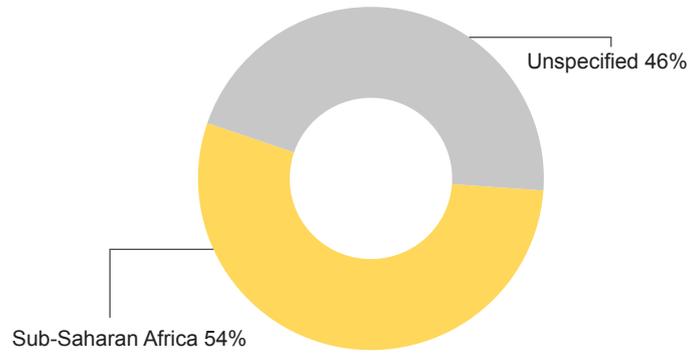
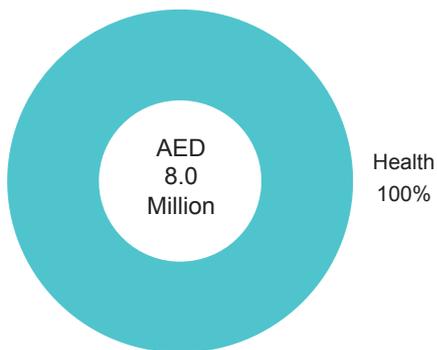


Fig. 3.28 Noor Dubai: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Health	8,007,140
Grand Total	8,007,140

## Dubai Charity Association



*Water pump in Senegal funded by Dubai Charity Association.*

The Dubai Charity Association was founded in 1994, under Ministerial Decision 85 issued by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs. It has funded projects to build mosques, schools and wells across Asia and Africa. It supports religious observances, providing iftar, Eid clothes and meats for sacrifice.<sup>38</sup>

In 2009, the association gave a total of AED 27.2 million (\$7.4 million) in grants to 23 countries. Around 83 percent of funds went to social infrastructure and social services. Some AED 12.0 million, or 44 percent of all funding, was spent in the Far East, most notably Indonesia which received AED 8.7 million. Sub-Saharan Africa received around AED 10.3 million, also predominantly directed at social infrastructure.

Fig. 3.29 Dubai Charity Association: principal countries supported in 2009

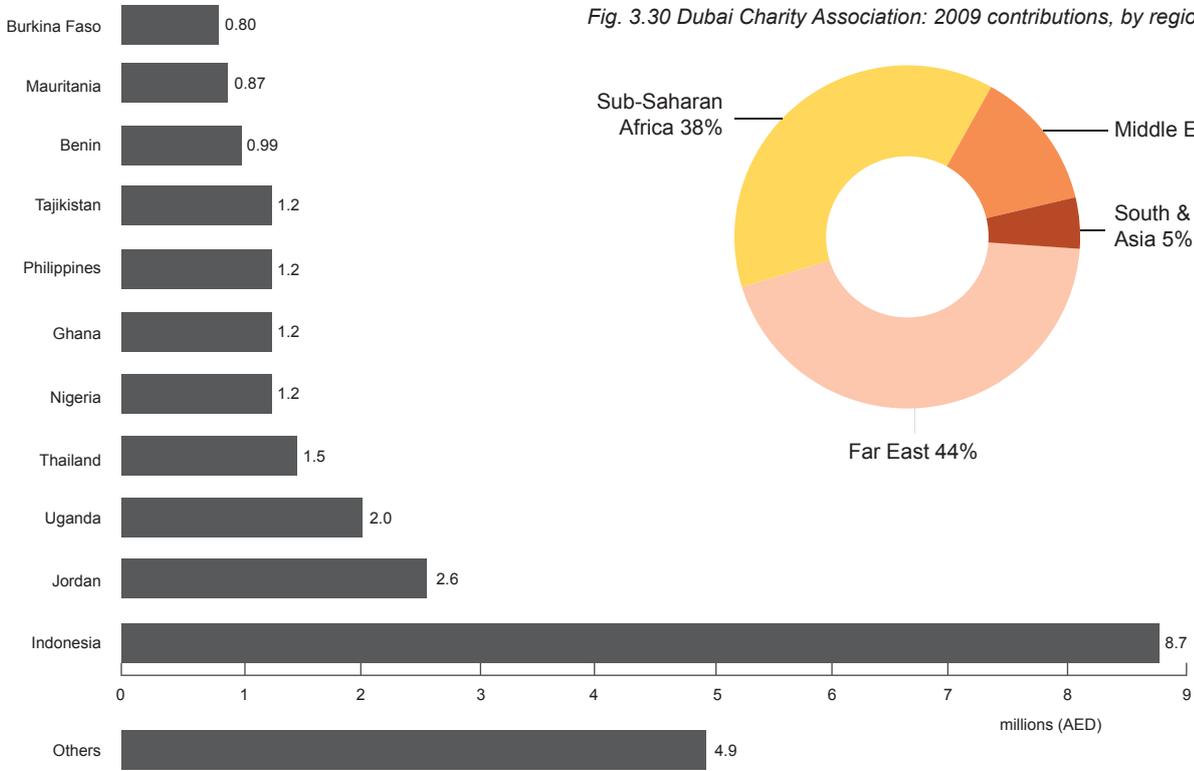


Fig. 3.30 Dubai Charity Association: 2009 contributions, by region

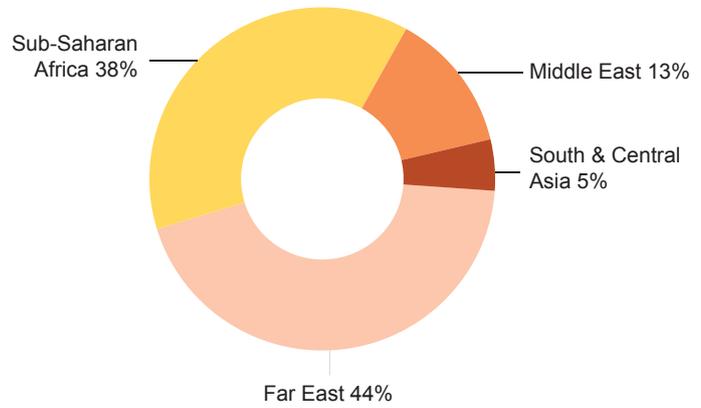
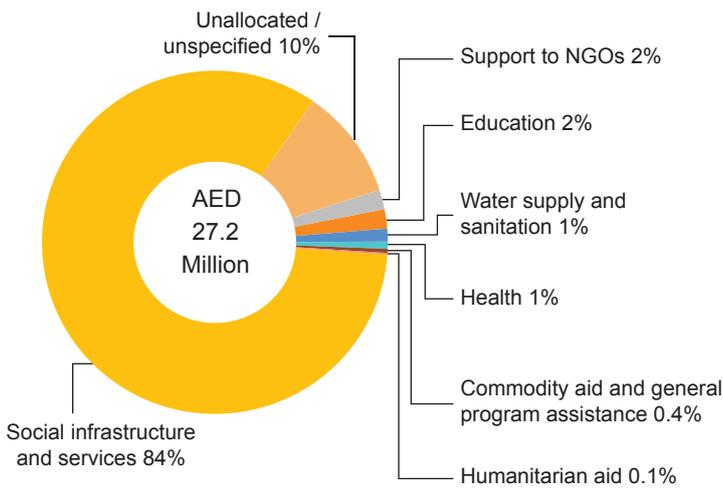


Fig. 3.31 Dubai Charity Association: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Social infrastructure and services	22,711,966
Unallocated/unspecified	2,843,345
Support to NGOs	500,000
Education	490,637
Water supply and sanitation	329,647
Health	183,383
Commodity aid and general program assistance	100,000
Humanitarian aid	36,750
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27,195,728</b>

## Sharjah Charity Association



*Iftar meals in Lebanon provided by Sharjah Charity Association.*

This association, also referred to as Sharjah Charity International, was founded in 1989 and has supported projects across the globe. It sponsors students, assists orphans and poor families, sets up schools, clinics and mosques, digs wells, and provides iftar and meat for sacrifice. It also responds to emergencies, be they natural disasters or man-made.

In 2009, the association made grants of AED 42.4 million (\$11.5 million) in support of projects in at least 46 countries worldwide. In sub-Saharan Africa, 20 countries received aid to various sectors including social infrastructure and water and sanitation, representing 30 percent of total funds donated. Sudan benefitted from AED 3.3 million, most of which was spent on social infrastructure and services, and other significant recipients in the subcontinent included Burkina Faso, Ethiopia and Senegal. The single biggest recipient of aid was India, which received AED 9.2 million, or 22 percent of total contributions, followed by the Palestinian Territories (10 percent) and Yemen (nine percent). Around 84 percent of all grants funded projects related to social infrastructure and services.

Fig. 3.32 Sharjah Charity Association: principal countries supported in 2009

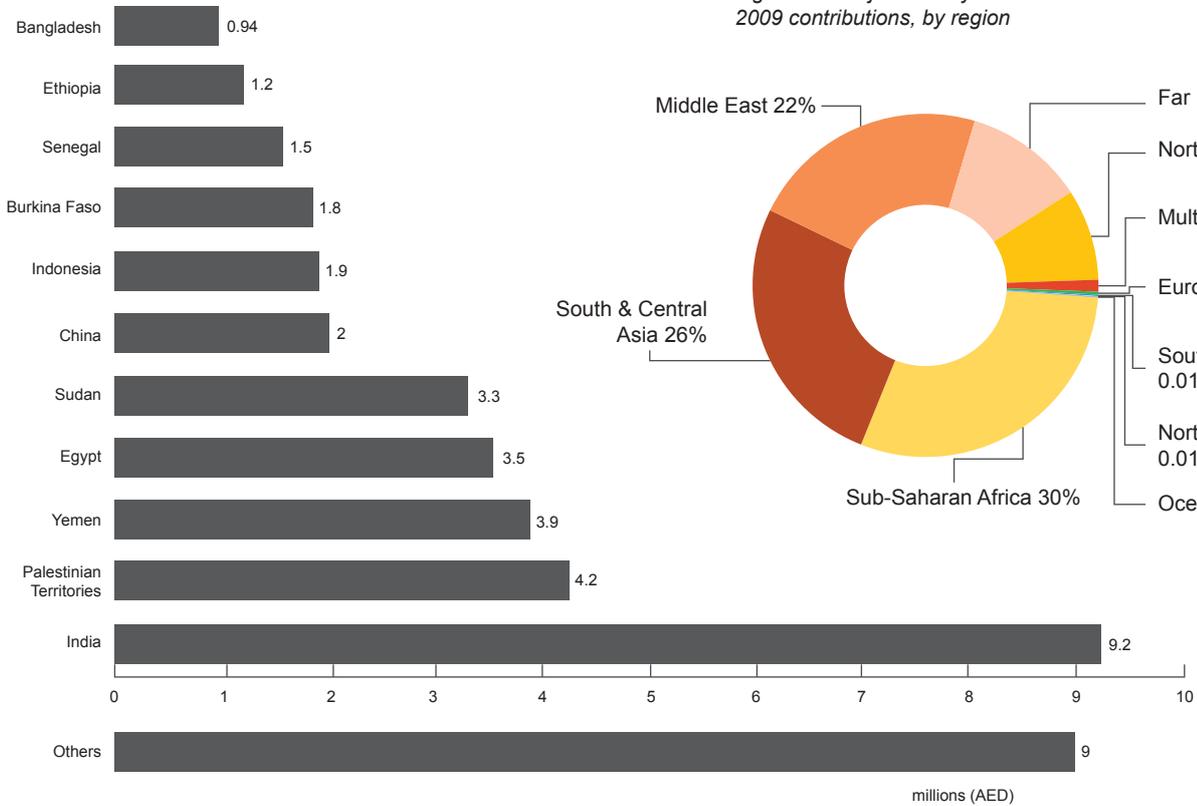


Fig. 3.33 Sharjah Charity Association: 2009 contributions, by region

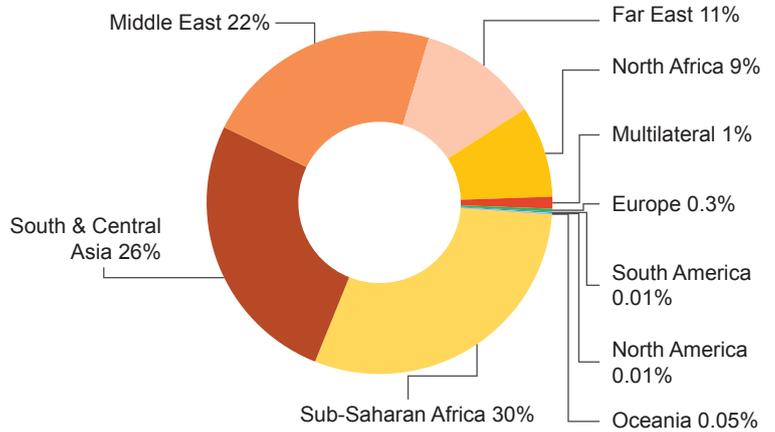
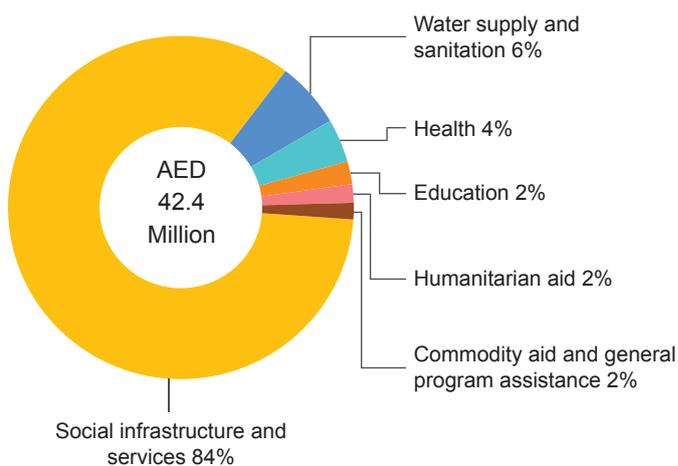
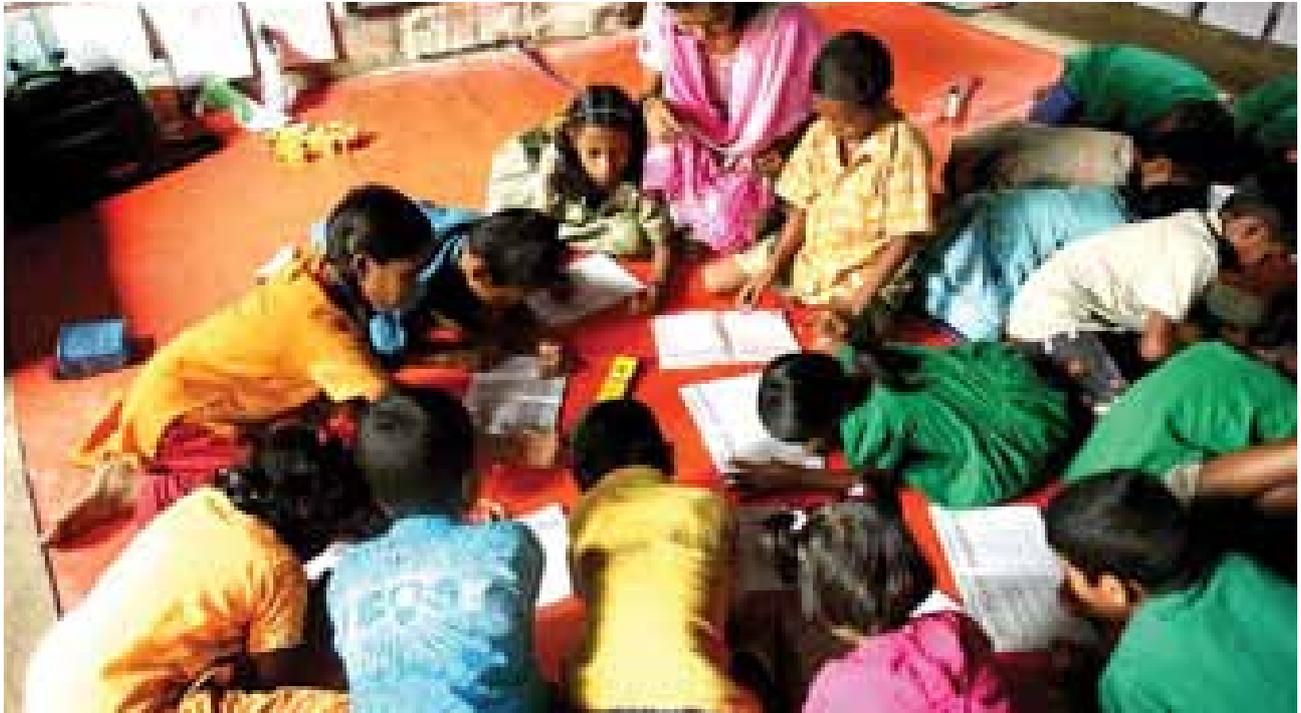


Fig. 3.34 Sharjah Charity Association: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Social infrastructure and services	35,713,771
Water supply and sanitation	2,633,640
Health	1,736,502
Education	912,800
Humanitarian aid	736,000
Commodity aid and general program assistance	660,685
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>42,393,398</b>

## Other Charitable Organizations



A number of other organizations reported making grants in 2009. They are included in the overview, and represented collectively below.

In 2009, these organizations gave AED 10.8 million (\$2.9 million) in grants. The Far East received AED 4.3 million, or 40 percent, of these funds, with Indonesia receiving 93 percent of that money, mostly in support of social infrastructure and services. Other significant recipients of aid included Bangladesh, which received AED 2.1 million and Somalia, which was granted AED 1.7 million.

Fig. 3.35 Other Charitable Organizations: principal countries supported in 2009

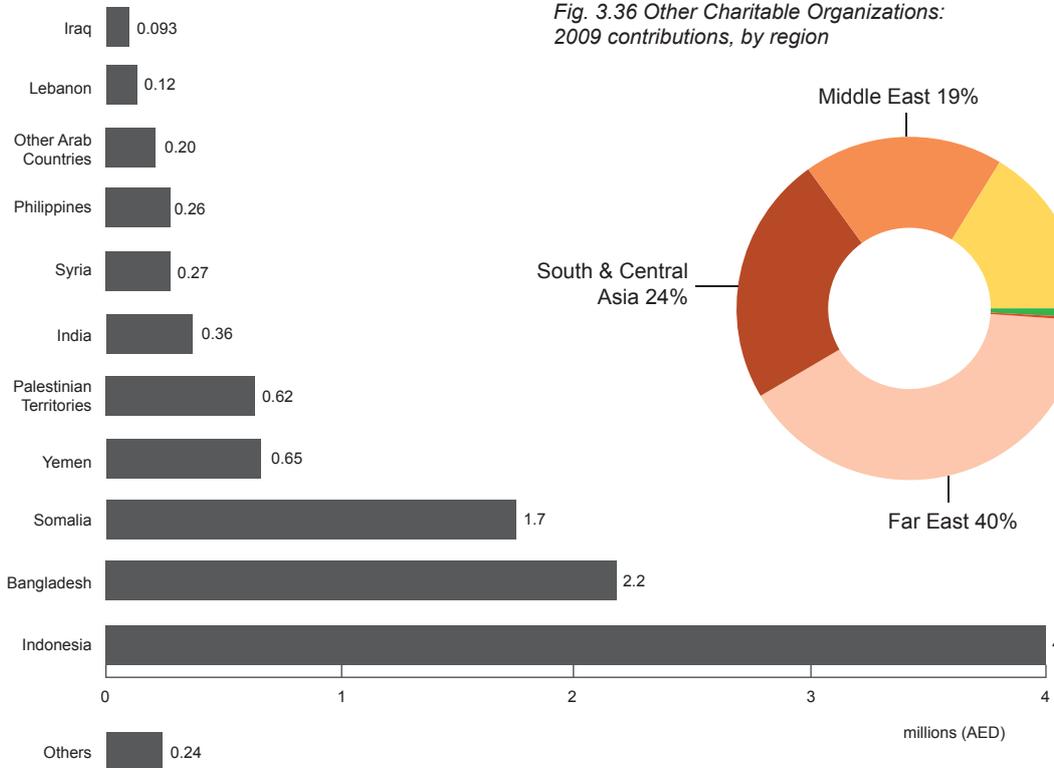


Fig. 3.36 Other Charitable Organizations: 2009 contributions, by region

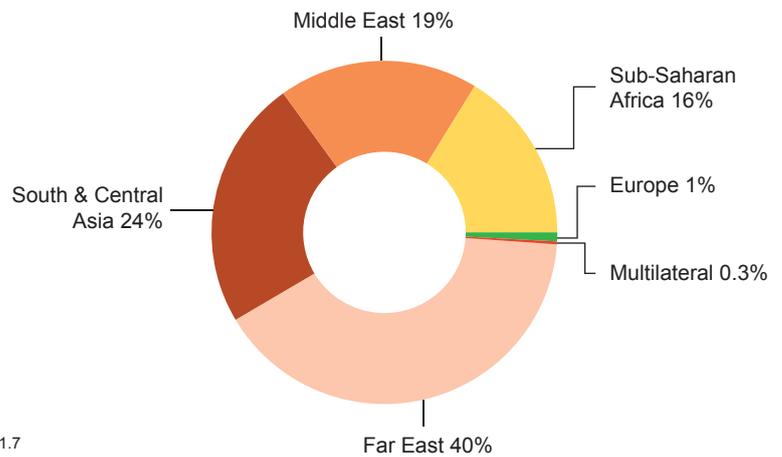
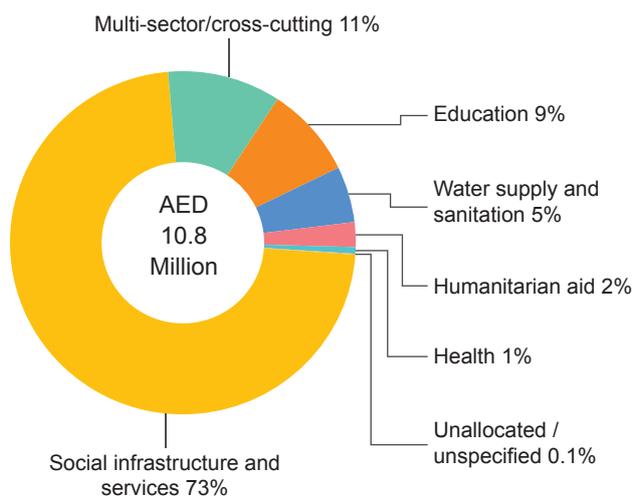


Fig 3.37 Other Charitable Organizations: sectors supported in 2009



SECTOR	TOTAL CONTRIBUTION (AED)
Social infrastructure and services	7,800,630
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	1,139,088
Education	922,099
Water supply and sanitation	567,070
Humanitarian aid	250,400
Health	67,000
Unallocated/unspecified	10,000
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,756,287</b>

## Section Four: Contributions by Sector

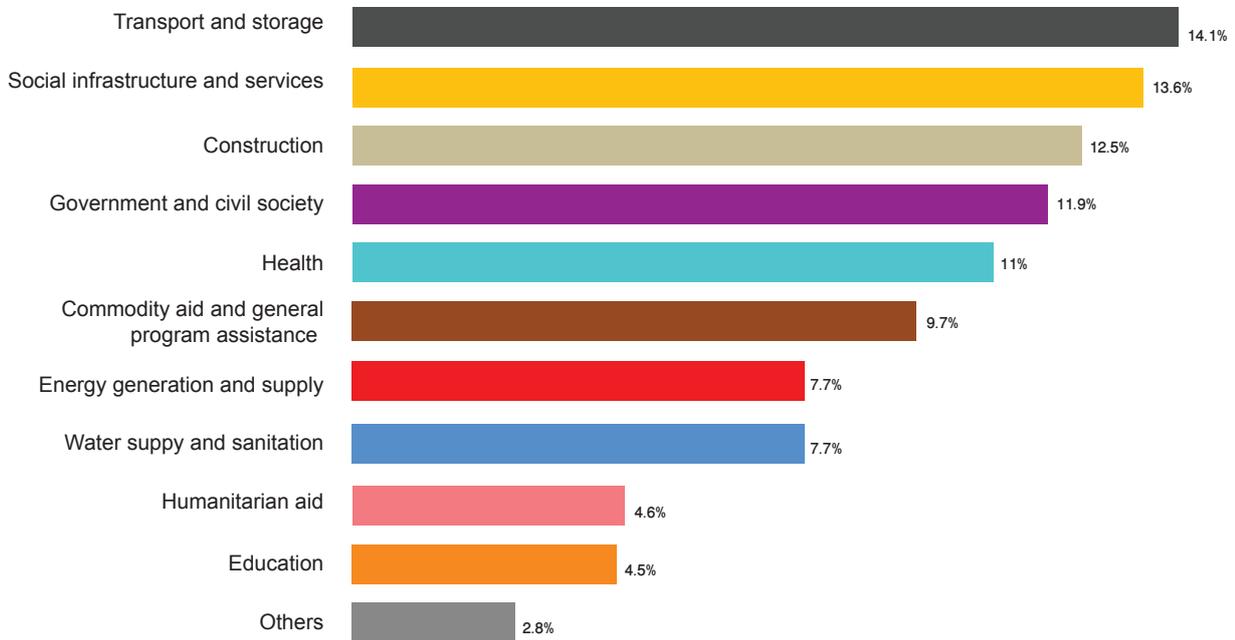
All UAE donors were asked to specify the sectors towards which they directed their funds in 2009, based on sector definitions used by the OECD. Figure 4.1. shows the global overview of how the money was divided.

Fig.4.1 UAE aid distributed in 2009, by sector

Sector	Total Contributed (AED)
Administrative Costs of Donors	14,827,802
Agriculture	2,027,436
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	736,326,778
Communication	3,778,511
Construction	950,709,817
Education	343,014,353
Energy Generation and Supply	587,780,000
Government and Civil Society	908,472,066
Health	835,153,495
Humanitarian Aid	351,110,743
Social Infrastructure and Services	1,031,999,613
Support to Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	1,995,174
Transport and Storage	1,075,920,372
Water Supply and Sanitation	582,427,031
Multi-Sector/Cross-cutting	186,986,374
Unallocated/Unspecified	1,321,081,374
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,933,610,938</b>

Almost 15 percent of donor records did not specify the sectors benefiting from grants or loans. This is primarily because four large grants were committed in 2009, to Yemen, Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Seychelles, for which negotiations with the recipient government were still underway at the time of reporting. Nonetheless, stripping out those unallocated records, it is possible to get a good picture of which sectors UAE donors prioritized in 2009 (fig. 4.2). Transport and storage received the largest tranche of funding, 15 percent of all allocated funds. Social infrastructure programs – a sector which includes social and welfare services such as low-cost housing, care for the elderly, orphans, the disabled and the unemployed, was allocated 14 percent. Both construction and government and civil society received around 12 percent of allocated funds, while 10 percent went to commodity aid and general program assistance – most of which was spent on food security projects. Health and education received 11 percent and five percent respectively. A breakdown by sector of the assistance provided to each region is included as Appendix III.

Fig.4.2 Proportion of UAE funds distributed to each sector in 2009 (not including unspecified records)



## Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Further information on the DAC and which countries are eligible for ODA is available on the OECD website, at [http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en\\_2649\\_33721\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_33721_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

Multilateral refers to international institutions with governmental membership which conduct all or a significant part of their activities in favor of development and aid recipient countries, such as the World Bank or agencies of the United Nations.

<sup>2</sup> Humanitarian Aid is a sector which covers emergency response, reconstruction relief and rehabilitation and disaster prevention and preparedness. Programs classified in other sectors – for example health, or water supply and sanitation – may also be humanitarian in nature, however.

<sup>3</sup> KPMG is a global network of professional firms providing audit, tax and advisory services. More information is available on its website [www.kpmg.com](http://www.kpmg.com).

<sup>4</sup> The quality of the KPMG review depends on the source data provided by the donor organizations. Neither KPMG nor OCFA has verified the accuracy and completeness of the source data provided by these donor organizations to OCFA.

<sup>5</sup> All figures in this report are in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED), with headline numbers converted to dollars at the official exchange rate of US\$1 = 3.673 AED. All dollar signs in this document refer to United States dollars.

<sup>6</sup> More information about the 0.7 percent target can be found at <http://www.unmillenniumproject.org/press/07.htm>

<sup>7</sup> OECD website, [http://www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3343,en\\_2649\\_34487\\_42458595\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/document/35/0,3343,en_2649_34487_42458595_1_1_1_1,00.html)

<sup>8</sup> Provisional figure for UAE GNI in 2009 provided by the National Bureau of Statistics.

<sup>9</sup> Detailed information about the Millennium Development Goals can be found at <http://www.undp.org/mdg>.

<sup>10</sup> See United Nations 2009 Flash Appeal, available at <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?MenuID=13431&Page=1808>

<sup>11</sup> Pakistan Country Page, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, available at <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e487016.html>

<sup>12</sup> The Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation is referred to throughout this report as the Khalifa Foundation, for the sake of brevity. The Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation will be referred to as the Zayed Foundation. The Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment will be referred to as the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment.

<sup>13</sup> Afghanistan Country Page, World Food Programme, available at <http://www.wfp.org/countries/afghanistan>

<sup>14</sup> Consolidated Appeal for the occupied Palestinian territory in 2009, United Nations, available at <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?Page=1765>

<sup>15</sup> United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/tce-appfund/tce-appeals/appeals/emergency-detail0/en/item/29630/icode/?uidf=12364>

<sup>16</sup> Syria Drought Response Plan 2009, United Nations, available at <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?Page=1810>

<sup>17</sup> World Development Indicators, World Bank, 19 April 2010, available at <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/GNIPC.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> United Nations Human Development Reports can be found at <http://hdrstats.undp.org>

<sup>19</sup> More comprehensive country information is published online by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at <http://www.tz.undp.org/docs/countryinfo.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> See [http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country\\_fact\\_sheets/cty\\_fs\\_SYC.html](http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_SYC.html)

<sup>21</sup> Seychelles Ministry of Environment, [http://www.env.gov.sc/html/sea\\_level\\_monitoring.html](http://www.env.gov.sc/html/sea_level_monitoring.html)

<sup>22</sup> Central Asia's Energy Risks, International Crisis Group, available at <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/asia/central-asia/133-central-asias-energy-risks.aspx>

<sup>23</sup> UAE, Kazakhstan sign multi-faceted agreement, Emirates News Agency, 11 June 2009, available at [http://www.wam.ae/servlet/Satellite?c=WamLocEnews&cid=1241072926554&pagename=WAM%2FWamLocEnews%2FWAM\\_E\\_ArticleMailClient&parent=Query&parentid=1135099399852](http://www.wam.ae/servlet/Satellite?c=WamLocEnews&cid=1241072926554&pagename=WAM%2FWamLocEnews%2FWAM_E_ArticleMailClient&parent=Query&parentid=1135099399852)

<sup>24</sup> More detailed information is available on the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East website, available at <http://www.unrwa.org>

<sup>25</sup> Lebanon Response OCHA situation report No.23, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), available at <http://ocha-gwapps1.unog.ch/rw/rwb.nsf/db900sid/SODA-6SQ3HD?OpenDocument>

<sup>26</sup> See Human Development Reports, available at [http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country\\_fact\\_sheets/cty\\_fs\\_ERI.html](http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_ERI.html)

<sup>27</sup> United Nations, Eritrea: Geography, History and the Economy, available at <http://www.un-eritrea.org/about.html>

<sup>28</sup> Tourism Yearbook 2009, Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture, Republic of the Maldives, p29, available at [http://www.tourism.gov.mv/downloads/stat\\_yearbook\\_2009.pdf](http://www.tourism.gov.mv/downloads/stat_yearbook_2009.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Agence France Presse, Maldives president seeks help for 'paradise drowning', 22 April 2008, available at [http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5hULNt\\_1Dmy3xyZGEcVABqoMh6I5Q](http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5hULNt_1Dmy3xyZGEcVABqoMh6I5Q)

<sup>30</sup> Patterns of mortality rates in Darfur Conflict, The Lancet, January 2010, available at [http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(09\)61967-X/abstract](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(09)61967-X/abstract). Number of internally displaced from the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, available at <http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/> (<http://www.internal-displacement.org/idmc/website/countries.nsf/> (httpEnvelopes)/0026B2F86813855FC1257570006185A0?OpenDocument).

<sup>31</sup> Human Development Reports available at [http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country\\_fact\\_sheets/cty\\_fs\\_BFA.html](http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_BFA.html)

<sup>32</sup> For further information, please see the Red Crescent website at <http://www.rcuae.ae/Pages/Default.aspx#>

<sup>33</sup> For further information, please see the Zayed Foundation's website at <http://www.zayed.org.ae/English/thefoundation1.htm>

<sup>34</sup> For further information, please see Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment website, available at [mcharity.org](http://mcharity.org)

<sup>35</sup> For further information, please see Dubai Cares' website at [www.dubaicare.ae](http://www.dubaicare.ae)

<sup>36</sup> For further information, please see the International Humanitarian City's website at [www.ihc.ae](http://www.ihc.ae)

<sup>37</sup> For further information please see Noor Dubai's website at <http://noor-dubai.com>

<sup>38</sup> For further information, please see the Dubai Charity Association's website at [www.dubaicharity.org.ae](http://www.dubaicharity.org.ae)

#### Disclaimer

The presentation of material on the maps in this report does not imply the expression of any opinion/recognition or endorsement on the part of OCHA and the United Arab Emirates concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or any delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

## List of Acronyms

<b>\$</b>	United States Dollar
<b>ADFD</b>	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
<b>AED</b>	Arab Emirates Dirham
<b>DAC</b>	Development Assistance Committee
<b>FTS</b>	Financial Tracking Service
<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income
<b>GNP</b>	Gross National Product
<b>IDP</b>	Internally Displaced Person
<b>MDG</b>	Millennium Development Goal
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organization
<b>OCFA</b>	Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid
<b>ODA</b>	Official Development Assistance
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>UAE</b>	United Arab Emirates
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>UNRWA</b>	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Program
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## Appendix I - List of countries receiving UAE assistance in 2009, by continent

Continent / Country	Contributions (AED)	Continent / Country	Contributions (AED)
<b>Africa</b>	<b>911,136,730</b>	Tanzania	180,052,966
Algeria	24,232,278	Togo	9,533,562
Benin	39,483,522	Tunisia	95,000
Burkina Faso	45,668,487	Uganda	3,479,215
Burundi	128,810	Unspecified	4,615,440
Cameroon	823,982	Zimbabwe	36,800
Central African Republic	941,711	<b>Asia</b>	<b>7,774,766,070</b>
Chad	3,948,477	Afghanistan	1,261,368,099
Comoros	2,024,133	Bangladesh	8,794,168
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,406,405	Cambodia	3,489,822
Djibouti	3,963,972	China	2,417,160
Egypt	143,158,779	India	18,574,097
Eritrea	74,633,221	Indonesia	40,273,031
Ethiopia	7,478,175	Iran	417,990
Gambia	904,498	Iraq	17,900,772
Ghana	9,355,547	Japan	356,666
Guinea	19,246,105	Jordan	45,198,538
Ivory Coast	374,613	Kazakhstan	90,596,563
Kenya	6,863,544	Kyrgyzstan	150,675
Liberia	150,000	Lebanon	77,133,821
Mali	1,313,062	Maldives	56,269,490
Mauritania	7,004,848	Mongolia	1,708,116
Morocco	78,383,454	Other Arab Countries	406,960,391
Mozambique	1,487,521	Pakistan	1,603,936,988
Niger	11,607,945	Palestinian Territories	965,119,216
Nigeria	2,053,336	Philippines	7,053,468
Republic of Congo	309,592	Sri Lanka	8,664,131
Rwanda	1,778,934	Syria	310,267,676
Senegal	8,652,394	Tajikistan	1,638,255
Seychelles	131,449,348	Thailand	7,783,643
Sierra Leone	14,790	Turkmenistan	1,748,610
Somalia	33,598,263	Vietnam	114,320
South Africa	2,201,830	Yemen	2,836,830,363
Sudan	48,682,170	<b>Europe</b>	<b>45,225,062</b>

Continent / Country	Contributions - AED
Albania	6,212,449
Belgium	320,000
Bosnia - Herzegovina	7,496,577
France	183,750
Germany	2,549,128
Greece	110,250
Ireland	12,896,486
Italy	773,150
Kosovo	1,360,000
Macedonia	348,586
Netherlands	1,989,371
Russia	320,000
Spain	199,620
Sweden	30,000
Switzerland	391,750
Turkey	1,208,790
Ukraine	92,000
United Kingdom	8,743,158
<b>Multilateral</b>	<b>26,510,087</b>
Multilateral	26,510,087
<b>Oceania</b>	<b>371,875</b>
Australia	371,875
<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>19,373,183</b>
Unspecified	19,373,183
<b>The Americas</b>	<b>156,227,931</b>
Argentina	300,000
Brazil	60,000
Canada	1,000,000
Cuba	36,800
Mexico	464,555
United States of America	154,366,576
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,933,610,938</b>

## Appendix II - List of UAE donors, showing amounts provided to each country in 2009

Donor / Country	Contributions - AED	Donor / Country	Contributions - AED
<b>Abu Dhabi Fund for Development</b>	<b>4,952,871,169</b>	Netherlands	1,989,371
Afghanistan	918,250,000	Niger	1,116,276
Benin	36,730,000	Nigeria	567,225
Burkina Faso	36,730,000	Other Arab Countries	1,003,752
Eritrea	73,460,000	Pakistan	612,286
Guinea	18,365,000	Republic of Congo	309,592
Maldives	55,095,000	Rwanda	1,778,934
Morocco	62,441,000	Senegal	505,880
Pakistan	998,505,050	Somalia	2,089,762
Palestinian Territories	165,285,000	South Africa	1,178,077
Seychelles	131,449,348	Sri Lanka	443,006
Tanzania	169,383,671	Sudan	6,167,580
Yemen	2,287,177,100	Tajikistan	204,240
<b>Al Maktoum Foundation</b>	<b>59,509,547</b>	Tanzania	510,474
Argentina	300,000	Togo	1,208,886
Benin	538,601	Uganda	674,650
Burkina Faso	802,593	United Kingdom	6,212,824
Cameroon	562,585	United States of America	1,912,086
Central African Republic	941,711	<b>Dubai Cares</b>	<b>40,359,470</b>
Chad	1,931,161	Bangladesh	3,231,240
Comoros	624,133	Cambodia	433,956
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,406,405	Djibouti	1,856,913
Ethiopia	1,030,113	Lebanon	2,349,445
Gambia	540,637	Multilateral	8,586,348
Germany	1,918,128	Niger	2,119,610
Ghana	954,140	Palestinian Territories	3,296,950
Iraq	2,555,109	Sudan	12,955,597
Ireland	12,896,486	Yemen	5,529,411
Italy	164,400	<b>Dubai Charity Association</b>	<b>27,195,728</b>
Jordan	103,277	Benin	987,221
Kenya	1,703,094	Burkina Faso	798,713
Mexico	464,555	Cambodia	609,315
Morocco	100,000	Gambia	363,861
Mozambique	1,487,521	Ghana	1,246,181

Donor/Country	Contributions (AED)	Donor/Country	Contributions (AED)
Guinea	457,105	Morocco	7,872,482
Indonesia	8,748,528	Multilateral	3,028,571
Ivory Coast	330,750	Niger	250,000
Jordan	2,555,705	Other Arab Countries	401,876,180
Kyrgyzstan	150,675	Pakistan	509,620,541
Mali	93,624	Palestinian Territories	694,484,780
Mauritania	870,070	Philippines	580,000
Niger	227,850	Somalia	5,171,710
Nigeria	1,247,111	South Africa	160,000
Palestinian Territories	500,000	Sri Lanka	560,000
Philippines	1,181,005	Sudan	5,487,287
Senegal	781,305	Syria	304,142,708
Somalia	213,680	Tanzania	8,586,000
Tajikistan	1,161,215	Thailand	480,000
Thailand	1,472,677	Turkey	240,000
Togo	648,069	United States of America	152,429,500
Uganda	2,011,983	Unspecified	12,912,285
Yemen	539,085	Yemen	395,271,279
<b>Government</b>	<b>3,060,733,975</b>	<b>International Humanitarian City</b>	<b>14,321,567</b>
Afghanistan	274,399,907	Multilateral	14,321,567
Algeria	19,872,834	<b>Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation</b>	<b>185,675,860</b>
Benin	300,000	Afghanistan	50,595,150
Bosnia - Herzegovina	400,000	Algeria	91,875
Cambodia	480,000	Australia	238,875
China	80,000	Bangladesh	503,750
Comoros	900,000	Belgium	320,000
Egypt	134,259,905	Cambodia	460,900
India	16,000	China	91,875
Indonesia	320,000	Egypt	941,690
Iraq	560,000	France	183,750
Japan	356,666	Germany	611,000
Jordan	35,154,750	Greece	110,250
Kazakhstan	51,071,449	Indonesia	3,807,300
Lebanon	38,689,140	Iraq	458,320
Maldives	160,000	Italy	183,750
Mauritania	560,000	Jordan	183,750

Donor/Country	Contributions (AED)	Donor/Country	Contributions (AED)
Kazakhstan	30,275,424	Palestinian Territories	17,392,479
Kenya	45,206	Senegal	250,165
Lebanon	88,200	Sudan	1,817,360
Liberia	150,000	Tajikistan	186,000
Mauritania	275,625	Thailand	460,500
Morocco	180,500	Togo	16,500
Other Arab Countries	650,000	United Kingdom	554,389
Pakistan	71,726,049	Yemen	296,000
Palestinian Territories	10,416,250	<b>Noor Dubai</b>	<b>8,007,140</b>
Philippines	3,675,000	Unspecified	8,007,140
Russia	320,000	<b>Other Charitable Organizations</b>	<b>10,756,287</b>
Senegal	342,326	Bangladesh	2,165,570
Somalia	367,500	Bosnia - Herzegovina	60,000
South Africa	202,125	Cambodia	37,807
Spain	199,620	India	357,218
Sri Lanka	2,424,750	Indonesia	4,035,042
Sudan	142,590	Iraq	93,400
Switzerland	391,750	Lebanon	122,300
Syria	735,000	Multilateral	30,000
Tanzania	294,000	Other Arab Countries	251,000
Thailand	1,014,300	Palestinian Territories	624,873
Turkey	678,800	Philippines	260,860
Turkmenistan	1,748,610	Somalia	1,733,294
Yemen	550,000	South Africa	10,000
<b>Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment</b>	<b>32,434,191</b>	Sri Lanka	10,000
Afghanistan	1,854,013	Sweden	30,000
Cambodia	865,514	Syria	266,999
Canada	1,000,000	Thailand	10,675
Djibouti	98,000	Uganda	5,100
Ethiopia	103,800	Yemen	652,149
Ghana	453,102	<b>Sharjah Charity Association</b>	<b>42,393,398</b>
Indonesia	3,741,647	Algeria	50,000
Iraq	453,082	Australia	20,000
Lebanon	1,778,340	Bangladesh	937,804
Mauritania	113,300	Benin	838,000
Other Arab Countries	1,000,000	Brazil	60,000

Donor/Country	Contributions (AED)	Donor/Country	Contributions (AED)
Burkina Faso	1,812,275	Togo	673,316
Burundi	128,810	Tunisia	20,000
Chad	77,370	Turkey	49,990
China	1,975,885	Uganda	435,288
Djibouti	256,985	United States of America	24,990
Egypt	3,521,380	Yemen	3,864,994
Ethiopia	1,154,350	<b>UAE Red Crescent Authority</b>	<b>451,487,078</b>
Germany	20,000	Afghanistan	12,821,226
Ghana	290,230	Albania	6,212,449
India	9,245,647	Algeria	4,217,569
Indonesia	1,868,815	Australia	113,000
Iran	50,490	Bangladesh	427,288
Italy	50,000	Benin	89,700
Ivory Coast	43,863	Bosnia - Herzegovina	5,223,291
Jordan	583,255	Burkina Faso	66,740
Kenya	97,685	Cambodia	602,330
Lebanon	669,733	Chad	1,265,889
Maldives	24,890	China	269,400
Mauritania	260,898	Comoros	500,000
Morocco	55,000	Cuba	36,800
Multilateral	470,000	Djibouti	249,000
Niger	805,125	Egypt	1,569,614
Nigeria	239,000	Ethiopia	2,769,217
Other Arab Countries	78,250	Ghana	6,411,894
Pakistan	7,000	Guinea	424,000
Palestinian Territories	4,231,155	India	8,790,610
Philippines	25,500	Indonesia	17,751,699
Senegal	1,532,700	Iran	367,500
Sierra Leone	14,790	Iraq	13,780,861
Somalia	442,455	Italy	375,000
South Africa	80,000	Jordan	6,617,801
Sri Lanka	863,981	Kazakhstan	9,249,690
Sudan	3,281,140	Kenya	229,000
Syria	9,690	Kosovo	1,360,000
Tanzania	244,800	Lebanon	31,869,392
Thailand	905,870	Macedonia	348,586

Donor/Country	Contributions (AED)	Donor/Country	Contributions (AED)
Maldives	989,600	Yemen	136,500,843
Mauritania	3,469,337	Zimbabwe	36,800
Morocco	4,558,440	<b>Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation</b>	<b>47,865,528</b>
Multilateral	73,600	Afghanistan	3,447,803
Niger	7,058,625	Bangladesh	1,528,516
Other Arab Countries	600,000	Bosnia - Herzegovina	1,813,286
Pakistan	20,529,262	Burkina Faso	5,458,166
Palestinian Territories	68,887,729	Cameroon	261,397
Philippines	1,331,103	Chad	674,057
Senegal	5,240,018	Djibouti	1,503,074
Somalia	23,579,863	Egypt	2,866,190
South Africa	571,628	Eritrea	1,173,221
Sri Lanka	4,362,394	Ethiopia	2,420,695
Sudan	18,830,616	India	164,622
Syria	5,113,278	Kenya	4,788,559
Tajikistan	86,800	Lebanon	1,567,272
Tanzania	1,034,021	Mali	1,219,438
Thailand	3,439,621	Mauritania	1,455,618
Togo	6,986,791	Mongolia	1,708,116
Tunisia	75,000	Morocco	3,176,032
Turkey	240,000	Niger	30,460
Uganda	352,195	Other Arab Countries	1,501,209
Ukraine	92,000	Pakistan	2,936,800
United Kingdom	254,450	United Kingdom	1,721,495
Unspecified	3,069,198	Yemen	6,449,502
Vietnam	114,320	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,933,610,938</b>

## Appendix III - UAE assistance to each region in 2009, broken down by sector

Region/Sector	Contributions (AED)	Region/Sector	Contributions (AED)
<b>Central America</b>	<b>501,355</b>	Unallocated / unspecified	6,091,745
Education	464,555	Water supply and sanitation	424,975,135
Humanitarian aid	36,800	<b>Multilateral</b>	<b>26,510,087</b>
<b>Europe</b>	<b>45,225,062</b>	Administrative costs of donors	1,104,000
Commodity aid and general program assistance	240,000	Commodity aid and general program assistance	470,000
Education	9,482,858	Communication	105,511
Humanitarian aid	807,000	Education	8,616,348
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	330,390	Health	485,301
Social infrastructure and services	33,287,615	Humanitarian aid	12,825,859
Support to non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	525,600	Transport and storage	1,693,000
Unallocated/unspecified	400,000	Unallocated/unspecified	1,210,067
Water supply and sanitation	151,600	<b>North Africa</b>	<b>245,869,511</b>
<b>Far East</b>	<b>63,196,226</b>	Commodity aid and general program assistance	20,444,469
Commodity aid and general program assistance	1,280,000	Construction	1,677,903
Education	747,803	Education	3,265,380
Health	55,125	Health	4,852,482
Humanitarian aid	10,883,653	Humanitarian aid	3,200,000
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	750,000	Multi-sector/cross-cutting	19,712,834
Social infrastructure and services	48,058,185	Social infrastructure and services	114,216,026
Support to non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	180,000	Support to non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	115,000
Unallocated/unspecified	131,905	Transport and storage	15,944,417
Water supply and sanitation	1,109,555	Water supply and sanitation	62,441,000
<b>Middle East</b>	<b>4,659,828,768</b>	<b>North America</b>	<b>155,366,576</b>
Commodity aid and general program assistance	692,059,712	Health	152,429,500
Communication	3,673,000	Social infrastructure and services	1,289,518
Education	257,670,312	Unallocated/unspecified	1,647,558
Energy generation and supply	587,780,000	<b>Oceania</b>	<b>371,875</b>
Government and civil society	908,472,066	Social infrastructure and services	371,875
Health	220,316,331	<b>South &amp; Central Asia</b>	<b>3,051,741,076</b>
Humanitarian aid	116,742,227	Administrative costs of donors	811,517
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	126,653,297	Agriculture	2,027,436
Social infrastructure and services	600,828,114	Commodity aid and general program assistance	9,984,035
Support to non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	1,140,000	Construction	863,155,000
Transport and storage	713,426,830	Education	16,941,375

Region/Sector	Contributions (AED)	Region/Sector	Contributions (AED)
Health	437,951,514	Health	15,390,243
Humanitarian aid	186,997,395	Humanitarian aid	19,617,809
Multi-sector/cross-cutting	36,159,074	Multi-sector/cross-cutting	3,380,779
Social infrastructure and services	138,421,745	Social infrastructure and services	92,168,636
Transport and storage	120,377,454	Support to non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	34,574
Unallocated/unspecified	1,198,829,379	Transport and storage	224,478,671
Water supply and sanitation	40,085,152	Unallocated/unspecified	112,770,720
<b>South America</b>	<b>360,000</b>	Water supply and sanitation	53,664,589
Social infrastructure and services	360,000	<b>Unspecified</b>	<b>19,583,183</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	<b>665,057,219</b>	Administrative costs of donors	12,912,285
Commodity aid and general program assistance	11,848,562	Health	3,673,000
Construction	85,876,914	Social infrastructure and services	2,997,898
Education	45,825,722	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8,933,610,938</b>

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