



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
& INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

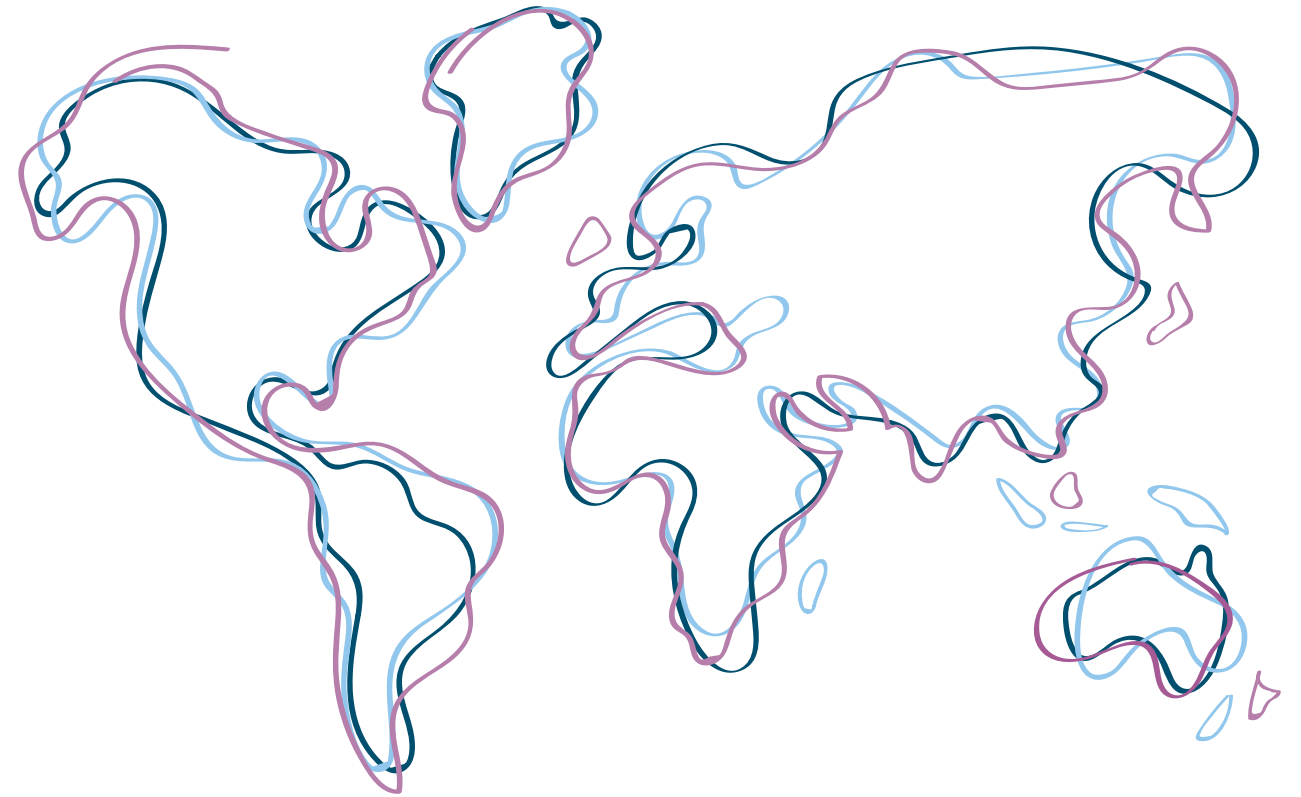


UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

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FOREIGN AID

2017



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



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



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



عام
زايـد



YEAR OF
ZAYED



"No matter how many buildings, foundations, schools and hospitals we build, or how many bridges we raise, all these are material entities. The real spirit behind progress is the human spirit, the able man with his intellect and capabilities.



Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan
May Allah rest his soul in peace



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

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



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

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



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

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

Message



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

Since its inception in 1971, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has fostered an approach of giving and generosity. Through extending foreign assistance to communities and countries in need and striving to maximize the impact of its aid, the overarching aim of UAE foreign assistance is to enhance global peace, prosperity, and eradicate poverty in all its forms, everywhere.

UAE foreign assistance is based on the key principles of our deep-rooted Arab and Islamic values, emphasizing the provision of principled development and humanitarian assistance, as first established by the founder of the UAE, the late Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan.

His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the UAE president, declared 2018 to be the “Year of Zayed”. The Year of Zayed is designed to commemorate the memory of the late Sheikh Zayed our country’s founder, showcasing his impact and legacy, promoting the values he displayed throughout his life: serving the homeland and humanity, carrying the torch of giving, philanthropy and peace-making, and openness to other cultures.

The UAE is committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. Primary priorities include: eradicating poverty and hunger, empowering women and girls, providing healthcare, and education.

The UAE forged partnerships with numerous international organizations, mainly United Nations (UN) agencies working in humanitarian and development assistance across the world. The increased number of crises, conflicts and natural disasters requiring higher levels of aid, including the need to promote stabilization support programs and find innovative financing solutions that support finance sustainability.

In this regard, I would like to extend my gratitude to colleagues working in the humanitarian field, especially in disaster and conflict areas, who risk their lives for sake of humanity. Also, I cannot fail to acknowledge the sacrifices made by UAE martyrs around the world, who gave their lives to fulfil the call of duty, which allows us to eradicate the cruel face of terrorism and extremist ideologies.

Lastly, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and deep appreciation to each and every UAE development, humanitarian and charity organisation, all of whom contributed to the UAE’s international high standing in the humanitarian, development and charity arenas. UAE donor organizations reach out to people in need, sparing no effort in taking the time to respond to various crises, providing the necessary support and resources to maintain stability and prosperity throughout the world.

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

Foreword



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

This year’s UAE Foreign Aid Annual Report is released on the centennial anniversary of the late Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, the founding father of the United Arab Emirates. The “Year of Zayed” culminated in a series of events and initiatives honouring the memory of the Late Sheikh Zayed, demonstrating the legacy he left behind by spreading his life-long values, particularly: respect, sustainability, wisdom, and human development.

The UAE attaches great importance to the human development and puts it at the core of its foreign assistance. The ultimate goal of UAE foreign aid is to provide new levels of peace and prosperity. Moreover, the long-term policy of the UAE foreign assistance also strives to help the societies eradicate poverty, enhance social/ economic development, build the capacities of partner countries, protect children’s rights, empower women and girls, and ensure access to both health and education.

In 2017, the UAE disbursed a total of AED 18.729 billion (USD 5.099 billion) in foreign assistance; however UAE foreign aid is not solely about the numbers. In principle, the main

objective is to save lives, promote hope, and help individuals and communities achieve development and prosperity. Looking back throughout the year, individual stories, such as Sarah’s, reflect this commitment.

Our team first met Sarah, a South Sudanese refugee, during a visit to the UAE-funded refugee camp in Mvepi, Uganda, managed by UNHCR, where she told us her terrifying story. Sarah’s tale began when she was displaced, with her three children, when violence erupted in her hometown of Yei, South Sudan. The family was forced to flee their home, and separate from the father. Sarah and her children eventually settled in to the camp in Mvepi, Uganda, where they were able to attain shelter, healthcare, food and water as a direct result of UAE-provided assistance, illustrating a tangible, real-world example of the meaning of women’s empowerment and protection, manifesting the ultimate goal we all are working to attain. Sarah’s story inspires us to continue this kind of work, saving the world one life at a time.

Therefore, it gives me great pleasure to extend my sincere thanks to the UAE donors, humanitarian and charity foundations, and to all our international partners and organizations who work with us to implement the development goals and 2030 agenda. We aspire to maximize the impact of our efforts and attain the desired goal of our foreign assistance, in accord with the plans and priorities of the partner countries. Whereas in the United Arab Emirates, we believe that giving and reaching out to others underpins our happiness and prosperity.

Reem bint Ibrahim Al Hashimy
Minister of State for International Cooperation

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Introduction

The United Arab Emirates Foreign Aid 2017 – the ninth edition in an annual series – articulates the results of the UAE's international cooperation and development assistance in 2017, as well as multi-year trends and commitments pledged. Woven into the very fabric of the UAE's culture, the values of generosity and humanitarianism are some of the core principles that nurture and drive the UAE's commitment to promoting global peace and prosperity. All these and more are highlighted in this report developed by the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC).

The report presents the activities of more than 40 UAE donor entities, and, among others, describes the sectors and countries supported by the UAE's foreign assistance in 2017, designated as the "Year of Giving" by the UAE leadership – an opportune year when the UAE was accorded, for the fourth time in five consecutive years, the distinction as the world's top provider of Official Development Assistance (ODA), as a proportion to Gross National Income (GNI).

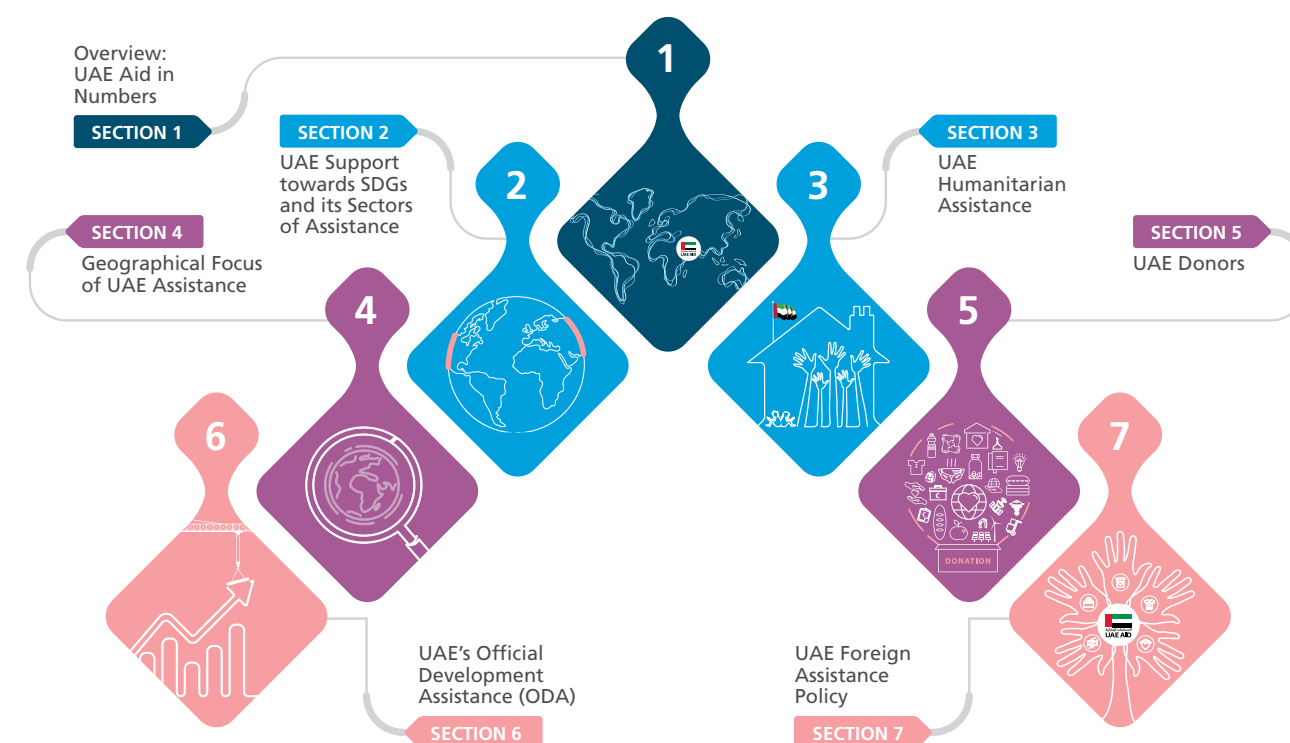
As well as underlining the UAE's efforts to improve transparency and accountability in the area of international development cooperation, the UAE Foreign Aid 2017 attempts to communicate the extent of the UAE's efforts towards programmes, projects and initiatives that support the achievement of the global

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a 15-year universal call to action to eradicate poverty, protect the planet, and ensure sustainable development for all.

Guided by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 – 2021 spelled out in this report, several 'Feature Stories' take the readers to a practical narration of the UAE's global development and humanitarian efforts towards important causes such as women's and girls' empowerment, bringing to life the impact and results of UAE foreign assistance.



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



Section 1 highlights select UAE achievements as a development and humanitarian partner, and looks at the overall picture of 2015 – 2017 UAE foreign aid, based on numbers as they relate to various foreign assistance categories.

Section 2 provides an illustration of how the UAE lends its support to help the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of many developing countries, and essentially the global 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Section 3 imparts details of the UAE's humanitarian assistance, its contributions to relief operations and emergency response to humanitarian crises across the globe.

Section 4 reports on the extent of UAE's foreign assistance in terms of geographical focus. As well as a snapshot of the UAE's support to the most vulnerable, including countries in special situations, such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the section provides an in-depth reflection of this assistance in four countries that received significant UAE foreign assistance efforts in 2017.

Section 5 defines the UAE's foreign aid ecosystem, highlighting the UAE's foreign assistance, as provided by the UAE donor entities, including the UAE Government, various UAE-based private sector, as well as philanthropic and humanitarian foundations.

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

Section 7 highlights the elements of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021 and the UAE's international cooperation agenda.



المساعدات الإماراتية

UAE AID

تعزيز السلام والازدهار

Promoting Peace and Prosperity

1



Overview: UAE Aid in Numbers

In 2017, the United Arab Emirates' (UAE) foreign assistance amounting to AED 18.73 billion (USD 5.10 billion) supported wide-ranging development, humanitarian and charitable programmes in a number of developing nations, including 44 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).²

In terms of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a proportion of Gross National Income (GNI), the UAE exceeded the 0.7 percent United Nations (UN) target in 2017, as it did in the preceding four years. The UAE was the world's largest donor in 2017 in the same category, providing 1.03 percent of ODA/GNI.³

The UAE was also one of the most generous donors to LDCs, when it met the UN target of 0.15 - 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to LDCs, providing 0.15 percent in 2017.

The following figures and paragraphs in this section provide a description of efforts from the UAE towards global cause, in 2017, as well as multi-year trends in its foreign assistance activities.

A. UAE's Select Achievements as a Donor

Building on the UAE's characteristics and capabilities, and driven by the nation's philanthropic generosity that spreads beyond its borders, UAE foreign assistance is as old as the country. After more than four decades of development and humanitarian assistance, the UAE was the first Arab country and non-member of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) to report its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the DAC, as well as its humanitarian assistance to the United Nations' Financial Tracking Service (UN FTS) in 2009, the same year the UAE began publishing its annual *UAE Foreign Aid Reports*.

UAE is among those at the forefront of the world's efforts to eradicate poverty, and exemplifies these efforts through its international cooperation agenda and far-reaching development programmes. Through its pillar on 'United in Destiny', the UAE Vision 2021 provides inspiration for the UAE to be a leading, effective development and humanitarian aid donor. This resolve takes a multi-dimensional approach, from global advocacy, humanitarian assistance and relief operations, grant financing, concessional loans, and, among others, multi-sector development programmes.

Global Advocacy

Recognising that, on its own, development finance will not be sufficient to address the world's sustainable development challenges, the UAE champions global advocacy efforts to advance priority themes and topics that matter the most. As well as joining the universal call to action to rid the world of polio – a crippling and potentially deadly infectious disease that mostly affects children – the UAE hosted the first Global Vaccine Summit that facilitated global mobilisation of funding for this campaign, raising AED 14.69 billion (USD 4.00 billion) in commitments towards eradicating polio, by 2018.⁴ In 2017, the UAE also convened the Last Mile Forum in Abu Dhabi, which aims to eradicate deadly infectious diseases, including malaria and polio.⁵ The UAE also announced at the forum



its support for the 'Reaching the Last Mile Fund' and to the creation of a disease elimination institute to translate data and technological advances into policy.⁶

Several other important regional and global development meetings are facilitated and supported by the UAE. As well as convening a plenary session on 'The Future of Humanitarian Aid' where the UAE launched the Humanitarian Logistics Databank, a pioneering new platform that will revolutionise aid efforts, including addressing the chronic issue of coordination of relief and emergency aid shipments, the 'World Government Summit' – the largest annual gathering of public sector leaders from around the world – turned the spotlight in February 2018 for the third time on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), through its widely attended 'SDGs in Action Series', a platform that promotes solutions-driven dialogues, effective partnerships, innovations and forward-looking initiatives in support of the SDGs.

Empowerment of women and girls is a long-standing national priority; it is also an important key focus area of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy. Underlining this commitment, the UAE is an active advocate of women and girls, extending its foreign aid efforts beyond numbers and figures. Around the world, the year 2017 saw an increase in local, regional and global-level meetings and dialogues to advance this cause. A few of those

meetings facilitated by the UAE were: 1) The 'Women, Security and Peace Summit: The Gender Dimensions of International Peace and Security: Keys to Prosperity and Peace', organised by the UAE General Women's Union, 2) the side event held in Geneva, titled 'Moving from Commitments to Implementation: Women and Girls in the Context of Crisis' co-organised by the UN Women, and 3) the 'First Meeting of the United Nations Secretary General's (UNSG's) High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment in the Middle East and North Africa region'.⁷

In addition to DIHAD (Dubai International Humanitarian Aid and Development), an annual international conference and exhibition held in Dubai and dubbed as the first ever humanitarian aid and development event in the Middle East, the World Future Energy Summit, the Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week, the International Water Summit, and the World Green Economy Summit, are some of the important events hosted in the UAE, nurturing dialogues on creating a sustainable future.

The UAE is also the host of several other high profile and large-scale events with overarching goals to accelerate global development towards a sustainable future. These include: 1) the United Nations' 'World Data Forum' in 2018, an annual platform for intensifying cooperation with various professional groups, such as information technology,

geospatial information managers, and data scientists; 2) the 'World Urban Forum (WUF10)' in 2020 to be held in Abu Dhabi, a global platform to report on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda, which sets out a common vision on global standards for urban development; and 3) the 'World Expo 2020' to be held in Dubai with its programme called Expo Live, a EUR 100 million initiative, which supports the achievement of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by inspiring and funding social innovations that are connected to the Expo 2020 themes of opportunity, mobility and sustainability.

ODA/GNI

For five years in a row, from 2013-2017, the UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a proportion of its Gross National Income (GNI) exceeded the United Nations (UN) prescribed international target of 0.7 percent, delivering a five-year international development performance of 1.20 percent ODA/GNI. The OECD-DAC Members' average, from 2013-2017, stood at 0.31 percent ODA/GNI.⁸ Of the 30-member OECD-DAC, seven donor governments (Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden

and the United Kingdom) have met the 0.7 percent ODA/GNI, since the United Nations (UN) set the target in 1970; five of whom met the ODA/GNI target in 2017.

Also from 2013-2017, in four of these five years, the UAE emerged as the world's largest donor in terms of ODA/GNI; the UAE was ranked second in 2015. According to the OECD-DAC, the UAE provided 1.03 percent ODA/GNI in 2017, while net ODA by members of the OECD-DAC stood at 0.31 percent of Gross National Income (GNI). The UAE's ODA in 2017 reached an aggregate amount of AED 15.91 billion (USD 4.33 billion).

Aid to LDCs

Poverty rates and development needs are highest in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). To address this, as well as insufficient domestic finance in LDCs, the UN had also set an ODA/GNI target to the LDCs, at 0.15 - 0.20 percent in 1990. This commitment was reaffirmed in the 2012 Rio+20 Declaration, and is also an explicit global target of SDG 17: *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development*.

The UAE became the first non-DAC member to have met this target, joining the ranks of a handful of donor countries. In 2017, the UAE ODA/GNI to the LDCs reached 0.15 percent. In terms of the wider UAE foreign assistance, and in proportion to the UAE foreign assistance in 2017, the amount disbursed to LDCs reached AED 4.46 billion (USD 1.21 billion), or 24 percent of the overall total.

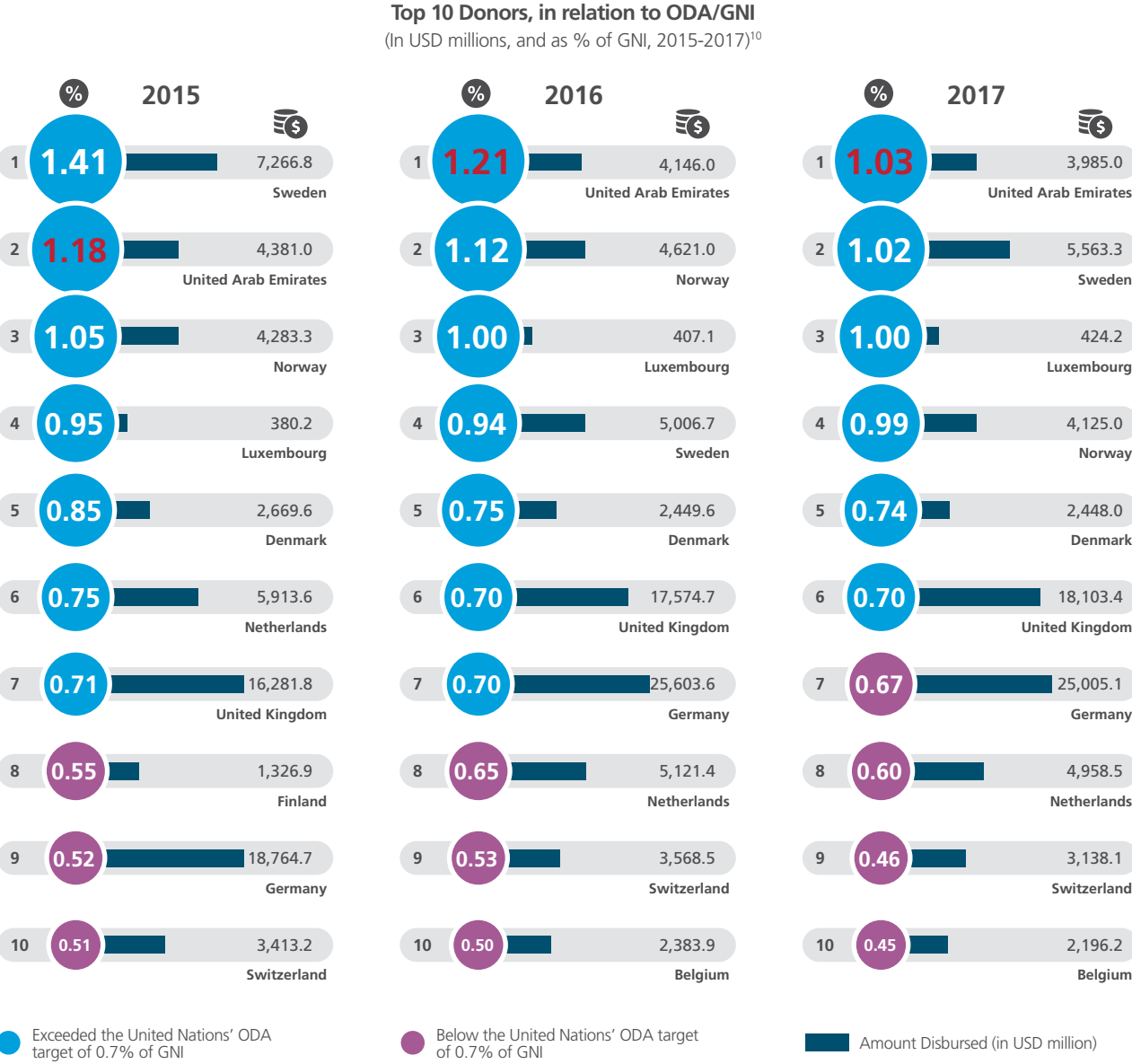
Humanitarian Aid and Emergency Response

Responding to the humanitarian needs of people affected by crises and emergency situations remains a top priority for the UAE. Reports indicate that the UAE was named as one of the world's top 15 humanitarian donors in 2017, in terms of volume of humanitarian assistance spending, and rank four, when humanitarian aid spending is compared to national income.⁹ In terms of the wider definition of UAE foreign assistance, aid in response to humanitarian needs of people across the globe in 2017 reached AED 1.31 billion (USD 356.0 million).



ADFD carries out road infrastructure projects in Gambia to enhance economic development and social progress.

Figure 1: Leading Global Donors



Top 10 Humanitarian Assistance Donors, in relation to GNI
(As % of GNI, 2017)¹¹

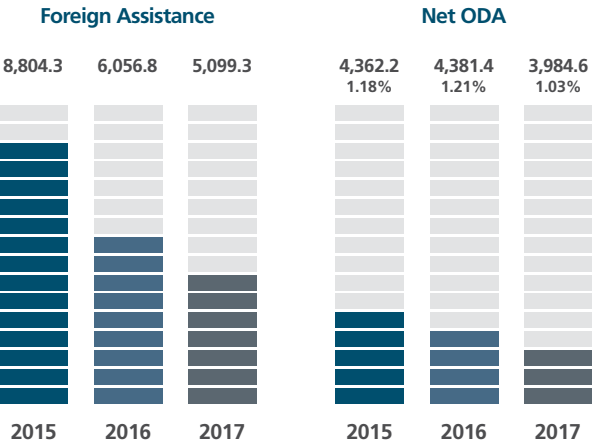
B. Total Disbursements, and as a Proportion of GNI

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

For the period 2015-2017, the UAE's total disbursements, across all categories of assistance: development, humanitarian and charitable aid reached AED 73.31 billion (USD 19.96 billion). Consequently, the three-year average of the UAE foreign assistance stood at AED 24.44 billion (USD 6.65 billion).

In terms of ODA, ODA disbursements from the UAE in 2017 towards global sustainable development and humanitarian assistance reached AED 15.91 billion (USD 4.33 billion). The average gross ODA disbursed by the UAE from 2015-2017 stood at AED 16.32 billion (USD 4.44 billion). Meanwhile, net ODA disbursements – determined by deducting repayments made against loans – provided by the UAE for development and humanitarian assistance, reached an average of AED 15.25 billion (USD 4.15 billion) in 2015-2017. The UAE's ODA/GNI trend during the same period was well above the international target of 0.7 percent, at 1.20 percent.¹²

Figure 2: UAE Total Disbursements, and as a Proportion of GNI
(In USD millions, and as % of GNI, 2015-2017)



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

As defined by the UN, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are low-income countries confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development, and are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks. More than half of the population in LDCs live in extreme poverty – a group of four-dozen countries, and home to more than 954 million people.¹³

While both national and international development cooperation efforts continue to find ways to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and

mobilise additional finance from various sources, Official Development Assistance (ODA) remains an important source of external financing for LDCs. According to the OECD, ODA makes up over two-thirds of external finance for LDCs.

Accordingly, several international pledges have highlighted the imperative nature of ODA to LDCs. These include the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries for the decade 2011 to 2020 reiterating the "UN target for ODA to LDCs at 0.15 - 0.20 percent of donor GNI provided as aid to LDCs"

and "enhanced commitments of the LDCs, which have the ownership of and primary responsibility for their own development."

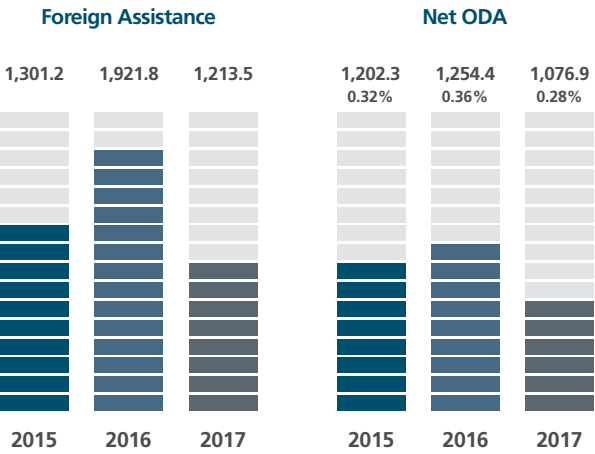
Another prominent and universally acknowledged global agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs 2016-2030), contain explicit targets to support LDCs in many of its goals, including the second target of SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), "ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target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

At an OECD High Level Meeting (HLM) attended by the UAE, OECD-DAC members committed to “allocate more of total ODA to developing countries most in need, such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Low-income Countries (LICs), Small Island Developing States (SIDS), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and fragile and conflict-affected states”.

DAC members also committed to “reverse the declining trend of ODA to LDCs”. For its part, the UAE continues to provide a significant portion of its foreign assistance to the LDCs. In 2017, 24 percent of the total UAE foreign assistance went to support 44 LDCs. Moreover, as in the previous years,

the UAE delivered the UN-prescribed 0.15 to 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to LDCs, providing 0.15 percent ODA/GNI to LDCs in 2017. On average, from 2015-2017, the UAE’s ODA/GNI to LDCs reached 0.28 percent.

Figure 3: UAE Total Disbursements to LDCs, and as a Proportion of GNI
(In USD millions, and as % of GNI, 2015-2017)



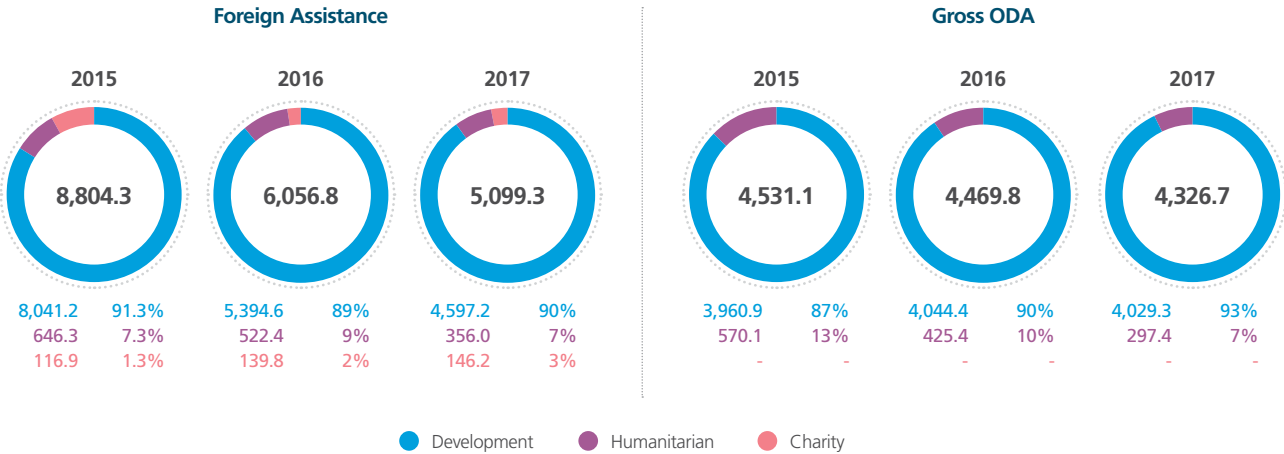
D. Assistance Categories

The UAE foreign assistance is presented in three categories: development, humanitarian and charitable aid. Development assistance refers to programmes that improve economic or social welfare, while humanitarian activities relate to efforts that save lives, including emergency and relief operations. Charitable aid includes projects with religious or cultural orientation. As in previous years, both in terms of Official Development Assistance (ODA) and the broader ‘foreign assistance’, the majority of UAE aid from 2015-2017 was provided in support of development programmes in many developing countries.

The UAE’s ODA disbursements in 2017 towards programmes that improve economic or social welfare reached AED 14.81 billion (USD 4.03 billion), representing 93 percent of the total UAE ODA, and very close to the UAE’s three-year average of 90 percent in the same category. Accordingly, the UAE’s total foreign assistance for the same three-year period showed the same results: development programmes took a significant proportion, at 90 percent of the total. In terms of humanitarian assistance, the UAE disbursed AED 1.31 billion (USD 356.0 million) in 2017 – or seven percent of the total – to support

emergency and relief operations in humanitarian situations worldwide. Meanwhile, including the 2017 ODA disbursements dedicated to humanitarian assistance amounting to AED 1.10 billion (USD 298.7 million), the UAE’s ODA towards humanitarian programmes, from 2015-2017, received ten percent of the total ODA disbursements during this period.

Figure 4: Funds Disbursed, by Assistance Category
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2015-2017)



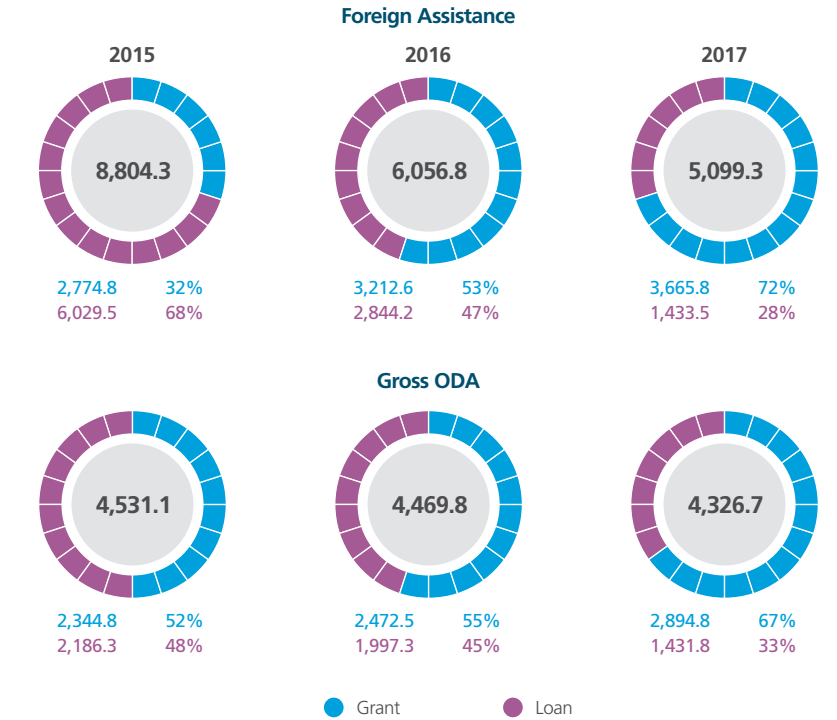
E. Funding Types

The foreign assistance funding types discussed in this report are mainly grants and loans. While concessional loans extended to developing countries provide a boost to their domestic funding, grants are exceptionally helpful, as they pose no additional burden of repayment on the side of the recipient country.

The proportion of UAE’s development financing in the form of grants to developing countries continued to increase annually from 2015. In 2017, this amounted to AED 13.46 billion (USD 3.67 billion), or 72 percent of the total. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) received 23 percent of the said grant disbursements in 2017.

The UAE also extend its assistance to countries in implementing their own national priorities by providing additional resource flows, through concessional loans. In 2017, this assistance reached AED 5.27 billion (USD 1.43 billion), largely in support of Upper-middle Income Countries (UMICs).

Figure 5: Funds Disbursed, by Funding Type
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2015-2017)





Fishermen with their catch of the day, swordfish – one of UAE’s livelihoods projects in Yemen.

F. Sectors of Assistance

The sectors of foreign assistance provide a clear outline of the priorities and focus areas of a donor. In the context of analysis and reporting, the sectors are determined primarily by the purpose of the foreign aid activity.

Guided by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021, the sectors of assistance supported by the UAE are reflective of the needs of its partner countries, the developing nations, the thematic focus areas of the UAE and its foreign aid donor entities, as well as top global development and humanitarian priorities.

As in previous years, UAE foreign assistance in 2017 was mindful of the importance and positive impact of looking at the development priorities of its partner countries, through their

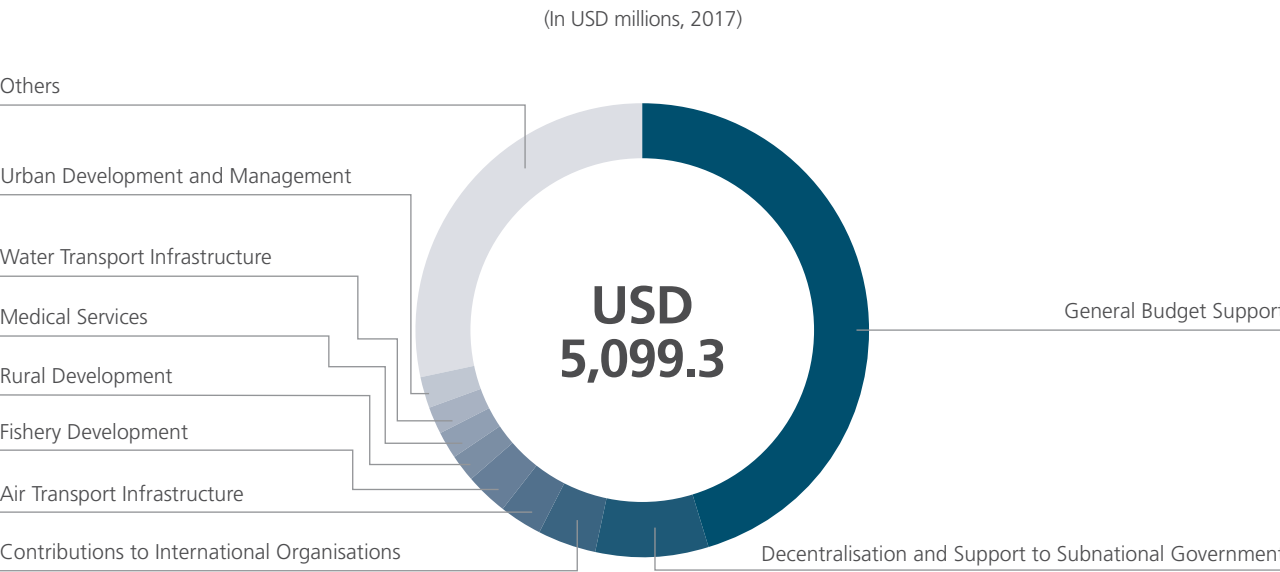
own domestic lenses. Accordingly, nearly half of UAE foreign assistance in 2017 (AED 8.41 billion, or USD 2.29 billion) was disbursed in the form of general budget support, providing additional funding to the national budgets of the governments the UAE supported, including 12 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). These funds were unearmarked, giving the governments greater flexibility in allocating funding according to their national development plans, from implementation of macro-economic reforms to poverty eradication programmes.

When compared with the supported programmes and sectors in 2016, a number of sectors of foreign assistance saw a substantial increase in UAE disbursements in 2017.

Some of the most notable sectors with significant rise in UAE support include the fishery development sector (AED 553.9 million, or USD 145.3 million), the rural development sector (AED 436.8 million, or USD 118.9 million), and the wind power sector (AED 100.5 million, or USD 27.4 million).

For three years, from 2015-2017, in addition to general budget support, programmes towards commodities import support, emergency multi-sector aid and urban development, largely towards the construction of thousands of affordable housing in several low-income countries, also emerged as the top supported sectors of UAE assistance. (See Section 2 for a detailed description of supported sectors of assistance.)

Figure 6: Funds Disbursed, by Sector



(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2015-2017)

Sector	2015		2016		2017	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
General Budget Support	2,259.0	26%	3,324.2	55%	2,288.7	45%
Decentralisation and Support to Subnational Government	0.5	0.0%	10.1	0.2%	385.7	8%
Contributions to International Organisations	56.3	1%	233.7	4%	228.5	4%
Air Transport Infrastructure	49.7	1%	134.0	2%	154.7	3%
Fishery Development	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	145.3	3%
Rural Development	11.4	0.0%	0.8	0.0%	118.9	2%
Medical Services	119.4	1%	139.1	2%	118.8	2%
Water Transport Infrastructure	32.7	0.4%	9.8	0.2%	117.8	2%
Urban Development and Management	211.3	2%	254.4	4%	110.9	2%
Emergency Multi-sector Aid	373.1	4%	206.4	3%	108.1	2%
Emergency Food Aid	129.5	1%	143.2	2%	96.4	2%
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	13.1	0.1%	97.3	2%	92.1	2%
Coordination and Support Services	57.4	1%	100.6	2%	80.6	2%
Social Welfare Services	61.2	1%	78.3	1%	80.4	2%
Storage	56.4	1%	88.7	1%	61.0	1%
Higher Education	30.4	0.3%	48.0	1%	53.7	1%
Education Facilities and Training	79.8	1%	92.2	2%	53.1	1%
Religious Sites	55.6	1%	50.3	1%	52.8	1%
Waste Management and Disposal	1.2	0.0%	40.2	1%	50.9	1%
Large Water Supply Systems	21.8	0.2%	114.1	2%	48.3	1%
Others	5,184.5	59.0%	891.6	15%	652.7	13%
Grand Total	8,804.3	100%	6,056.8	100%	5,099.3	100%

G. Income Level Distribution

Using the World Bank’s income level classification of countries and territories, and guided by the OECD-DAC’s list of ODA recipients for 2017 flows, this section offers an insight into the UAE’s support to developing nations, according to the said grouping.

Although the volume of UAE disbursements to the Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) experienced a decline in 2017, the LMICs have been the consistent primary beneficiary of UAE assistance, including from 2015-2017, averaging 54 percent of the total disbursements during these three years. In 2017, as in previous years, the AED 4.75 billion (USD 1.29 billion)

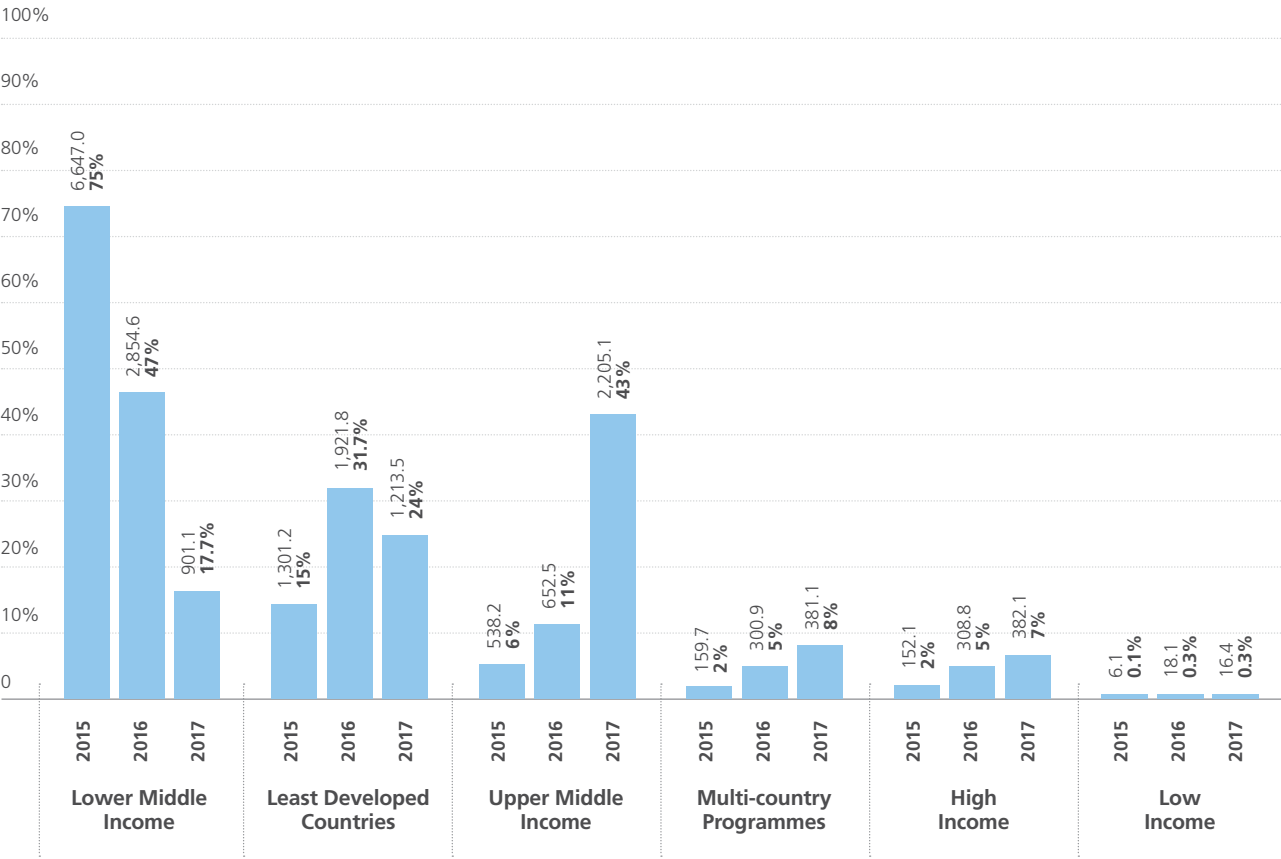
funding to LMICs was largely the result of the UAE’s multi-year and large-scale programmes in Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan, and Palestine.

When taken as aggregate values, Upper-middle Income Countries (UMICs) were the top recipient of the UAE’s foreign assistance in 2017, receiving 36 percent of the total, or AED 6.66 billion (USD 1.81 billion). From 2015-2017, however, this group received a lower share of the UAE’s total assistance, at 15 percent of the three-year total.

Low-income countries, including Least Developed Countries (LDCs), received AED 4.52 billion (USD 1.23 billion)

in 2017. When disaggregated, Least Developed Countries (LDCs) steadily received the second largest share over the same three-year period, averaging 22 percent of the 2015 - 2017 total. In terms of volume, this translates to AED 16.30 billion (USD 4.44 billion) – 85 percent of which was in the form of grants. Reiterating the UAE’s pledge to support the most vulnerable, including the LDCs, in 2017, the UAE committed AED 638.4 million (USD 173.8 million) in grants in support of four LDCs. (UAE’s support to LDCs is also described in the following sections: Section 4 under Countries in Special Situations, and Section 6 ODA, under Income Level Type).

Figure 7: Funds Disbursed, by Income level
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2015-2017)



H. Sources of Funding

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

In the UAE, while most of the more than 40 UAE donor entities have straightforward source of funding for their foreign aid programmes – receiving exclusively from public sources or entirely from private funding – some indicated that their source of funding comprises a combination of both. The latter group includes two donor entities

featured in this report: Emirates Red Crescent, and the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment.

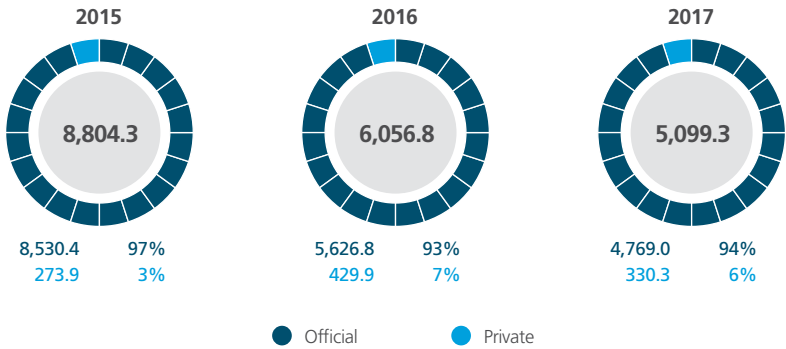
For 2015-2017, the majority of UAE foreign assistance came from official funding, averaging 96 percent, reflective of the UAE Government’s long-standing commitment to global sustainable development.

The seemingly small proportion of funding from private sources is in part caused by the nature of UAE foreign aid donor entities that report their foreign assistance activities: only a few are from the UAE private sector, mainly private and philanthropic

foundations, charitable institutions and UAE-based businesses.

On the other hand, as more UAE-based private sector entities become more involved in the delivery of the UAE’s international development and humanitarian agenda, flows from private sources are likely to increase. The UAE Foreign Assistance Policy from 2017 - 2021, particularly its focus on private sector partnerships, galvanises the UAE-based private sector’s motivation and commitment towards supporting the achievement of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Figure 8: Funds Disbursed, by Funding Source
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2015-2017)



I. Aid Modalities

Aid modality refers to the approach donors use to disburse their funds. As discussed earlier in the report, more than half of the UAE foreign assistance in 2017 was allocated for the general budget support sector, largely to provide additional external development finance to governments. Consequently, more than half of the UAE foreign aid funding in the same year was disbursed through bilateral assistance to governments. Provided as unearmarked funding, this is in line with the principle of aid effectiveness, indicating “partnerships for development can only succeed if

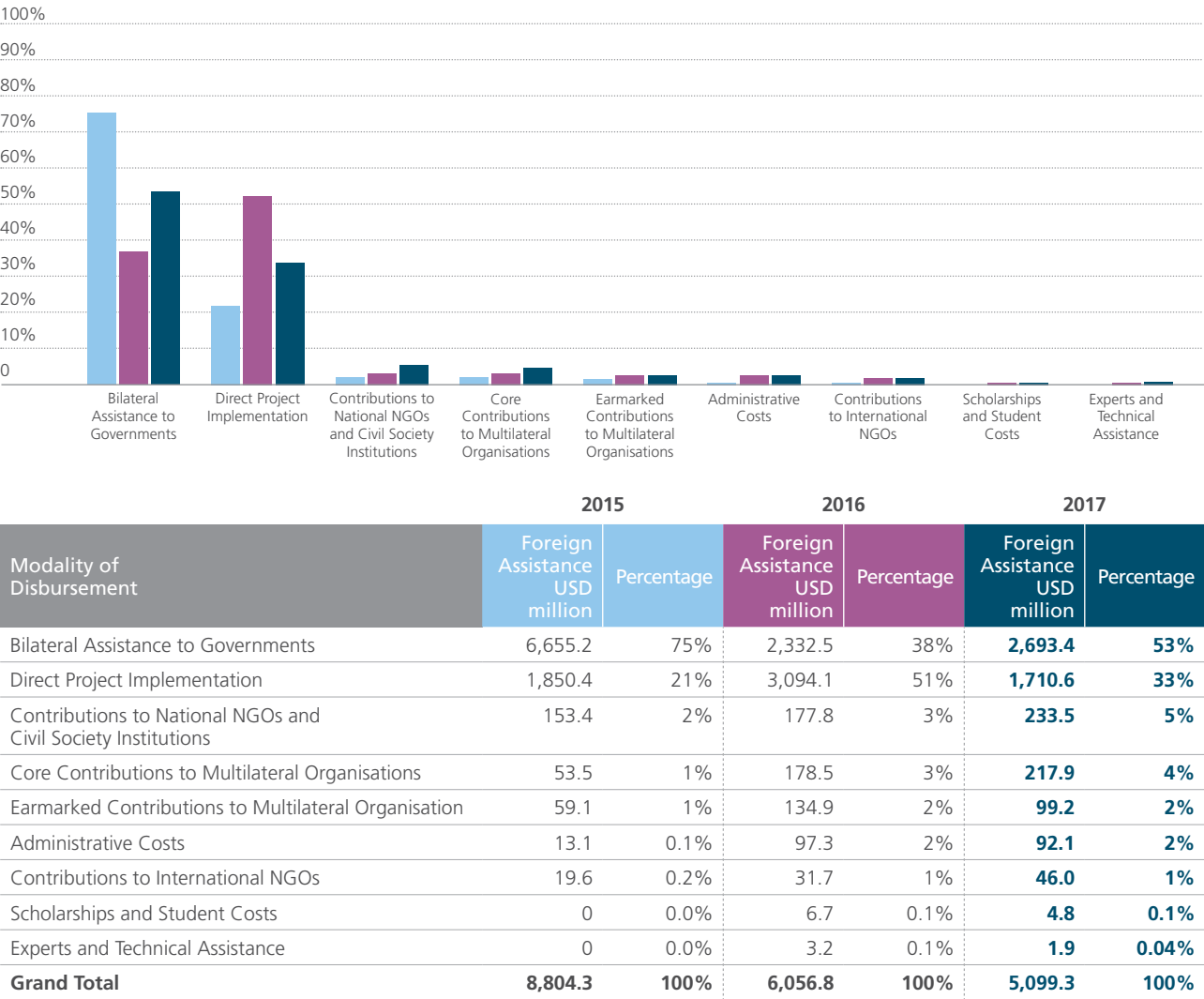
they are led by developing countries, implementing approaches that are tailored to country-specific situations and needs.”

After years of preference towards directly implementing foreign assistance projects, this approach saw a decline in 2017: from an all-time high of 92 percent in 2014 and 51 percent in 2016, to just over a third (34 percent) in 2017.

Conversely, yet in line with the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021, core contributions to multilateral

organisations, largely the United Nations, witnessed a substantial increase in 2017 – more than four times over 2015 disbursements, and +22 percent compared with 2016. Recognising the important roles of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UAE also increased its disbursements to this group in 2017 (AED 857.6 million, or USD 233.5 million), by 31 percent compared with 2016.

Figure 9: Funds Disbursed, by Modality of Disbursement
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2015-2017)



J. Geographical Distribution

Africa had been the top supported continent of the UAE for four years since 2013. Asia however took that distinction in 2017, receiving the largest proportion (47 percent) of UAE foreign assistance for the year, amounting to AED 8.75 billion (USD 2.38 billion). Consequently, this support represents a 17 percent increase in terms of volume of disbursements, compared with the UAE’s previous year’s funding to Asia.

Three-year total disbursements however tell a different story. Africa remained in front, receiving 57 percent of the UAE’s disbursements in 2015-2017, amounting to AED 41.61 billion (USD 11.33 billion).

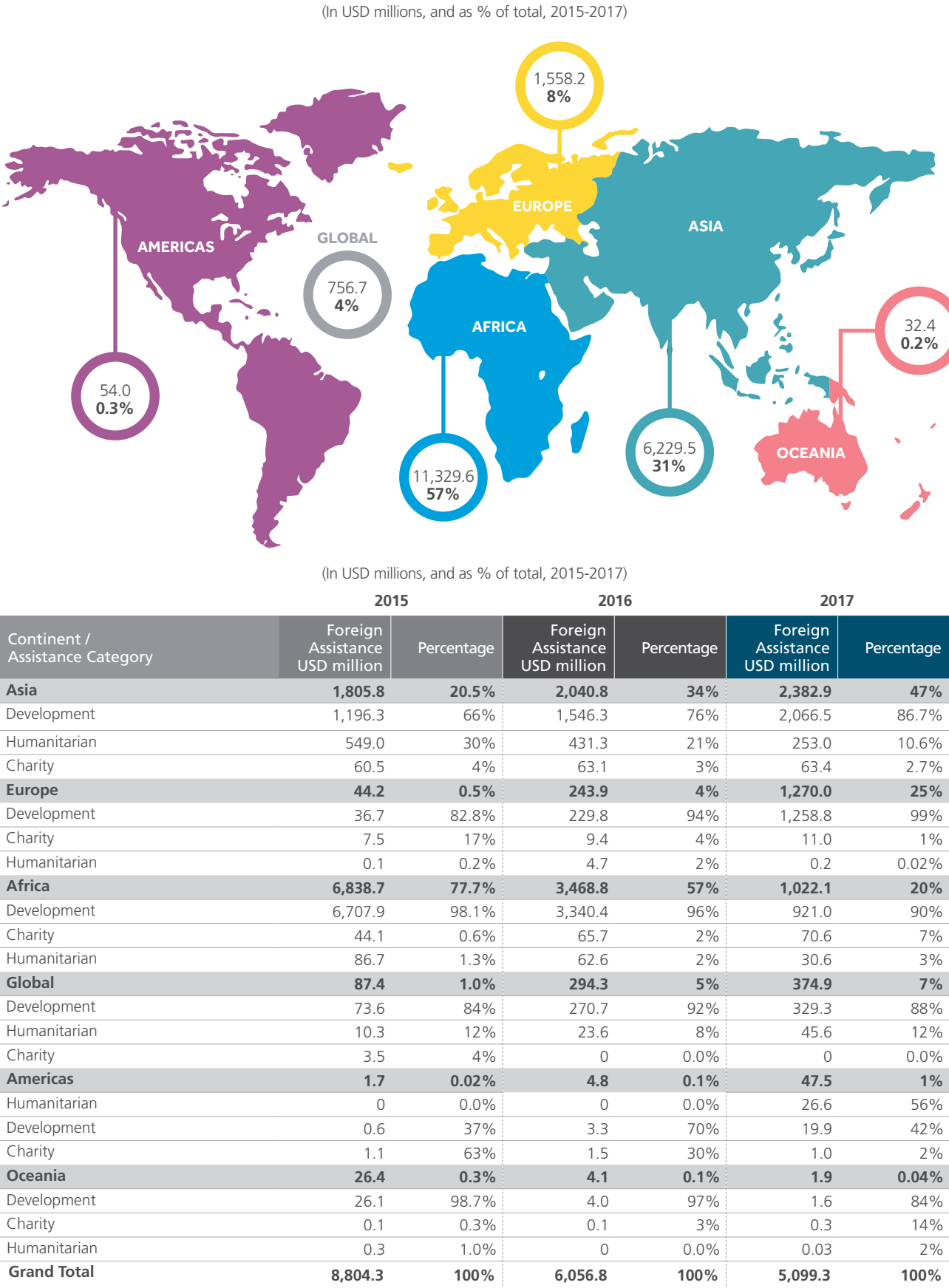
Disbursements to multi-country programmes continue to rise, largely due to the increase in funding support towards multilateral organisations. In 2017, these disbursements with global reach amounted to AED 1.38 billion (USD 374.9 million), a 27 percent growth over 2016, and more than four times the 2015 disbursements to multi-country programmes.

UAE foreign assistance extends beyond geographic location: countries in special situations such as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) generate increasing attention and support

from UAE donor entities. In 2017, 44 LDCs received 24 percent of the UAE’s total foreign assistance, equivalent to a combined total of AED 4.46 billion (USD 1.21 billion) – 98 percent of which were in the form of grants. The LLDCs were allocated AED512.7million(USD139.6million),while AED 1.29 billion (USD 350.6 million) was disbursed to SIDS.

Section 4 offers more insights on the geographical distribution of UAE foreign assistance. The section also describes the UAE’s support to countries in special situations.

Figure 10: Funds Disbursed, by Continent and Assistance Category
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2015-2017)



K. UAE Donor Entities

UAE foreign assistance is the result of collective efforts demonstrated by dozens of UAE donor entities. Together, they make up the UAE’s dynamic foreign aid landscape characterised by government bodies, both local and federal-level, the UAE private sector entities, including businesses, charitable and philanthropic foundations, as well as humanitarian organisations. For the first time since the issuance of the annual UAE Foreign Aid Reports in 2009, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) was the main provider of UAE foreign assistance in 2017, delivering nearly half (48 percent) of the total UAE foreign aid. In the same context, the 2017 ADFD foreign aid funding, amounting to AED 9.05 billion (USD 2.46 billion), was also one of the largest annual disbursements ever recorded for ADFD.¹⁴

The UAE Government – more than a dozen local and federal government entities grouped together under this heading for the purposes of

this report – was the second-largest donor in 2017. However, in terms of multi-year totals, either from 2009, or during the last three reporting years, the UAE Government retains the top spot as the main provider of UAE foreign aid. In 2015-2017, total disbursements from the UAE Government (AED 46.53 billion, or USD 12.67 billion) were more than twice the disbursements from the ADFD during the same three-year period.

Five UAE donor entities have reported their foreign assistance activities for the first time in 2017: the Abu Dhabi Department of Culture and Tourism, the Center of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi (Tadweer), the UAE Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratization, the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government, and the UAE Expo Live Programme which provides grant funding to innovations that help accelerate the achievement of a sustainable and prosperous future.

More than a dozen UAE donor entities posted an increase in their 2017 foreign assistance funding compared with 2016. Collectively, these 13 UAE donor entities, in addition to private sector and individuals, provided an additional AED 266.1 million (USD 72.4 million) in foreign aid disbursements over their previous year’s combined total. Section 5 offers a more detailed presentation of the UAE foreign aid donors and their 2017 foreign assistance.



The Al Wahda Dam in Jordan, an ADFD-funded project.

Figure 11: Funds Disbursed, by Donor
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2015-2017)

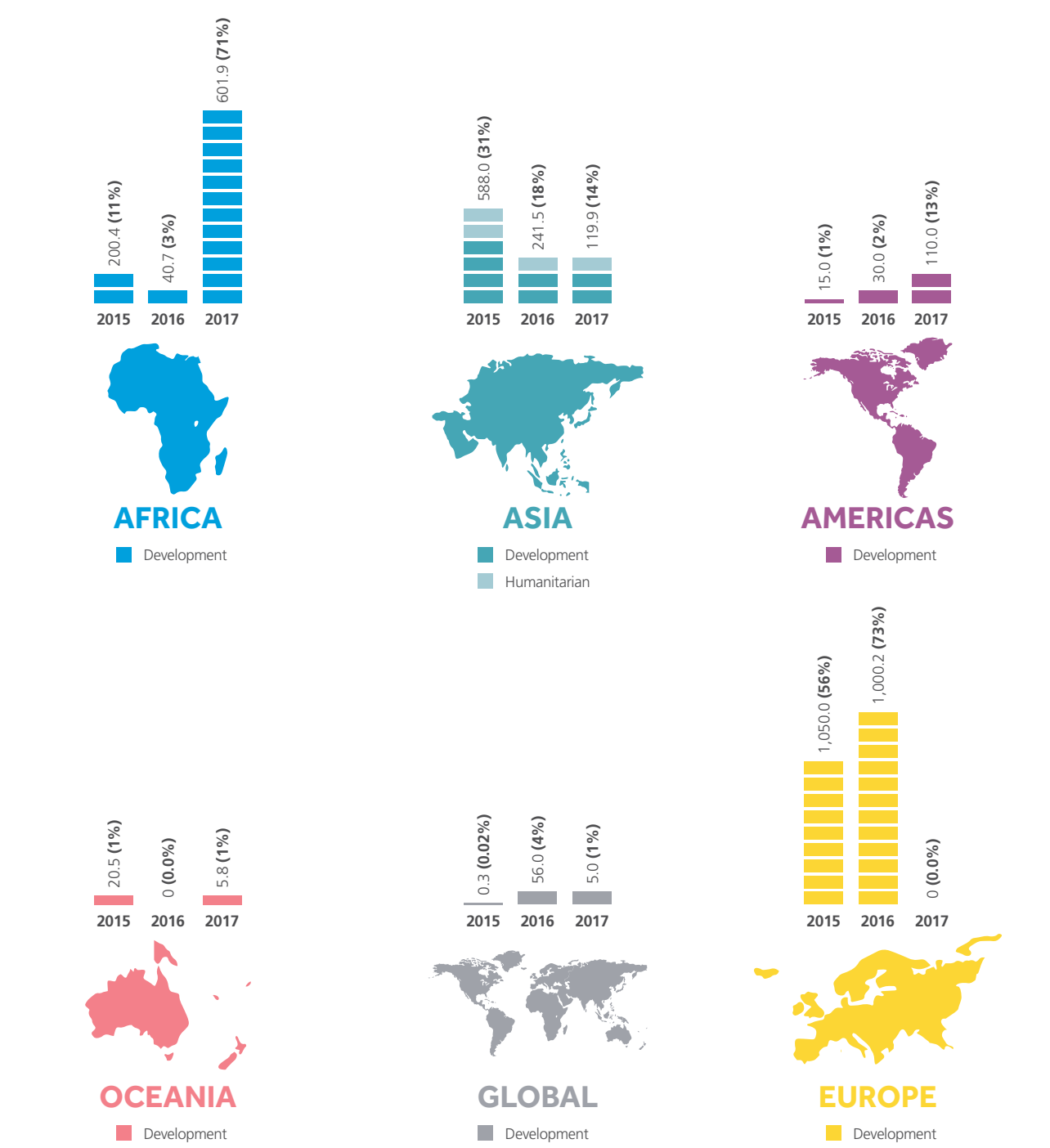
Donor	2015		2016		2017	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	736.7	8%	2,494.4	41%	2,464.5	48%
UAE Government	7,580.0	86%	2,906.8	48%	2,180.6	43%
Emirates Red Crescent	103.6	1%	241.9	4%	86.6	2%
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	154.7	2%	168.0	3%	74.3	1%
Dubai Cares	20.5	0.2%	32.6	0.5%	50.5	1%
Dar Al Ber Society	46.1	1%	55.5	1%	47.7	1%
Sharjah Charity Association	35.4	0.4%	23.0	0.4%	42.9	1%
Private Sector and Individuals	10.7	0.1%	20.8	0.3%	35.6	1%
Dubai Charity Association	22.3	0.3%	15.0	0.2%	27.7	1%
Al Maktoum Foundation	17.0	0.2%	16.2	0.3%	16.9	0.3%
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	19.7	0.2%	13.5	0.2%	13.1	0.3%
Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	9.5	0.1%	12.7	0.2%	12.5	0.2%
Sharjah Charity House	8.3	0.1%	8.7	0.1%	10.7	0.2%
International Humanitarian City	12.6	0.1%	10.2	0.2%	9.5	0.2%
Al Rahma Charity Association	10.0	0.1%	12.9	0.2%	7.9	0.2%
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	7.6	0.1%	2.4	0.04%	5.3	0.1%
The Big Heart Foundation	5.7	0.1%	3.3	0.1%	3.4	0.1%
Emirates Airline Foundation	0	<0.0001%	1.5	0.03%	2.1	0.04%
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	1.6	0.02%	1.4	0.02%	1.6	0.03%
UAE Water Aid Foundation	0.5	0.01%	0	<0.0005%	1.3	0.03%
EXPO Live Programme	0	<0.0001%	0	0.0%	1.2	0.02%
Etihad Airways	0	<0.0001%	0.4	0.01%	1.0	0.02%
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	0.008	0.0001%	0.9	0.01%	0.8	0.02%
Noor Dubai Foundation	1.4	0.02%	0.6	0.01%	0.6	0.01%
Dubai Foundation For Women and Children	0	<0.0001%	0.3	0.01%	0.4	0.01%
Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation	0.5	0.01%	0.6	0.01%	0.3	0.01%
Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government	0	<0.0001%	0	<0.0005%	0.2	0.003%
The Center of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi (Tadweer)	0	<0.0001%	0	0.0%	0.03	0.001%
DP World	0	<0.0001%	0	0.0005%	0	<0.001%
United Arab Emirates University (UAEU)	0	<0.0001%	4.2	0.1%	0	<0.001%
Emirates Telecommunications Corporation - Etisalat	0	<0.0001%	9.0	0.1%	0	<0.001%
Al Yah Satellite Communications Company (Yahsat)	0	<0.0001%	0	0.0005%	0	<0.001%
Grand Total	8,804.3	100%	6,056.8	100%	5,099.3	100%

L. Total Commitments

In 2017, the UAE foreign aid commitments reached AED 3.09 billion (USD 842.6 million). These funds were largely earmarked for programmes in more than a dozen countries, including a 21-percent-allocation to four Least Developed Countries (LDCs). More than 50 percent of these commitments were directed towards Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

Four sectors make up more than half (56 percent) of the commitments made by the UAE in 2017. These include: fishery development, general budget support, water transport infrastructure, and urban development and management. Africa was allocated the lion’s share, at over 70 percent of the entire sum. Accordingly, Egypt, Morocco and Somalia were the top recipients of the 2017 UAE commitments, receiving more than 60 percent of the total.

Figure 12: Funds Committed, by Continent and Assistance Category
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2015-2017)





UAE Support towards SDGs and its Sectors of Assistance

Once again demonstrating its long-standing commitment to global peace and prosperity, in 2017, with disbursements amounting to AED 18.73 billion (USD 5.10 billion), the UAE expanded its foreign assistance programmes to support the realisation of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



Of the 17 goals, five have emerged as the UAE's most supported SDGs, accounting for 77 percent of the total: SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

Introduction

This section takes a closer look at the extent of the UAE's foreign assistance, in the context of global sustainable development in developing countries. As well as providing an insight into the UAE's most supported Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this section enumerates the sectors of assistance funded by the UAE in 2017, describing some of the most gratifying activities that keep the more than 40 UAE donor entities even more drawn to their resolve towards bringing global peace and prosperity.

Complementing the recollection of UAE donors' support to the SDGs (also presented in Section 5), the analyses likewise provide an additional lens on the UAE's aid programming, with respect to the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021.

The analyses presented in this section is derived from a 1:1 mapping of every UAE foreign assistance activity as it relates to a particular SDG goal, target and its corresponding indicator, following a set of guidelines; some of which are outlined in the 'Methodology'. (See Annex 3 for information on mapping and analysis approach)

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

This Section contains four parts in total:

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

UAE's Support to SDGs: Nationally and Globally

With the international development community, the UAE played an instrumental role in determining the global priorities that have been aptly translated into what is universally known as the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2016 to 2030.

Within its borders, the UAE expeditiously worked to develop its own blueprint to guide the implementation of the SDGs domestically. Launched in 2017, the UAE National Committee on SDGs is the designated inter-governmental

arm to ensure that national SDG priorities are determined and aligned with the long-term development agenda and policy-decision making of the seven emirates of the UAE.

Internationally, the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) leads the nation's international development and cooperation agenda. The UAE's Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021 provides a direction of the UAE's support to developing countries, in their quest to attaining sustainable development, as outlined in the 17 SDGs.

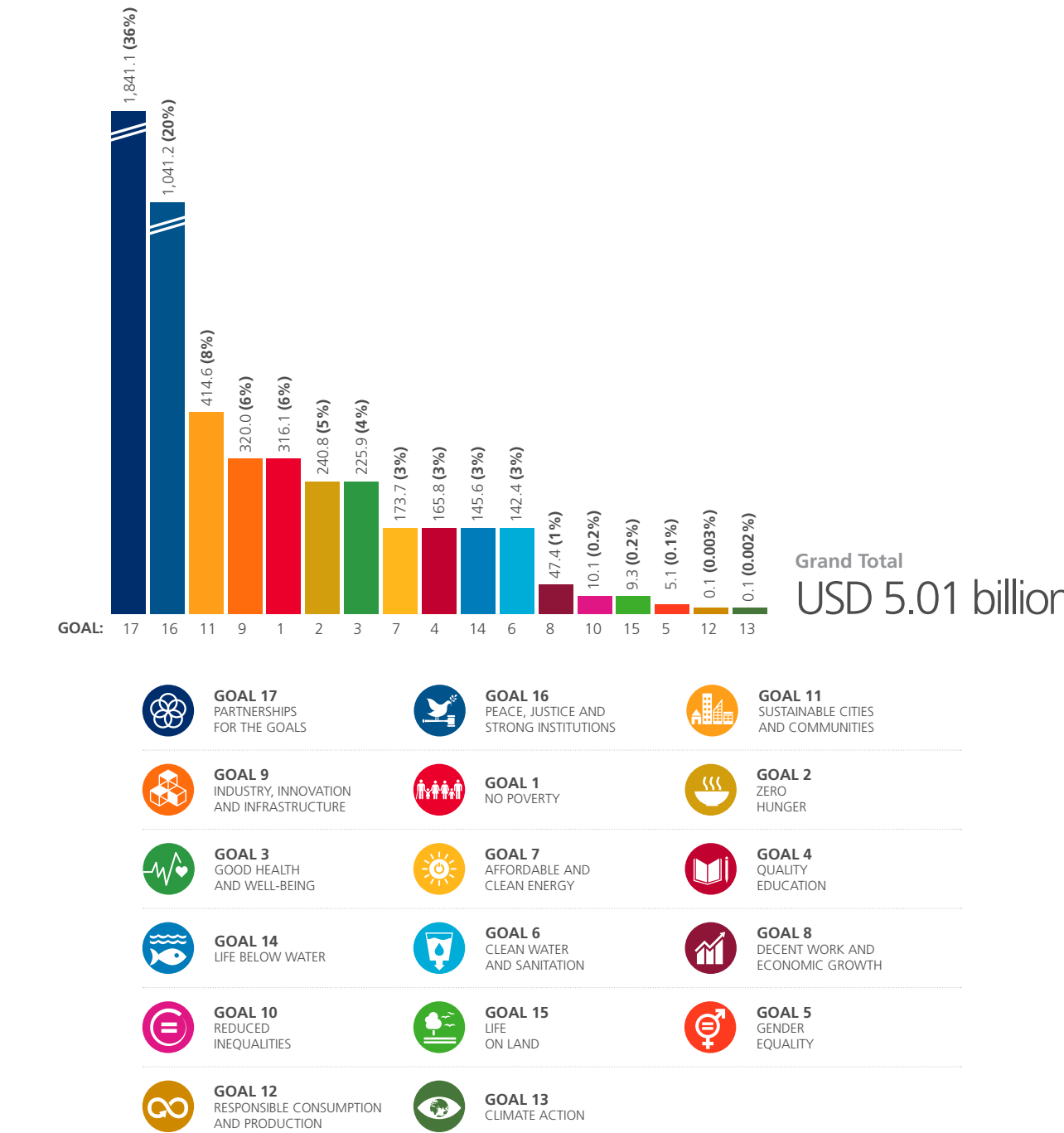
To inspire a meaningful international discourse, within the first two months of the global implementation of the 15-year SDGs in 2016, the UAE unveiled the 'SDGs in Action Series' at the Dubai-hosted, Annual World Government Summit. Now on its third year, the SDGs in Action event convenes high-profile delegates, innovators and representatives of communities to review progress and challenges, while also distilling solutions and best practices.

Part 1: Support towards the 17 SDGs

As the global community embarks on its second year of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the UAE likewise revitalised its efforts in 2017 to support developing countries in carrying out their national priorities and SDG targets.

As illustrated below, and following a 1:1 mapping approach, every record of UAE foreign assistance projects in 2017 was linked to its contribution to the progress of a single SDG. While this methodology offers a seemingly clear-cut approach, it also comes with an assertion that every SDG-mapped activity is also instrumental in helping to achieve other SDGs, and ultimately contribute to the attainment of the universal 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda's overarching objectives to end poverty and achieve sustainable development.

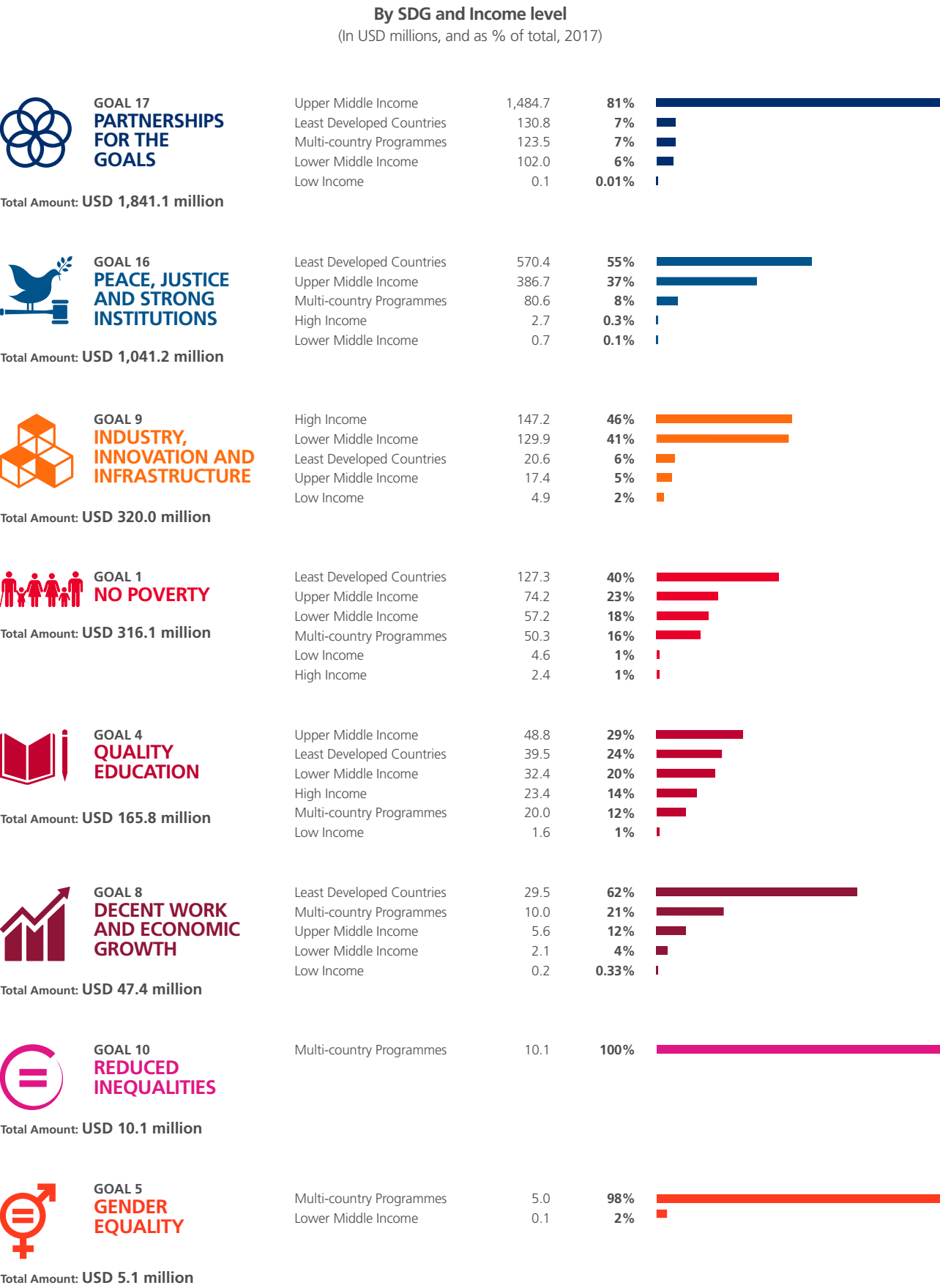
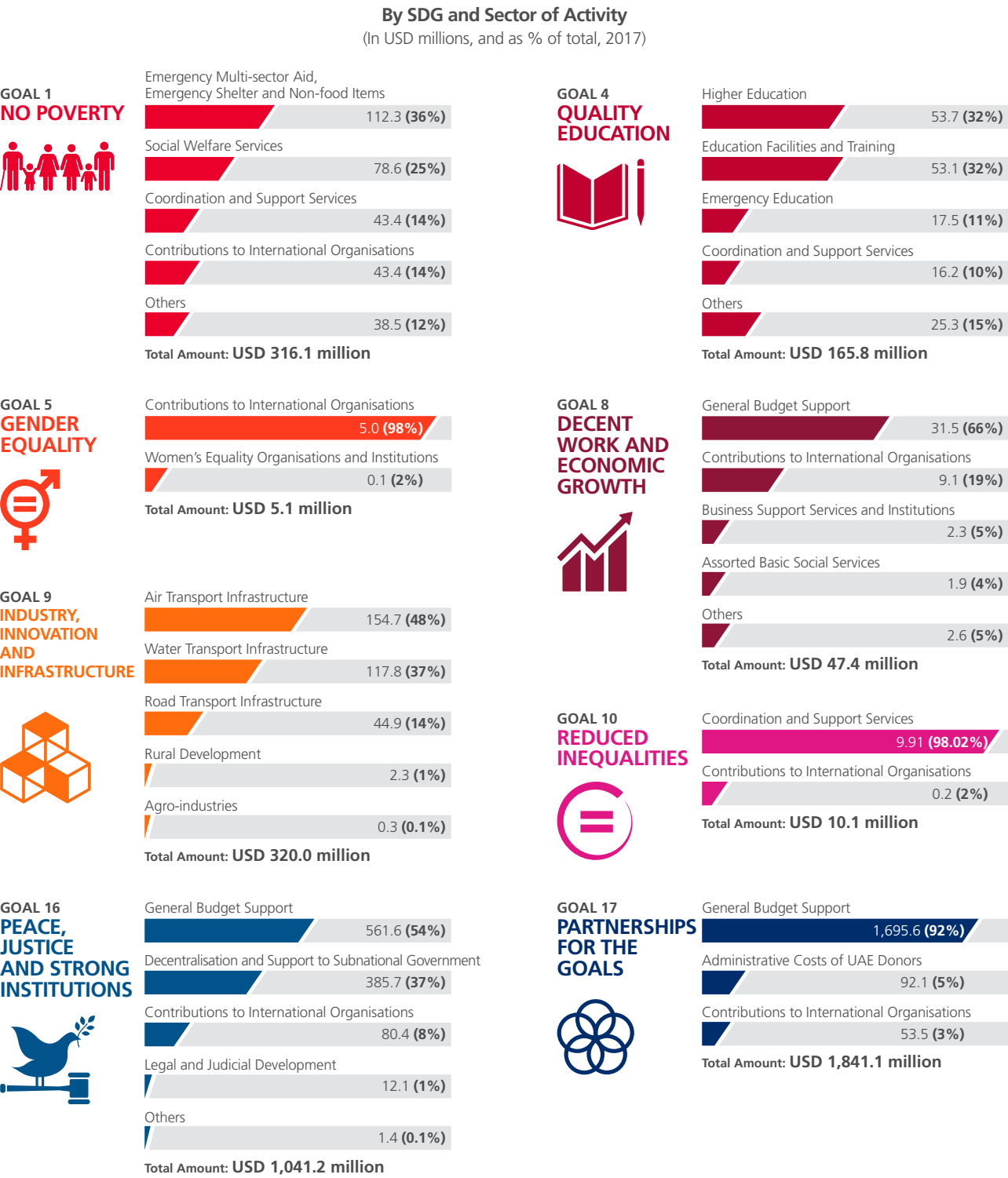
Figure 13: UAE Assistance to 17 SDGs
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017)



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

Alongside the acknowledgement that UAE Foreign Assistance supports the attainment of all 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the wider 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021 outlines that the UAE's international development, humanitarian and charitable efforts, at least in this five-year period, are expected to yield the greatest contributions to eight of the 17 goals. Reflective of this standpoint, in 2017 – the first year of the implementation of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy – 73 percent (or AED 13.76 billion; USD 3.75 billion) of the year's overall total disbursements supported the implementation of the eight SDGs prescribed by the Policy. Nearly a quarter of this assistance was directed to support the SDGs of 38 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Figure 14: UAE Support to 8 SDGs Outlined in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy



Most Supported SDGs

The UAE’s support to five of the **17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** accounted for **77 percent** of the total UAE’s foreign assistance in 2017:



Of the **AED 14.45 billion (USD 3.93 billion)** directed to the top five SDGs, 66 percent was provided as grants, with the rest offered as concessional loans. Disbursements to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) were almost exclusively extended as grants, at 98 percent of the total.

The following paragraphs offer more information on the UAE’s foreign assistance provided in 2017 as they relate to the eight SDGs highlighted in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, as well as the corresponding sectors of assistance. These include:

1 NO POVERTY

End poverty in all its forms everywhere.

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

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

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Achieve gender balance and empower all women and girls.

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

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

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

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

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Reduce inequality within and among countries.

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

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

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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

Of the eight goals described in this section – presented by funds disbursed – four are included in the UAE’s top five supported SDGs in 2017: SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; and SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals. (A description of the UAE’s efforts towards SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities is under Part 3 of this section.)



SDG 17
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Global Progress of
Goal 17 in 2017:

Despite some positive developments, a stronger commitment to partnership and cooperation is needed to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. That effort will require coherent policies, an enabling environment for sustainable development at all levels and by all actors and a reinvigorated Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, “Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals”, E/2017/66

According to the United Nations (UN), Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 includes five main partnership and cooperation targets to ensure its successful implementation: 1) Finance, largely on Official Development Assistance (ODA) and remittances; 2) Information and communications technology; 3) Capacity-building; 4) Trade; and 5) Systemic issues including data, monitoring and accountability, which cover national statistics systems.

For its part, since 2013, the UAE has consistently met and overachieved the UN’s international target of 0.7 percent ODA, as a share of Gross

National Income (GNI). According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), the UAE provided 1.03 percent ODA/GNI in 2017. The UAE’s ODA favours Least Developed Countries, as the UAE’s foreign assistance meets and exceeds the UN-prescribed support to LDCs, at 0.15 - 0.20 percent ODA/GNI. From 2015 - 2017, the UAE’s ODA to LDCs was 0.27 percent ODA/GNI.

In terms of remittances, the UAE offers one of the lowest remittance fees in the world, and is also one of the main channels of remittances globally. Reports indicate that remittances from the UAE, largely to developing countries, amounted to AED 164.30 billion (USD 44.73 billion) in 2017, posting an increase of two percent over 2016.¹⁵

As a leading technology hub, and as well as joining global efforts to advance information and communications technology in developing countries, the UAE launched its UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP), the UAE’s main approach in expanding its technical cooperation agenda, which sees the UAE collaborate with developing countries to build national capacity by sharing knowledge and expertise.

As for foreign trade, the UAE opened its markets to countries eligible for Official Development Assistance (ODA) by the OECD-DAC, paving the way for developing countries to partake and increase their share in world trade. The UAE’s foreign investments also help stimulate the economies of many developing countries: according to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the UAE’s outward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) flows in 2017 reached AED 51.28 billion (USD 13.96 billion).¹⁶

Meanwhile, the Annual World Government Summit regularly convenes world leaders, with government effectiveness and addressing systemic issues high on its agenda. The UAE-hosted Second

World Data Forum of the United Nations in 2018 provides a platform to “explore innovative ways to apply data and statistics to measure global progress and inform evidence-based policy decisions on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”.¹⁷ The UAE likewise shared its Voluntary National Review to the UN, providing updates on the nation’s progress towards the SDGs.¹⁸

On global partnerships, the UAE’s Foreign Assistance Policy reaffirms that international cooperation is at the core of the UAE foreign assistance agenda. Diligently observing the importance of partnerships, the UAE works bilaterally, regionally and globally with developing countries, state actors and donor countries, international organisations, multilateral institutions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), civil societies, and the private sector. Moreover, the UAE’s Country Partnership Programmes aim to support developing countries in achieving their national development priorities.

In addition to the UAE’s efforts to help meet the abovementioned five key targets of SDG 17 and the UAE’s commitment to meaningful international cooperation, the UAE directed AED 6.76 billion (USD 1.84 billion), or 36 percent of its foreign assistance in 2017 to advance the progress of SDG 17: *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development*.

This assistance largely funded two development sectors in 2017: general budget support sector and contributions to international organisations.

General Budget Support Sector

The UAE's substantial funding towards the general budget support sector made it the UAE's most funded development sector in 2017, while also giving rise to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17: *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development*, as the UAE's top supported SDG.

Accounting for 92 percent of the efforts in support of SDG 17, the general budget support funding mapped to this goal in 2017 reached AED 6.23 billion (USD 1.70 billion). This support from the UAE provided additional development finance, offering better flexibility to governments to allocate much-needed resources according to their plans and priorities.

Provided as unearmarked funding to provide budgetary support to the governments of Jordan, Palestine, Serbia and Sudan, these development flows advanced the progress of the second target of goal 17: to provide

Official Development Assistance (ODA), including 0.15 - 0.20 percent ODA as a proportion of Gross National Income (GNI) to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

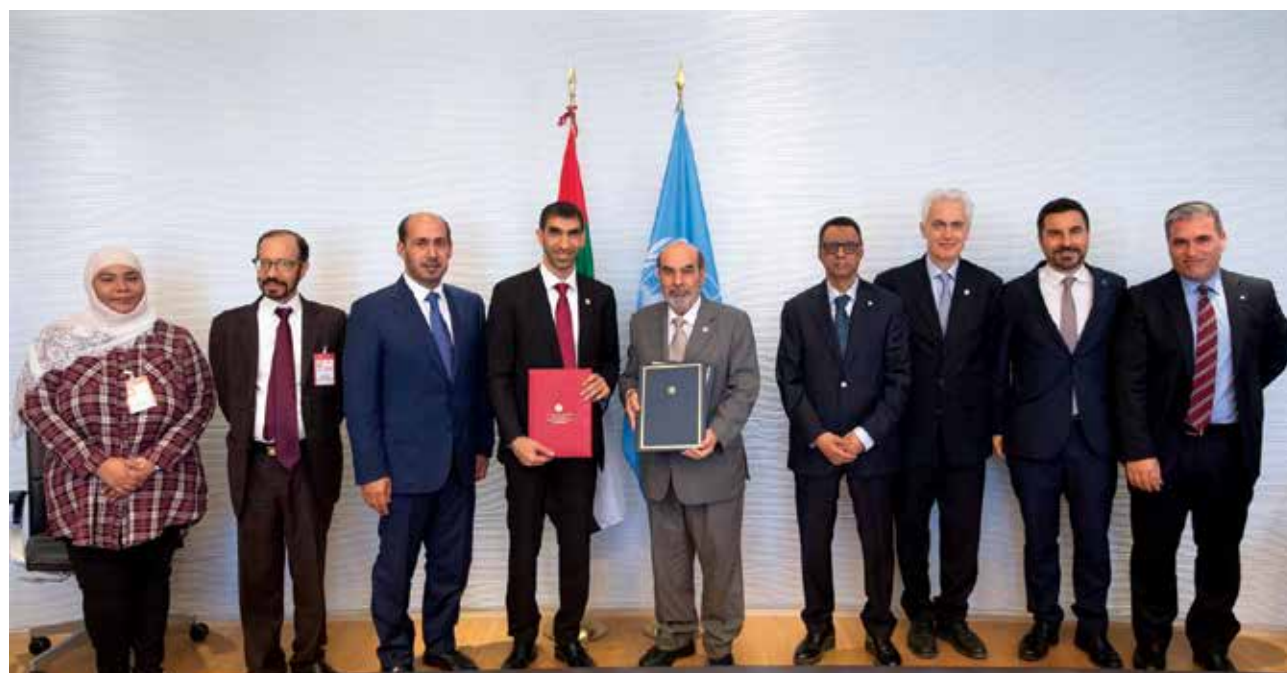
Other funding allocations towards the general budget support sector in 2017 were mapped to two other SDGs: SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth, for programmes that are meant to support balance of payments or implement economic development plans; and SDG 16: *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*, largely for projects that supported the government of Yemen to continue carrying out key public services, amidst the on-going crisis.

Contributions to International Organisations Sector

The UAE's commitment to advance Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17: *Partnerships for the Goals*, is demonstrated through its collaborative partnerships with international organisations.

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

Under SDG 17, the assistance earmarked for contributions to international organisations sector amounted to AED 196.4 million (USD 53.5 million), largely as financial contributions to several international organisations, including the Arab Monetary Fund and the Islamic Development Bank.



UAE delegation marks successful participation at FAO Conference 40th Session.



SDG 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

”

Global Progress of Goal 16 in 2017:

Violent conflicts have increased in recent years, while homicides have declined slowly and more citizens around the world have better access to justice. A few high-intensity armed conflicts are causing large numbers of civilian casualties. Progress promoting peace and justice, together with effective, accountable and inclusive institutions, remains uneven across and within regions.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

At the onset of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), a report from the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General provides an apt description of the progress and importance of achieving SDG 16: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*: "Peace, justice and effective, accountable and inclusive institutions are at the core of sustainable development. Several regions have enjoyed increased and sustained levels of peace and security in recent decades. But many countries still face protracted armed conflict and violence, and far too many people struggle as a result of weak institutions and the lack of access to justice, information and other fundamental freedoms."¹⁹

Backed by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy and its prominent theme, 'Global Peace and Prosperity', SDG 16: *Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions*, was the UAE's second-largest supported global goal in 2017, with funds amounting to AED 3.82 billion (USD 1.04 billion), provided almost exclusively as grants. In addition to the foreign assistance disbursements directed to support SDG 17, the UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP) and the Government Effectiveness Global Theme of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy provide emphasis and focused support towards building strong institutions and improving the quality of governance and public services, while also addressing systemic issues critical to achieving the SDGs.

Advancing the realisation of SDG 16, the UAE's support to several relevant sectors are described in the following paragraphs.

General Budget Support Sector

Representing more than 50 percent of total disbursements to SDG 16, funding towards the general budget support sector mostly comprised of the UAE's efforts to support the government of Yemen in ensuring

continuity of government services and public programmes for its citizens. This support, amounting to AED 2.06 billion (USD 561.6 million) also facilitated payment of salaries of government employees, on which millions of dependents rely.

Decentralisation and Support to Subnational Government Sector

To help maintain political stability, while also bringing public decision and policy-making closer to constituents, paving the way for improved government efficiency, the UAE directed grant funding in 2017 towards the decentralisation and support to subnational government sector. This bilateral assistance reached AED 1.42 billion (USD 385.7 million), and was earmarked to support the local government of Iraq's Kurdistan region.

Contributions to International Organisations Sector

In 2017, in support of SDG 16, the UAE continued its financial support to international organisations working in the fields of peace, justice, and governance.

With an aggregate amount of AED 295.3 million (USD 80.4 million), this multilateral support was extended to several international organisations, including the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), as well as to the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Center (UNCCT), United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture, and United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery. (Some activities of this sector have also been mapped under several SDGs. See Annex 3 for mapping methodology.)

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

In 2017, the UAE continued its financial support to reinstate Yemen's national television services. Similarly, in Afghanistan, the UAE provided funding to a radio station's annual operating budget. Both projects, amounting to AED 3.9 million (USD 1.1 million) supported the governments in strengthening their public broadcasting and media outreach to their citizens.

Meanwhile, AED 44.3 million (USD 12.1 million) was disbursed to strengthen the legal and judicial development sector in several countries. In addition to 420 police vehicles, the civil defence centre in Hadramout, Yemen received support from the UAE. Strengthening national efforts to prevent violence and combat terrorism, financial assistance was likewise allocated for legal and judicial training, as well as for legal academic scholarships worldwide, including in Comoros, Palestine and Yemen.



Providing police and public security patrols with equipped vehicles to support security forces in enforcing security and stability in Yemeni governorates.



SDG 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Global Progress of Goal 9 in 2017:

Despite steady improvements in manufacturing output and employment, renewed investment will be needed in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to build needed infrastructure and ensure the doubling of industry's share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in those countries by 2030.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9: *Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*, was the UAE's fourth most supported SDG in 2017. Extended largely as grants (at 93 percent of the total), funds disbursed to projects advancing SDG 9, valued at AED 1.18 billion (USD 320.0 million), were directed to a number of countries: in addition to nine Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and three other countries in the low-income category (Kenya, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan), over 40 percent of the UAE's support to SDG 9 was allocated to five Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

Weak infrastructure system is deemed as one of the largest barriers to economic growth and development. Consequently, the UAE's contributions to SDG 9 in 2017 supported infrastructure projects in five Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), a group of nations without territorial access to the sea. Reports from the United Nations (UN) indicate that more than 60 percent of roads in LLDCs are unpaved.²⁰

The UAE's Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021 identifies three global thematic programmes. One of which is the Transport and Urban Infrastructure Global Theme, aimed at addressing the infrastructure needs in developing countries. Through this programme – with infrastructure investments in transport, housing, healthcare, energy, communication, water, and sanitation – the UAE hopes to improve people's access to services and quality of life, while also lending a hand to developing nations' goal to increased competitiveness in the world economy.

The UAE's support to several sectors mapped to SDG 9 such as infrastructure, rural development and agro-industries are described in the following paragraphs.

Air Transport Infrastructure Sector

The air transport sector was the most funded sector under SDG 9, receiving AED 568.3 million (USD 154.7 million) – nearly half of the disbursements for SDG 9 in 2017.

In Morocco, the UAE continued its multi-year funding towards the nation's Guelmim Airport to meet the transport needs of the largest city in the Guelmim-Oued Noun region of Morocco. In addition to the financial assistance extended to improve Yemen's Aden International Airport, Eritrea's air transport sector received additional resources from the UAE.

Meanwhile, in the Maldives – a country where mobility is a priority for the 400,000 residents dispersed over the nation's 188 islands, and

is blessed with scenic landscapes making tourism one of its main economic drivers – the UAE supported the development of two international airports in the country: the Velana International Airport in Malé and a new international airport in Manafaru, in Noonu Atoll.²¹

Water Transport Infrastructure Sector

Morocco was the sole beneficiary of the UAE's assistance towards the water transport infrastructure sector in 2017, with grants totalling AED 432.6 million (USD 117.8 million). The development and rehabilitation of Port of Casablanca, a multi-year project that began in 2014 is priming the port's increased capacity and reinforcing its status as one of the largest marine thoroughfares in Morocco, servicing more than a third of the ports' traffic in the country. Moreover, with the UAE's funding in 2017, construction of ships repair workshops in Casablanca also began.

Road Transport Infrastructure Sector

In 2017, the UAE conducted projects to improve road transport infrastructure worldwide – with more than half of the total AED 164.9 million (USD 44.9 million) disbursements provided as grants. Of the 17 supported countries, four are Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). Nearly half of the disbursements was directed to seven Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Bangladesh, Jordan and Yemen made it as the top most funded countries.

In Bangladesh, the UAE allocated funds for the re-paving of the 70-kilometre 'Joydevpur-Chandra-Tangail-Elenga' road. The project in Jordan includes the construction of 15 new roads. Additionally, the expansion and repair of secondary roads, as well as rural and agricultural roads in Jordan is anticipated to improve rural residents' mobility and their access to public services and markets, as movement of goods to and from the rural areas get enhanced.

In Yemen, in addition to the provision of 65 buses and 45 vehicles to strengthen public transport services, the UAE carried out works to complete the construction of a road and a breakwater structure. In Mauritania, funding was extended to support the development of the Fusala Road, a major thoroughfare in the country's Malian border. The project includes the construction of a two-way, 264-kilometre-long road and a shoulder.

Meanwhile, funds were earmarked to support the project in Kyrgyzstan which includes the construction of 135 kilometre-road, side shoulders, middle traffic island, intersections, water drainage system, and bridges.

In Gambia, the road transport infrastructure project is aimed at supporting the economic and social development in its north-eastern region by improving the region's link with the capital city of Banjul and its main seaport. Similar projects were likewise carried out in Malawi, Mauritania, Senegal, Tanzania, among others.

Rural Development and Agro-industries Sectors

The UAE's support to strengthen the agro-industries in Afghanistan was focused on the country's dwindling century-old industry: saffron production. To help revitalise this important business sector – whose

workforce is mostly comprised of women – and contribute to Afghanistan's economic growth, while also creating new employment opportunities, the UAE issues grants to assess and encourage investment opportunities.

In Pakistan, an extension of the UAE Pakistan Assistance Programme (PAP) officially launched in 2011 with multi-sector development programme worth more than AED 1.10 billion (USD 300.0 million), rural development projects across the country continued.

The aggregate value of grants disbursed in 2017 for projects in both countries reached AED 9.6 million (USD 2.6 million).



The Ariana Saffron stand in the Afghanistan pavilion at a food conference.



SDG 1 NO POVERTY



Global Progress of Goal 1 in 2017:

Despite the fact that the global poverty rate has been halved since 2000, intensified efforts are required to boost the incomes, alleviate the suffering and build the resilience of those individuals still living in extreme poverty, in particular in Sub-Saharan Africa. Social protection systems need to be expanded and risks need to be mitigated for disaster-prone countries, which also tend to be the most impoverished.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1: *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*, is undoubtedly one of the UAE's top five supported universal goal. Of the total disbursements to SDG 1 valued at AED 1.16 billion (USD 316.1 million) provided exclusively as grants, over 40 percent was devoted to 30 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – where development and humanitarian needs are greatest. In addition to efforts in support of Syrian refugees and internally displaced people, majority of the UAE's SDG 1-related foreign assistance in 2017 was directed to Libya, Somalia, Sudan and Yemen.

Guided by the first objective detailed in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021, to improve lives and reduce poverty, the UAE's support to SDG 1 prompted significant allocation of resources in multi-pronged projects that advance this ultimate goal. In addition to contributions to international organisations carrying out development and humanitarian programmes that help eradicate poverty, these efforts focused on the commodity aid sector where humanitarian and emergency needs of the most vulnerable are addressed, and the social services sector, where basic and social welfare needs of the underprivileged are met.

Emergency Multi-sector Aid and Emergency Shelter and Non-food Items Sectors

Accounting for more than a third of the UAE's assistance to SDG 1, the UAE consolidated its efforts valued at AED 412.4 million (USD 112.3 million) to provide emergency multi-sector aid as well as emergency shelter and non-food items to support people in need of humanitarian assistance in a number of countries.

This included providing emergency aid and relief efforts to the two humanitarian crises in Syria and Yemen, accounting for 56 percent of the UAE's total disbursements to these sectors under SDG 1. In Libya, the UAE donor entities mobilized efforts to reach the most vulnerable, as 1.1 million people – of whom over 680,000 are women and children – require life-saving humanitarian assistance and protection caused by the conflict that began in 2014.²² (Section 3: Humanitarian Assistance offers more information on the UAE's humanitarian aid to Syria and Yemen.)

As emergency and relief items reached Rohingya refugees, and the fire victims in Chile, the UAE also conducted humanitarian activities to support people affected by natural disasters, including those in need of assistance following the earthquake in Mexico and the prolonged drought in Somalia. In addition to the emergency

assistance extended by the UAE to those affected by the flooding in Gambia and Peru, the UAE urgently responded to the humanitarian needs of ten Small Island Developing States (SIDS) devastated by Hurricanes Irma and Maria: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Cognisant of the fact that strengthening disaster risk reduction is a core development strategy, the UAE extended its bilateral support to the government of Colombia, and disbursed a grant funding amounting to AED 25.7 million (USD 7.0 million) towards this cause.

Social Services Sector

According to the United Nations (UN), "social protection systems are fundamental to preventing and reducing poverty and inequality at every stage of people's lives, through benefits for children, mothers with newborns, persons with disabilities, older persons and those persons who are poor and without jobs. Preliminary data show that in 2016, only 45 percent of the world's population was effectively protected by a social protection system and that coverage varied widely across countries and regions."²³

Accordingly, the UAE's foreign assistance in support of SDG 1 directed AED 429.8 million (USD 117.0 million) to fund a wide array of programmes that support poverty eradication, and in addressing social protection needs of the poor and underprivileged. This support was categorised under the broader social services sector, which is in turn comprised of several sub-sectors, including assorted basic social services and social welfare services.

The UAE remains committed to implement one of its longest-running programmes: the sponsorship of orphans. In 2017, the UAE supported over 160,000 orphans, and more than 45 orphanages globally, including in 20 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). This assistance comprised of provisions for food, clothing, as well as education, medical care, and financial support to cover the construction, operational, maintenance and other service costs of orphanages.

Underprivileged families, persons with disabilities, and vulnerable individuals, including the elderly, women and children, were also supported by addressing their daily basic needs, including food, water and sanitation, and health care. Small-scale production units were provided, enabling people to generate income, sustain livelihoods, and become more resilient during economic and social hardships.

Contributions to International Organisations Sector

The UAE's 2017 contributions to the international organisations sector aligned with SDG 1 amounted to AED 159.2 million (USD 43.4 million).

These grants were allocated to support the mandates and programmes of several multilateral entities and international organisations working to advance poverty eradication and sustainable development.

In addition to the UAE's annual contributions to the United Nations (UN) and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UAE disbursed funds to support the humanitarian programmes of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

The UAE's partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2017 was concentrated to support the 11 million Iraqis in need of humanitarian assistance, through the UNDP's Funding Facility for Stabilisation (FFS). To date, the FFS has implemented projects that improved the water supply for more than 800,000 people, restored electricity for more than half a million people, rehabilitated 52 clinics serving more than 1.4 million people, and rebuilt schools for more than 120,000 boys and girls.²⁴

Meanwhile, as well as supporting the UN Voluntary Fund on Disability, the UAE continued its multi-year pledge to support the core budget of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA).

The UAE also partnered with the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and joined leading donors in launching the AED 9.20 billion (USD 2.50 billion) Lives and Livelihoods Fund (LLF), a financing facility established to help IsDB's least developed member countries, where the majority of the poor live. Focusing on health, agriculture and rural infrastructure sectors, some of the expected outcomes of the Fund include reducing child mortality, maternal and neonatal deaths and stunting, increased productivity of staple crops for smallholder farmers, improved access to market and services, sanitation, electricity, and digital banking.²⁵



SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Global Progress of Goal 4 in 2017:

Achieving inclusive and equitable quality education for all will require increasing efforts, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia and for vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities, indigenous people, refugee children and poor children in rural areas.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

Quality education is both a national priority for the UAE, and a core element of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021. The UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP) serves as one of the main avenues of this commitment.

And in 2017, the UAE's global education programmes in support of SDG 4: *Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*, reached a number of countries across continents, including 34 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which accounted for nearly a quarter of total disbursements.

Meanwhile, 19 countries categorised as Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) received 20 percent of the total. Of the total AED 609.1 million (USD 165.8 million) grants disbursed to the education sector under SDG 4, Eritrea, Tanzania and Yemen were the most supported LDCs, while the combined share of Jordan, Morocco and Palestine was at 35 percent of the total.

Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern Asia – the two regions highlighted as having the greatest needs by the United Nations (UN) in its Global Progress Report for SDG 4 in 2017 – received AED 115.4 million (USD 38.3 million), and AED 29.3 million (USD 8.0 million), respectively, for their education programmes in 2017. According to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), "as in previous years, Sub-Saharan Africa remains the region with the highest out-of-school rates for all age groups. Of the 63 million out-of-school children of primary school age, 34 million, or more than one-half, live in Sub-Saharan Africa. Southern Asia has the second-highest number of out-of-school children, with 10 million."²⁶

The UAE's support to a few of the many education sectors mapped to SDG 4 such as higher education and vocational training, emergency education, early childhood education (ECD), primary and secondary education, and teachers training are described in the following paragraphs.

Higher Education and Vocational Training Sectors

Programmes to help ensure completion of higher education in developing countries were the most funded education sector of the UAE in 2017, with grants amounting to AED 197.4 million (USD 53.7 million), representing 32 percent of the total disbursements aligned with SDG 4. In parallel, the UAE's support to the vocational training sector reached AED 41.5 million (USD 11.3 million).

The UAE is implementing one of its largest international education programmes in Jordan. The Development Programme for Public Universities is modernising nine public universities in Jordan, equipping these key institutions with tools and resources to seize a knowledge-empowered and sustainable future. Activities include construction of buildings and complexes, plants for electric and solar power generation and to desalinate drinking water, as well as provision of a wide array of new technical equipment. In Yarmouk University, for instance, the project includes the construction of the Faculty of Medicine and the Faculty of Law. At the University of Jordan, in addition to the annual funding for its operating budget, works are underway to complete its Chemistry and Dentistry buildings. Meanwhile, with the UAE's support, 11 community colleges in Jordan now have fully equipped laboratories and workshops, while also increasing their capacity to accept more students to complete technical and vocational education.

Similar programmes also continued elsewhere, with the construction and support to operating costs of several vocational centres in Afghanistan, India, Senegal and Yemen. To advance higher education access and completion in developing countries, public universities in Bangladesh, Egypt, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan and Sudan likewise received financial grants from the UAE in 2017. In Morocco, the multi-year grant from the UAE is expected to increase the number of required skilled specialists in the medical and pharmaceutical fields.

Teachers Training and Education Facilities and Training Sectors

According to the United Nations (UN), 'the lack of trained teachers and the poor condition of schools in many parts of the world are jeopardizing prospects for quality education for all. Sub-Saharan Africa has a relatively low percentage of trained teachers in pre-primary, primary and secondary education (44 percent, 74 percent and 55 percent, respectively)'.²⁷



A UAE-supported project implemented by the UNDP in Al Qubba Mosul.



Dubai Cares supports quality education in Lebanon.

Accordingly, the UAE’s global education programmes prioritise both elements highlighted as barriers to quality education by the UN: teachers training, and the construction, improvement and equipping of schools.

In 2017, advancing one of the key targets to achieve SDG 4: By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the UAE devoted AED 4.2 million (USD 1.1 million) to provide capacity-building and professional development workshops, including Information and Communications Technology (ICT) training to hundreds of teachers in two countries in Sub-Saharan Africa: Kenya and Uganda.

The UAE continues to concentrate its efforts to advance SDG 4 to projects that improve access to education, by increasing the number of suitable education facilities in both urban and rural areas in developing countries. In 2017, the UAE disbursed AED 194.9 million (USD 53.1 million) to fund the education facilities and

training sector – the second-most funded sector under SDG 4. Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa received more than a third of this assistance. Another nine percent was allocated to countries in Southern Asia. In terms of income-level grouping, 31 percent went to Least Developed Countries, and 37 percent to Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

As in previous years, the UAE’s support towards the education facilities and training sector in 2017 was largely towards the construction of hundreds of schools, while also addressing the poor condition of schools and classrooms, through rehabilitation and renovation, as well as provision of school assets and educational equipment. Furthermore, to help ensure uninterrupted access, operational costs of education facilities, including teachers’ salaries, were sponsored by the UAE in a number of countries.

In Jordan, 85 new schools, including 25 primary schools were constructed. In collaboration with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the UAE helped ensure access to education for 15,000 children across 14 schools

in Gaza. Additionally, with total disbursements towards advancing education in Palestine valued at AED 48.5 million (USD 13.2 million), several other schools in the country were built and equipped, including The Big Heart School in Qalqilya City in the West Bank.²⁸

In Cambodia, several schools and classrooms were constructed and renovated, as schools in other parts of the country received hundreds of computers and books. In the Shangla district of the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan, a dedicated school for girls also received support from the UAE. The school, with boarding facilities for its teachers, serves 350 girls and is expected accommodate up to 1,000.

In addition to the hundreds of schools and classrooms built, rehabilitated, and equipped across Africa, the operating budget of schools and teachers’ salaries were funded in several nations, including in Comoros, Rwanda, Uganda and many others. Financial assistance was extended to families in Chad, Kenya and Somalia and other countries unable to afford sending their children to school.

Emergency Education Sector

According to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), approximately 75 million children and youth living in countries affected by crises are either out-of-school, receiving poor quality education or at risk of dropping out of school altogether, with only 50 percent of refugee children enrolled in primary school, and less than 25 percent of refugee youth are enrolled in secondary school.²⁹

In response, the UAE’s Education in Emergencies Programme continues to widen its reach, as projects to ensure uninterrupted access to education in humanitarian and emergency situations were implemented in a dozen countries in 2017. With total disbursements to this sector amounting to AED 64.4 million (USD 17.5 million) in 2017, school-aged children and young adults affected by the crises in Syria and Yemen emerged as the largest beneficiaries of this support, receiving 46 percent of the overall sum.

The UAE also launched eight multi-year Education in Emergencies Programmes in 2017 with a total funding worth AED 78.1 million (USD 21.2 million). The initiative is expected to reach 323,900 children in Colombia, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Niger, Palestine and Sierra Leone, as well as Syrian children displaced in Jordan and Lebanon. One of the many outcomes for instance, in Sierra Leone’s Bo District, at least 4,000 children who were forced out of school following the Ebola crisis have been led back to receive primary and lower secondary education.³⁰

In addition to scholarship grants, the UAE’s Evidence for Action Programme in Lebanon made sure that 4,600 Syrian refugee children receive quality education, with improved academic performance and psychological resilience by integrating well-designed mindfulness activities for social-emotional learning into the education programme. Furthermore, as Syrian refugee children in Greece receive UAE-facilitated education,

more than 52,500 Syrian refugee children in Jordan received back-to-school kits and backpacks in 2017. To encourage reading, hundreds of books were also distributed in the same year.³¹

In Yemen, where the on-going crisis has pushed more two million children out of school, dozens of schools were built and rehabilitated in 2017, complementing the more than 700 schools constructed and renovated the year before. The 2017 activities include the built and improvement of schools in eight governorates, including six schools in the Habban District in Shabwah Governorate, five in the Al Mukha District of Taiz Governorate, the Hadramout University and several educational institutes in the area. In addition to improvement of school facilities and classrooms, more than 2,240 boxes of school items were distributed nationwide.³²

According to the United Nations (UN), more than 693,000 Rohingya were driven out of their homes and fled to Bangladesh by April 2018 – more than half of them were children. In response, the UAE extended financial grants to the Education Cannot Wait Fund launched in 2016 to increase investment in education to support approximately 13.6 million children and youth affected by emergencies and protracted crises in five years, and 75 million children and youth in desperate need of education by 2030. In 2017, hundreds of Rohingya refugee children were among the beneficiaries of this support from the UAE.³³ In Mosul, Iraq, and in Nepal, the UAE also lent a hand in reintegrating school-aged children to a normal life, where learning and education is a part of their daily routine.

ECD, Primary Education and Secondary Education Sectors

The United Nations (UN) indicated that about 263 million children and youth were out of school, including 61 million children of primary school age. Sub-Saharan Africa and Southern

Asia account for over 70 percent of the global out-of-school population in primary and secondary education. Also in 2014, about 4 in 10 children in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) participated in pre-primary or primary education in the year prior to official entry age for primary school.³⁴

In 2017, the UAE’s contribution towards the primary education and secondary education sectors reached AED 9.0 million (USD 2.5 million) – nearly 70 percent of these funds were directed to five Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Meanwhile, projects that advance the Early Childhood Development (ECD) sector received funding worth AED 25.5 million (USD 6.9 million) in 2017. Five LDCs received 57 percent of this assistance. In Gambia, good parenting practices complemented the ECD programme, while awareness of ECD’s importance and access to ECD programmes were broadened in Comoros, Kiribati, Rwanda and Tanzania.

In Uganda, two projects were earmarked to activities that promote the advancement of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) amongst girls, and an inclusive education in Northern Uganda, where in Moroto for example, based on a study which analysed data from 20 schools, only about six percent of girls finish their primary education.³⁵

As efforts to improve literacy in Sri Lanka were carried out, primary school students in Nepal were reconnected to formal learning. In Malawi and Rwanda, access to secondary education was bridged.



SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



SDG 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Global Progress of Goals 8 and 10 in 2017:

Goal 8: Increasing labour productivity, reducing the unemployment rate, especially for young people, and improving access to financial services and benefits are essential components of sustained and inclusive economic growth.

Goal 10: Progress in reducing inequality within and among countries has been mixed. The voices of developing countries still need to be strengthened in decision-making forums of international economic and financial institutions. Moreover, while remittances can be a lifeline for families and communities of international migrant workers in their countries of origin, the high cost of transferring money continues to reduce such benefits.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

Presented as two of the eight Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) endorsed by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021, SDG 8: *Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*, and SDG 10: *Reduce inequality within and among countries*, remain as relevant and as important in the delivery of UAE foreign assistance programmes.

In 2017, the first year of the implementation of the Policy, these efforts that advance SDG 8 and 10 amounted to AED 173.9 million (USD 47.4 million) and AED 37.1 million (USD 10.1 million), respectively. Of the combined total, 96 percent was disbursed as grants. More than half of the total was allocated to support Least Developed Countries (LDCs), while over a third went to multi-country programmes, largely as contributions to international organisations advancing the causes of SDGs 8 and 10.

In addition to the funds disbursed to SDGs 8 and 10, the UAE's multi-dimensional international cooperation efforts likewise contribute to addressing the key elements

identified by the global community as prerequisites to achieving decent work and economic growth, as well as reduced inequalities.

The World Expo 2020 in Dubai, for instance, is primed to showcase the culture, ingenuity, products and services of participating countries, including low-income and Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and use this partnerships-powered and future-centric platform to generate increased demand for national products and services, including tourism, while also attracting foreign investors, and among others, catalysing long-term partnerships.

In parallel, while not recorded as foreign assistance, the UAE's investments in developing countries – along with the by-products of the World Expo 2020 in Dubai and other forms of international cooperation from the UAE – provide a substantial boost in creating more jobs and in strengthening the economy of developing nations.

On SDG 10's global progress report for 2017 toward 'strengthening developing countries' voices', as well as hosting key regional and

international events on global sustainable development, the UAE's well-established convening capacity inspires a stronger role for developing countries in addressing the pressing needs of this generation, and equally important, in shaping the future. On another critical element of SDG 10 as pointed out by the UN, the UAE's remittance cost – one of the lowest in the world – is also complementing the UAE's foreign assistance efforts towards SDG 10: Reduced inequalities.

Described in the following paragraphs are some of the supported sectors of the UAE in 2017, as they relate to SDGs 8 and 10.

General Budget Support Sector

Two-thirds of the UAE's support (AED 115.5 million, or USD 31.5 million) mapped to SDG 8 in 2017 went towards the general budget support sector, and specifically to projects that advance decent work and economic growth in three countries: Maldives, Mali and Somalia. This assistance, provided exclusively in grants, facilitated payments to central banks for the purpose of supporting financial stability, maintaining foreign exchange reserves, and to support implementation of development plans and macroeconomic reforms. Financial assistance was likewise extended to the government of Mali, as the host of the 27th Africa-France Summit aimed at promoting the development vision of Africa, through improved domestic resource mobilisation and international cooperation.

Business Support Services and Institutions and SMEs Development Sectors

Cognisant of the role of micro, small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) as the main source of employment opportunities in the business sector, and the importance of advancing the third target of SDG 8 – *promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship,*

creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services – the UAE funds projects that enhance the business sectors and economic development in developing nations.

Through projects shaped by these two sectors, the business support services and institutions sector, and the SMEs development sector, the UAE consolidated its SDG-8-inspired work amounting to AED 9.9 million (USD 2.7 million) in 2017 in five countries: Egypt, Guinea Bissau, Lebanon, Pakistan and Senegal.

In Egypt, the UAE's multi-year support to the Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID), a joint programme of the government of Egypt and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is working to promote local economic development and address rural-urban disparities in poverty and economic opportunities in Upper Egypt, while also providing income-generating opportunities, enhanced knowledge management and networking.

Meanwhile, as economic developments ran across Guinea Bissau, three villages nestled 80 kilometres away from Senegal's capital, Dakar, welcomed small development projects that offered more than just hope in lifting the communities, largely comprised of women, out of poverty.

Human Rights Sector

One of the key targets of SDG 8 – *take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms* – remains a focus area of the UAE's support, largely through two UAE donor entities actively contributing to these efforts: the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children, and the Ewa'a Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking. These notable activities, with disbursements reaching AED 5.2 million (USD 1.4 million), were instrumental in ensuring the welfare of the survivors of violence and human trafficking, and in parallel provided opportunities for their successful reintegration to communities, through capacity-building, as well as social and rehabilitation programmes.



A UAE-supported housing project implemented by the UNDP in West Mosul.

SDG 5
GENDER EQUALITY**Global Progress of
Goal 5 in 2017:**

Gender inequality persists worldwide, depriving women and girls of their basic rights and opportunities. Achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls will require more vigorous efforts, including legal frameworks, to counter deeply rooted gender-based discrimination that often results from patriarchal attitudes and related social norms.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

The empowerment and protection of women and girls, an inspiring catalyst to truly achieve gender equality, is more than just a priority global theme of the UAE's international development agenda, as articulated in the Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 – 2017. The commitment to

advance this global cause takes its roots from the UAE's own resolve to replicate in all corners of the developing world the remarkable domestic gains afforded by the nation's culture of inclusiveness, inspired by the recognition of the role and contribution of empowered women.



Source We-Fi Annual Report 2017 – 2018.

Women's Empowerment and Protection: Featured in the UAE Foreign Aid's Nucleus

Over five years, between 2013-2017, the total amount of UAE assistance to women in over 50 countries reached more than one billion dirhams (AED 1.18 billion, or USD 321.7 million).



School girls in Pakistan gather for a day full of learning.

The growth and successes the UAE is experiencing significantly come from how its country's leaders are embracing the fundamental truth that women and men are equal partners in society.

The constitution of the UAE warrants equal rights for both women and men. It is no wonder then that the country tops many of the world's and regional indicators on gender equality and women's achievements, education and literacy, the share of women in the employment sector, the 'women treated with respect' indicator of the social progress index, and many

others. Women also contribute nearly half of the UAE's small and medium enterprises (SMEs) sector.

Empowerment of women and girls is one of the three global thematic focus areas of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021, and one of the strategic focus areas of the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC).

The UAE Foreign Assistance Policy has crystallized the UAE's intention and resolve to champion women's and girls' empowerment globally.

"By 2021, the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy will commit up to 100 percent to bilateral and multilateral international development investments to either target or integrate gender mainstreaming and the empowerment of women and girls."

The UAE trusts that through this goal - encompassing the models of parity, empowerment and safety for women and girls - it coincides with the United Nations (UN) declaration on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development-transforming our world".

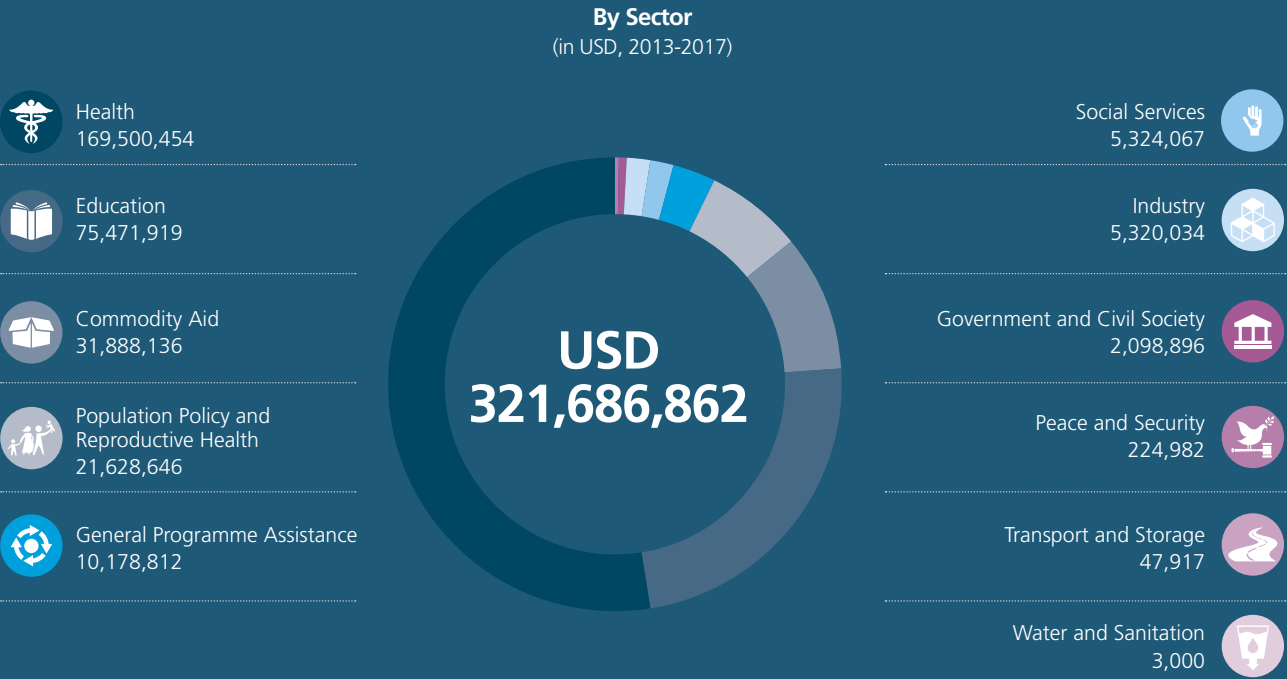
The UAE believes that as powerful agents of change, women and girls have the ability to transform their households, their societies and their economies and this is the best way to eradicate poverty and build a more peaceful, more inclusive and more prosperous world aiming to leave no one behind. This commitment also means that all UAE donor organisations must consult with women and involve them in needs assessments, decision making and planning of initiatives, as well as in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

The UAE considers that development assistance, poverty eradication and women empowerment is not a debate between technicians and engineers, or a financial debate. It is a political imperative, which must be championed at the highest level. Women’s inclusion will be ensured through foreign aid policy priority themes and focus on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), positioning gender mainstreaming, empowerment and safety at the core of the UAE’s aid programing and projects. In particular, women’s views, interests and needs will increasingly

shape the Ministry’s thinking to achieve its core area of work. This overarching goal supports the following UAE foreign aid Strategic Objectives:

- Equality: Removal of barriers that hold women and girls back, including accessing education, health, social services.
- Empowerment: Women and girls empowered economically, politically and socially.
- Safety: Women and girls are protected from all forms of violence, including sexual violence in conflict.

Figure 15: Funds Disbursed to Empower Women and Girls Globally



Over the years, 63 percent of UAE assistance to women globally was extended as part of a comprehensive humanitarian intervention, providing multi-sector assistance such as health, education, food aid, shelter and protection. For instance, The Big Heart Foundation continues to support women, vowing to end violence against women and girls, including Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV). The Foundation’s funding and contributions, including to the

Women’s Cultural Centers in Turkey pave the way to a multi-faceted approach, providing specialist support for SGBV survivors, and among others reducing associated SGBV risks to vulnerable Turkish and Syrian women. The centres are equipped to provide psychosocial, medical and legal services and also aim to raise awareness of SGBV issues including the negative impacts associated with child marriage arrangements. In addition to that, the Foundation has

provided unconditional cash grants to more than 2,000 women and vulnerable refugee families in Egypt. In 2017, a new project was designed to improve the standard of living of a number of Palestinian refugees and their families in Lebanon. By providing skills training and income-generating opportunities, the programme was designed not only to ease financial pressures, but also to reduce the level of social isolation experienced by participants.

Figure 16: Funds Disbursed to Empower Women and Girls Globally, by Assistance Category
(in USD, 2013-2017)

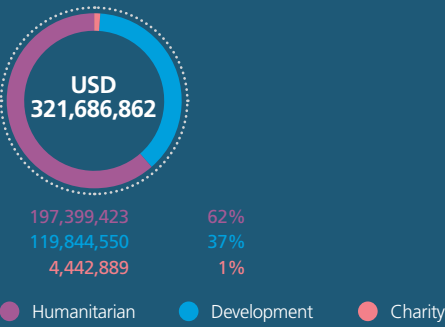
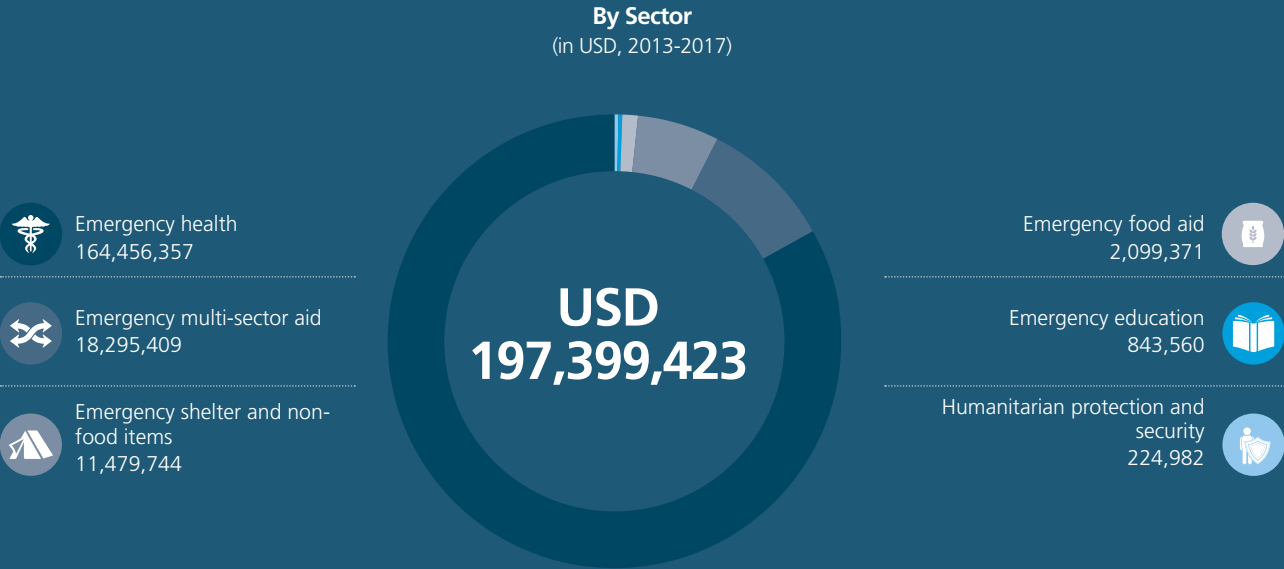


Figure 17: Humanitarian Aid Disbursed to Empower and Protect Women and Girls Globally



On the development front, the UAE Government, through its foreign assistance, continues to launch initiatives and programmes that help women and girls to nurture their future and be empowered. The UAE has committed to provide women with tools and opportunities. Through the “**1,000 Women Leaders**”, the UAE will provide training and empowerment opportunities to women, honing their skills and aptitude to become the leaders of this era and the next, in their chosen sectors of activities, making the gender stereotyping in, among others, roles and abilities, a thing

of the past. During the first year of implementation in 2017, the UAE had trained 196 women from different sectors. This includes the pledge made to cover the fees of two students to complete their postgraduate degree in the United Kingdom (UK) as well as the UAE University’s scholarship grants to nine students from various countries to study in the UAE for four years. Another promising programme that focuses on women’s and girls’ empowerment, Dubai Cares’ Train for Tomorrow is an instructional leadership programme for head teachers in Ghana. This multi-year initiative aims

to train head teachers to become instructional leaders through face-to-face and distance-learning training methods. With 204,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries, the programme intends to impact student learning by improving teachers’ subject knowledge, creating more equitable classroom environments and developing a more accountable system to monitor teacher quality. While the programme does not specifically target women and girls, it does have a 50 percent female teacher ratio and aims to increase awareness of gender-specific issues and gender responsive practices.

In addition, Dubai cares launched **The Real Assets & Improved Skills & Education for Adolescent Girls (RAISE) in Philippines**. This programme was introduced in two of the country's poorest provinces and hopes to reach more than 14,000 children and adolescents - in a 70:30 ratio of girls to boys - who have dropped out of school or are at the risk of dropping out. The wide range of activities include access to improved alternative learning systems, reading programmes for non-readers, and supporting adolescents, especially girls, in building personal and social assets. The program duration is four years and it aims to increase the quality and relevance of education, while also increasing success rate of the transition from primary to secondary school.

In Mozambique, Dubai Cares launched AMOR – Support for Enhanced Opportunities for Girls’, in partnership with Plan International Canada. The programme aims to increase girls’ retention rates for primary school and improve their transition from primary to secondary school by reducing physical and financial barriers to secondary schooling, and addressing constraints arising from prevalent gender norms. Programmatic interventions include improving the quality, relevance and gender sensitivity of teaching practices, and increasing safety within the school environment. The initiative also enables girls who have discontinued or have been excluded from education to reincorporate into the formal system and develop personal, social and financial assets. The two-year programme intends to empower more than 25,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries, and aims to maintain a 50 percent female participation ratio in its various activities.

Women in Aviation

In 2017, The UAE's General Civil Aviation Authority (GCAA) delivered an aviation and management of security and safety training courses to 23 women from Latin America and

Caribbean countries such as Antigua and Barbuda, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela, in collaboration with various entities such as Civil Aviation Authority of the Eastern Caribbean Region. Moreover, GCAA previously hosted women representatives from Argentina, Chile, Peru, and Venezuela, during which the participants learned about the nature of the Authority's work and the functions of the vital sectors of the entity in order to achieve its missions of a) organising and controlling the safety, security and environment obligations of civil aviation and, b) international cooperation to serve the civil aviation sector and its users. The Authority also provided training courses in various fields, including aviation safety and air accident investigations.

The UAE, represented by the General Authority of Civil Aviation, supports the work of women in aviation and the need to empower women to fly aircrafts and succeed in the industry not only in the country but also in the different regions as part of the international efforts to promote the role of women in the civil aviation industry. In cooperation with the African Civil Aviation Commission, GCAA likewise hosted for two-weeks a delegation of African women, extending various training courses to African women from Botswana, Cameroon, Niger and Tunisia.

Women's Economic Empowerment

The UAE plays a significant role in championing women's economic empowerment globally. The UAE is among the founder contributors of the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi), launched recently by the World Bank. The initiative will unlock more than AED 3.67 billion (USD 1.00 billion) in financing for women entrepreneurs. In addition to the AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) pledged by the UAE, the country is also mobilising its embassies to reach multitudes of women across the world and provide them with tools and skills that would truly help women to generate income.

The UAE's project in three Senegalese villages about 80 km away from the capital, whose population, especially women, needs small development projects that contribute to improving their living conditions and in escaping the specter of poverty. A similar project also aims to develop and enhance the capacity of 200 poor women and provide financing for their small businesses. In Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, and Uganda, women find the UAE's Computer Basic Course and Accounting Course a bridge to social freedom and economic progress.

Advocacy

The UAE believes that women will remain an important cornerstone of the UAE's present, but also of its future. The country recognizes that progress on issues related to women's rights is essential for building a tolerant and modern society. With first-hand knowledge of the benefits, the UAE will work tirelessly to ensure that women around the world can feel the same sense of appreciation and partnership. Global advocacy, steering the international discourse to the best route for gender equality, including empowerment of women and girls is a global development engine the UAE intends to sustainably fuel. In 2017, the UAE championed this role through UAE-facilitated events such as: 1) The 'Women, Security and Peace Summit: The Gender Dimensions of International Peace and Security: Keys to Prosperity and Peace', organized by the UAE General Women's Union, 2) the side event held in Geneva, titled 'Moving from Commitments to Implementation: Women and Girls in the Context of Crisis' co-organised by the UN Women, and 3) the 'First Meeting of the United Nations Secretary General's (UNSG's) High-Level Panel on Women's Economic Empowerment in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. The UAE led several global discussions, including at the high-level panel on 'Taking Women-Owned Business in Developing Countries to the Next Level', held on the sidelines

of the 2017 annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Group held in Washington. During the panel discussion, the UAE's own efforts were highlighted, such as through the country's enactment of laws and its ongoing review in order to promote parity and equality for all segments of society without discrimination or gender bias, making the UAE the first Arab country to close the gender gap in the field of labor.

On another event, the UAE Gender Balance Council has concluded its participation at the 61st session of the 'Commission on the Status of Women' (CSW61), held at the United Nations (UN) Headquarters

in New York. The meeting brought together 45 delegations from across the world, including representatives of UN Member States, UN entities and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), focused on shaping global standards of gender equality and the empowerment of women. The meetings explored new ways of strengthening cooperation towards achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 - 'achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls'. Discussions have also included showcasing the UAE's efforts and achievements in supporting and empowering women in political, economic and social fields.

Over the course of 2016-2017, the UAE in partnership with Norway had launched a series of panel discussions, including the Panel series on Every Woman, Every Child, Everywhere, where experts discussed a range of sectors on programming, financing, and policy approaches to help mainstream women's and children's health services in both humanitarian response, disaster risk reduction, and across related sectors such as climate, urbanisation, education, and disability, among others.

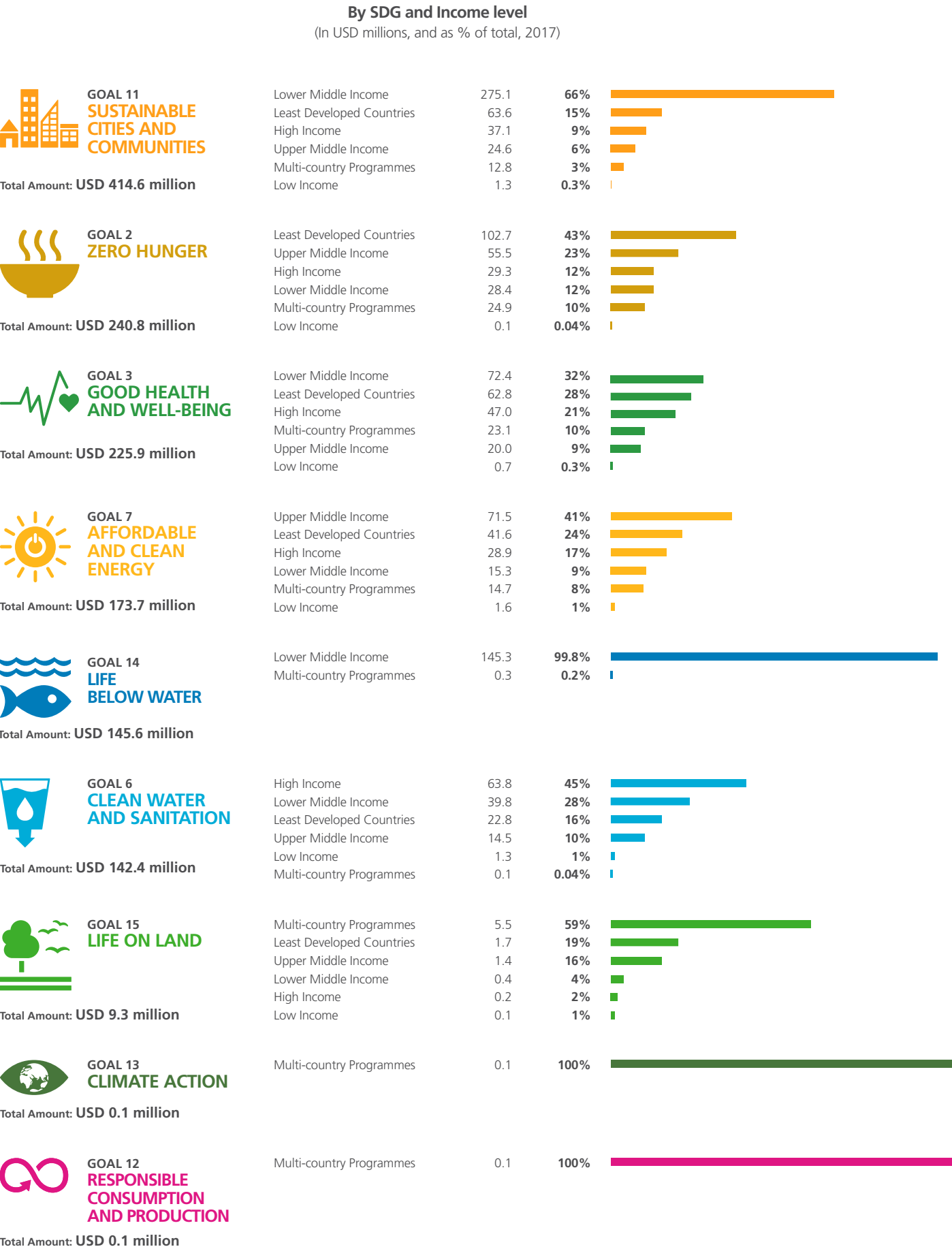
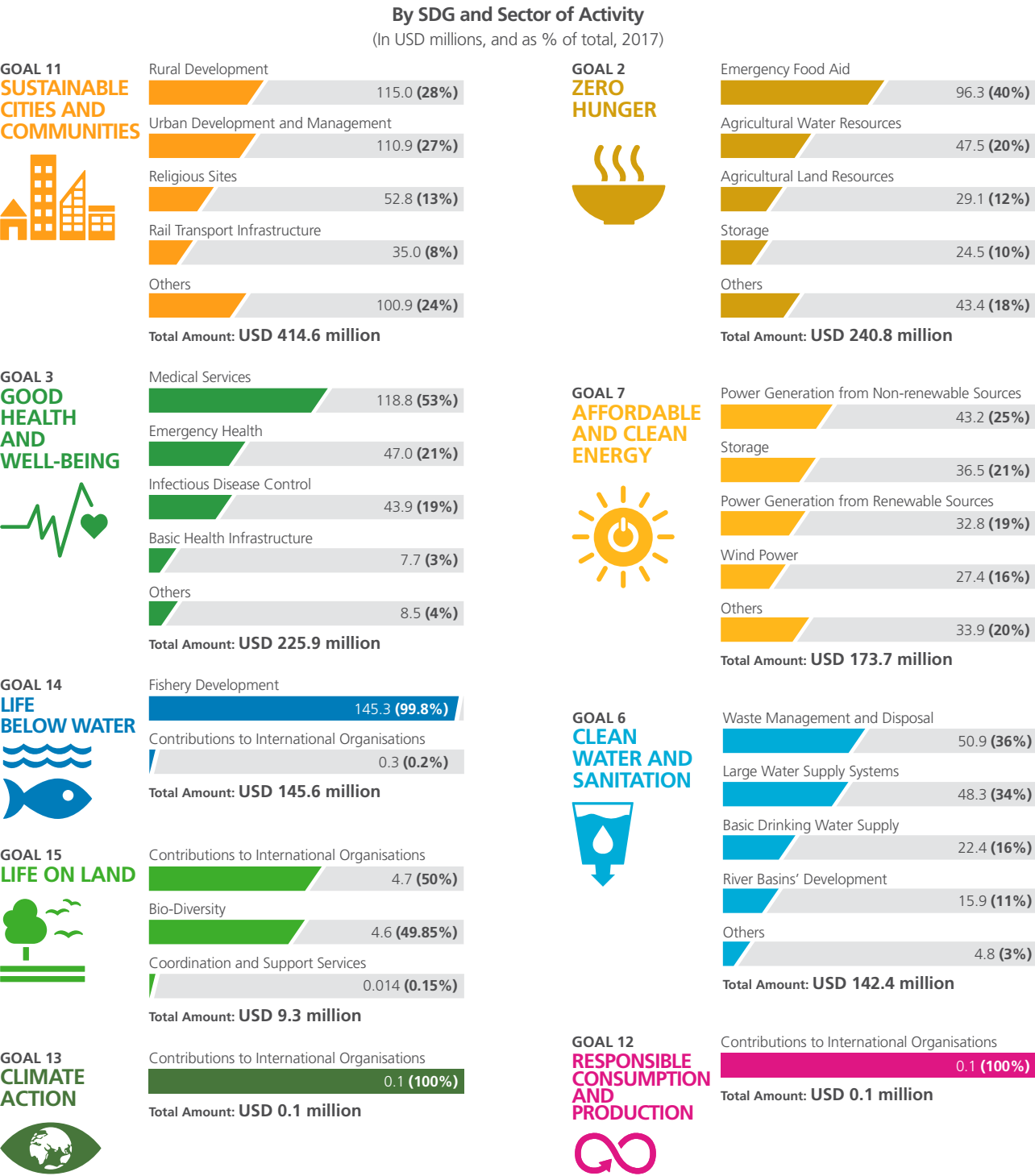


UAE participated in the "Taking Women-Owned Business to the Next Level" event.

Part 3: Support to other SDGs

Complementing the efforts extended by the UAE to the eight SDGs favoured by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021, over a quarter of UAE foreign assistance in 2017 went to support the rest of the nine of the 17 universal goals needed to eradicate poverty and achieve global sustainable development. With an aggregate value of AED 4.97 billion (USD 1.35 billion) disbursed to nine SDGs, 85 percent was in the form of grants. Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) received most of this share, at 43 percent of the total, while Least Developed Countries (LDCs) gained 22 percent. The following figures and paragraphs offer additional information on the UAE’s foreign assistance provided in support of other SDGs – all of which are likewise highlighted as national priorities, as directed by key policy and strategy documents, such as the UAE Centennial Plan 2071, UAE Vision 2021, UAE Innovation Strategy, UAE Green Agenda 2015 - 2030, UAE Energy Plan 2050, as well as Emirate-level strategies such as the Abu Dhabi Vision 2030, Dubai Vision 2030, Sharjah Vision 2050, among others.

Figure 18: UAE Assistance to other SDGs





SDG 2 ZERO HUNGER



Global Progress of Goal 2 in 2017:

Efforts to combat hunger and malnutrition have advanced significantly since 2000. Ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition for all, however, will require continued and focused efforts, especially in Asia and Africa. More investments in agriculture, including government spending and aid, are needed to increase capacity for agricultural productivity.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

One of the main objectives of the UAE's foreign assistance is to improve lives and reduce poverty. This entails sparing no efforts to, among other development sectors, end hunger and malnutrition, and create sustainable food systems to ensure people have access to healthy, nourishing food year-round, every single day.

In 2017, these efforts that advanced the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*, amounted to AED 884.5 million (USD 240.8 million).

43 percent of this support was allocated to 25 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Jordan and Yemen received most of the funding, accounting for over half of the total.

This support is largely comprised of projects in two sectors described in the following paragraphs: emergency food aid and agricultural water resources sector.

Emergency Food Aid Sector

Emergency food aid accounted for the largest category of UAE assistance under SDG 2, with disbursements of AED 353.7 million (USD 96.3 million), or nearly 40 percent of the total. Yemen was the largest beneficiary of this support, receiving 93 percent of the overall disbursements to this sector, as the UAE consolidated its emergency food aid sector programmes in 2017 to reach the more than 18 million food-insecure Yemenis. Across the country, and complementing other multi-sector aid, emergency food aid activities included the provision of 38 tonnes of flour, 17 tonnes of sugar, 5,370 bags of rice and over 353,000 food baskets.³⁶

In Somalia, inspired by the nationwide campaign "For your sake, Somalia" launched by the UAE in 2017, tonnes of emergency food aid were distributed to assist the more than 5.7 million food insecure people – nearly half the entire country's population.³⁷ Similar efforts were also mobilised to reach Rohingya refugees, Syrian refugees and the millions more of people in need of emergency food assistance in many parts of the world.

Agricultural Water Resources Sector

The United Nations (UN) underlined the importance of increased investments to enhance capacity for agricultural productivity in developing nations. And in 2017, the UAE carried on with its multi-year projects in the agricultural water resources sector in several countries, with disbursements of AED 174.3 million (USD 47.5 million). In Jordan for example, in addition to the construction of two large dams to provide potable and irrigation water, the UAE funded the rehabilitation of the irrigation systems across the country primarily aimed at increasing the agricultural productivity in Jordan, through more efficient irrigation systems.

Supporting the agriculture sector in Egypt, the UAE continued to extend its support to the Sheikh Zayed Canal, aimed at increasing the total cultivated area to 100,000 acres with permanent and seasonal crops. The project also supports Egypt's national plan for reclamation and cultivation of agricultural land in the country, creating 25,000 jobs, as well as delivering 130,000 tonnes of food products per annum. Moreover, similar projects conducted in 2017 included the development of agricultural irrigation using the pivot irrigation technology.³⁸



SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Global Progress of Goal 3 in 2017:

Since 2000, impressive advancements have been made on many health fronts. However, to meet the Sustainable Development Goals health targets by 2030, progress must be accelerated, in particular in regions with the highest burden of disease.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

Provided mostly as grants, the UAE's support to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3: *Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*, included disbursements amounting to AED 829.9 million (USD 225.9 million). Nearly a third of this support funded health projects in 18 Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs), while 27 percent went to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Medical services, emergency health, and infectious disease control – the UAE's top supported health sectors in 2017 – are described in the following pages.

Medical Services Sector

As in the previous year, the UAE's support to SDG 3: Good health and well-being, largely comprised of activities categorised under the medical services sector. Accounting for over half of the UAE's global health programmes in 2017, this support amounting to AED 436.2 million (USD 118.8 million) facilitated the construction and expansion works of over 50 medical hospitals and health centres, the provision of medical equipment and funding operational costs of 45 hospitals, and carrying out dozens of medical missions across the globe.

In addition to projects conducted in 26 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), over a third of the funding was directed to health projects in Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs).

In Morocco, as well as covering the maintenance costs of the Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Hospital in Rabat, various leading-edge medical equipment were made available to serve thousands of patients of the Mohammed VI University Hospital in Marrakesh. Financial assistance to cover annual operating costs of a number of hospitals likewise continued, including for the Zayed Hospital for Motherhood and Childhood in Afghanistan, the Sheikh Khalifa Hospital in Shebaa, Lebanon, and the Al Qassimi Hospital in Comoros.

In Jordan, four specialised medical centres were supported by the UAE. In addition to covering the 2017 operating expenses of the Maktoum Center for Cerebral Palsy, the UAE funded the expansion works and medical equipment needs of the Al Bashir Hospital. Aiming to boost medical tourism in Jordan, construction works for the Tumor Treatment Centre's four-storey, 150-bed ward and support facilities as well as the purchase of medical equipment continued. The UAE also supported the construction and equipping of a new outpatient building at the King

Hussein Cancer Center, enhancing the hospital's capacity to receive more than 250,000 patients a year.

Several other hospitals and specialised medical facilities for paediatrics, women, cancer and other illnesses were likewise constructed and renovated, including the Cancer Hospital for Children in Egypt. Major projects of this nature were supported in more than a dozen countries, including in Benin, Comoros, Mali, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, and Yemen.

Emergency Health Sector

Disbursing AED 172.7 million (USD 47.0 million), the UAE carried out emergency health sector activities to address the medical emergency and healthcare needs of millions of people affected by the crises in Syria and Yemen.

In addition to medical projects conducted to assist Syrian refugees in Lebanon, as well as those internally displaced in Syria, humanitarian activities continued to ensure provision of a 24/7 healthcare for Syrian refugees in Jordan, primarily through The Big Heart Clinic in Zaatar camp, which is home to more than 60,000 refugees. The annual operating costs of the Emirates Field Hospital in Mafraq, and the healthcare facility at the UAE-Jordanian Mrjeb Al Fahood refugee camp, which hosts approximately 6,500 Syrian refugees, continued to be funded by the UAE.

In Yemen, with the collapse of essential services, vital medical supplies, treatments, and other medical services were provided. The UAE also mobilised efforts to address the cholera epidemic in the country, deemed as the largest in recent history with over 815,000 suspected cases as of October 2017. This assistance includes the AED 36.7 million (USD 10.0 million) pledged in 2017 to support the World Health Organisation's (WHO) efforts to combat cholera in Yemen.³⁹



Infectious Disease Control Sector

The UAE's long-standing investments in global health primarily include activities that combat infectious diseases. Activities under the infectious disease control sector – the UAE's third most funded health programme in 2017 – received grant disbursements amounting to AED 161.3 million (USD 43.9 million). Complementing the efforts carried out in Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Somalia, the UAE allocated nearly half of the total funding to this sector in 2017 to multi-country programmes, largely in partnership with international organisations.

In 2017, the UAE continued its collaboration with the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (GAVI), which works towards improving access to new and underused vaccines for children living in the world's poorest countries.

The UAE has a well-established role in leading global advocacy efforts to eradicate infectious diseases worldwide. The most recent was the UAE-hosted Last Mile Forum in 2017 which aims to eradicate deadly infectious diseases, including malaria and polio, and preventable neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), such as Guinea-worm disease and River Blindness.

At the Forum, the UAE announced its AED 73.5 million (USD 20.0 million) support for the 'Reaching the Last Mile Fund' and to the creation of a disease elimination institute to translate data and technological advances into policy. The Fund will work towards eradicating, eliminating, and controlling two debilitating and preventable neglected diseases: river blindness and lymphatic filariasis, which can lead to elephantiasis.⁴⁰

As efforts to combat cholera in Somalia and dengue fever in Sri Lanka were organised, the UAE continues to reiterate its steadfast commitment to eradicate polio, a highly infectious viral disease that can cause irreversible paralysis. In Pakistan – one of only three countries in the world with ongoing wild poliovirus transmission, alongside Afghanistan and Nigeria – the UAE provided over 254.4 million units of polio vaccine to more than 43 million Pakistani children under the age of five, between 2014 to 2017.⁴¹ Meanwhile, through a partnership with the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UAE supported the polio eradication efforts in Africa.



SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Global Progress of Goal 6 in 2017:

Access to safe water and sanitation and sound management of freshwater ecosystems are essential to human health and to environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. In 2015, 6.6 billion people (over 90 percent of the world's population) used improved drinking water sources and 4.9 billion people (over two thirds of the world's population) used improved sanitation facilities. In both cases, people without access live predominantly in rural areas. Achieving universal access to basic sanitation and ending the unsafe practice of open defecation will require substantial acceleration of progress in rural areas of Central and Southern Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

Sustainability, including water access and effective management, is at the core of the UAE's development strategy. Accordingly, water security and its sustainability is reinforced as one of the seven key pillars of the UAE's innovation strategy, and is guided by the UAE Water Security Strategy 2036.

With its first-hand experience in tackling this global issue, the UAE's foreign assistance puts emphasis on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. In addition to global advocacy efforts, the UAE works to accelerate the introduction of scalable and innovative solutions to address water scarcity across the globe. For instance, the UAE Research Programme for Rain Enhancement Science is a new initiative designed to improve water security in arid and semi-arid areas around the world. Its AED 18.4 million (USD 5.0 million) programme enables and incentivises scientists and researchers to catalyse breakthroughs and innovative solutions in the area of rain enhancement science and technology.⁴²

Moreover, a distinct element of the UAE's international development priorities, the UAE disburses funds in support of achieving the targets of SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation, in developing countries.

In 2017, the UAE extended AED 522.9 million (USD 142.4 million) towards this cause. Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) and Low-income Countries (LICs), including the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), received a significant share, accounting for 45 percent of the total. In terms of funding type, 88 percent of the disbursements was extended as grants.

Described in the following pages are the most supported sectors of SDG 6: large water supply systems sector, river basins' development sector, and basic drinking water supply sector.

Large Water Supply Systems and River Basins' Development Sectors

Acknowledging the relationship of water with food security, health and poverty reduction and, ultimately, sustainable development, the need to address availability and sustainable management of water is of paramount importance. In 2017, and as in previous years, the UAE embarked on major programmes worldwide to support construction of large water supply systems and river basins' development. Contributions to these sectors in eight developing countries facilitated the improvement and development of a number of river basins, construction of water reservoirs, water treatment plants, and 25 large water dams. Disbursements reached AED 235.9 million (USD 64.2 million) in 2017; 73 percent of which was provided as grants.

Albania and Morocco emerged as the top supported countries. In Albania, the project is underway to rehabilitate and deepen the Tirana River aimed at improving environmental conditions of the basin and the area around its banks. In Morocco, agriculture plays an important role in the country's economy: the sector employs around 37 percent of the country's total workforce, and produces 17 percent of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Accordingly, one of the UAE's most strategic projects in the country is the construction of the Khroub Dam, designed with 200-million cubic metre capacity. The dam is expected to provide water for both drinking and irrigation purposes to the residents of Tangier and Asilah, while also conserving rain water and water flowing from nearby valleys.⁴³

The prolonged drought in Somalia has exacerbated the country's water scarcity problem. And in 2017, the UAE continued its water sector projects in Somalia, constructing water wells and reservoirs, water lines and tanks. One of the most notable is the 11-metre high concrete dam with a capacity of 350,000 cubic metres in the Hargeisa

area. As well as providing water for drinking and irrigation purposes, the dam's efficient infrastructure saves around 650,000 gallons of water daily during the dry season.

In Lesotho, the UAE supported the construction of the Metolong dam. As well as providing 71,000 cubic metres of drinking water daily, the project aims to strengthen Lesotho's economy by enhancing the country's water infrastructure, and increasing irrigation and drinking water sources in the capital Maseru, as well as in neighbouring towns and villages. The project includes the construction of reservoirs, four pumping stations, a water treatment station and a dam with a capacity of 53 million cubic metres on the Phuthiatsana River to store and distribute the river's water.

In addition to the 20 mountain dams constructed in Tunisia, the UAE-funded Serat Dam Project is planned to

support the country's water needs and, ultimately its economy. Strengthening Tunisia's water and irrigation sectors by effectively managing the Serat Valley, the project consists of the built of dams and water pumping stations, construction of irrigation networks and water storage and transfer facilities, and provision of hydro mechanical supplies and equipment.

Basic Drinking Water Supply Sector

The United Nations (UN) estimates that by 2025, 1.8 billion people are expected to be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity, and two-thirds of the world population could be under water stress conditions.⁴⁴ Accordingly, foreign assistance towards the basic drinking water supply sector remains one of the UAE's most expansive programmes. Over the course of 2017, the UAE funded the

construction and drilling of more than 13,000 water wells in a number of developing countries, including 28 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

In 2017, grants disbursed to implement these activities reached AED 82.4 million (USD 22.4 million). Projects in LDCs took 63 percent of the total funding, while nearly 30 percent was earmarked to water projects in Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs). Bangladesh, India, Niger, Senegal, Somalia and Sudan were the most funded countries.



Water projects implemented by UAE Water Aid.



**SDG 7
AFFORDABLE
AND CLEAN
ENERGY**

”

Global Progress of Goal 7 in 2017:
Progress in every area of sustainable energy falls short of what is needed to achieve energy access for all and to meet targets for renewable energy and energy efficiency. Meaningful improvements will require higher levels of financing and bolder policy commitments, together with the willingness of countries to embrace new technologies on a much wider scale.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

Despite global progress on energy access, according to the United Nations (UN), about 1.06 billion people, predominantly rural dwellers, still function without electricity. Half of those people live in sub-Saharan Africa. For its part, the UAE funds and implements projects to help achieve energy access for all.⁴⁵

In 2017, the UAE disbursed AED 637.9 million (USD 173.7 million) towards this cause – nearly 90 percent of which was provided as grants. Combined, seven Least Developed

Countries (LDCs) received approximately a quarter of the total disbursements to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7: *Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all*. Moreover, eight Small Island Developing States (SIDS) likewise received focused attention from the UAE.

Wind Power and Solar Energy Sectors

In addition to the UAE's investments in global energy over the years, more than a quarter of the UAE's foreign assistance in 2017 attributed to SDG 7 – *Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all* – was devoted to improve global access to renewable energy, primarily through the wind and solar energy sectors, which according to the United Nations (UN), "make up a relatively minor share of energy consumption, despite their rapid growth in recent years."⁴⁶

In 2017, the UAE launched the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund, a multi-year programme with grant funding amounting to AED 183.4 million (USD 50.0 million) for renewable energy projects in the Caribbean states. The projects aim to strengthen the region's potential to harness energy from renewable sources, while also significantly reducing energy costs in the region.

The ADFD-IRENA Project Facility is another on-going programme that funds energy projects in countries that are members of IRENA, the International Renewable Energy Agency based in Abu Dhabi.

With disbursements in 2017 reaching AED 163.1 million (USD 44.4 million), the UAE continued its funding to projects that enhance renewable energy through wind and solar power in a dozen countries, including six Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Of the total funding, 82 percent was provided as grants.

In Antigua and Barbuda, the project aims to promote the nation's economic development as the country increases the share of renewable energy in its electricity mix to 20 percent by 2018. The project also seeks to produce nearly 35 megawatts of electrical power from hybrid (solar and wind) systems serving the needs of 90,000 people and supporting the stability of the grid. Additionally, the project will generate the energy needed to operate four water desalination plants, health centres, hospitals, schools, government buildings and a public garden.⁴⁷

In Vanuatu, in addition to over 1,500 homes powered by three solar photovoltaic (PV) plants previously funded by the UAE that collectively generate 1,294 megawatts to the grid and brings a reduction of 378,000 litres of diesel use each year, helping to avoid 900 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions annually, the UAE continued to support the transformation of renewable energy in the island in 2017 with the construction of renewable energy infrastructure.⁴⁸

Through the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund, in Barbados, also a SIDS, the UAE is supporting the development of 1,000 kilowatts solar power plants. The 500-kilowatt ground-mounted solar photovoltaic (PV) system will serve 20,000 customers in rural Barbados, reduce energy consumption of the station by at least 20 percent, yielding significant operational cost savings.⁴⁹



SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

”

Global Progress of Goal 11 in 2017:

In recent decades, the world has experienced unprecedented urban growth. In 2015, close to four billion people — 54 percent of the world's population — lived in cities and that number is projected to increase to about five billion people by 2030. Rapid urbanisation has brought enormous challenges, including growing numbers of slum dwellers, increased air pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure, and unplanned urban sprawl, which also make cities more vulnerable to disasters. Better urban planning and management are needed to make the world's urban spaces more inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. As of May 2017, 149 countries were developing national-level urban policies.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, "Progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals", E/2017/66

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11: *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*, was the UAE's third largest supported SDG in 2017, largely owing to the proportion of infrastructure-related sectors mapped to SDG 11. Correspondingly, the urban and rural development sectors, and low-cost housing sectors emerged as the top development sectors in 2017 aligned with SDG 11.

Of the total disbursements to SDG 11 amounting to AED 1.52 billion (USD 414.6 million), two-thirds went to Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs), while 15 percent, entirely in cash grants, was directed to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Egypt and Morocco were the most supported countries, receiving 60 percent of the total. Afghanistan, Mali and Sudan received more than half of the UAE's support to LDCs.

The following paragraphs highlight some of the UAE's most important sectors in 2017, in support of SDG 11.

Rural Development Sector

To support one of the targets of SDG 11 – *Support positive economic, social and environmental links*

between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning – the UAE carried out a multi-year rural development programme in Morocco. With grant disbursements in 2017 reaching AED 422.4 million (USD 115.0 million), this large-scale undertaking supports the rural areas in the country, with projects such as roads construction, electricity supply, and rehabilitation of water networks. The programme also funds the construction of medical centres and schools.

Urban Development and Management Sector

According to the United Nations (UN), the proportion of the urban population that lives in developing country slums fell from 39 percent in 2000 to 30 percent in 2014. Despite some gains, the absolute number of urban residents who live in slums continued to grow, owing in part to accelerating urbanisation, population growth and lack of appropriate land and housing policies. In 2014, an estimated 880 million urban residents lived in slum conditions, compared to 792 million urban residents in 2000.⁵⁰

To this end, the UAE continued its urban development and management programmes worldwide, disbursing AED 407.3 million (USD 110.9 million) in 2017. Three developing nations under the lower-middle income category (Egypt, Morocco and Palestine) emerged as the largest beneficiaries of the income-level group, receiving 86 percent of the total.

In Morocco, in addition to the 398,700 housing units constructed in four major cities over the recent decades, one of the UAE's project in 2017 gave way to the built of 100 housing units. The multi-year development projects in Asilah City which included the construction of roads, and nearly 200 housing units and the provision of facilities for the city was also completed in 2017.⁵¹

To meet demands arising from Egypt's population growth, the UAE's project in the country aims to establish a 4.3 million square metres residential city in the eastern region of the Greater

Cairo Area. The project will supply 30,000 residential units, including all accompanying facilities and services such as commercial and educational establishments. Moreover, this mega residential community will help in creating more than 60,000 jobs.

In addition to the Sheikh Khalifa Residential City being built in Palestine, six infrastructure projects are being carried out in Yemen. In Afghanistan, 4,000 residential units are being constructed to address the nation's housing needs. In Seychelles, a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), the UAE continued its support to complete the Ile Perseverance Housing Project, a housing complex with 2,000 affordable residential units, electrical, water and sanitation systems, public facilities, as well as two primary schools, a hospital, a police station and a civil defense centre.

In addition to foreign aid disbursements advancing the first target of SDG 11: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums, the UAE will also be hosting the World Urban Forum (WUF10) in 2020 in Abu Dhabi. The WUF10 is the global platform to report on the implementation of the "New Urban Agenda" which was adopted in 2016 at the UN Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development. The agenda sets out a common vision on global standards for urban development.



The Assailah Housing Project in Morocco, an ADFD-supported mega project.

Part 4: 2017 Commitments in Support of the SDGs

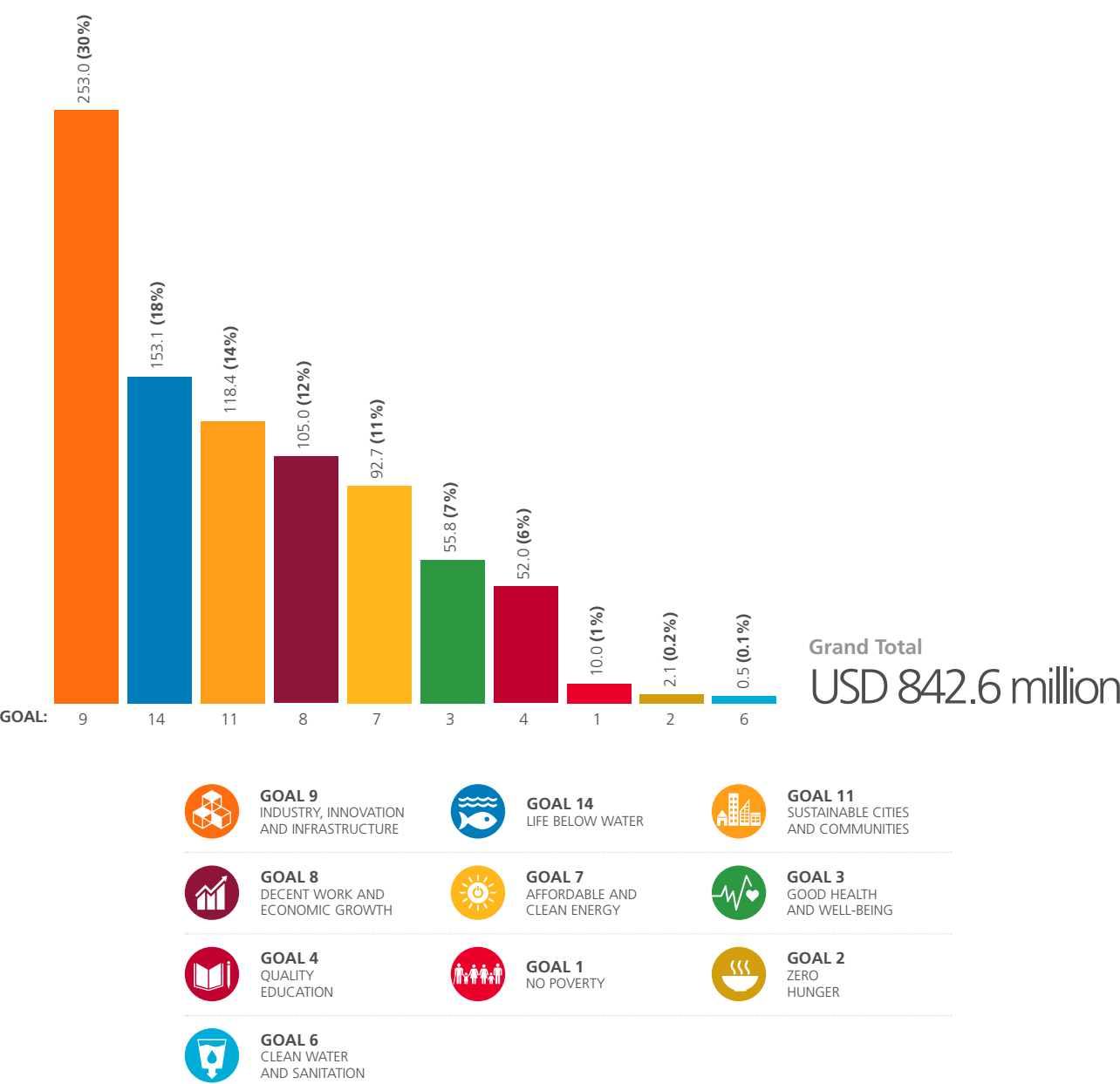
Cognisant of the need to accelerate efforts to achieve the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, the UAE committed funds in 2017 amounting to AED 3.09 billion (USD 842.6 million). This support is expected to yield the most gains in ten SDGs, while also indirectly contributing to the achievement of the rest of the global goals.

The majority of UAE commitments (86 percent) will support attainment of the following five SDGs: SDG 7: *Affordable and clean energy*, SDG 8: *Decent work and economic growth*, SDG 9: *Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure*, SDG: 11 *Sustainable cities and communities*, and SDG 14: *Life below water*.

In terms of the projects’ purpose, the top supported sectors include: general budget support, construction policy and administration, fishery development, urban development and management, and water transport infrastructure sector.

More than half of this assistance was earmarked to support Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs). Over 20 percent was allocated to Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Figure 19: UAE Commitments in Support of SDGs
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017)



3

UAE Humanitarian Assistance

The UAE's humanitarian assistance was extended to aid millions of people devastated by more than a dozen humanitarian crises and emergencies in 2017.



Humanitarian assistance accounted for seven percent of the UAE's total foreign aid in 2017, with a total sum of AED 1.31 billion (USD 356.0 million). Globally, in terms of volume of humanitarian assistance disbursements, the UAE was named as the world's top 11 humanitarian government donor in 2017. When Official Development Assistance (ODA)

humanitarian spending is taken as a percentage of Gross National Income (GNI), the nation provided 0.08 percent humanitarian ODA/GNI in 2017, making the UAE the fourth most generous humanitarian aid donor globally.⁵²

” In 2017, the UAE’s disbursements to humanitarian assistance reached AED 1.31 billion (USD 356.0 million), representing seven percent of the total UAE foreign aid.

Humanitarian assistance is a core pillar of the UAE Foreign Assistance. More than a dozen UAE donor entities – including the Big Heart Foundation, Dar Al Ber Society, Dubai Cares, the Emirates Red Crescent, Khalifa Foundation, International Humanitarian City, Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment, and many more – continue to consolidate their efforts to effectively respond to the humanitarian and emergency needs of millions of vulnerable people: reports indicate that over 135 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance.⁵³

In 2017, the UAE’s disbursements to humanitarian assistance reached AED 1.31 billion (USD 356.0 million), representing seven percent of the total UAE foreign aid – slightly lower by two percentage points compared to humanitarian funding in 2016, given the increasing integrated focus of UAE aid on humanitarian and development aid nexus. History and current state of affairs continue to

point out that fragility and conflict undermine development prospects, pushing more people into poverty. Accordingly, and owing to the fact that one-half of the world’s poor live in fragile or conflict-affected areas, UAE assistance in 2017 to countries affected by fragility and conflict largely comprised of development aid, averaging 80 percent of the total aid.⁵⁴



The UAE Field Hospital provides medical care to Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh.



A school in Niger supported by Dubai Cares.



UAE-supported water projects in Yemen implemented by the ICRC.

The UAE’s humanitarian assistance – or those activities that relate to efforts that save lives, including emergency and relief operations – was mobilised to ease the plight of millions of vulnerable people affected by more than a dozen natural disasters and calamities and conflicts in 2017. AED 767.0 million (USD 208.8 million), representing more than half of the UAE’s assistance, was provided as commodity aid, with allocations towards the following sectors: emergency food aid sector where around 330,000 food baskets and over 100 tonnes of food items were supplied; emergency shelter and non-food items; and emergency multi-sector aid, comprised of over 3,500 tonnes of emergency relief items. (UAE’s assistance to these emergency sectors are also described in Section 2, under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1: No poverty; and SDG 2: Zero hunger.)

Emergency health is an obvious focus of the UAE’s assistance, accounting for 13 percent of the total humanitarian aid in 2017. Disbursements to this sector reached AED 172.7 million (USD 47.0 million). A significant proportion was directed to Yemen, as the plight of the more than 80 percent of Yemen’s population left without lack access to basic necessities, including health care, have been made even more difficult by the cholera outbreak in 2017.⁵⁵ (Additional details on the UAE’s efforts on emergency health are also shared in Section 2, under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3: Good health and well-being.)

Emergency education is likewise an area of paramount importance to the UAE, ensuring continued access to education to millions of children uprooted from their homes by disasters and conflict. This programme – with disbursements in 2017 amounting to AED 64.4 million (USD 17.5 million) – aims to make a difference by bringing the gift of education to every child, including and especially the approximately 75 million children and youth living in countries affected by crises who are either out-of-school, receiving poor quality education or

at risk of dropping out of school. In addition to financial assistance provided to Education Cannot Wait, a global fund for Education in Emergencies which aims to address this issue, Dubai Cares is also a member of the High-Level Steering Group of the Fund, helping shape its future and strategic directions.⁵⁶

In addition, the UAE’s Education in Emergencies Programme implemented in 2017 makes quality and uninterrupted learning possible for 323,900 children in Colombia, Iraq, Liberia, Nepal, Niger, Palestine and Sierra Leone, as well as Syrian children displaced in Jordan and Lebanon. The right to education of children in Nepal, Iraq and Yemen, as well as Rohingya refugee children was likewise safeguarded.⁵⁷ (UAE’s activities that help advance emergency education are also described in Section 2, under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4: Quality education.)

Of the humanitarian emergencies responded to by the UAE in 2017, nearly 70 percent of humanitarian aid disbursements was directed to support countless of men, women and children affected by the crises in Syria and Yemen, undeniably two of the world’s largest and most complex humanitarian crises of all times.

The UAE also continued its humanitarian and emergency relief efforts in several other countries affected by conflict and violence, including in Libya, where nearly one in six individuals, or 1.1 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance. Alleviating the suffering of Rohingya refugees was of high priority to the UAE. In 2017, the UAE facilitated six emergency aid flights from Dubai to Dhaka, as well as the shipping of over a hundred tonnes of emergency relief items. In addition to medical missions conducted, the UAE also looked after the educational needs of Rohingya refugee children, accounting for more than half of the approximately 693,000 displaced Rohingyas.⁵⁸ (Dedicated feature stories on the UAE’s foreign assistance

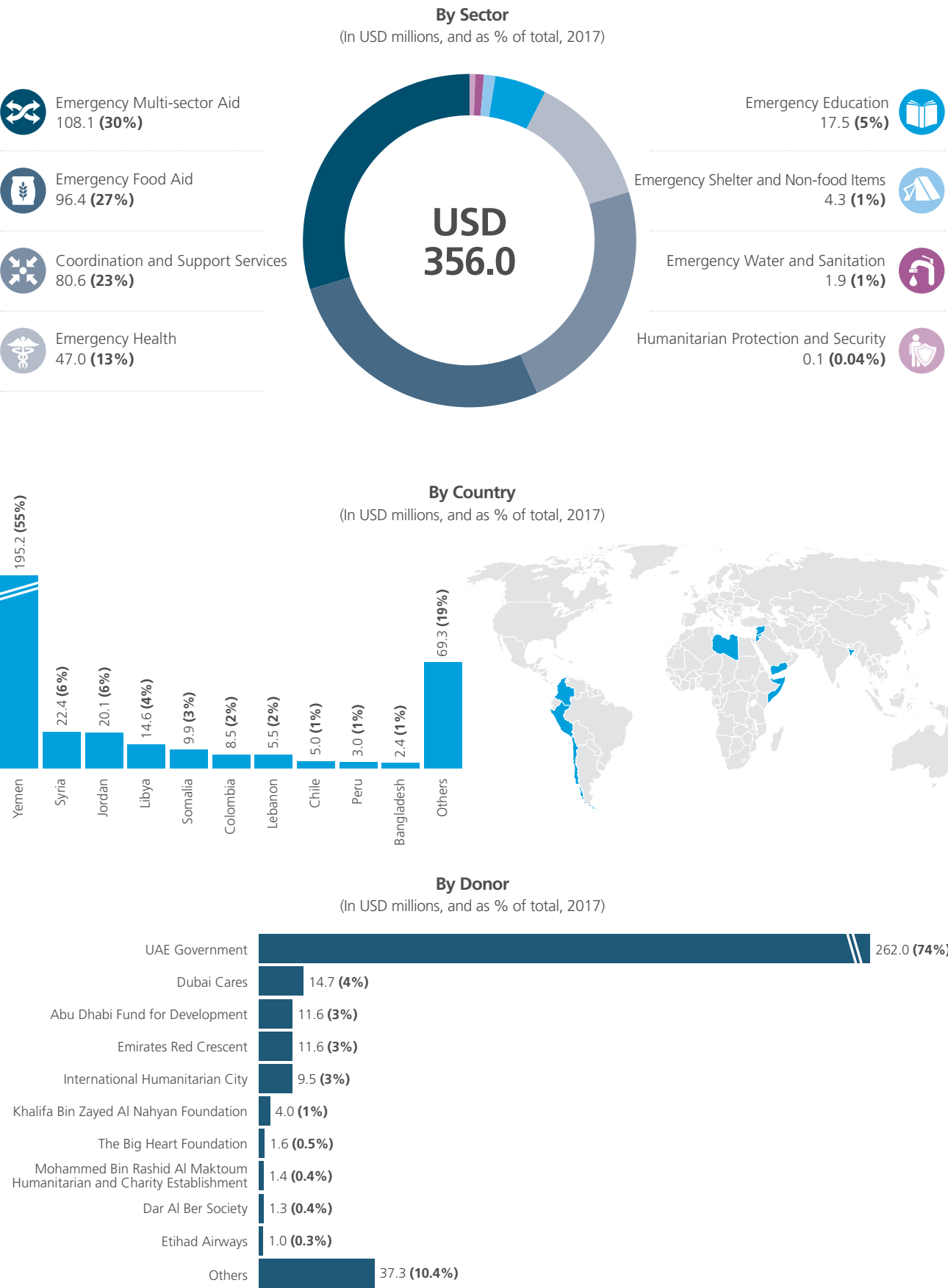
to Iraq, Syria and Yemen, as well as in support of refugees in Uganda are presented in the following pages.)

Natural disasters and calamities have also driven humanitarian needs in 2017. Cognisant of this fact and the need to strengthen disaster risk reduction as a core development strategy, the UAE extended its bilateral support to the government of Colombia, and disbursed a grant funding amounting to AED 25.7 million (USD 7.0 million), earmarked for the efficient management and mitigation of impacts of natural disasters.

Vulnerable communities in ten Small Island Developing States (SIDS) – Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago – severely affected by Hurricanes Irma and Maria were among the beneficiaries of UAE’s humanitarian aid in 2017, as AED 36.7 million (USD 10.0 million) was disbursed towards emergency multi-sector aid. In addition, more than 90 metric tonnes of emergency relief items were flown from the UAE before Hurricane Irma made its landfall, to help emergency workers in Haiti preposition relief items and basic necessities.⁵⁹

The vulnerabilities caused and exacerbated by conflict and natural disasters are stark reminders that humanitarian assistance linked with recovery and rehabilitation efforts are crucial to achieving sustainable development. For its part, and just as swiftly as it responded to the needs of the people affected by the flooding in Gambia and Peru, as well as the drought in Kenya and Somalia, the fire in Chile, to the earthquake in Mexico, the UAE will expand on its role as a humanitarian donor, helping to make sure that these crises and humanitarian emergencies do not get in the way of global development.

Figure 20: UAE Humanitarian Assistance



Pragmatic Problem Solving in Syria through the Syria Recovery Trust Fund (SRTF)

FEATURE



Rehabilitation and Expansion of the Electricity Grid of a Town in Aleppo Governorate, a project supported by UAE through the Syria Recovery Trust Fund (SRTF).

Humanitarian response in Syria is anything but “business as usual.” In 2017, humanitarian actors, including UN agencies, funds and programmes, INGOs, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and national NGOs, continue to be prevented in many cases from regularly delivering life-saving assistance and services throughout the country. Access constraints include sporadic closure of designated border crossings, the removal of critical medical supplies from convoys, denial of authorization to operate, delay in facilitation letters, and the targeting of humanitarian workers and facilities.

Furthermore, the difficulty in reaching people in need in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, or restriction on the

movement of civilian populations to access basic services, further compounded the problem. For instance, the implementation rate for inter-agency convoys throughout 2017 was low, averaging 27 percent.⁶⁰ As such, for understandable reasons, the typical international humanitarian architecture is not able to meet the needs of Syrians in need of humanitarian assistance across the country.

Presented with this problem, instead of giving up, the UAE joined by other donors, got pragmatic and honed the Syria Recovery Trust Fund (SRTF) to help meet the needs of underserved communities in Syria. The mission and core objective of

the SRTF is to relieve the suffering of the Syrian people affected by the ongoing conflict through recovery and rehabilitation efforts undertaken in partnership with the local councils, local community organizations, and service providers. While the conflict continues, the SRTF assists Syrian communities in opposition-controlled territories by funding recovery initiatives for provision of essential services. Whenever possible, the SRTF works with local service providers to simultaneously restore the respective essential service and strengthen the capability of the service provider to ensure sustainability of the restored services.

SECTION 3
UAE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Initial projects focus on the restoration of basic services in provision of electricity, water and sanitation, health, education, food security, and solid waste removal. When the conflict comes to an end and the security conditions permit, the SRTF will support the reconstruction of Syria's infrastructure in full cooperation with traditional multilateral donors like the United Nations and World Bank.

In establishing the Framework Agreement of the SRTF, the UAE, Germany, and the US have developed a fund that engages the local population, thus circumnavigating the access issues that plague traditional international humanitarian actors. The SRTF represents an important piece of the puzzle to delivering humanitarian

response inside Syria. This innovation is the type that the international community will need to utilize in the years to come as more gray areas enter the realm of humanitarian assistance. Meanwhile, the UAE will continue to deliver humanitarian assistance where it is needed. Complementing the SRTF, the UAE provided AED 236.0 million (USD 64.3 million) in humanitarian assistance directed to those affected by the crisis in Syria.



Enhancing food security in Dar'a and Quneitra Governorates, a project supported by UAE through the Syria Recovery Trust Fund (SRTF).

4

Geographical Focus of UAE Assistance

The UAE supports millions of people across the world through its programmes in developing countries, as well as through projects and funding support with global reach.



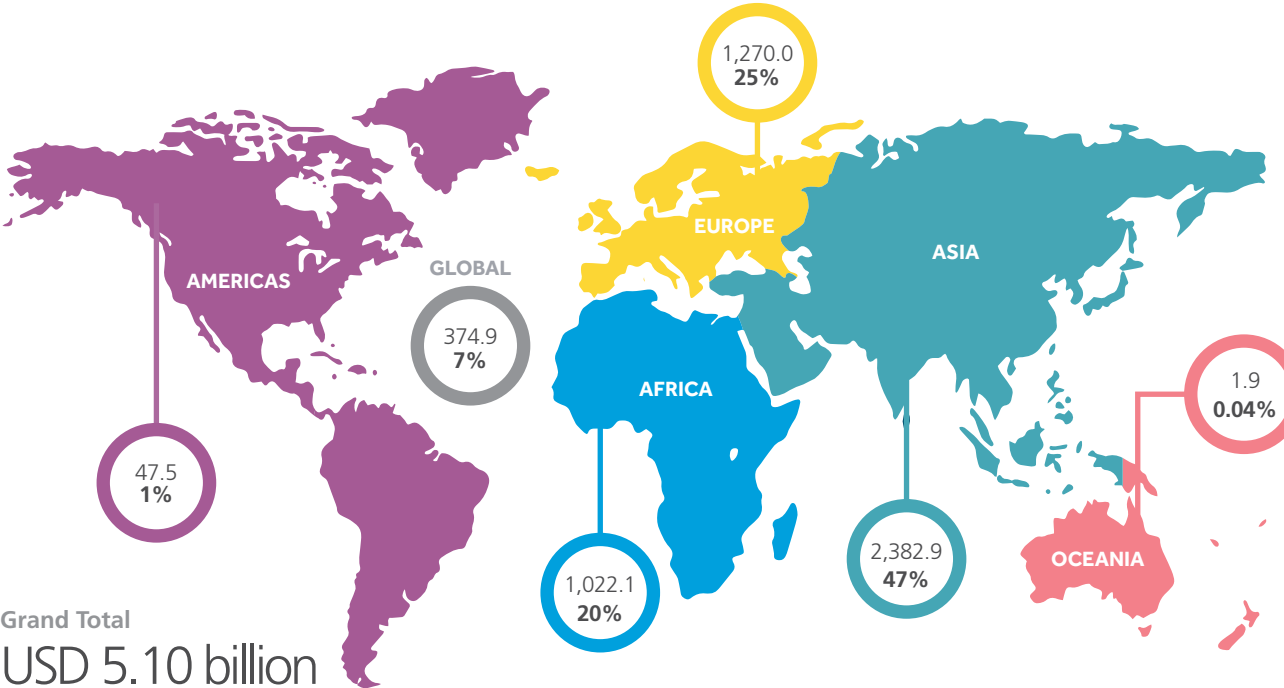
Asia has regained the top spot in 2017 as the UAE's most funded continent, after briefly taking the second position, next to Africa for four years, from 2013. Asia was allocated 47 percent of the UAE's total foreign assistance disbursements in 2017, amounting to AED 8.75 billion (USD 2.38 billion). Although Africa received a smaller proportion of UAE foreign assistance in 2017 compared to Asia, it remained the most funded continent, when three-year total disbursements is taken into account: AED 41.61 billion (USD 11.33 billion), more than half of the three-year total.

Countries in special situations also received focused attention from the UAE in 2017, and in previous years. AED 1.29 billion (USD 350.6 million) went to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), AED 512.7 million (USD 139.6 million), to Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and AED 4.46 billion (USD 1.21 billion) to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Of the total UAE foreign assistance in 2017, AED 1.38 billion (USD 374.9 million) was directed towards programmes with regional and global orientation, a funding support that continues to expand over the years.

Introduction

This section provides a detailed account of the geographical distribution of UAE foreign assistance in 2017. Analyses on UAE’s support to programmes with regional and global reach, as well as to ‘countries in special situations’ such as Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are featured in this section. Also included is a closer look at the UAE’s foreign assistance activities in five countries supported in 2017.

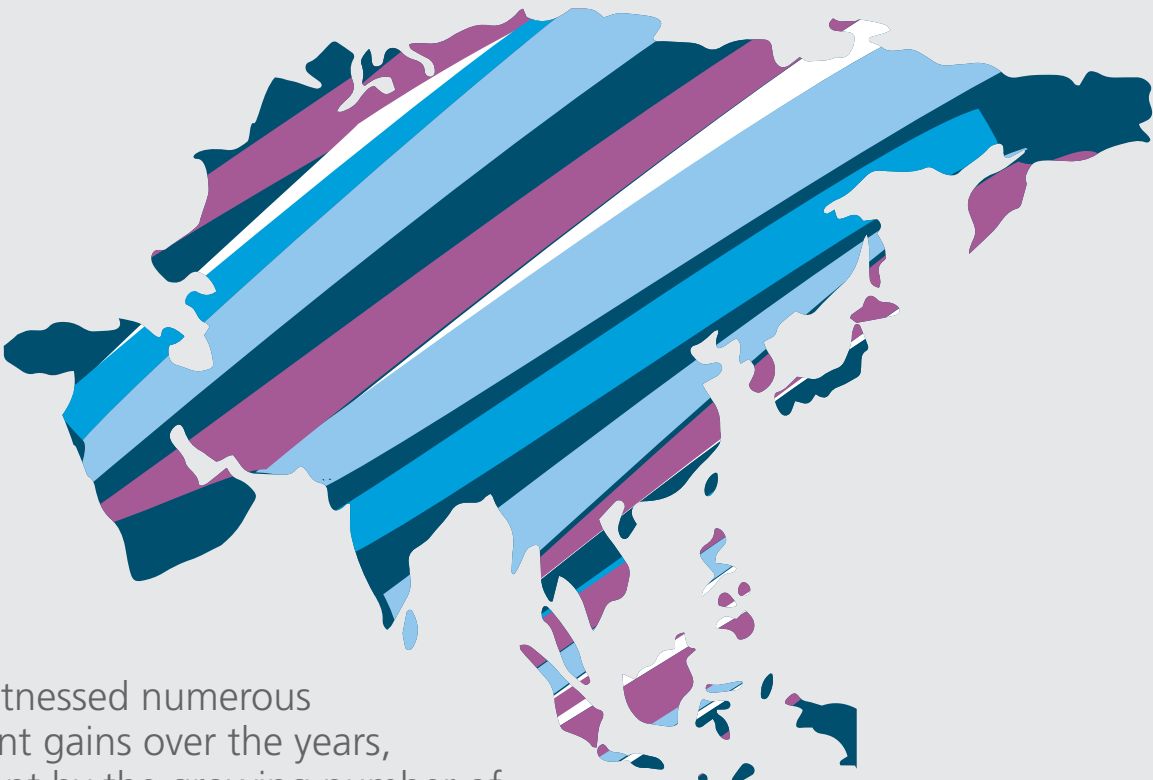
Figure 21: Funds Disbursed, by Continent and Region
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017)



Asia	2,382.9	47%
Western Asia	2,199.0	92.3%
Southern Asia	121.8	5%
Central Asia	30.0	1.3%
South-Eastern Asia	28.6	1.2%
Multi-region (Asia)	2.2	0.1%
Eastern Asia	1.3	0.1%
Europe	1,270.0	25%
Southern Europe	1,243.6	98%
Eastern Europe	18.7	1.5%
Northern Europe	6.2	0.4%
Western Europe	1.5	0.1%
Africa	1,022.1	20%
Northern Africa	816.3	80%
Eastern Africa	103.0	10%
Western Africa	92.2	9%
Middle Africa	5.4	0.6%
Southern Africa	4.5	0.4%
Multi-region (Africa)	0.8	0.1%

Global	374.9	7%
Multi-region (Global)	374.9	100%
Americas	47.5	1%
South America	18.4	39%
The Caribbean	13.2	28%
Central America	11.7	25%
Multi-region (Americas)	3.0	6%
Northern America	1.2	2%
Oceania	1.9	0.04%
Micronesia	0.8	41%
Melanesia	0.5	28%
Australia and New Zealand	0.3	17%
Multi-region (Oceania)	0.2	12%
Polynesia	0.04	2%

Asia



Asia has witnessed numerous development gains over the years, made evident by the growing number of emerging competitive economies in the continent, most notably in East Asia and Pacific. The continent’s economic growth was also apparent in Central and Southern Asia, providing employment and income opportunities to millions of people.

According to the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Report 2017, like all regions in Asia, Central and Southern Asia saw a dramatic decrease in the number of people living in extreme poverty, from nearly 40 percent in 1993 to just below 15 percent.⁶¹ However, amidst these progress and developments, millions are still struggling with having to live with just USD 1.90 per day (AED 7), the new international poverty line threshold issued by the Word Bank.⁶²

In 2017, Asia received the majority of the UAE foreign assistance: nearly half of the total disbursements, at 47 percent. The AED 8.75 billion (USD 2.38 billion), a 17 percent increase over the last year’s funding to

Asia, was largely allocated to projects in Western Asia. Disbursements to this region grew by 21 percent, while South-Eastern Asia received an 18 percent increase in funding from the UAE, over 2016 disbursements.

In terms of funding type, 99 percent of the UAE foreign assistance disbursements to Asia in 2017 came in as grants, amounting to AED 8.69 billion (USD 2.37 billion). More than a third of which went to eight Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the continent. UAE commitments announced in 2017 towards programmes in Asia reached AED 440.4 million (USD 119.9 million).

Support to a number of national governments’ development plans in Asia, including in Jordan, Palestine and Yemen, was the obvious focus of the UAE’s foreign assistance to the continent in 2017: 39 percent of the UAE’s total disbursements to Asia went towards the general budget support sector. This financial assistance provided additional funds that helped the supported governments in meeting their expenses, maintaining their balance of payments, continuing key government services and allocating funds according to their national development plans.



Trucks full of commodities mobilised by the Emirates Red Crescent to support Yemenis

” In 2017, Asia received the majority of the UAE foreign assistance: nearly half of the total disbursements, at 47 percent.

As conflicts in Western Asia exacerbate the region’s many challenges and undo some of the hard-earned development gains, the UAE also extended its support to help address these challenges, through its funding towards the ‘decentralisation and support to subnational government’ sector. Humanitarian and relief operations related activities in Asia received 11 percent of the total disbursements to the continent.

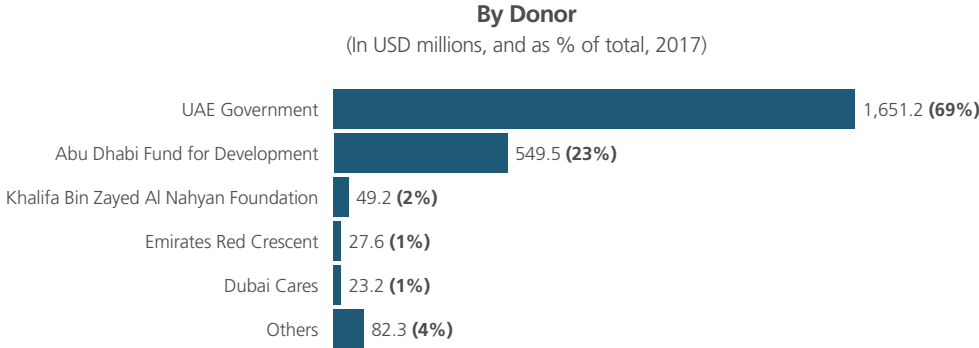
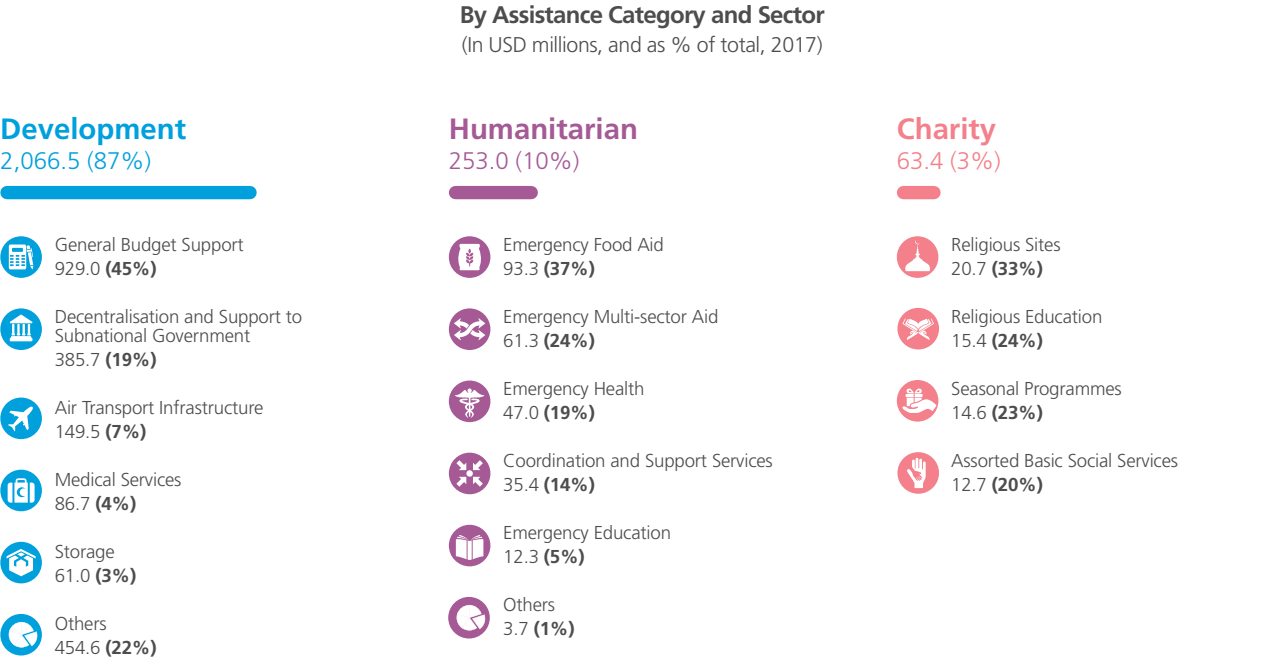
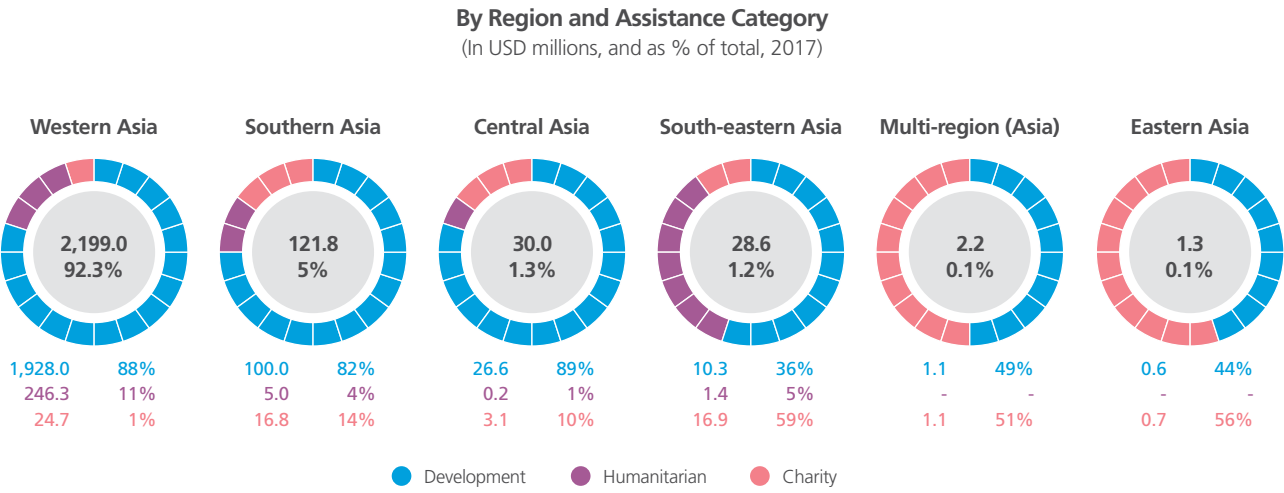
Several other important sectors continued to receive focused attention from 25 UAE donor entities in Asia. Health, education, water and sanitation, as well as renewable energy sectors received favourable support in

2017. The UAE also supported the construction of roads and affordable housing complexes equipped with facilities, including 4,000 houses in Afghanistan.

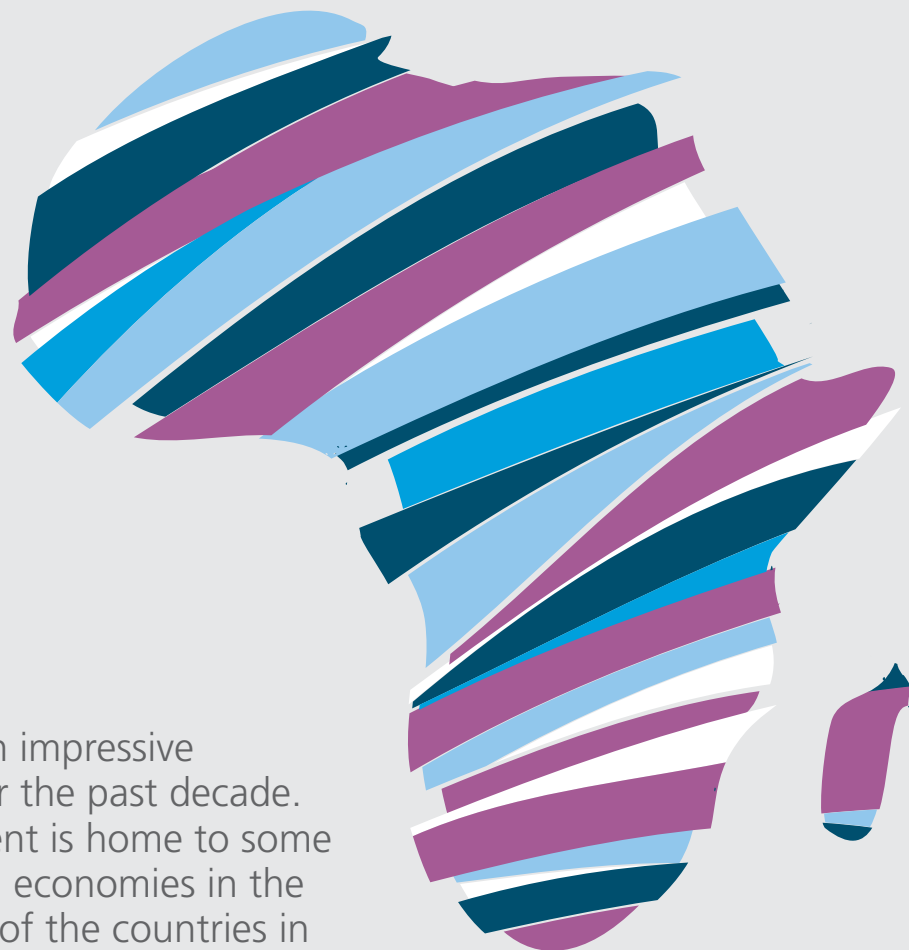
Further details of the UAE’s assistance to two countries in Asia – Pakistan and Palestine – are described towards the end of this section. Additionally, the UAE’s support to three other countries in Asia, namely Iraq, Syria and Yemen, are presented as Feature Stories.

Grand Total
USD 2.38 billion

Figure 22: UAE Assistance to Asia



Africa



Africa has recorded an impressive economic growth over the past decade. And while the continent is home to some of the fastest growing economies in the world, with a quarter of the countries in the region posting around seven percent growth, poverty still persists.⁶³

Despite the encouraging progress in the region, according to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Report 2017, 42 percent of the population in Sub-Saharan Africa – unfortunately the highest in the world – is still struggling to get out of extreme poverty.

The number of youth is also rapidly growing in Africa, posing favorable opportunities for the region, as well as challenges. A United Nations (UN) study wrote that, "In 2015, around 226 million youth aged 15-24 lived in Africa, accounting for 19 percent of the global youth population. By 2030, it is projected that the number of youth in Africa will have increased by 42 percent." Another UN report indicated that 48 percent of Africans

live in extreme poverty, and 72 percent of the youth population lives on less than USD 2 (AED 7) a day. The report also added that more than 75 percent of the African population lives without electricity, and 81 percent depends on solid traditional biomass fuels for cooking.⁶⁴

In an effort to help address these challenges in the continent, in 2017, the UAE continued its longstanding support to the people of Africa, and disbursed AED 3.75 billion (USD 1.02 billion) largely towards development programmes. More than 80 percent of these were provided as grants.

More than a third of the total funding was devoted to improve the lives of

people in 32 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in the continent, including two Small Island Developing States (SIDS): Comoros and Guinea Bissau.

Also a clear expression of the UAE's resolve to support the continent, AED 2.21 billion (USD 601.9 million) – more than 70 percent of the UAE's commitment in 2017 – was allocated towards development programmes in Africa.

As in previous years, Northern Africa remained the most funded region in the continent, receiving nearly 80 percent of the UAE's support to Africa in 2017. Together, UAE funding to Egypt, Morocco and Sudan accounted for over 75 percent of the total disbursements to Africa in 2017.



The impressive 20 MW Toshka Solar Power Plan in Egypt.

”

The UAE continued its longstanding support to the people of Africa, and disbursed AED 3.75 billion (USD 1.02 billion) largely towards development programmes.

A clear recognition of the role of infrastructure development in Africa's economic growth and sustainable development, projects towards water transport infrastructure and ports development, rail transport infrastructure, as well as rural and urban development and management, make up nearly 40 percent of the foreign assistance efforts of the UAE in Africa in 2017.

Reiterating the UAE's commitment to best align its foreign assistance efforts with that of the domestic government's priorities, 16 percent of the funding to Africa was provided as general budget support to several countries, including nine LDCs. This assistance continues to offer more flexibility to the supported governments to allocate funds according to their priorities and national circumstances.

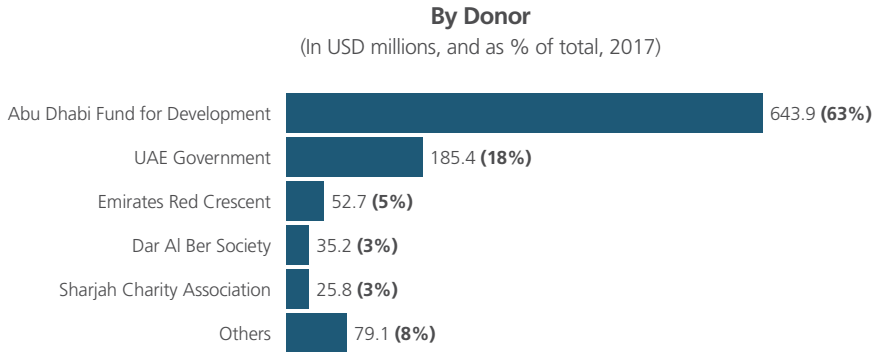
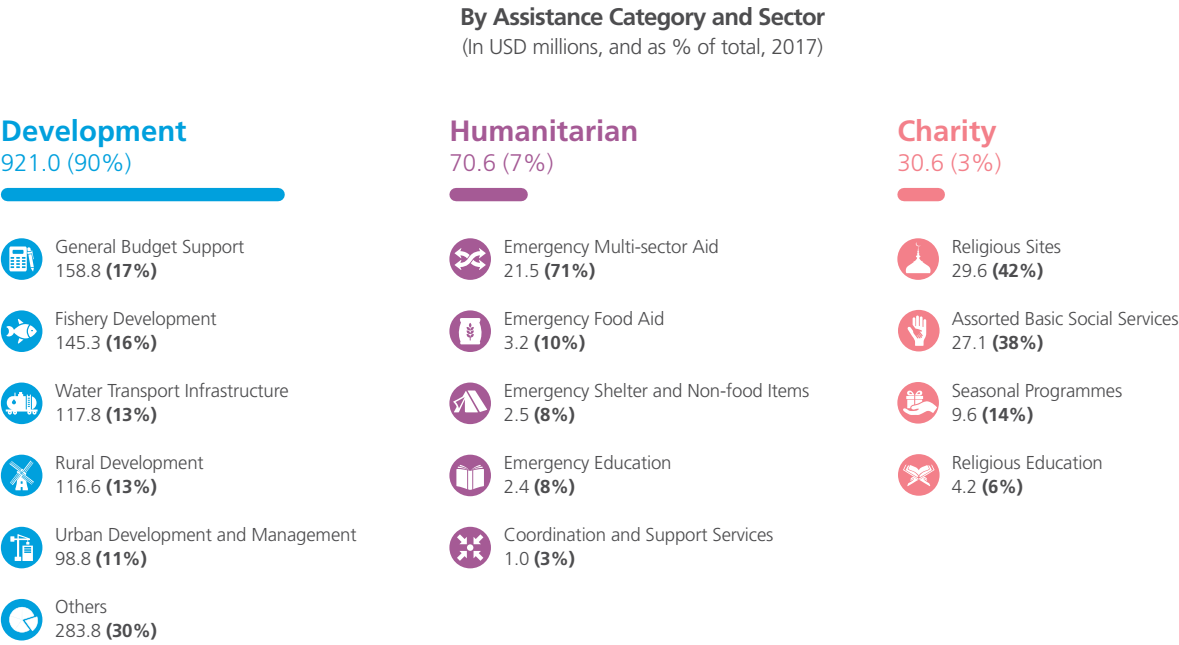
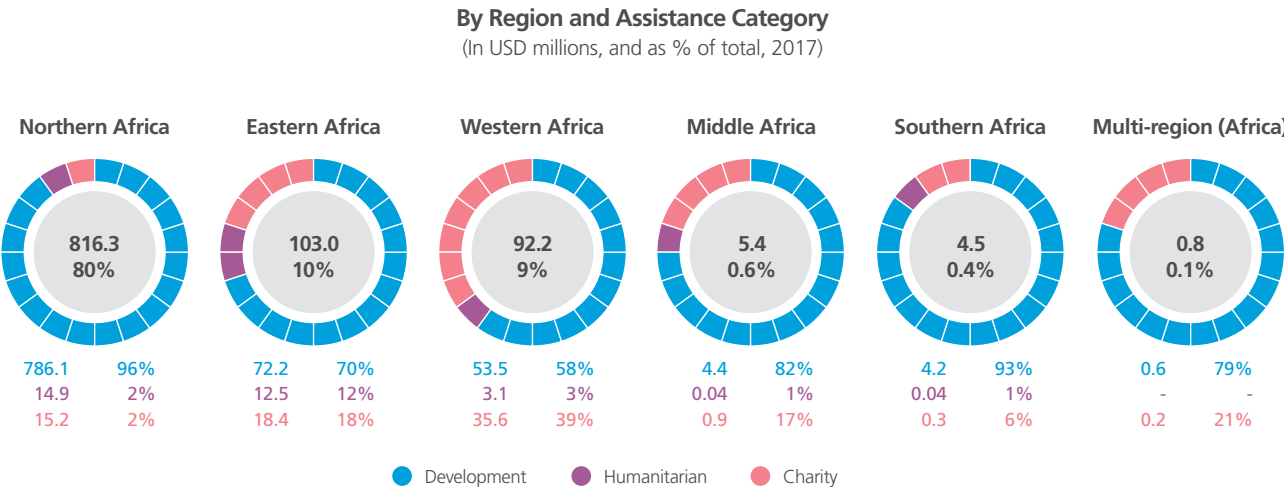
Alongside hundreds of health and education projects, other sectors supported in Africa by more than a dozen UAE donor entities in 2017 included the construction of improved water supply systems, addressing the needs of millions of people in Lesotho, Morocco, Tunisia and Somalia. The UAE also increased its funding to the continent's wind power and solar energy sectors, in response to Africa's energy-related challenges. 2017 disbursements towards these sectors increased by seven times over 2016.

A more in-depth narration of the UAE's assistance to two countries in Africa – Morocco and Sudan - are presented in the following pages.

Grand Total

USD 1.02 billion

Figure 23: UAE Assistance to Africa



UAE Support to Refugees in Uganda



The UAE pledges AED 18.4 million (USD 5.0 million) at the Refugee Solidarity Summit in 2017 held in Uganda.

Uganda is among the biggest refugee hosting countries in the world and the biggest in Africa. The country hosts over 1.5 million refugees from over a dozen countries, with the majority coming from South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo largely due to insecurity and internal fighting, putting lives of civilians at risk.⁶⁵

The Uganda Solidarity Summit on Refugees that took place in June 2017 in Kampala, and co-hosted by the Government of Uganda and the United Nations, is a recognition of Uganda's generous hosting of refugees from neighbouring countries, as well as the nation's remarkable refugee policy, including on refugee protection and progressive resettlement approaches – all of which are explicitly included in Uganda's national development plan, one of

the policy actions prescribed by the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, and in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Maintaining an open-door policy, Uganda spends considerable amount of resources to respect its international obligation. Cognizant of this predicament, and the fact that Uganda cannot manage this role on its own, the UAE joined a number of leading donors and organizations to support Uganda and ease the plight of refugees. For its part, the UAE Government pledged AED 18.4 million (USD 5.0 million) in 2017 towards this cause, bringing the total disbursements made by 16 UAE donor entities to Uganda in 2017 to AED 37.7 million (USD 10.3 million).

Following the Solidarity Summit, the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and

International Cooperation (MOFAIC) conducted a technical field visit to Uganda to better ascertain issues of concern and actual needs on the ground, in consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other UN agencies, the concerned government authorities, and the affected communities. Accordingly, the UAE's support in partnership with the UNHCR was earmarked for humanitarian response for the refugees from South Sudan and to the local host communities in northern Uganda. The AED 14.7 million (USD 4.0 million) project, which will include funding until December 2018, is expected to reach a total number of 600,000 beneficiaries, including 180,000 from the local host communities. Meanwhile, the UAE's foreign assistance in

Uganda implemented by the UNHCR in 2017 covers the following interventions:

- Provision of 22,000 emergency shelter kits to newly arriving refugees.
- Supply of sufficient clean water to the refugees and the host communities in northern Uganda including introducing dual solar-diesel powered pumping system and improvement of water networks covering a radius of 11 kilometres. This project has increased potable water access and drastically reduced water trucking costs.
- Access to quality education by covering the cost of teachers' salaries, teaching assistant incentives, and salary increase for head teachers and their deputies. The UAE contribution also funds the construction of a primary school in Imvepi refugee settlement.

In addition to these projects, UAE donors carried out development, humanitarian and charitable activities in the country, in support of both citizens and refugees in Uganda. More than half of the disbursements,

or AED 20.0 million (USD 5.5 million), went towards the provision of social services to the most vulnerable and underprivileged. This assistance largely comprised of strengthening the socio-economic resilience of many families and individuals in Uganda, including by providing income-generating opportunities such as honey production, horticulture nurseries, farmlands and cattle, retail shops, and sewing machines. The UAE also continued its unceasing support for orphans, providing financial support to orphanages, in addition to nearly 4,000 orphans sponsorship.

Uganda ranks 2nd in the world in terms of youngest populations, with a median age of 16. Nearly 60 percent of refugees in Uganda are children and youth. To help realise its demographic dividends, and support school-aged children refugees, the UAE extended AED 8.5 million (USD 2.3 million) in grants to fund a number of education projects in Uganda.⁶⁶ As well as building four schools and a number of classrooms, projects that advance Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) amongst girls and boys, vocational training to prepare students for productive jobs, and providing Information and

Communications Technology (ICT) training programmes for students and teachers alike were also implemented.

In November 2017, the UAE, through Dubai Cares, launched three new education programmes in Uganda amounting to AED 11.4 million (USD 3.1 million). The pioneering programme is aimed at supporting 15,000 South Sudanese refugee children, while the second and third programmes are earmarked for advancing science and technology among Ugandan primary and secondary school girls, and in enhancing learning opportunities for children with disabilities.⁶⁷

As Uganda continues to provide one of the most favourable refugee protection environments in the world through conducive national policy and practice, the UAE stands with the rest of the international community to support Uganda in its humanitarian endeavour in providing a vital life-line to millions of men, women and children in need.



A Teacher Training Programme in Uganda supported by Dubai Cares.



11-metre-high concrete dam with a capacity of 350,000 cubic metres saves 650,000 gallons of water daily during the dry season in the Hargeisa area in Somalia.

UAE Assistance to 'countries in special situations' is another reflection of the UAE's commitment to support the most vulnerable.

Countries in Special Situations

This group of countries shares a number of chronic challenges, including vulnerabilities due to geography and climate change, as well as complex development challenges and extreme poverty. While this is the case, each group also has a handful of circumstances unique to them. For example, amongst developing countries, poverty is greatest in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), while Landlocked Developing Countries' (LLDCs) lack of access to the sea puts constraints on the countries' participation in global trade. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are especially vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Cognisant of the need to accelerate development progress in countries in special situations if the universality principle of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were to be truly achieved, the UAE's support to the most vulnerable, including to countries in special situations, remains a priority, and is aptly reflected in its annual foreign assistance.

This section provides closer look at the UAE's support to 48 LDCs, 32 LLDCs, and 38 SIDS.⁶⁸ *(There are some overlaps in the categorisation of these countries: of the LDCs, 17 are also LLDCs, and nine are also SIDS).*⁶⁹

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The UAE disbursed AED 4.46 billion (USD 1.21 billion) to 44 LDCs in 2017 – 98 percent of which were in the form of grants.

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

Vulnerabilities and complex challenges make development and sustainability a more daunting aspiration to LDCs and countries in special situations compared with the rest of the world. These sets of challenges and situations that in turn create special needs for countries were recognized more than half a century ago, and later on endorsed by the UN in 1971.⁷⁰ The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) reviews the list of LDCs every three years. Since then, only five countries have graduated from the category: Botswana in December 1994, Cape Verde in December 2007, Maldives in January 2011, Samoa in January 2014 and Equatorial Guinea in June 2017.⁷¹

In 2015, the population of LDCs reached 954 million, 13 percent of the world's total. Half of them live in extreme poverty, and nearly a quarter, or 210 million people live with hunger. Alongside economic and social conditions, health and education indicators also reveal a bleak situation for millions of people in LDCs: maternal mortality and malnutrition remain high, with 24 percent of children under five underweight, and almost two-in-five of all out-of-school children and adolescents in the world are in LDCs.⁷²

In support of LDCs, several international support measures have been introduced. These include the Official Development Assistance as percentage of donor's Gross National Income (ODA/GNI) target to the LDCs, at 0.15 - 0.20 percent set by the United Nations (UN) nearly three decades ago, in 1990.⁷³

The Programme of Action for LDCs for the Decade 2011 - 2020 was also adopted. UN Member States have pledged to support the overarching objective of the declaration to "enable half the number of LDCs to meet the criteria for graduation by 2020," and, among other commitments, "to fulfil, and, where possible, enhance, ODA commitments to LDCs."

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

For its part, the UAE continues to respond to this universal call to action, and has aptly reflected such support to the LDCs in its foreign assistance programmes. From a 16 percent UAE foreign assistance to LDCs proportion for the last five years, the last three years of the same period (2015 - 2017) showed a considerable six-point increase, when 22 percent of the UAE's total foreign assistance was allocated to LDCs. In terms of volume of aid, this three-year support amounted to AED 16.30 billion (USD 4.44 billion) – 85 percent of which were in the form of grants.

The UAE also strives to meet the UN target of 0.15 - 0.20 Official Development Assistance as percentage of Gross National Income (ODA/GNI) target to the LDCs. In the same three-year period, the UAE's ODA to LDCs stood well above the prescribed support, at 0.28 percent ODA/GNI. The same indicator, UAE's ODA/GNI to LDCs, reached 0.15 percent in 2017.

The UAE disbursed AED 4.46 billion (USD 1.21 billion) to 44 LDCs in 2017 – 98 percent of which were in the form of grants. Also in 2017, the UAE committed AED 638.4 million (USD 173.8 million) in grants in support of four LDCs, reiterating the UAE's pledge to help the most vulnerable, including the LDCs.

The UAE's top supported LDCs in 2017 remained consistent with that of the previous year. Sudan and Yemen received the largest shares, at a combined 80 percent of the UAE total disbursements to LDCs in 2017, followed by Somalia, Afghanistan and Mali. Bangladesh, Eritrea, Niger and Uganda were also among the top supported LDCs in 2017.

Grand Total
USD 1.21 billion

Mali, Niger and Guinea received a significant increase in their aggregate disbursements from the UAE in 2017 – averaging more than four times over 2016. *Appendix 1 provides a detailed account of UAE foreign assistance to LDCs in 2017.*

Reflective of the needs of the LDCs, the UAE – led by the UAE Government and 22 other donor entities with aid activities to LDCs in 2017 – allocated 77 percent of its foreign assistance support to this group of countries towards development programmes. Development finance towards the general budget support sector took the lion's share, with ten LDCs receiving additional funds to support their national development plans, maintain balance of payments, meet their expenses, and, among others, continue important government services. Next to this sector, some of the top supported development sectors of the UAE in LDCs in 2017 include power generation, education facilities and training, and road transport infrastructure.

Several other development activities also received focused attention from the UAE, including the provision of social welfare services – the UAE's third most funded sector in LDCs in 2017, when humanitarian assistance

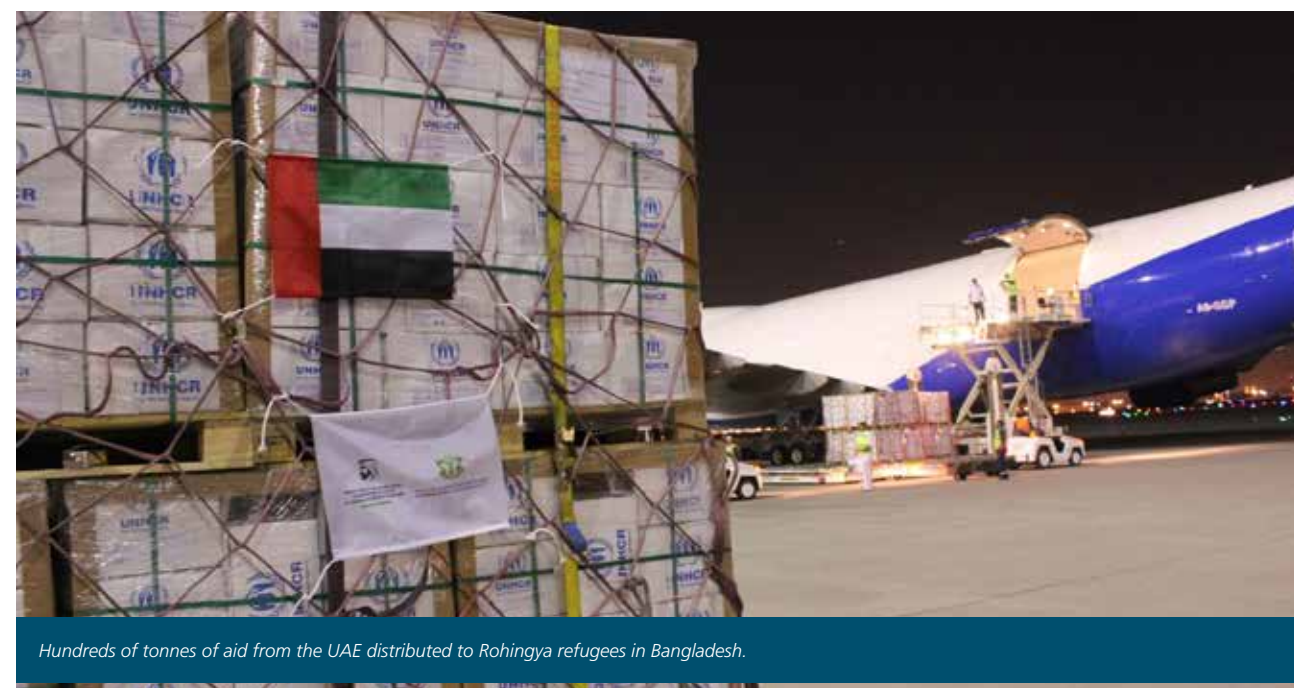
activities are discounted. This support included offering income-generating assets (such as retail shops, farmlands, livestock and sewing machines), sponsorship of orphans, as well as supporting the requirements of people with special needs.

Complementing these efforts (valued at AED 91.2 million, or USD 24.8 million) towards activities categorised under the basic social services sector – defined to include basic education, basic health, basic nutrition, basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation – similar, but larger-scale projects in education, health and water and sanitation sectors, in both development and humanitarian settings, also make up a good portion of UAE assistance to the LDCs. AED 476.5 million (USD 129.7 million) was disbursed by the UAE in 2017, helping address the needs of LDCs in these sectors, including the 24 million children not enrolled in primary education, and the more than 40 percent and 70 percent of people in LDCs in rural areas without access to improved drinking water, and sanitation facilities, respectively.⁷⁴

At a time when race to harness technological advancements, from artificial intelligence to robotics, seems to dominate national domestic

priorities in many parts of the world, access to affordable and modern energy still seems a distant reality to millions of people in LDCs: 62 percent of people living in LDCs have no access to electricity.⁷⁵ This is why both urban and rural populations in LDCs consider programmes towards energy generation and supply transformational. UAE efforts towards these sectors in 2017 included support for energy projects, such as solar energy and wind power, in five LDCs: Afghanistan, Eritrea, Mauritania, Rwanda, and Vanuatu.

At 18 percent of the total in 2017, humanitarian assistance also formed part of the UAE's support to LDCs, largely towards Yemen. With more than 210 million people living with hunger in LDCs, emergency food aid projects were extended to 15 LDCs. More than a dozen LDCs received emergency multi-sector assistance. To cite a few, and in addition to the over 1,700 metric tonnes of various relief items facilitated by the International Humanitarian City, the UAE also sent emergency relief items and more than 100 tonnes of food aid to Rohingya refugees.



Hundreds of tonnes of aid from the UAE distributed to Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

The UAE continued fulfilling its pledge to improve 'Education in Emergencies'. Millions of school-aged children in Bangladesh, Nepal, Niger, Sierra Leone and Yemen have been assured of this support through programmes supported by the UAE, including schools rehabilitation, 'Evidence for Action' (3EA) – a new initiative that seeks to identify the most effective teaching and learning approaches within the emergency and humanitarian spheres through impact assessment – and support to the 'Education Cannot Wait Fund', the first global fund to prioritise education in humanitarian action.

The UAE disbursed AED 586.9 million (USD 159.8 million) to Sudan in 2017, and more than 80 percent of this support was directed towards general budget support. As well as helping with the country's balance of payments to address Sudan's payment deficits, this funding provided additional boost towards Sudan's national budget, and economic development plans. The UAE also continued its long-standing support to orphans, and extended its sponsorship programme to more than 25,000 orphans in Sudan.

In addition to food aid and food security programmes, other development projects in Sudan were also the recipient of the UAE's assistance in 2017. UAE-supported projects towards vital sectors of health, education and water and sanitation include: the annual support for the budget of the International University of Africa, a public university based in Khartoum, educational sponsorship programmes, various medical projects and building of clinics, as well as provision of water reservoirs and water wells, including artesian wells accessed by more than 15,000 people.

In Somalia, the UAE addressed the country's development and humanitarian needs. AED 37.8 million (USD 10.3 million) was disbursed as general budget support to aid the national government in implementing development plans, while also providing additional funds to its Central Bank to strengthen the country's financial stability. In line with the 'For your sake, Somalia' campaign launched by the UAE in 2017, a series of medical projects and social welfare services provision reached Somalia's most vulnerable communities. In

addition to hundreds of water wells and irrigation systems built, the UAE also completed the construction of a large water dam in Hargeisa.

Also an LLDC, landlocked Afghanistan was the UAE's fourth largest recipient of UAE assistance to LDCs in 2017. Provided exclusively as grants, this support valued at AED 110.1 million (USD 30.0 million) was directed largely towards the country's development programmes. The largest allocation of such funding went towards the construction of more than

The UAE also assisted the agro-industries sector, by revitalising the once thriving century old saffron industry in Afghanistan. The UAE-funded feasibility studies aim to revive this agro-industry and create improved income-generating opportunities to Afghans, including women who perform up to 80 percent of the saffron industry's production activities. The basic drinking water supply sector likewise received a much-needed assistance from the UAE. More than 12,000 people in several provinces in Afghanistan now have access to clean



Sharjah Charity House provides drinking water to communities in drought-affected areas in Somalia.

4,000 affordable social housing units. The UAE also continued its financial support towards the health sector, specifically for the operational costs of the Zayed Hospital, dedicated to mothers and children.

Funding to encourage improved access to solar energy for the small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and households in Afghanistan, support for orphans, construction works of an orphanage in Kandahar City and a vocational training centre in Kabul to develop and enhance skills required by the labour market, as well as awarding of educational grants also formed part of the UAE's support in 2017.

water. These projects, from provision of water wells and large water tanks, also introduced several solar-powered, deep-well water systems.

In 2017, the UAE continued its support to Bangladesh. Programmes funded amounting to AED 269.7 million (USD 73.4 million) included social services, health and medical care. The floating Emirates Friendship Hospital continues to provide vital medical assistance to more than two million people living in communities often isolated by the annual monsoon flooding in the country. Initiatives towards empowerment of women and girls, as well as provision and drilling of more than 3,500 water wells were also supported by the UAE.

The multi-year funding for the construction of the 225-megawatt Shikalbaha power plant in Chittagong continued in 2017. When completed, the energy project will help meet electricity demands and address power outages in the area, ranging from six to seven hours a day. To help support the country's infrastructure development priorities, funding towards the South Asia Road Connectivity Project (SASEC) was also provided. This vital route will link Bangladesh with other landlocked countries such as Nepal and Bhutan and the north-eastern parts of India, essentially increasing the country's trade capacity.

Funds were also directed towards the education sector in Bangladesh, including budgetary support for Islamic University of Technology in Dhaka and the construction of schools and classrooms.

UAE's 2017 disbursements (AED 48.5 million, or USD 13.2 million) to Niger, an LDC and a landlocked country, were almost four times over the previous year. Nearly half this went towards projects that provided social services, ranging from assorted basic social services to social welfare services that provide income-generating assets, as well as support for orphans, the elderly and families in need.

Niger holds the distinction of being the world's youngest country. According to the United Nations (UN), the median age in Niger is 14.8 years – exactly half the global figure of 29.6 years.⁷⁶ And while Niger strives to prioritise access to quality education, the country's complex humanitarian crisis makes this goal a tall order. Consequently, the highest rates of out-of-school children at the lower-secondary school level are found in Niger, at 68 percent.⁷⁷

In response, the UAE continued its Education in Emergencies programme in Niger in 2017. A part of the AED 73.5 million (USD 20.0 million) pledged by the UAE in 2016 for the said programme that will benefit multiple countries, the UAE disbursed a grant funding worth AED 5.9 million (USD 1.6 million) in 2017 to Niger. The 'Education in Emergencies: Evidence for Action' (3EA) programme in Niger is a pioneering three-year initiative that seeks to strengthen global efforts in this area by testing the impact of key interventions in education in these emergency settings. It aims to improve the reading, mathematics, and social-emotional outcomes for 4,000 highly vulnerable Nigerian refugee children aged 6-14 who have been displaced by the insecurity, as well as provide tutoring support and strengthen the capacity of 200 teachers and education authorities.⁷⁸

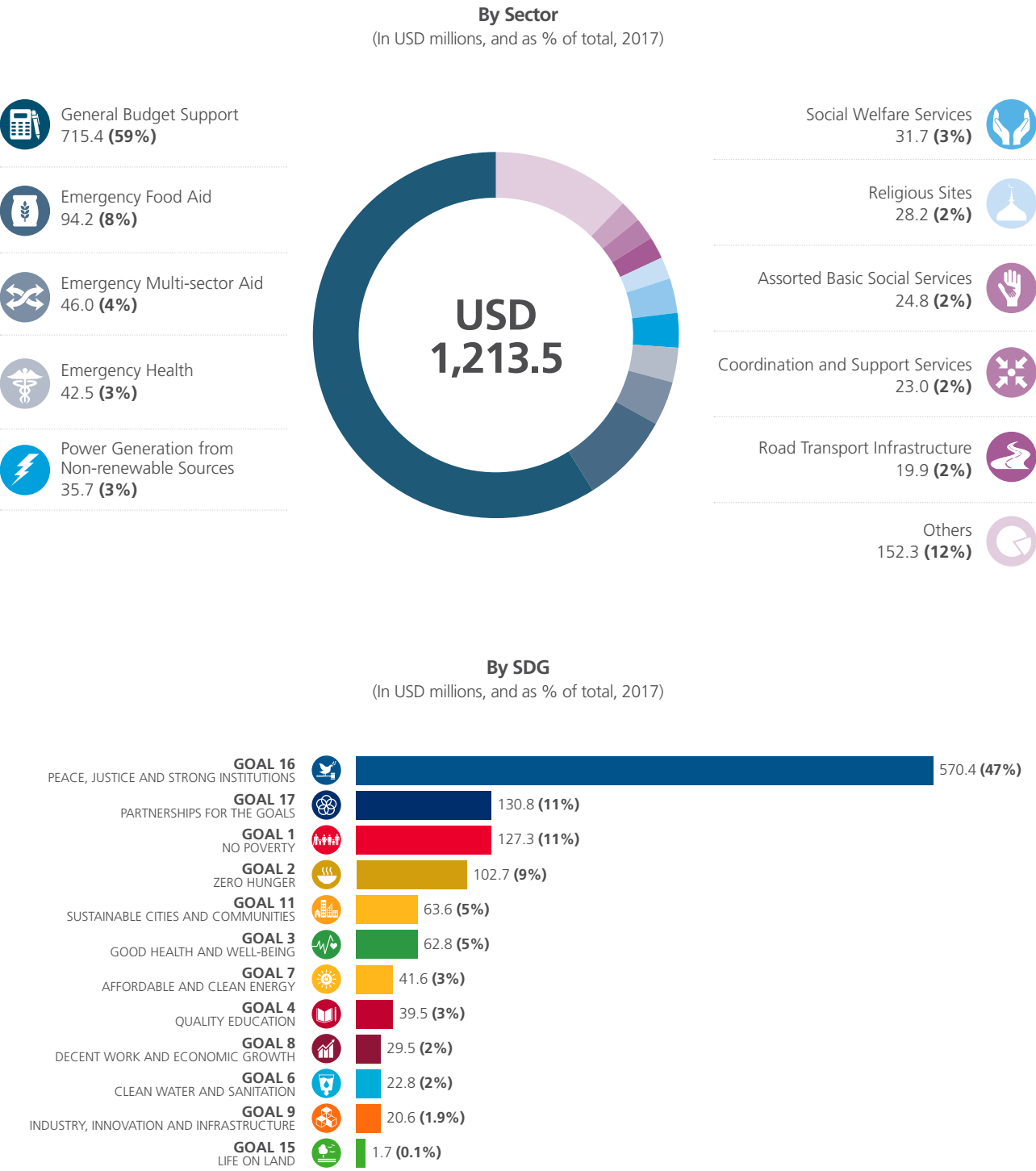
In Eritrea, of the AED 61.1 million (USD 16.6 million) disbursements in 2017, the largest tranche was given towards strengthening the country's health infrastructure. Solar energy projects were the second most funded, addressing the needs of more than half the country's population left without access to electricity.⁷⁹

Further details about the UAE's support to two other Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – Sudan and Yemen – are also included in the report. A country page for Sudan is included in this section, under Africa, while additional narration of the UAE's foreign assistance to Yemen is separately featured in this report.



School kits distributed to children in Niger by Dubai Cares and IRC.

Figure 24: UAE Assistance to LDCs





Zayed Hospital for Motherhood and Childhood opens in Kabul.

More than 20 UAE donor entities provided AED 512.7 million (USD 139.6 million) to support 31 LLDCs.

Grand Total
USD 139.6 million

Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs)

Landlocked Developing Countries' (LLDCs) lack of territorial access to the sea is a major constraint in their overall socio-economic development.

A group of 32 countries with a combined population of 440 million people, nearly half (17) of the LLDCs are also Least Developed Countries (LDCs). As a significant volume of the world's trading of goods and commodities are channelled via sea routes, LLDCs' participation and competitiveness in world markets are restricted. Reports also indicate that LLDCs pay more than double on import and export costs compared to their maritime neighbours. The share of LLDC export – at less than one percent of global exports in 2015 – is another stark reminder of the special situation the LLDCs are permanently confronted with.⁸⁰

To address these special needs, and invigorate the social, economic and development progress of LLDCs, thus offering LLDCs a better promise to

achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, and its 'leave no one behind' principle, several international measures have been put in place. The Vienna Programme of Action for LLDCs for the Decade 2014 - 2024 (VPoA) aims to address the special needs and challenges of LLDCs stemming from landlockedness in a coherent manner, through the implementation of specific actions in six priority areas: 1) fundamental transit policy issues, 2) infrastructure development and maintenance, 3) international trade and trade facilitation, 4) regional integration and cooperation, 5) structural economic transformation and 6) means of implementation.⁸¹

Explicit indicators have also been included in the SDGs. SDG 10: Reducing inequality among and within countries calls for support towards countries in special situations, including LLDCs: "Encourage Official Development Assistance (ODA) and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), African

countries, Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), in accordance with their national plans and programmes."

In 2017, the UAE continued its support to LLDCs, as also demonstrated by a steady increase in annual disbursements since 2015. More than 20 UAE donor entities provided AED 512.7 million (USD 139.6 million) to support 31 LLDCs – 17 are also LDCs and three are low-income countries. 95 percent of the total foreign assistance from the UAE to LLDCs in 2017 was in the form of grants. The top three supported development sectors were medical services, general budget support, and urban development and management. Afghanistan, Mali, Niger, Uganda and Uzbekistan were the top supported LLDCs of the UAE in 2017, receiving more than 60 percent of the group's total. *Appendix 2 offers a detailed account of UAE's support in 2017 to LLDCs and disbursements per sector of assistance.*

Projects in LLDCs towards social services, with an overarching goal to improve the social welfare of people – including for example support for orphans, families and people with special needs, provision of opportunities and assets that could generate income – were a notable type of support carried out by UAE donors in 2017, and as in previous years.

The health sector – with medical services and health education combined – received the second most prominent share of UAE foreign assistance to LLDCs valued at AED 96.5 million (USD 26.3 million). Afghanistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan were the three largest recipients of this support from the UAE in 2017. Medical services projects in 14 LLDCs supported the construction of hospitals, clinics, a paediatric ward and medical dispensaries. As well as providing funding for the purchase of various medical equipment, the annual UAE-led medical treatment programmes, including for the treatment of river blindness, also continued. In addition to school deworming campaigns, health education projects were carried out to promote healthy water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in school-aged children, a programme being implemented in 200 schools in 12 regions across Zimbabwe.⁸²

Multi-pronged education programmes continued to benefit more than a dozen LLDCs, reaching all segments of the society, through projects ranging from early childhood education, primary and secondary education, education in emergencies, to adult training programmes. Laos, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda and Uganda were the UAE's top five supported countries in its education programmes in LLDCs.

According to the United Nations (UN), only about one-third of roads in LLDCs are paved, with only five countries having greater than 50 percent of their roads paved.⁸³ In an effort to help address some of the infrastructure challenges in LLDCs, the UAE's support in 2017 included support towards road transport infrastructure projects in Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Swaziland and Tajikistan. The 2017 disbursements for these multi-year funding projects amounted to AED 18.8 million (USD 5.1 million).

As well as biodiversity projects in eight LLDCs, water-related activities were also supported by the UAE. Projects that provide basic drinking water supply for tens of thousands of people in 11 LLDCs have been implemented in 2017. In Lesotho, also a Least Developed Country (LDC), the UAE continued its support for the construction of one of its large water supply systems, the Metolong Dam, to address the acute water shortage in the country. In addition to providing water to two-thirds of the country's population, the project is also generating employment opportunities for more than half a million people.

Also a Least Developed Country (LDC), Mali saw a significant increase in funding from the UAE in 2017. More than four times over 2016 disbursements, the AED 90.6 million (USD 24.7 million) assistance from the UAE in 2017 was exclusively provided as grants. Similar to the UAE's funding approach to other supported LDCs and LLDCs in 2017, a large proportion of the assistance was provided bilaterally, as general budget support. Improving the social welfare and social security of the impoverished and people in need in Mali was also a focus in 2017, carrying out activities that supported orphanages and more than 500 orphans, providing income-generating assets, such as retail shops, farmlands, livestock and sewing machines. In addition to

medical services projects, including building of clinics and delivering medical equipment, the UAE funded the construction of schools and classrooms and a training centre in Mali. Water wells and reservoirs were also built for more than 8,000 people in Mali, delivering the much-needed support for the provision of basic drinking water supply.

Uganda, also a Least Developed Country (LDC), was the UAE's fourth most funded LLDC in 2017. Provided exclusively as grants, the AED 37.7 million (USD 10.3 million) were directed towards various development, humanitarian and charitable projects. The largest disbursement was for the first instalment (AED 7.3 million, or USD 2.0 million) of a multi-year funding in support of the refugees in Uganda, as part of the AED 18.4 million (USD 5.0 million) pledged by the UAE at the Refugee Solidarity Summit in 2017.

Support towards social welfare services was the UAE's second most funded sector in Uganda. This assistance included funding for orphanages and nearly 4,000 orphans, and families in need, as well as for catalysing opportunities that would generate and increase income for many families including farmlands and cattle, retail shops, honey production and horticulture nurseries.

Strengthening the country's education sector is a national priority for Uganda. The country ranks 2nd in the world in terms of youngest populations: Uganda's median age is under 16 years old; the global figure is at 29.6 years.⁸⁴ Acknowledging this need, the UAE extended its support to the sector through its AED 8.5 million (USD 2.3 million) grants for various projects. This included training programmes for teachers, ensuring primary education in the northern part of Uganda, construction of four schools and several classrooms, the promotion of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) amongst girls and boys, vocational training to prepare students for productive jobs, and providing Information and Communications Technology (ICT) training programmes for students and teachers alike. In addition, the UAE conducted many other activities in Uganda such as support for biodiversity efforts, and

the provision of basic drinking water for more than 10,000 people.

The UAE’s 2017 foreign assistance to Uzbekistan was the highest recorded UAE disbursement to the country: AED 35.2 million (USD 9.6 million) in grants. In addition to charitable projects, this support helped the country’s medical services, and was largely towards the funding of a hospital specialising in infectious diseases. In Turkmenistan, the health sector was assisted by the UAE in 2017, with grants amounting to AED 33.4 million (USD 9.1 million) to fund the construction of a hospital.

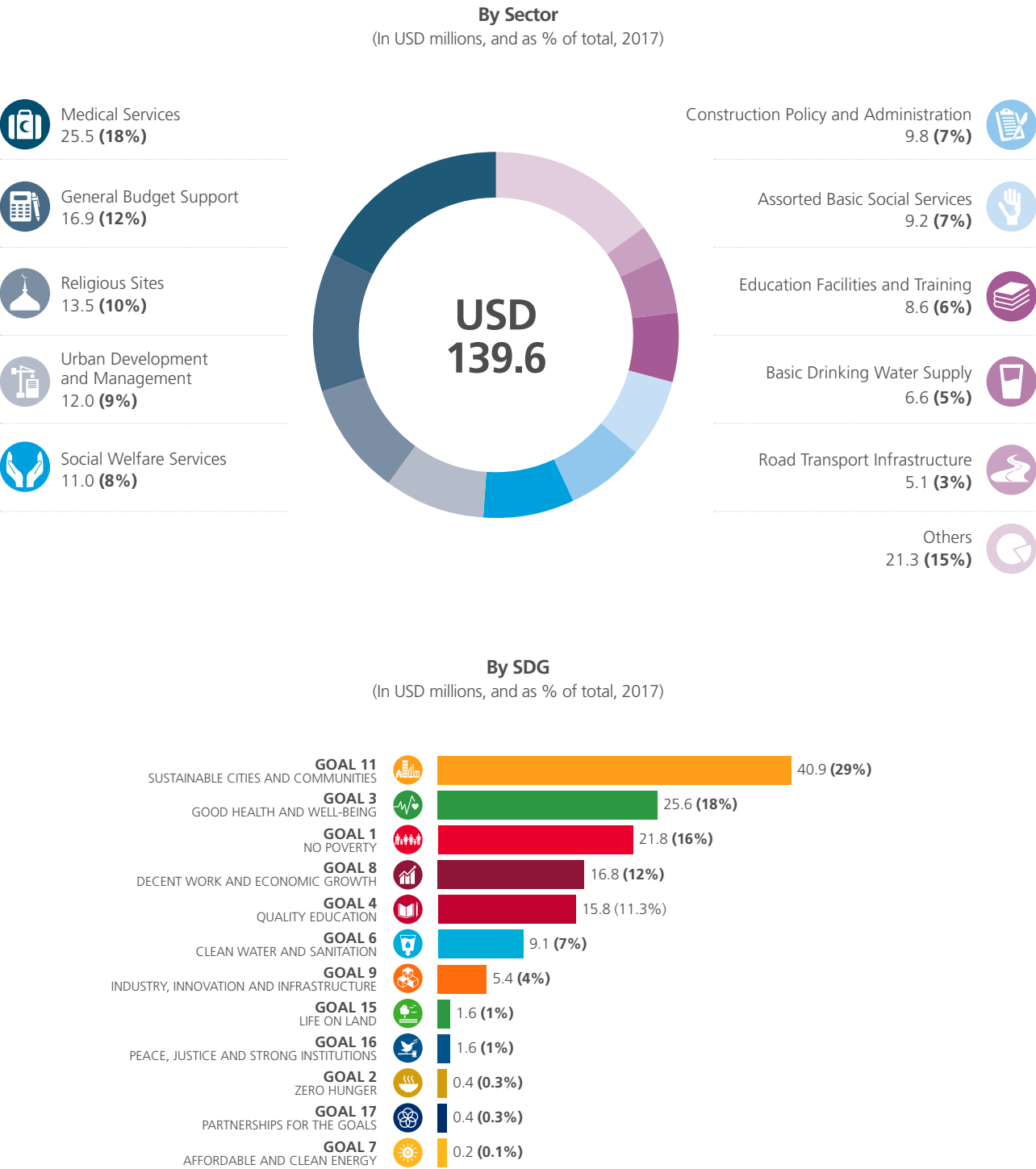
In Burkina Faso, Chad, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, the UAE continued its long-running social services projects – the most funded sector in 2017 for these countries. As well as support towards the education sector, the UAE carried on with its water projects in these countries, building water wells that are accessible to more than 32,000 people in Burkina Faso, and in rural areas in Ethiopia where fetching water means walking 20 kilometres or more – a chore predominantly done by women and girls.

In Burkina Faso, the UAE funded the construction of a health centre, while also supporting other medical services projects. The UAE’s health programmes in Ethiopia included school deworming programmes, conducting medical missions, provision of medical supplies, including for eye-related healthcare. The UAE also supported the national programme to eliminate trachoma in Ethiopia, by 2020. In partnership with The Carter Center, the UAE helps in providing treatments to 16 million people over four years, as well as in conducting nearly 350,000 eye operations, disease awareness programmes reaching more than 13,000 villages, and building about half a million latrines. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), trachoma – a disease that puts 67 million Ethiopians at risk – is the leading infectious cause of blindness worldwide, largely due to poor hygiene, water shortage and inadequate latrines and sanitation facilities.

In Tajikistan, in addition to multi-sector support in 2017, including towards health, education and water and sanitation, the UAE continued its funding towards the construction of Kulob-Qal’ai Khumb road, a major road located in southern Tajikistan.



Figure 25: UAE Assistance to LLDCs



” In 2017, the UAE disbursed AED 1.29 billion (USD 350.6 million) to more than two-dozen SIDS, six of which are also LDCs.

Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

The Summit's outcome document, Agenda 21, provides a clear basis for action to rally global efforts in addressing the complex challenges of SIDS, a group of 38 countries – nine are also Least Developed Countries (LDCs).⁸⁵

Some of those statements include: “SIDS, and islands supporting small communities are a special case both for environment and development. They are ecologically fragile and vulnerable. Their small size, limited resources, geographic dispersion and isolation from markets, place them at a disadvantage economically and prevent economies of scale.” “SIDS have all the environmental problems and challenges of the coastal zone concentrated in a limited land area. They are considered extremely vulnerable to global warming and sea level rise, with certain small low-lying islands facing the increasing threat of the loss of their entire national territories. Most tropical islands are also now experiencing the more immediate impacts of increasing frequency of cyclones, storms and hurricanes associated with climate change. These are causing major set-backs to their socio-economic development.”⁸⁶

In response, several international support measures have been introduced. The main blueprint remains the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of

SIDS, finalised in 1994, also known as the Barbados Programme of Action (BPOA).⁸⁷ The Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action, also known as SAMOA Pathway, is an international framework that was developed as the outcome of the Third International Conference on Small Island Developing States in 2014, and reaffirms the international community's pledge to SIDS' sustainable development.⁸⁸

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was likewise clear on its support to SIDS. Half of the goals of the 17 SDGs – from health, education, and energy, to partnerships for the goals – made explicit targets for SIDS. In addition to SDG 10, which calls for Official Development Assistance (ODA) and financial flows, including foreign direct investments to countries in special situations, including SIDS, the second target of SDG 13: “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts” directs global efforts to “Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in LDCs and SIDS, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalised communities.”

The UAE is a staunch supporter of this universal call to action to support SIDS. Over the years, as well as providing foreign assistance to a number of SIDS, the UAE launched two of the largest investments in clean energy projects designed to support

SIDS: The UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund and the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund. Although not primarily earmarked to SIDS, the AED 1.29 billion (USD 350.0 million) ADFD-IRENA Project Facility is an on-going programme that funds transformative projects in countries that are members of IRENA, the International Renewable Energy Agency based in Abu Dhabi. Of the 20 countries supported so far by the Facility, through funding from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), ten are SIDS.

The UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund successfully completed 11 projects in Pacific island countries, including three LDCs: Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. Together, the grant-funded projects with disbursements worth AED 183.4 million (USD 50.0 million) provide 6.5-megawatts of renewable energy capacity, displace nearly 8,500 tonnes of harmful carbon dioxide emissions each year, and replace 3.2 million litres of diesel fuel, yielding domestic cost savings. A long-term impact, the projects continue to strengthen the countries' energy security, while also driving economic growth and hence mobilising additional domestic resources for the Pacific island countries.⁸⁹

The UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund is another on-going AED 183.4 million (USD 50.0 million) grant programme for renewable energy projects in the Caribbean states. The projects include explicit objectives focused on women empowerment and gender equality and are strengthening the region's potential to harness energy from renewable sources, while also significantly reducing energy costs in the region. Five SIDS have received funding in the programme's first cycle in 2017, due for completion in 2018.

In 2017, the UAE disbursed AED 1.29 billion (USD 350.6 million) to more than two-dozen SIDS, six of which are also LDCs. The 2017 support was significantly higher: more than two times over 2015, and 19 percent over 2016. Antigua and Barbuda, Comoros, Guinea Bissau, Maldives, and Seychelles were among the SIDS' top recipients of the UAE's assistance in 2017. Also in 2017, the UAE committed AED 425.7 million

(USD 115.9 million) to support development programmes in nine SIDS. *Appendix 3 enumerates the UAE's support in 2017 to SIDS and disbursements per sector of assistance.*

Some of the most funded development sectors in SIDS were general budget support, medical services, urban development and management, air transport infrastructure, and solar energy.

With bountiful access to renewable energy, the business case to increase SIDS' access to sustainable and affordable renewable energy sounds simple. Yet, energy costs in SIDS are still among the world's highest, largely due to relatively expensive transportation cost of fuel, and an underdeveloped renewable energy sector.⁹⁰ In 2017, the UAE reiterated its long-standing support to developing nations and SIDS in meeting their rising energy needs through sustainable and renewable sources. Additional development finance towards solar energy projects was provided by the UAE to help six SIDS - Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Palau, Vanuatu and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - address a common priority, through its projects in energy generation and supply.

The UAE carried out humanitarian activities amounting to AED 26.6 million (USD 7.2 million), largely in response to the humanitarian needs of the affected SIDS following the calamities caused by natural disasters in 2017. Emergency multi-sector aid from the UAE reached populations across the globe devastated by Hurricanes Irma and Maria, including ten SIDS: Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Trinidad and Tobago. Responding to the urgent request of the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) partners, over 90 metric tonnes of emergency relief items were flown from the UAE to Haiti, ahead of the impact of Hurricane Irma.⁹¹

In addition to 14 biodiversity projects in seven SIDS, the education sector in several SIDS received a combined total of AED 31.2 million (USD 8.5 million). In Kiribati, the UAE's efforts were

largely earmarked to early childhood education. As schools and classrooms were constructed in Antigua and Barbuda and in Guyana, another small island developing state, Comoros, received funding for teachers' salaries, operational costs of a school and towards improved access to primary school. Projects in Comoros ranged from development assistance to humanitarian aid. UAE donor organisations provided a combined total of AED 9.6 million (USD 2.6 million) in grants to Comoros – 87 percent of which supported the country's general budget, health and education systems.

In Guinea Bissau, also a Least Developed Country (LDC), the UAE's 2017 disbursements largely went towards the financing of joint economic projects amounting to AED 7.9 million (USD 2.2 million), supporting the country's business services sector.

Recognising the importance of access to quality healthcare, majority of the UAE's assistance to Seychelles went towards this sector, as the UAE continued its multi-year funding for the construction of the Sheikh Khalifa Hospital. In addition to its special needs as an archipelago of more than a hundred islands, the Seychelles is also the smallest country in Africa.⁹² Its limited land area adds more pressure to the country's development, including growing and unmet housing needs, both for its citizens and the expatriate community.

Accordingly, housing development, including affordable social housing, remains a national priority. The government of Seychelles has since embarked on a number of infrastructure projects, including the Ile Perseverance Housing Project supported by the UAE, with grant disbursements from 2015 amounting to AED 22.8 million (USD 6.2 million). The housing complex offers 2,000 affordable residential units, electrical, water and sanitation systems, public facilities, as well as two primary schools, a hospital, a police station and a civil defense centre.



The Wind Farm Project in Samoa.

Grand Total
USD 350.6 million

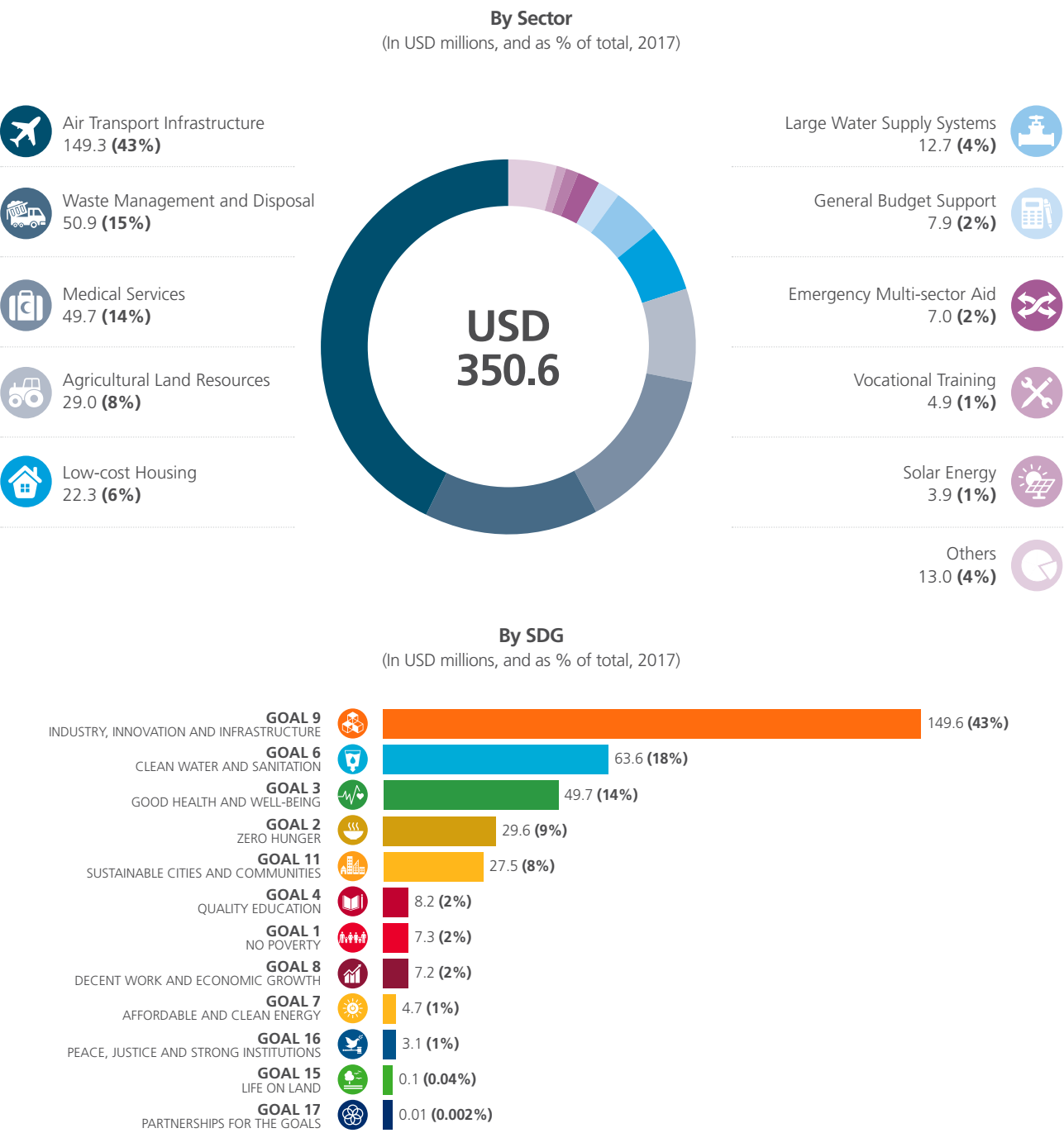
SECTION 4
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS OF UAE ASSISTANCE

In the Maldives, in addition to the UAE's continued support towards the telemedicine project – an initiative that is instrumental in tackling the nation's geographic challenges as the project reaches 35 remote islands to serve thousands of people in need of healthcare – the UAE's 2017 support was primarily focused on two sectors:

the general budget support to provide additional funding to the Maldives' national development plans, and towards its air transport infrastructure. The development project at the Velana International Airport in Malé includes the construction of a new runway and passenger terminals.⁹³ The construction of a new international

airport in Manafaru, in Noonu Atoll – supported by the UAE through grant financing – will not only provide a major boost to transportation, the new airport will also further enhance the Maldives' tourism industry.

Figure 26: UAE Assistance to SIDS



The UAE-Caribbean Fund for Renewable Energy



Barbados Bridgetown 350kW Solar PV Carport Power Plant & Bowmanston 500kW Solar PV Power Plant.

In January 2017, the UAE launched a landmark new AED 183.7 million (USD 50.0 million) grant fund for renewable energy projects in Caribbean island countries, bringing its total development assistance for renewable energy to nearly AED 3.67 billion (USD 1.00 billion) since 2013. The UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund (UAE-CREF) represents one of the largest-ever single grant investments in the region's clean energy sector, as well as a significant deepening of bilateral relationships between the UAE and Caribbean countries.

The UAE-CREF introduces a new chapter in the UAE's renewable energy development assistance strategy. It notably builds on the UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund – a trilateral partnership led by Masdar, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

(ADFD), and the UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) – that has constructed renewable energy projects in 11 Pacific countries. The UAE also offers a AED 1.29 billion (USD 350.0 million) soft loan facility for Member States of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and has undertaken major bilateral renewable energy projects in the Seychelles, Mauritania, Egypt, Morocco, and Afghanistan, among others.

The UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund uses a distinctive trilateral structure, identical to the UAE's renewable energy projects in the Pacific. Grant funding is provided by the ADFD, with MOFAIC managing the initiative, and Masdar, Abu Dhabi's renewable energy company, leading technical implementation. The three

entities jointly run a Steering Committee, which receives and advances project proposals from Caribbean governments.

Designed for flexibility, the fund can support renewable energy projects as either a minority or full financier, as well as engage with both the public and private sectors. All sources of renewable energy can be considered, including solar, wind, geothermal and waste-to-energy. Governments typically submit a short list of 3-5 projects and then work with the Steering Committee to select the final concept.

Each January, during Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week, the fund announces a new cycle of projects. Cycle 1 consists of five projects in Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which are now under construction or in procurement. The Cycle 2 announcement saw the commencement of seven new country partnerships: Belize, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Lucia. Cycle 3 is currently under development.

The UAE-CREF is exclusively provided as untied aid: Masdar uses competitive international tenders, with a focus on qualifying local companies, for engineering, procurement, and construction. The fund has a gender policy and pioneering resilience standard, implemented in the wake of the 2017 hurricane season.

The UAE-CREF moreover signifies a new pillar of expanding cooperation and exchange between the UAE and

the Caribbean. Travel between the regions is steadily increasing, and a number of Caribbean countries have appointed ambassadors to the UAE in the last year to develop trade and investment links. The Dubai World Expo 2020 is also a major focus, with the UAE Government enabling each Caribbean country to have its own pavilion to receive the expected 25 million visitors.

Alongside the overarching goal to combat climate change, while strengthening economic empowerment opportunities, the UAE-CREF was launched in response to the high cost of energy in Caribbean island countries, identified as a primary growth barrier by IRENA and the Small Island Developing States Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway. Cycle 1 projects in five countries, for instance reinforce these gains, as strengthened energy security is within reach. Finalized in 2017, Cycle 1 projects will facilitate the development of solar photovoltaic power plants and panel installation projects, with a combined capacity

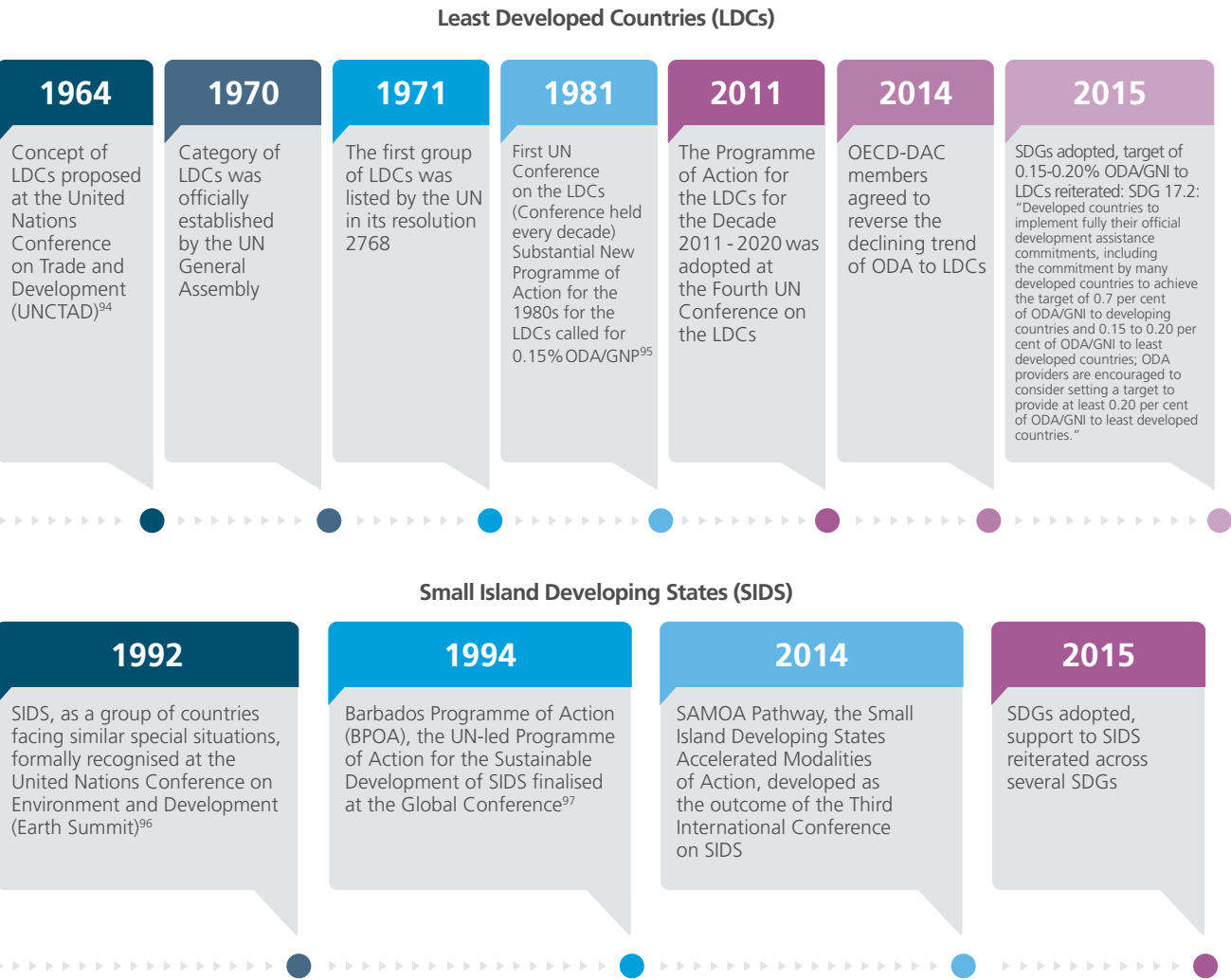
of 3,100 kilowatts. In addition, in Barbados, the project includes the installation of 350-kilowatt electric vehicle charging stations, to support the country's goal to expand its electric vehicle sector. Meanwhile, the project in Dominica involves the construction of a station to store electric power batteries, with a capacity of 2.5 to 3.5 megawatts, while also providing additional electricity to the country's national grid.

Recognising the imperative importance of self-sufficiency, the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund also seeks to develop local expertise and technical know-how by offering training and capacity-building opportunities to men and women in the Caribbean islands to support their countries' transition into renewable energy, while also ensuring active workforce participation in the renewable energy sector.



Thomas A. Robinson National Stadium 925kW Solar PV Carport Power Plant in Bahamas.

Global Support to LDCs, SIDS Timeline



Multi-country Programmes and Contributions to International Organisations

True to its commitment to expand engagement with relevant and effective multilateral organisations, as specified in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021, the UAE intensified its support towards development and humanitarian programmes with regional and global orientation, providing AED 1.40 billion (USD 381.1 million) in 2017.

The UAE 2017 funding to these multi-country programmes represents an increase of about 2.5 times over the UAE's 2015 disbursements for the same purpose, and a 27 percent increase over 2016.

A total of AED 1.03 billion (USD 279.2 million), accounting for nearly three-quarters of the total disbursements to multi-country programmes in 2017, was allocated to support the development and humanitarian efforts of multilateral organisations, of which AED 800.3 million (USD 217.9 million) was disbursed as contributions to the core budget of a number of multilateral organisations, largely the United Nations (UN).

Contributions to leading international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) reached an all-time high in five years, as AED 76.8 million (USD 20.9 million) supported the works of several international NGOs, including The END Fund, an initiative solely dedicated to ending the most common neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

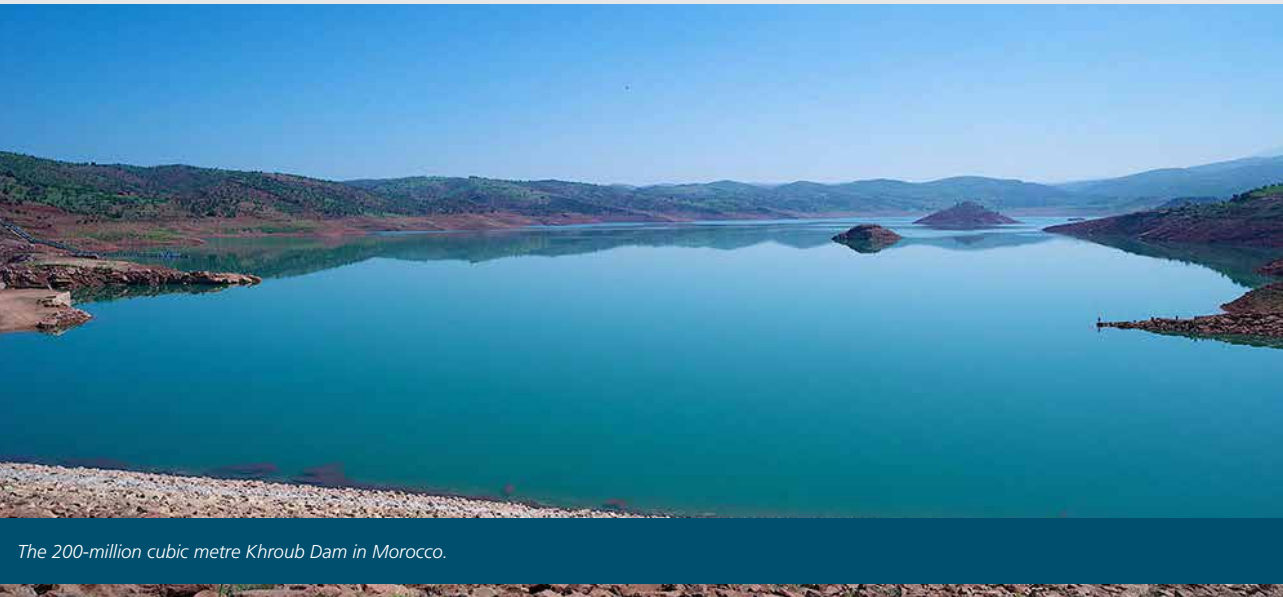
Complementing this approach, the UAE extended its support to various national NGOs and civil society institutions (CSOs), disbursing AED 28.6 million (USD 7.8 million) to these groups in 2017. The UAE's multi-country programmes also include initiatives of the UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP) – a core pillar of the UAE foreign assistance – that seek to offer experts and technical assistance in multi-country settings.

Commitments towards regional and global programmes amounting to AED 168.2 million (USD 45.8 million) were also pledged by the UAE in 2017, mostly for future disbursements. These include multi-year support towards the works of international NGOs, as well as funding for the provision of technical assistance and capacity building efforts on renewable energy in the Caribbean and the Pacific islands.

Selected Countries

The following pages offer a complementary narration of UAE foreign assistance to four of the supported countries in 2017: **Morocco, Palestine, Pakistan and Sudan.**

Morocco



The 200-million cubic metre Khroub Dam in Morocco.

Strategically located in North Africa, and home to more than 35 million people, Morocco is committed to continue accelerating its development and economic progress. The support of the international community, including the UAE, is instrumental in realising this goal, and in helping ensure its sustainability. Spanning across several decades, the UAE foreign assistance to Morocco remains steadfast as ever. In the last five years alone, since 2013, this support translated to disbursements amounting to AED 5.01 billion (USD 1.36 billion), mostly as grants (91 percent), and largely as part of

the UAE's pledge to support the Gulf Cooperation Council's (GCC) Gulf Development Fund initiative, allocating a total of AED 18.37 billion (USD 5.00 billion) multi-year development assistance to Morocco.

In 2017, the UAE disbursed AED 1.73 billion (USD 469.8 million) in foreign assistance to Morocco; 93 percent of which was in the form of grants. The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) remains the largest UAE donor to the country, given its role in administering the UAE's AED 4.59 (USD 1.25 billion) contribution to the GCC's Gulf

Development Fund initiative in support of Morocco. This funding envelope from the UAE finalised in 2013 facilitated the implementation of 38 large-scale development projects that have been meticulously designed to improve a number of key social, development and economic indicators in the country. To name a few, the assistance enhanced the country's health and education sectors, advanced rural and urban development programmes and constructed 398,700 housing units, funded four key projects in the water and sanitation sector, including the development of the Khroub Dam

that supplies drinking and irrigation water to Tangier and Asilah, and completed two vital electricity generation projects.⁹⁸

Recognising the need to improve Morocco's infrastructure to strengthen its ambition as a leading regional business and transportation hub, the UAE funded dozens of projects in the infrastructure sector, largely through the ADFD - from rail, road, water and air transport - with cumulative disbursements reaching AED 1.33 billion (USD 363.0 million) from 2013 to 2017. The Port of Casablanca received the lion's share, mainly to modernise and expand the port to increase traffic, and build a cruise terminal capable of docking large cruise ships to improve tourism growth. Another ambitious project that consists of building a dry dock and berths solidifies the port's competitive advantage in the repair and maintenance of ships. The funding also included works to overhaul its fishing port, complementing a similar project at the New Tangier Fishing Port, aimed at revitalising the country's fishing industry.

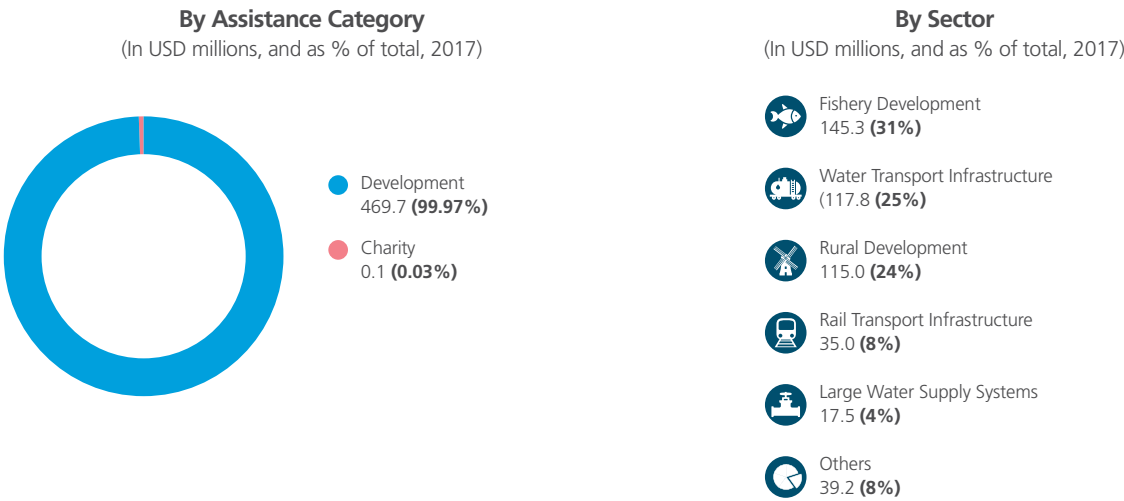
Through the UAE's education programmes, the UAE's support to Morocco has consistently put due emphasis on empowering its people, particularly children and the youth, enabling the country to address a crucial driver of its economic growth and sustainability. The UAE's education programme in Morocco - from the construction of educational and learning facilities, to Dubai Cares' Reading Nation Campaign, and among others, the Emirates Airline Foundation's work in fighting illiteracy - strengthens access to education across all levels of schooling, while also harnessing the potential of the Moroccan youth and working-age population in the 15-29 age range, who make up 29 percent of the country's population.⁹⁹

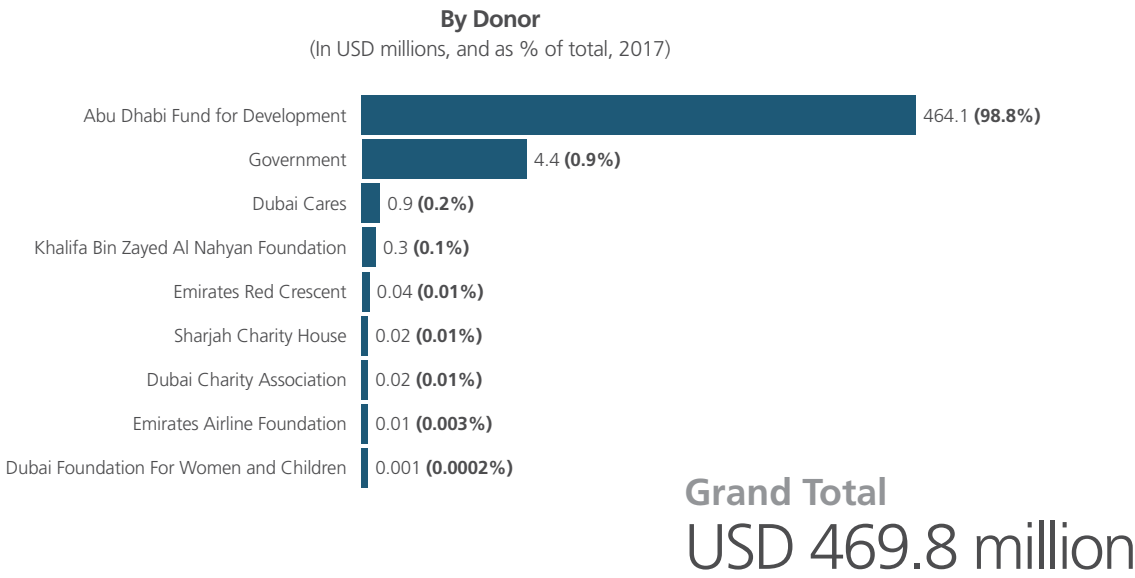
Implemented by the ADFD, eight colleges and universities in Agadir, Kenitra, Tamesna, Tangier, Tamesna and Rabat received funding for the construction and equipping of their facilities. To address the country's unemployment issues while also preparing Morocco's workforce to effectively respond to the needs of the

present and of the future, the UAE likewise supported the establishment of 21 vocational training institutes across the country, offering skills and knowledge enhancement programmes in several specialised disciplines, including in aerospace, transport and logistics, and food production.

The UAE continued its health projects in the country in 2017, delivering various medical equipment for the 916-bed Mohammed VI University Hospital in Marrakesh while also completing maintenance works at the Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Hospital in Rabat, funded by the Khalifa Foundation. All these and more, are testament to the UAE's intent to support Morocco in achieving a highly comprehensive and inclusive development gains towards a stronger and sustainable future.

Figure 27: UAE Assistance to Morocco





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

 Six big transport infrastructure projects, includes **200km railway built**

 More than **140 housing units**

 Three health services projects includes construction and **renovation hospitals**

 **Large water systems** include Kharoub Dam

 **15 tonnes of dates**

 **93%** of foreign assistance in **grants**

Pakistan



Pakistan is the sixth most populous country, and is growing rapidly. According to the United Nations (UN), from 2017 to 2050, it is expected that half of the world's population growth will be concentrated in just nine countries, including Pakistan. Undoubtedly, this demographic situation yields opportunities as well as challenges. In fact, the World Bank pointed out that Pakistan remains one of the lowest performers in the South Asia Region on human development indicators, especially in education and stunting, with infant and under-five mortality rates lagging behind other countries in the region.¹⁰⁰

Cognizant of the complexity of the situation, the UAE's international cooperation efforts in Pakistan have largely been shaped by the country's priorities and resolve to address these challenges, and take advantage of the dividends of its population growth. Over the course of five years, from 2013 to 2017, the UAE

contributed about AED 1.50 billion (USD 409.6 million), exclusively as grants towards various humanitarian and development programmes in the country. The most supported development sectors during the same period include health, road transport infrastructure and education.

The UAE's flagship programme in the country, the UAE-Pakistan Assistance Programme (UAE-PAP) epitomises the UAE leadership's resolve to support the country in eradicating all forms of poverty, and in achieving sustainable development for all. The Programme is leading the implementation of the UAE's multi-sector projects in the country, most notably its health programmes that accounted for more than half of the UAE's five-year foreign aid disbursements to Pakistan. Amounting to AED 761.0 million (USD 207.2 million), the UAE's health programmes during the same period have since built and equipped dozens of hospitals and health centres, carried

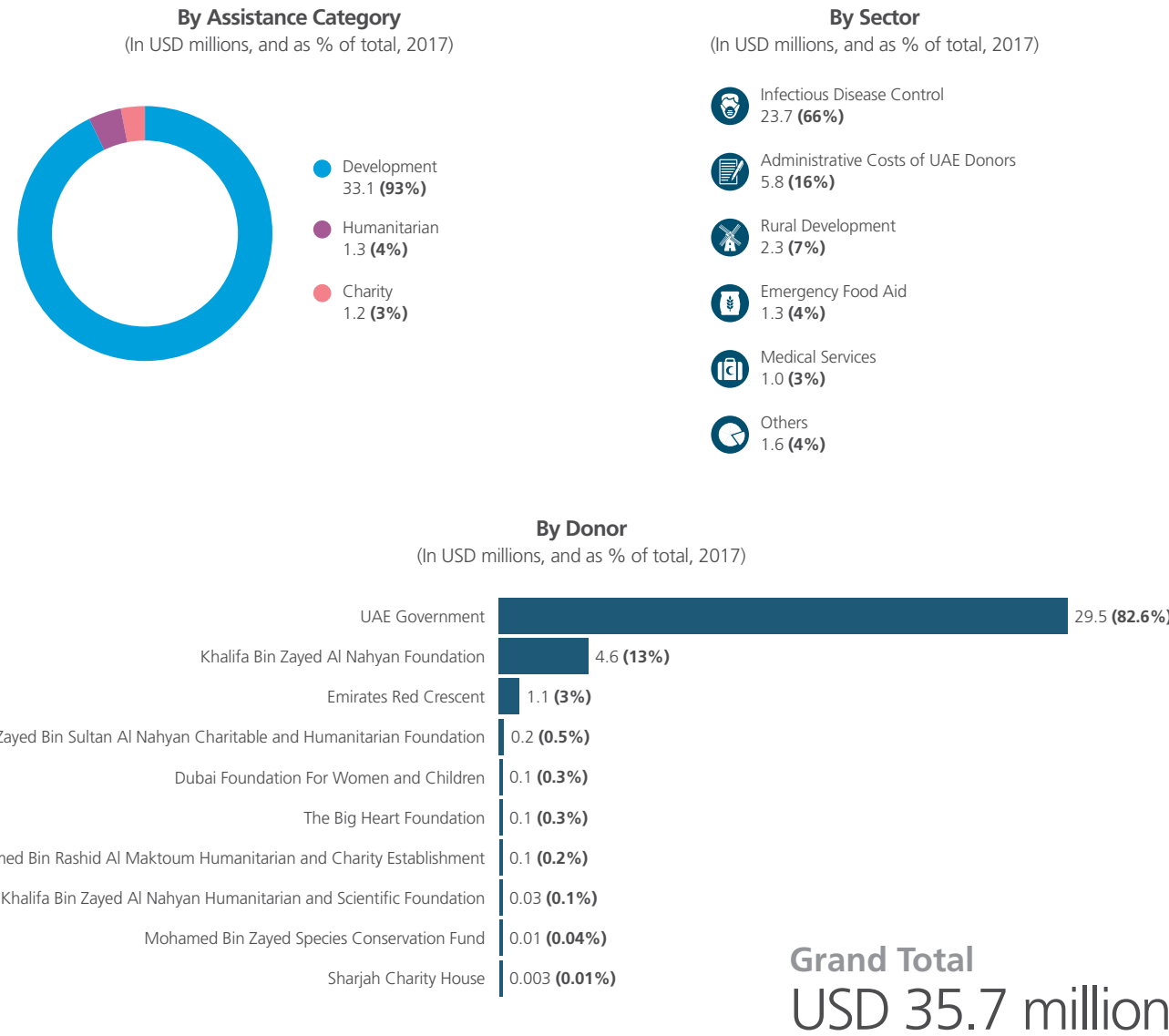
out medical missions, as well as championing polio eradication efforts in Pakistan, one of the only three remaining countries to be declared polio-free. The UAE's polio campaign in Pakistan holds unprecedented gains, having successfully mobilised over 110,000 health workers, supported by health, security and coordination teams to reach millions of children nationwide, including those in remote areas, across 66 regions in four provinces, namely Balochistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK), and Sindh. It was able to provide over 219 million units of polio vaccines, and reached more than 43 million Pakistani children, from 2014 to September 2017. The campaign continues to be catalysed by the AED 440.8 million (USD 120.0 million) pledged by the UAE in 2013 to rid the world of polio.¹⁰¹

Led by UAE Government, 20 UAE donor entities take part in the UAE's foreign assistance to Pakistan. And in 2017, UAE foreign aid grants to Pakistan reached AED 131.2 million (USD 35.7 million); nearly 70 percent of which was earmarked towards health projects, including for infectious disease control and for the provision of life-saving medical equipment for a hospital in Quetta. The Khalifa Foundation, the second largest UAE donor to Pakistan in 2017, continued its long-standing support to the nation, funding food

aid and rural development projects, among others, amounting to AED 16.9 million (USD 4.6 million). Providing basic social services to the disadvantaged members of the community remains a core element of UAE aid to Pakistan, mainly delivered by the UAE's lead humanitarian agency, the Emirates Red Crescent. In addition to the hundreds of schools and classrooms built by the UAE over the years, in 2017, the UAE continued its support to meet the education goals of the country,

providing education grants to the those in need, as well as supporting the annual operating budget of the University of Jhelum. Complementing other equally important development sectors of priority in Pakistan, the UAE is proud to help address the nation's gender disparity in education; the construction of a 1,000-student school for girls in the Shangla District funded by The Big Heart Foundation is only one of the many ways forward, as the UAE continues to bring a more just a beacon of hope to the people of Pakistan.

Figure 28: UAE Assistance to Pakistan



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

346 million doses
of polio vaccine for more than
57 million Pakistani children

20 tonnes of food

Supporting University of Jhelum and school which provides education services to
1,350 girls

Various community infrastructure
projects in different regions of Pakistan

100 %
of foreign assistance in
grant



The UAE-funded Military Hospital in Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

Palestine



Dubai Cares supports teacher training programmes in Palestine

Palestine’s latest economic outlook issued by the World Bank unfortunately does not bode well for many Palestinians whose living standards continue to decline. The report also indicated that donor support has significantly declined, a trend that the UAE is hoping to at least halt or reverse, including through revitalised donor engagement and partnerships. From 2013 to 2017, the UAE disbursed a total of AED 1.61 billion (USD 437.0 million) in grants to various development, humanitarian and charitable programmes for millions of Palestinians. The 2017 aid nearly tripled the UAE’s 2015 disbursements to Palestine, and represents an 88 percent increase over 2016. This long-standing support reinforces the UAE’s commitment to the Palestinian people, and the pledge that the UAE made in 2014 to make the Gaza Reconstruction Plan a reality.¹⁰²

General budget support remains the UAE’s most funded sector in Palestine. This support, mainly as

bilateral support to the government to provide the much-needed additional funds to deliver public and social services, reached a five-year total of AED 622.7 million (USD 169.5 million); 57 percent of which was disbursed in 2017. Education, social services sector, as well as health were the consistent top supported sectors of the UAE in Palestine, in both the five-year period and 2017 programmes.

UAE support in 2017 to Palestine reached AED 431.1 million (USD 117.4 million). Next to the UAE Government, Dubai Cares was the top donor to Palestine in 2017, spearheading and funding more than half of the UAE’s education programmes in Palestine in 2017. Eight more donor entities continued their UAE foreign aid programmes in Palestine in 2017, supporting other important sectors such as health, food aid, and social services.

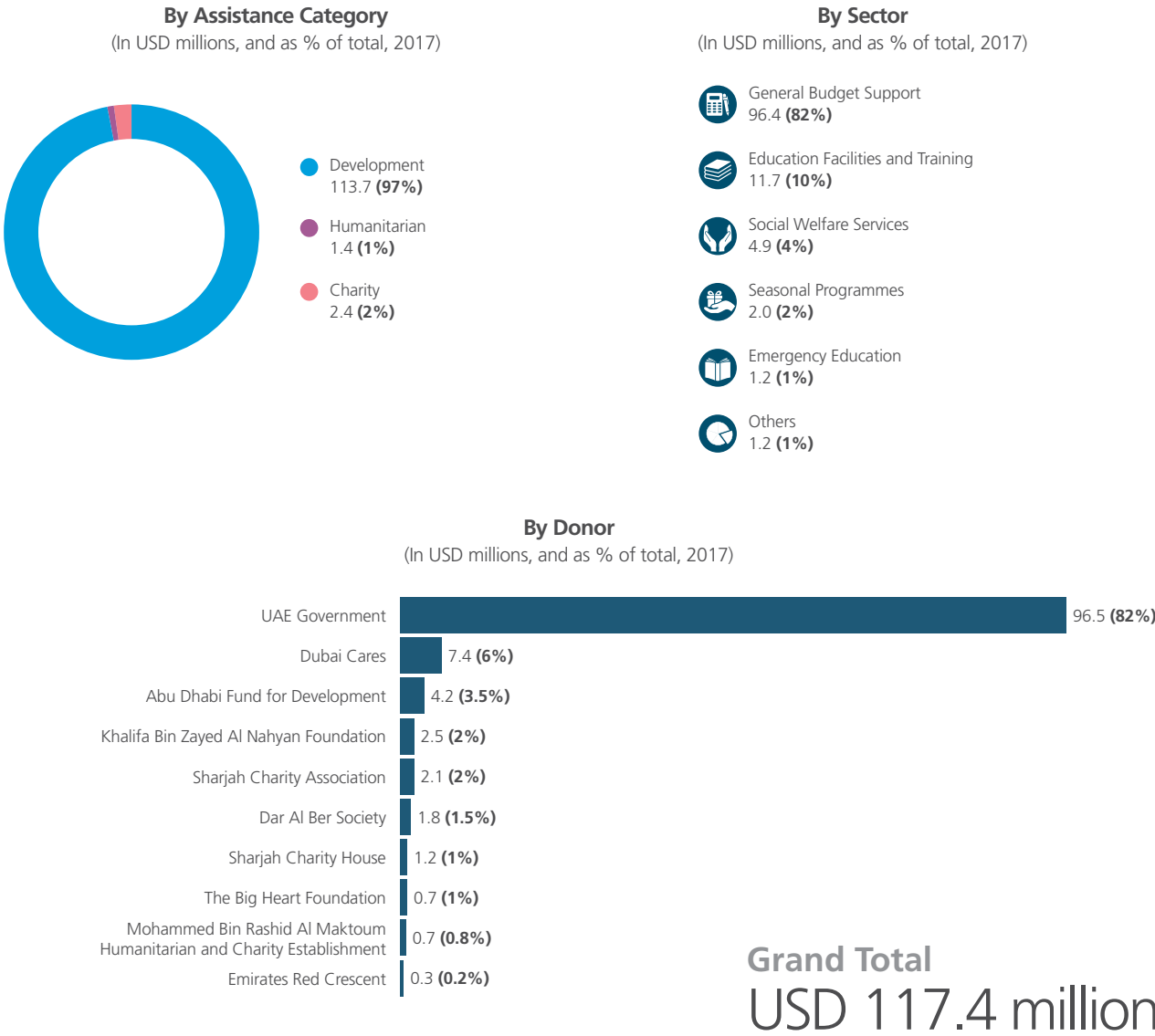
More than 60 projects in Palestine’s education sector amounting to AED 48.5 million (USD 13.2 million) were backed by the UAE in 2017, including Early Childhood Education (ECD) and emergency education designed to support access to education and at the same time mitigate psychosocial effects of armed conflict on refugee student population. Largely as part of the UAE’s AED 55.1 million (USD 15.0 million) partnership agreements finalised in 2017 with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the Agency implemented 86 percent of the UAE’s education programme in Palestine in 2017. The support covers operational funding for the academic year 2017-2018 for the schools supported by UNRWA to ensure that 15,173 Palestinian refugee children in 14 schools in 14 areas of the Gaza Strip continue to receive quality education.¹⁰³

Palestine has a relatively young population, and one that continues to grow: half of Palestinian people are children and youth, under the age of 29. While empowering this segment of the population is at the core of sustainable development, meeting their basic needs remains a priority. Reports indicate that 2017 poverty rate was 29 percent, and the unemployment rate was at the highest in two decades: at 32 percent in the second quarter of 2018, and that in Gaza, 54 percent

of the labor force is unemployed, including 70 percent among youth. In addition to medical missions, the UAE’s annual social services projects aim to alleviate the hardship and address the dire living conditions faced by Palestinians. As in previous years, the 2017 efforts comprised of supporting nearly 500 families with medical assistance, financial grants and income-generating assets (such as retail shops, sewing machines, livestock and farmlands), as well as sponsorship of over 12,000 orphans.¹⁰⁴

As the UAE continues to fund projects such as these, it is also unambiguously clear that the best indicator of the effectiveness of the global efforts done thus far is when the number of people in need of foreign assistance dwindles, tipping the scales in favor of sustainable social progress and economic empowerment.

Figure 29: UAE Assistance to Palestine



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



82%
of foreign assistance is for
budget support



More than
250 thousands students
are benefiting from the UAE support



More than
900 thousands benefited
from the health services



22 projects
of basic drinking wate



sponsoring of more than
6 thousand orphans



100%
of foreign assistance in
grants



The Big Heart Foundation distributes clothes and essential items during its Winterization Programme in Gaza.

Sudan



The Sheikhha Fatima Global Humanitarian Campaign ‘Provide Medical Treatment’ for women and children in a village in Sudan.

Sudan continues to strive to overcome diverse and complex challenges, and is working towards a better future, including by introducing domestic economic reforms, revitalising poverty reduction strategies, and among others, strengthening national policies including for women’s empowerment and higher education.¹⁰⁵ The UAE hopes to see Sudan thriving, and extends its support through various programmes, such as greater public and private sector investment and participation that complement its foreign aid programmes in the country. From 2013 to 2017, this foreign aid support reached a total of AED 3.01 billion (USD 819.8 million). Data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) rank the UAE as the third largest government donor of gross Official Development Assistance (ODA) for Sudan (for 2015-2016 average).¹⁰⁶

The UAE Government and the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) remain the consistent top

funders of UAE aid to Sudan, followed by the Emirates Red Crescent and Dar Al Ber Society. A dozen more UAE donor entities contribute to a number of development, humanitarian and charitable programmes in the country. General budget support primarily makes up UAE’s assistance to Sudan, with five-year disbursements to this sector from 2013-2017 totalling AED 2.43 billion (USD 662.5 million), and accounting for 81 percent of the overall multi-year total. These disbursements assisted the Government of Sudan to maintain balance of payments, strengthen monetary and fiscal stability, as well as Sudan’s investment climate.

In addition to projects in social services, other sectors vital to Sudan’s growth such as education, health, water and sanitation likewise received funding from the UAE. Essential to Sudan’s economic diversification, the agriculture sector also received substantial support from the UAE. AED 220.3 million (USD 60.0 million) was disbursed for this purpose during the same five-year period, and

included projects such construction of dams and irrigation systems, food crop and wheat production.

In 2017, the UAE disbursed AED 586.9 million (USD 159.8 million) in foreign assistance to Sudan, and exclusively as grants. More than 80 percent was earmarked as general budget support (AED 478.4 million; or USD 130.2 million).

Social services sector was the UAE’s second most funded sector in Sudan in the same year, with disbursements amounting to AED 89.3 million (USD 24.3 million). These efforts were more than a welcome sight to many Sudanese: according to reports, over 46 percent of the population in Sudan lives below the poverty line – this translates to an estimated 19 million poor people.¹⁰⁷ As social protection systems in the country is unable to reach all of those in need, the UAE implemented projects that offer social welfare services, including medical support and financial assistance to hundreds of people with disabilities and more than 700 impoverished

families, all of whom were also grateful for the opportunity to create a reliable source of income through the UAE's projects providing income generating assets, from modest farmlands to till, sewing machines, live stocks and even small shops to resell or market the products they produce. Over 20,000 orphans were likewise supported.

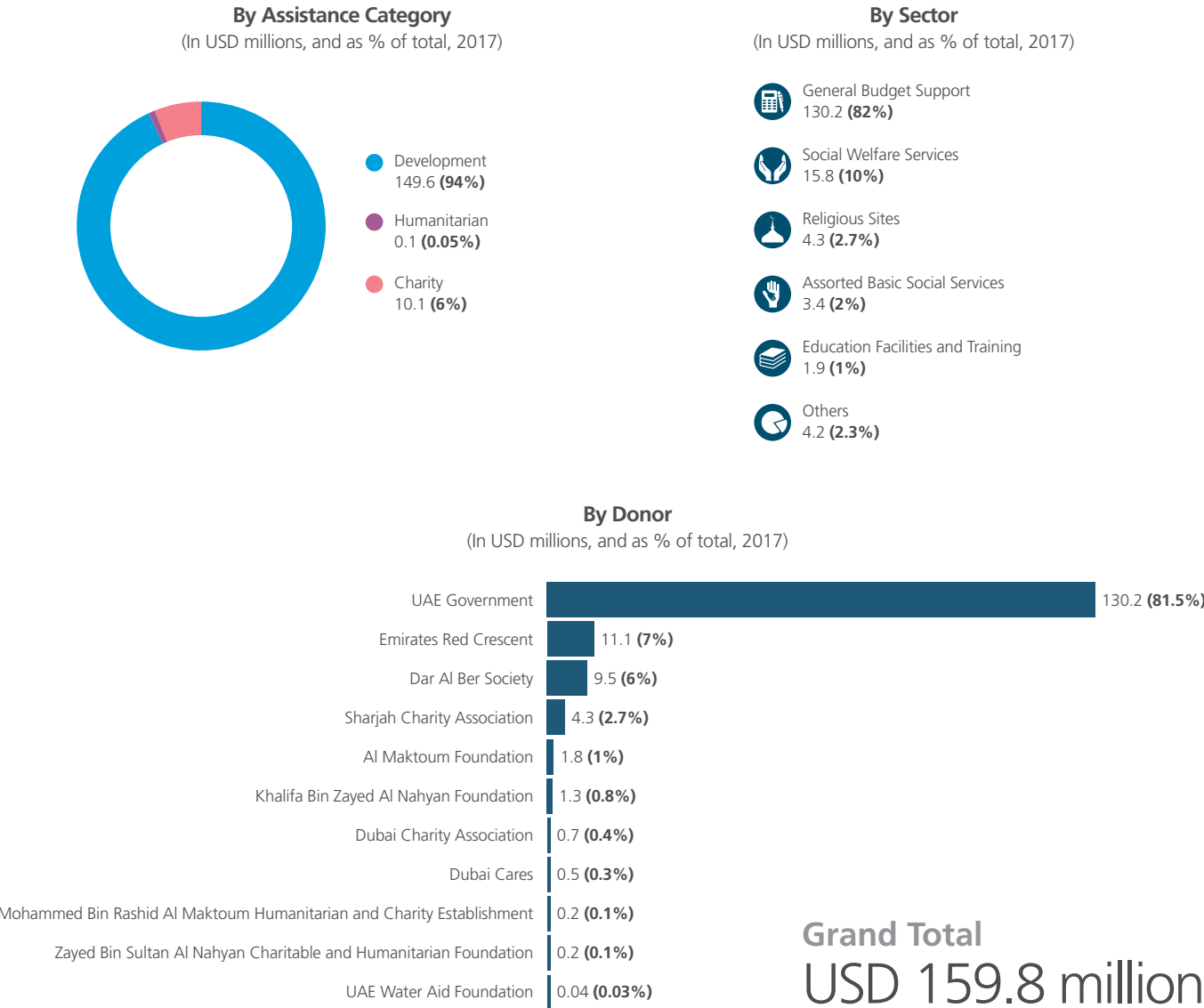
As poverty rates are directly associated with education levels, the UAE's assistance to Sudan is also

characterised by its wide-ranging education programmes. In 2017, in addition to educational sponsorships offered to dozens of students, the UAE continued its funding towards the education facilities sector and built five schools and several classrooms, delivered educational materials and books, and extended financial support to the operating budget of a number of schools. Support to Sudan's higher education sector was also provided, as the UAE fulfilled its annual financial support to the International University

of Africa, a public university in Khartoum. In 2017, the university also received funding from the UAE to build a technologically-equipped library.

From simple charitable giving to food aid and building water wells and reservoirs, to projects that stimulate economic growth, the UAE will continue to support Sudan to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with a promise to leave no one behind.

Figure 30: UAE Assistance to Sudan



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

sponsoring of more than
2,200 orphans

20 thousands
benefited from digging of wells

Support of
Food crop production

80%
of the foreign assistance went as government
budget support



The Embassy of the UAE in Khartoum carries out humanitarian work.

Iraq



A UAE-supported Al Yarmouk Substation Rehabilitation Project in Mosul implemented by UNDP.

The UAE's Humanitarian Assistance and Stabilisation Support to Iraq

Intermittent war, sectarian violence and until recently, the brutal proliferation of extremist insurgency, have kept Iraq in the news headlines for much of the last few decades. That said, 2017 was a rallying year for the Iraqi government's stabilisation efforts, as it liberated towns and cities from the grip of Daesh.

The provision of humanitarian assistance and supporting the stabilisation of Iraq have always been one of UAE's foreign aid priorities. Since 2015, when the Funding Facility for Stabilisation (FFS) was launched by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UAE disbursements to Iraq from a dozen UAE donor entities increased further to reach AED 2.24 billion (USD 609.4 million) in grants over

three years. Nearly two-thirds of which, equivalent to AED 1.44 billion (USD 391.8 million), have been disbursed in 2017.

With its central aims being the restoration of confidence, advancement of progress and building on stability, the FFS moves swiftly to impact positive change as soon as an Iraqi town is declared safe. This includes repairing infrastructure like water networks, employing young people to remove rubble and providing cash grants for reopening businesses, as well as, among others, rehabilitating schools and health centres.

A total of 25 international donors, including donor governments, provided financial support to the FFS programme, contributing AED 2.58 billion (USD 703.4 million) by December 2017. For its part, AED 220.4 million (USD 60.0 million) was allocated by the UAE to the

Iraq Stabilisation Fund. According to the FFS report issued in December 2016, the UAE was considered its third-largest contributor, after the United States of America (USA) and Germany.¹⁰⁸

The UAE is also a member of the Global Coalition to Counter Daesh, which was formed in 2014. In addition, the UAE and Germany co-chair the Working Group for Stabilisation, which identifies specific areas where the coalition can support the Iraqi government's endeavours to extend security and access to public services. It is one of five working groups that coordinate coalition activities with reference to military support, counter-finance, counter-messaging and thwarting the flow of foreign fighters.

In 2017, nearly all of the foreign aid from the UAE was provided towards the decentralisation and support to subnational government sector.

Amounting to AED 1.42 billion (USD 385.7 million), this bilateral assistance was extended to support the local government of Iraq's Kurdistan region. A large proportion of UAE aid in 2016 channelled through the FFS was earmarked for Mosul, Iraq's second-largest city and home to 1.4 million civilians. It is regarded as one of the largest and most complex stabilisation challenges of the decade.

As well as supporting Iraqis affected by the crisis, humanitarian programmes implemented in Iraq by UAE foreign aid donor entities also include assistance extended to Syrian refugees in Iraq, including at the Qushtapa Refugee Camp, where over 6,000 refugees live. Emergency health and emergency food aid constitute these efforts, where health care was provided, along with 145 tonnes of medicines and medical supplies, nearly 170 tonnes of food items and dates, in addition to over 7,000 food baskets. Emergency shelter kits were distributed to 1,899 families, while cash assistance reached 1,500 vulnerable Syrian refugees. Meanwhile, ten 40-foot containers, transporting relief items and 250 tonnes of winter essentials were also supplied.¹⁰⁹

Emergency education is a defining aspect of the UAE's humanitarian programme. In addition to rehabilitating a dozen schools in Mosul, the emergency education project in Iraq was designed to create meaningful change to over 12,200 beneficiaries, including: 4,800 children who now have access to education, thousands of community members engaged through outreach activities, 96 teachers-parents and other community stakeholders, as well as 20 staff from the Department of Education, and 60 teachers and 24 headmasters who continue to receive intensive training and mentoring.¹¹⁰

Other projects in Iraq include the construction of 17 water wells, financial support for over 7,000 orphans, clothes and school items for 1,252 orphans, and social welfare services to improve the socio-economic wellbeing of hundreds of impoverished people in Iraq. Complementing the UAE's foreign aid programmes, the UAE private sector continues to mobilise efforts to reconstruct and invest in the future of Iraq. The AED 18.4 million (USD 5.0 million) project to develop

the Al Rasheed Camp, construction of modern infrastructure in the Iraqi capital, as well as the UAE's investment to develop The Umm Qasr Port valued at AED 1.84 billion (USD 500.0 million) are a few of the many significant UAE projects that help rebuild Iraq.¹¹¹

The UAE joins many other global partners in the hope that the road towards future sustainable prosperity in Iraq, is in sight.

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



Response to
stabilize in Iraq
through international organizations



Six thousands
of food aid baskets

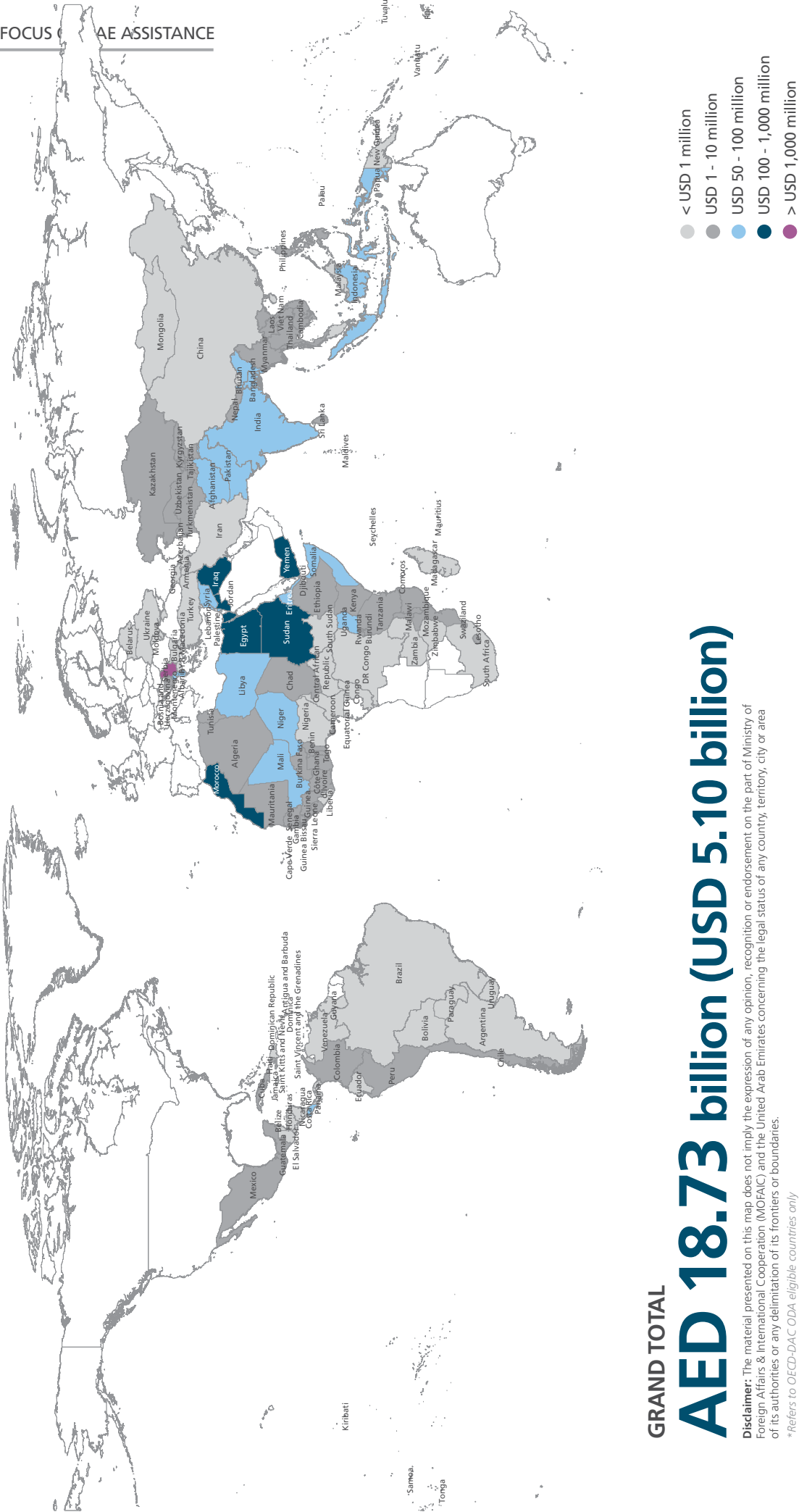


Sponsoring of more than
1,500 orphans
in education and health services



100%
of foreign assistance in
grants

UAE FOREIGN AID DISBURSEMENTS IN 2017*



5

UAE Donors

Led by the UAE Government, more than 40 UAE donor entities – from local and federal-level government bodies, the UAE private sector, including businesses, charitable and philanthropic foundations, as well as humanitarian organisations – make up the backbone of the UAE’s foreign assistance. In 2017, in support of eradicating poverty and attaining sustainable development in developing countries, the aggregate amount of the international development, humanitarian and charitable efforts championed by the UAE donors reached AED 18.73 billion (USD 5.10 billion).



Funding and implementing projects towards attaining global peace and prosperity

This section highlights the foreign aid efforts of each of the UAE donor entities in 2017. While there are several other UAE entities providing foreign assistance, this report only captures those that have submitted their 2017 foreign aid data to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC), in time for this report’s analysis.

In terms of reporting methodology, the foreign aid figures are recorded under the UAE entity that implemented the project, or disbursed the funds to the recipient project or country. Financial support from the UAE-based private sector – including businesses and individuals – to UAE foundations and charitable institutions, therefore reflect in the records of the implementing entity that received the funding.

In 2017, a first since the UAE started reporting its UAE foreign aid flows, the largest provider of UAE foreign assistance was the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), delivering 49 percent (AED 9.05 billion, or USD 2.46 billion) of the total UAE foreign aid. This is in part due to the fact that as ADFD is also a UAE government entity, ADFD disburses and manages funds from and on behalf of the UAE Government. Consequently, and as stated earlier, for the purposes of this report, these flows were recorded under the ADFD.

The UAE Government was the second-largest donor in 2017, providing more than a third of the total UAE foreign

assistance that reached AED 8.01 billion (USD 2.18 billion). However, in terms of multi-year aggregate figure, the UAE Government continued to be the main provider of UAE foreign aid, with total disbursements of AED 46.53 billion (USD 12.67 billion) in 2015-2017, or 63 percent of the three-year total.

Every year, several UAE foreign aid donor entities report their efforts towards sustainable development and global poverty eradication to MOFAIC for the first time. In 2017, these include: the Abu Dhabi Department of Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation (both recorded under

the UAE Government), the Center of Waste Management (Abu Dhabi Tadweer), the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government, and the UAE Expo Live Programme which provides grant funding to innovations that help accelerate the achievement of a sustainable and prosperous future.

More than a dozen UAE donor entities posted an increase in their 2017 foreign assistance funding compared with 2016. Collectively, these 13 UAE donor entities provided an additional AED 266.3 million (USD 72.5 million) in foreign aid disbursements over their previous year's combined total.



UAE Government

Striving towards good governance with budget support and funds for multiple sectors

”

As a member of the global community, the UAE Government has always considered foreign aid a part of its responsibility. It is also extremely cognisant of the important role that state systems with good governance can play in sustainable economic development. As such, it takes to heart Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

In 2017, the UAE Government – comprised of more than a dozen local and federal government entities grouped together under this heading for the purposes of this report – disbursed AED 8.01 billion (USD 2.18 billion) towards the UAE's pledge to support developing nations in their quest to ending poverty in all its forms, and ultimately in attaining the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Also in 2017, commitments made by the UAE Government amounted to AED 91.8 million (USD 25.0 million).

Reporting their foreign assistance for the first time, the Abu Dhabi Department of Culture and Tourism and the Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation are new additions to the 2017 analysis, classified under the UAE Government. Five UAE Government entities posted an increase in their 2017 disbursements over 2016. These include: the Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, Ministry of Presidential Affairs, Sharjah Awqaf General Trust, and the UAE Pakistan Assistance Programme.

Entirely provided as grants, the 2017 funding from the UAE Government supported global development and humanitarian programmes, at 88 percent and 12 percent, respectively. Several grants and loans funded by the UAE Government are channeled through and managed by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD). In these cases, disbursements and commitments are recorded under the ADFD as a separate donor, and are hence analysed and presented independently throughout the report.

True to its commitment to leave no one behind and support the most vulnerable, nearly 45 percent, equivalent to AED 3.54 billion (USD 965.1 million), of the UAE Government's total foreign assistance in 2017 was directed towards 22 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – an increase of nine percentage points over 2016. Other countries in special situations also received development assistance from the UAE Government in 2017: 13 Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and 15 Small Island Developing States (SIDS).



Developing nations categorised as Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) were accorded with more than a quarter of the 2017 disbursements. Allocations towards multi-country programmes (amounting to AED 1.08 billion, or USD 293.8 million) reached 13 percent of the UAE Government's total international development and humanitarian flows in 2017, largely (80 percent) in support of several United Nations (UN) bodies. This channel of assistance – specifically support to UN bodies – from the UAE Government has seen an annual increase since 2015, including a 28 percent growth in 2017. Some of the supported international organisations include: Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), UN Women, and the World Bank.

In terms of countries supported, Yemen received over a third of the UAE Government's assistance in 2017, followed by Iraq and Jordan, at 18 percent and 14 percent, respectively. In Jordan and Iraq, development assistance was the primary focus of UAE assistance.

The majority of funding for Yemen was spent on general budget support, in an effort to help ensure the continuity of government services and payment of civil servants' salaries, on which millions of Yemenis depend on. With a combined total of

AED 662.6 million (USD 180.4 million), the humanitarian and emergency assistance sectors in Yemen also received a substantial allocation of support from the UAE Government in 2017, including emergency health, water and sanitation sectors, as well as emergency food aid and emergency shelter and non-food items. Disbursements towards the road transport infrastructure, one of the most supported sectors of the UAE Government in Yemen over the years, more than doubled in 2017 over 2016. In addition to funding towards the construction of low-cost housing, dozens of schools and classrooms were built, rehabilitated and equipped ensuring uninterrupted learning for school-aged children in Yemen. Basic life skills for youth and adults, as well as vocational training were also funded in 2017.

As well as providing funding support to a vast number of sectors globally, general budget support remains a central theme of the United Arab Emirates’ foreign aid. In 2017, nearly half of the UAE Government’s foreign aid flows was directed towards general budget support, providing additional development finance to several countries, including ten Least Developed Countries (LDCs): Benin, Comoros, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Yemen. This bilateral support assisted the developing nations in meeting their governments’ public expenditures, maintaining their balance of payments, continuing key government services, and, among others, in implementing their development plans in accordance with their national circumstances.

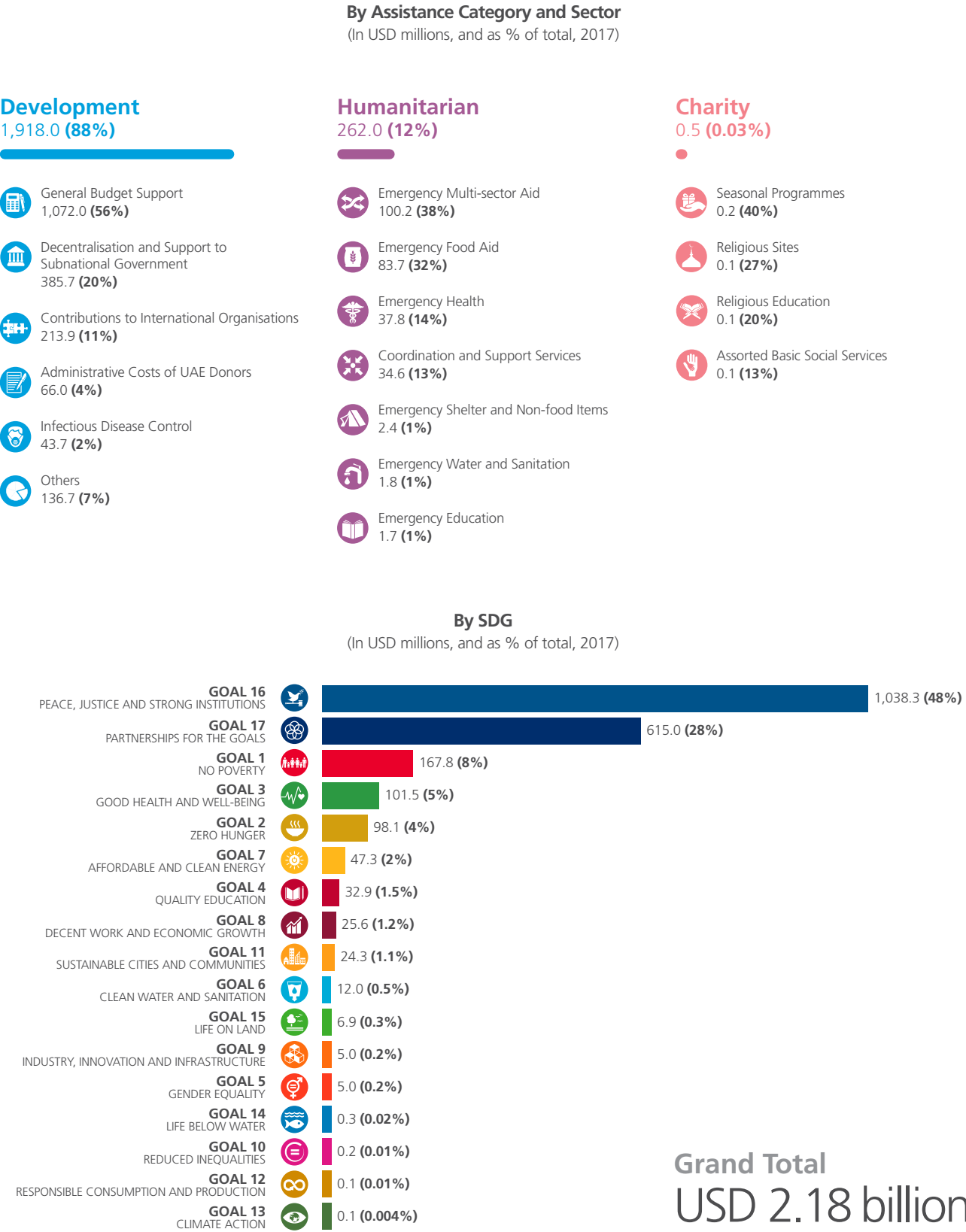
As well as supporting the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 16: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*, one of the main global thematic programmes prescribed by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021, support towards infrastructure – a prerequisite for sustainable development – continued to receive funding from the UAE Government in 2017. Infrastructure projects across several countries included the building and rehabilitation works in road and air transport, as well as funding to ensure access to clean water, construction of education and health facilities, and urban development.

As a champion of the universal cause to rid the world of deadly infectious diseases such as polio and malaria, including by convening the Last Mile Forum in Abu Dhabi in 2017, the UAE continued its support towards several campaigns to eradicate polio in Africa, as well as in Pakistan, one of the only three remaining endemic countries for Polio.¹¹² In addition to providing funding to the operational budget of Gavi, The Vaccine Alliance, the UAE announced in 2017 its support towards the ‘Reaching the Last Mile Fund’, with a contribution amounting to AED 18.4 million (USD 5.0 million). The Fund will finance work towards eliminating river blindness and lymphatic filariasis, also known as elephantiasis, which afflict millions worldwide. It will also support policy development to combat deadly infectious diseases.

The UAE continued to mobilise efforts in 2017 to respond to humanitarian and emergency needs of vulnerable countries and communities, providing AED 962.4 million (USD 262.0 million), largely towards Yemen. Ten Caribbean nations devastated by Hurricane Irma in 2017 received an urgent pledge of support from the UAE amounting to AED 36.7 million (USD 10.0 million). The UAE likewise provided immediate emergency assistance to the affected populations in Colombia and Peru, as heavy rains brought deadly floods and mudslides in the northwest region of South America.

Through the UAE Government, UAE foreign assistance creates lasting positive impact to millions of people in need, continually inspiring more UAE donor entities and individuals to share the UAE’s message of global peace and prosperity.

Figure 31: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the UAE Government in 2017 include:

- **22 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported
- **13 Landlocked Developing Countries**
(LLDCs) supported
- **15 Small Island Developing States**
(SIDS) supported
- **43 million children**
vaccinated against polio (since 2014)
- **Dozens of hospitals**
and clinics built and equipped
- **10 schools renovated**
equipped and supported with financial assistance
- **6 universities**
supported with financial assistance
- **5 water projects**
completed



Phosphate Factory in Aqaba, Jordan funded by ADFD.

Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

Making history, not only with its highest annual foreign assistance in 2017, but also by building paths and bridges to attain sustainable socioeconomic growth in developing countries through its multi-sector and infrastructure programmes

“The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) has existed since 1971, the same year that the United Arab Emirates was established. ADFD is a governmental entity of the Government of Abu Dhabi, whose development funding – which comprises concessionary loans and management of government grants – is aimed at alleviating global poverty and helping countries to achieve sustainable growth.

Apart from financial assistance, it helps to forge partnerships in the public and private sectors, while also advancing the adoption of international best practices to ensure aid effectiveness.

”

After four and a half decades of delivering foreign assistance to developing countries across the globe, and since the initial issuance of the annual *UAE Foreign Aid Reports* in 2009, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) was the largest provider of UAE foreign assistance in 2017, providing almost half, or 48 percent of the total UAE foreign aid in the same year. In addition, ADFD’s foreign aid funding in 2017, amounting to AED 9.05 billion (USD 2.46 billion), was also one of the largest annual disbursements ever recorded for ADFD.

Foreign assistance commitments pledged by the ADFD in 2017 reached AED 3.00 billion (USD 817.6 million). More than half was earmarked for development projects in Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs), while 20 percent was allocated to support four LDCs: Comoros, Eritrea, Somalia and Yemen.

The extent of ADFD’s 2017 foreign assistance over previous years imparts a clear emphasis on ADFD’s resolve to support developing nations in accelerating efforts to attain sustainable development and socioeconomic growth: in addition to providing nearly 30 percent of the UAE’s total foreign assistance from 2015 - 2017, ADFD’s grant disbursements in 2017 grew by 58 percent over 2016.

The rise in its annual disbursements is also due in part to the role played by ADFD as a government entity in the delivery of UAE foreign assistance: ADFD manages grants financing from and on behalf of the UAE Government. Certain funds from the UAE Government are also channelled through the ADFD for foreign aid disbursement. And as stated earlier, for the purposes of this report, these

flows are recorded under the entity disbursing the external flows for global development and humanitarian assistance – and in this case, the ADFD.

Through ADFD’s expanding annual foreign aid efforts, countries in special situations were correspondingly the focus of ADFD’s development programmes in 2017, and as in previous years. As well as supporting six Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and 11 Small Island Developing States (SIDS), more than a dozen Least Developed Countries (LDCs) received a total of AED 255.0 million (USD 69.4million). Over a quarter of the 2017 total was dedicated to support Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs), while 56 percent of the total was channelled to support Upper-middle Income Countries (UMICs). Morocco and Serbia were the top beneficiaries of ADFD’s international development flows in 2017, receiving a combined sum of 68 percent of the total.

As in previous years, the majority of the ADFD funding was directed towards the general budget support sector, complemented by a wide array of infrastructure projects worldwide. In an effort to overcome domestic challenges and help accelerate development and economic progress in developing nations, the ADFD provided bilateral support towards the general budget of four countries. This assistance, amounting to AED 4.45 billion (USD 1.21 billion), helped the supported governments meet diverse and resource-intensive expenditures, such as balance of payments and implementation of their national development projects, based on their plans and priorities. In Somalia, for example, this funding was directed to development programmes that advance inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction – thus



supporting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Recognising that efficient and resilient infrastructure systems in road and transport, education, healthcare, energy, housing, communication, water, and sanitation, among others, are crucial to improving access to services and quality of life, and, equally important, a catalyst of economic and development progress, ADFD has focused much of its decades-long aid programming towards this sector, and has since maintained a growing list of supported sustainable infrastructure programmes in its portfolio.

In 2017, the ADFD continued its support towards the global achievement of SDG 9: *Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*. Alongside maritime infrastructure development projects, including the construction of marine ports in Casablanca and Tangier in Morocco, funding was extended by the ADFD towards the air transport infrastructure sector of three countries. Two international airports in the Maldives received this assistance, including the AED 184.0 million-(USD 50.1 million)-multi-year financing for the expansion of the Velana International Airport to help enhance the competitiveness of the Maldives’ tourism industry. Also in 2017, ADFD continued to fund more than a dozen road and rail transport infrastructure projects in several developing countries, including Bangladesh, Gambia and Malawi.

Rural and urban development and management sectors were also prominently featured in ADFD’s 2017 assistance, mostly as part of multi-year projects. In Morocco, development grants amounting to AED 422.4 million (USD 115.0 million) disbursed in 2017 was directed towards multi-dimensional projects that aim to improve the lives of its residents, including roads and electricity supply projects, rehabilitation of water networks, as well as the construction of education and medical facilities. The ADFD’s various social and residential housing projects in

Morocco provided a significant boost in meeting the country’s housing goals. Complementing the Asilah project completed in 2017 was the AED 829.0 million (USD 225.7 million) multi-city projects that delivered 398,700 housing units in major cities: Marrakesh, Casablanca, Fès-Boulemane, Eastern Region, Tangier-Tetouan, and Meknes.

Projects related to the urban development and management sector were funded by the ADFD in five countries in 2017, largely towards Egypt’s Burooj Residential City in the eastern region of Greater Cairo – an ambitious undertaking which when completed will provide more than 30,000 housing units, commercial offices, retail shops, as well as schools and hospitals.¹¹³ In Afghanistan, 4,000 social housing units are being constructed. Among others, the ADFD extended development grants to fund the Ile Perseverance Housing Project in Seychelles, a housing complex with 2,000 affordable residential units, electrical, water and sanitation systems, public facilities, as well as two primary schools, a hospital, a police station and a civil defense centre.

Funding towards the energy generation and supply sector is increasingly becoming a mainstream in ADFD’s foreign aid flows. In Comoros, the ADFD committed in 2017 a development grant amounting to AED 40.0 million (USD 10.9 million) towards the country’s electricity and water development projects.

Three significant investments in clean energy projects are managed by the ADFD: The UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund, the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund, and the ADFD-IRENA Project Facility.

The ADFD-IRENA Project Facility, with total investments from the UAE worth AED 786.0 million (USD 214.0 million), has so far aided 20 countries to produce 120 megawatts of renewable energy capacity.

The grant-funded UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund successfully completed 11 projects in Pacific island countries, providing 6.5-megawatts of renewable and clean energy, while also displacing nearly

8,500 tonnes of harmful carbon dioxide emissions each year.

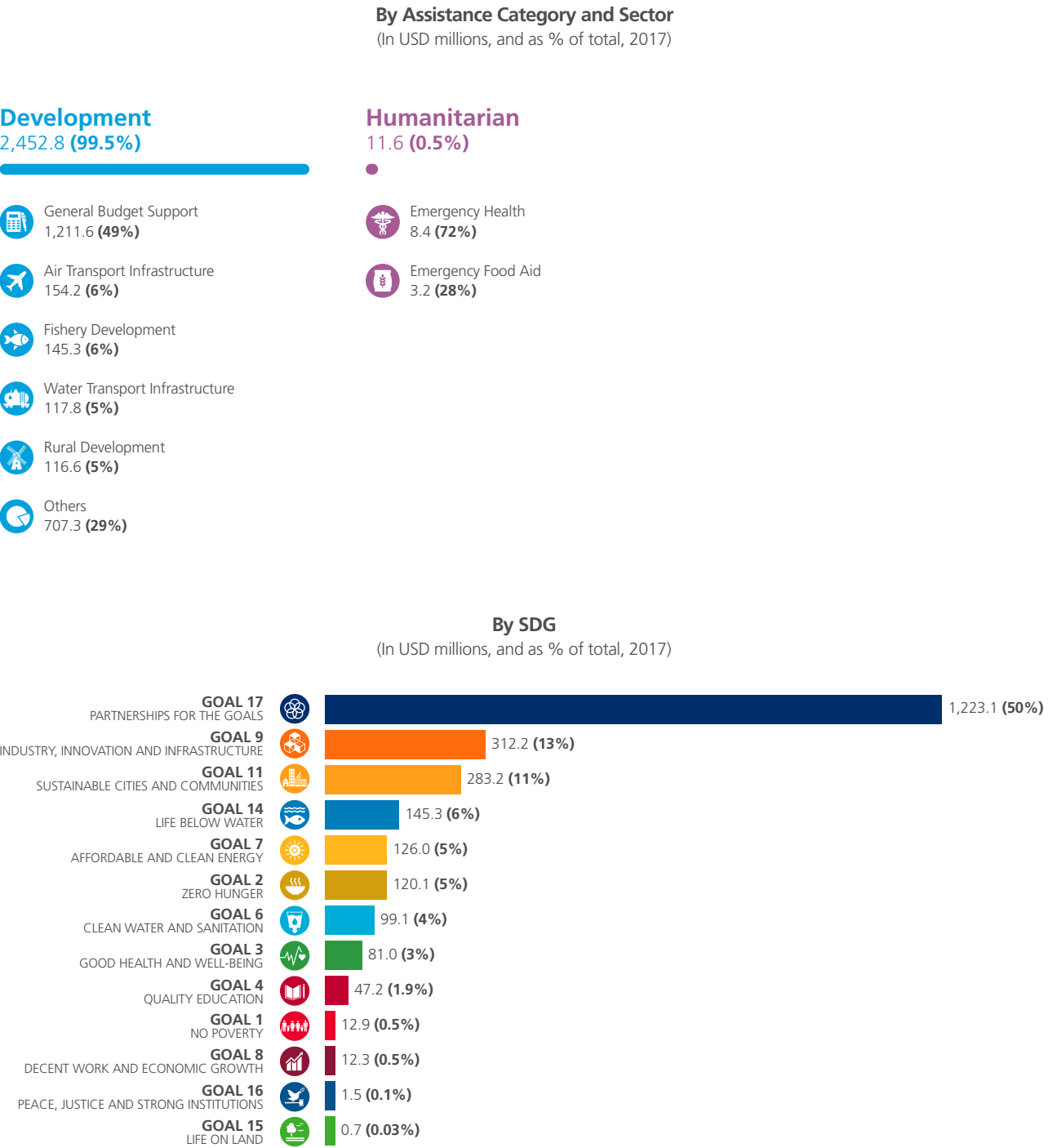
The UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund is another on-going AED 183.4 million (USD 50.0 million) grant project for renewable energy projects, exclusively earmarked to support the energy needs of the Caribbean states. Five Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in the region have received funding from the ADFD in 2017.

As well as supporting 15,000 children across 14 schools in Gaza to access quality education through the budget support extended by the ADFD to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), more than a hundred new schools in Jordan and Morocco were constructed through funding assistance from the ADFD in 2017. ADFD also provided development grants to improve the healthcare and education services in Eritrea.¹¹⁴

Other projects included humanitarian and emergency assistance, largely towards food aid and life-saving support to affected children and women in Yemen, economic development projects in Bangladesh and Guinea Bissau, river basins’ developments in Albania and Tunisia, and agricultural water resources projects in Egypt, Guinea and Jordan. Contributions to international organisations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), and the Islamic Development Bank’s (IDB) Lives and Livelihoods Fund also continued as part of the global development assistance of the UAE in 2017, through the ADFD.

ADFD’s overarching objective, to stimulate sustainable development in developing countries and to improve standard of living, is truly indoctrinated in every project it brings to the many countries ADFD supports over the years.

Figure 32: Funds Disbursed




Grand Total
USD 2.46 billion

Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development in 2017 include:



15 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported



6 Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) supported



11 Small Island Developing States (SIDS) supported



Rail Transport Infrastructure

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



Water Transport Infrastructure

- **Morocco:** Port of Casablanca



Air Transport Infrastructure

- **Maldives:** Velana International Airport, Malé and a new international airport in Manafaru
- **Morocco:** Guelmim Airport



Road Transport Infrastructure

- **Albania:** Tirana-Elbasan Road
- **Bangladesh:** South Asia Sub-regional Economic Cooperation Road Connectivity (SASEC) Connectivity project
- **Gambia:** Laminkoto-Passimus Road
- **Jordan:** 12 roads projects, including Amman Development Pass
- **Kenya:** Nuno - Modogashe Road
- **Kyrgyzstan:** Bishkek-Torugart Highway
- **Lebanon:** Beirut main road and interchanges
- **Malawi:** Jenda-Edingeni Road
- **Mauritania:** Al Neama Road project (Mali border)
- **Morocco:** Al-Nadhur and Kassita Road
- **Senegal:** Ndioum-Ourossogui - Bakel Road (RN2)
- **Swaziland:** Manzini_Mbadlane Highway
- **Tajikistan:** Kulyab Kalaikhumb Road
- **Tanzania:** Kidahwe Uvinza Road



Urban Development and Housing

- **Afghanistan:** 4,000 housing units
- **Algeria:** 550 housing units
- **Egypt:** 8,500 housing units
- **Morocco:** >400,000
- **Seychelles:** 2,000 housing units



Health Infrastructure

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



Water and Sanitation Infrastructure

- **Albania:** Tirana Northern Boulevard and River Regeneration
- **Lebanon:** Al Nabatiya water project, sanitation infrastructure projects in the north, Ehden and Korah districts
- **Lesotho:** Metolong Dam (53 million cubic metres capacity)
- **Morocco:** Kroub Dam (200 million cubic metre capacity), water supply networks in the cities of Boujdour, Dakhla and Khouribga
- **Tunisia:** 20 mountain dams construction; Serat Dam
- **Yemen:** Water station in Socotra



Education Facilities

- **India:** construction of Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Institution
- **Morocco:** **21 vocational institutes**, Assailah Projects primary schools and Pharmacy and Medicine College in Tangier
- **Jordan:** **9 public universities**, technical education in community colleges, and **85 schools**



Renewable Energy Infrastructure

- **Antigua and Barbuda:** 800 KW PV Solar Power project in Barbuda Island
- **Bahamas:** 1,000 KW Solar PV Project at the National Stadium in Nassau
- **Barbados:** 1,000 KW Solar PV Project in Barbados Island
- **Egypt:** 10 MW solar power plant in Toshka - Phase 2
- **Eritrea:** Various solar energy projects
- **Mauritania:** Wind power stations
- **Palau:** Solar energy PV power plant
- **St. Vincent and the Grenadines:** 800 KW Solar PV Project in Union Island
- **Vanuatu:** 501 KW Solar Projects



Emirates Red Crescent

Proportionate emphasis on rehabilitation and development assistance from the UAE's humanitarian agency

As well as being part of the global Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, the Emirates Red Crescent (ERC) is the UAE's main humanitarian entity, with physical presence in 14 countries. Since it was founded in 1983, the ERC has been involved in nearly all crises to which the UAE responded, while establishing a solid culture of voluntary work among its personnel and with civil society in the UAE. The Emirates Red Crescent also manages one of the world's longest-running programmes for orphan sponsorship, which began in 1986.

In 2017, the Emirates Red Crescent (ERC) continued its worldwide efforts to accelerate the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere, and disbursed a total of AED 318.2 million (USD 86.6 million) to causes beyond the borders of the UAE. Over half of this grant funding supported 25 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), most notably Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan.

As in previous years, ERC was ever present in nearly all of the emergencies and crises to which the UAE extended its humanitarian support. In 2017, ERC mobilised multi-sector efforts to provide urgent life-saving assistance and emergency relief to those affected by natural calamities that devastated millions of lives. Shelter and non-food items, including medical supplies and equipment, were distributed to aid those affected by the 7.1 magnitude earthquake that struck the southern coast of Mexico in September 2017. In Gambia, shelter items and emergency food aid, including 5,000 food baskets, reached thousands of flood victims.

The Emirates Red Crescent likewise delivered continued assistance to look after the needs of the most vulnerable people affected by a number of chronic crises. Those affected by the drought in Somalia received the largest share of ERC's humanitarian support in 2017. Over 3,300 tonnes of various relief items, including food aid was transported to drought-affected areas. Cognisant of the dire situation in Somalia exacerbated by prolonged drought, the ERC launched a nationwide campaign in April 2017, dubbed as "For your sake, Somalia". The initiative gained the attention of the seven emirates of the nation, yielding multi-year pledges of aid earmarked to both humanitarian

and development programmes in Somalia, of which AED 34.5 million (USD 9.4 million) was disbursed by the ERC in 2017.

The Rohingya Crisis, caused by the escalating violence in Myanmar's Rakhine state has so far displaced over 809,000 people, mostly Rohingya, the largest stateless population in the world, according to UN reports.¹¹⁵ The UAE's support in 2017 through the ERC largely consisted of airlifted commodity aid, of which 27 tonnes were assorted non-food and shelter items, and over 75 tonnes of food items. Water and sanitation needs of the Rohingya refugees also received funding from the total AED 5.2 million (USD 1.4 million) provided in 2017.

More than half of the AED 16.8 million (USD 4.6 million) in emergency food aid programmes of the Emirates Red Crescent in 2017 went to support Yemen, where, according to the UN World Food Programme, "the on-going conflict has led to an alarming deterioration in the food security and nutrition situation leaving 60 percent of the population in food crisis or emergency."¹¹⁶ In addition to this, nearly all of the ERC's education in emergencies projects in 2017, representing 93 percent of the projects' total, was directed to fund the construction and rehabilitation of schools in Yemen, to ensure continued access to learning and development.

Combined, Iraq, Palestine and Syria received AED 5.2 million (USD 1.4 million) from the ERC in 2017, largely in support of vulnerable communities, with assistance ranging from provision of basic social services to religious and charitable giving.



More than a third of the Emirates Red Crescent's foreign assistance in 2017 was categorised as charitable aid. Several seasonal projects and assistance with religious orientation such as distribution of food during the Holy Month of Ramadan were provided as part of these efforts. In contrast, the vast majority (85 percent) of this charitable aid was allocated towards provision of assorted basic social services, reaching thousands of vulnerable families and individuals in need, across continents.

As the UAE's primary humanitarian entity, ERC dedicates much of its assistance towards efforts that save lives, including emergency and relief

operations. The year 2017 however saw a shift in the way funds was allocated by the ERC: nearly half (48 percent) was earmarked to development assistance. The social welfare services sector in support of underprivileged families and individuals, including the elderly and orphans, as well as projects in the field of education and learning were the most funded development assistance sectors.

In Sudan – the Emirates Red Crescent's top supported country in 2017 – development assistance made up 92 percent of the total AED 40.9 million (USD 11.1 million) disbursed by the ERC to the country in

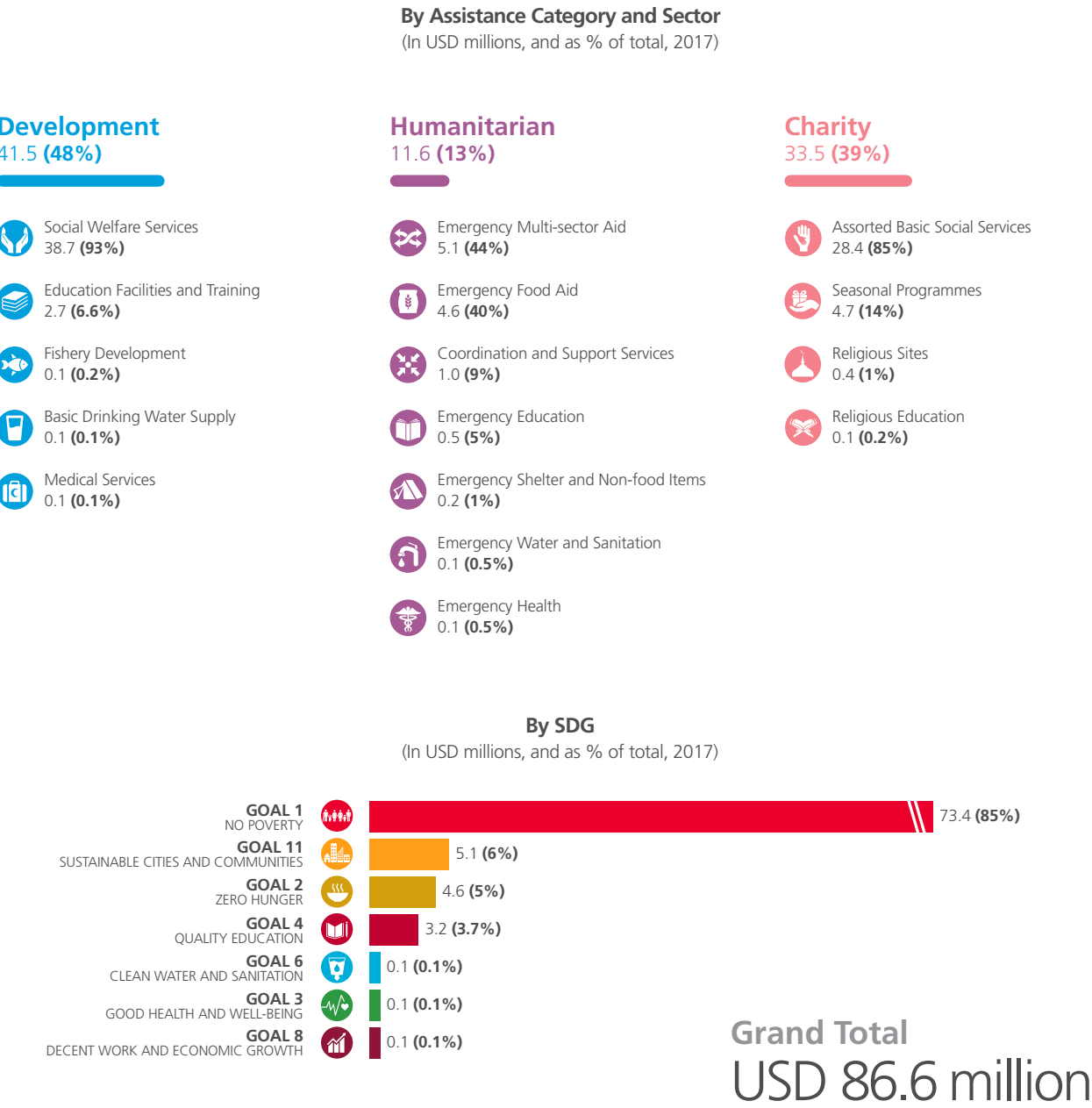
the same year. As well as supporting nearly 8,000 orphans, the ERC's assistance to Sudan included meeting the educational needs of underprivileged individuals, provision of social welfare services and construction of artesian water wells.¹¹⁷

Catalysed by the 2017 Year of Giving and the "For your sake, Somalia" campaigns in the same year, the Emirates Red Crescent's programmes in development, humanitarian in charity aid continue to improve the lives of millions of people in need, worldwide.



A community in Somalia greets delegates from the Emirates Red Crescent.

Figure 33: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Emirates Red Crescent in 2017 include:



>125 tonnes
of food and **10,000** food baskets provided



100,000 orphans
sponsorship¹¹⁸



3,500 tonnes
of various relief items delivered



>34,000 orphans
provided with clothing items¹¹⁹



25 Least Developed Countries
(LDCs) supported

Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation



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

“The Khalifa Foundation was established in 2007 to provide foreign assistance to those in need. A decade after its launch, the Foundation has provided more than a billion US dollars in foreign aid to developing countries, across multi-sectoral programmes. Based in the nation’s capital Abu Dhabi, the Foundation’s global thematic focus areas are towards education, health and humanitarian assistance.

The Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation’s total 2017 grants disbursements in support of developing countries worldwide reached AED 272.8 million (USD 74.3 million). Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) each received over a quarter of this assistance. Lebanon, Somalia and Turkmenistan were the Foundation’s top supported countries in 2017. Combined, disbursements to these three countries accounted for over 50 percent of the total.

As well as supporting multi-sector programmes, the Khalifa Foundation takes a pivotal role in the delivery of the UAE’s humanitarian assistance. In 2017, the Foundation extended AED 14.7 million (USD 4.0 million) to support vulnerable individuals and communities in need of humanitarian assistance in Lebanon, Pakistan, Somalia and Yemen. Humanitarian assistance from the Foundation likewise reached the Rohingya refugees; in Iraq, nearly 6,000 food baskets were distributed.

country’s first telemedicine facilities though its annual grants that fund the training of local doctors, technicians and biotechnology specialists. The telemedicine facility supports 35 health networks across the country, providing medical attention to over 350,000 persons a year.

The education sector received the second largest allocation (25 percent) of Khalifa Foundation’s 2017 foreign assistance, mostly to projects towards religious education. In Senegal, a Least Developed Country in Western Africa, the Foundation provided development grants in 2017 amounting AED 5.0 million (USD 1.3 million) to fund the construction of a vocational education centre – a project that is set to provide lasting development impact to Senegal, by empowering the youth and adults alike with the necessary knowledge and skills as they enter a competitive labour market. Other aspects of the Foundation’s efforts in this sector include its financial support for the annual operating budgets of some of the schools in Kenya and Palestine, as well as the construction of a school in Kazakhstan.

Nearly 70 projects in the social services sector were funded by the Foundation in 2017. This multi-pronged support provided food items during the Holy Month of Ramadan to underprivileged individuals and orphans sponsorship, in addition to the construction of an orphanage in Kandahar City, Afghanistan. It also made possible the provision of assorted basic social services in Sudan and Yemen.

The Foundation similarly continued to help provide healthcare access in some of the isolated islands of the Maldives, by supporting one of the

Projects in water and sanitation also constitute most of the Khalifa Foundation's key areas of work in developing countries. In Lebanon, a multi-year funding was extended towards the construction of pipelines and water networks in Tripoli and Sidon where AED 8.0 million (USD 2.2 million) was disbursed in 2017. In Somalia, the Foundation continued its pledged funding towards the construction of the country's largest dam, providing a

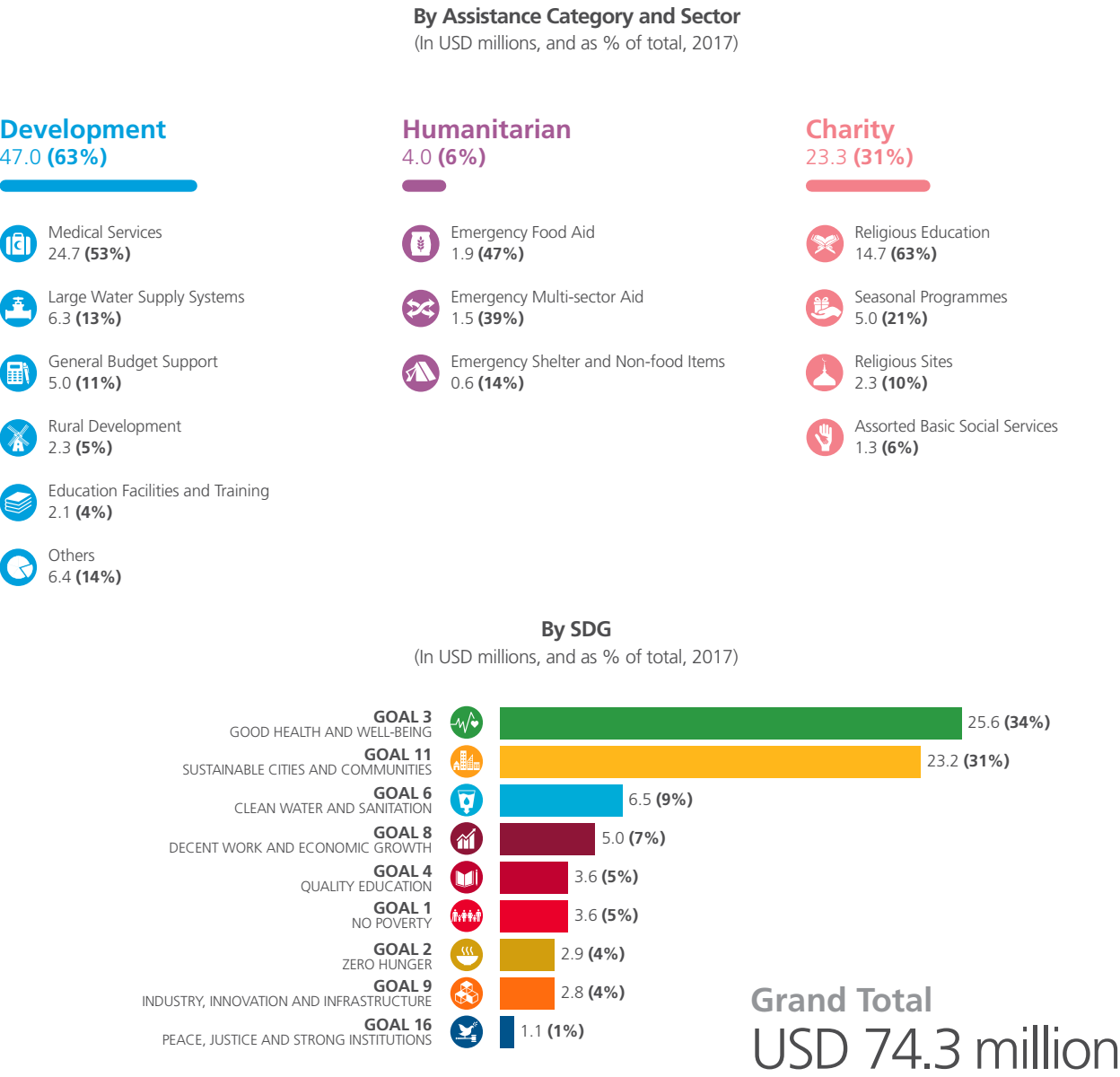
storage capacity of 350,000 cubic metres. Completed in 2017, the dam project secures 650,000 gallons per day during the drought, providing safe drinking water and irrigation water for Hargeisa and its neighbouring areas.¹²⁰ Additionally, the Foundation allocated AED 18.5 million (USD 5.0 million) to Somalia in the form of general budget support, earmarked for the nation's central bank for the purpose of supporting Somalia's financial stability.

The UAE's history of giving, accentuated by the Year of Giving in 2017 is most pronounced in the longstanding commitment demonstrated by the Khalifa Foundation over decades of supporting and empowering millions of people in need.



Children's Hospital in Turkmenistan funded by the Khalifa Foundation.

Figure 34: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Khalifa Foundation in 2017 include:

- 20 Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) supported
- 9 Landlocked Developing Countries** (LLDCs) supported
- 6 Small Island Developing States** (SIDS) supported
- 70 projects** in social services sector
- 14 hospitals** supported
- 3 schools and 3 vocational centres** provided with financial support
- 8 humanitarian operations** conducted

Dubai Cares

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

”

Back in 2007, when His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, launched Dubai Cares, the initial goal was to provide primary education to one million children in developing countries. After four years, this donor organisation managed to reach five million children in two dozen countries. A decade on, more than 18 million children and grant recipients in 53 countries benefit from the lessons Dubai Cares shares.

A decade since its launch, Dubai Cares continues to lead the UAE's international development efforts in the global education sector, providing the best empowering tool to realise one's potential through its far-reaching learning and quality education programmes. In 2017, Dubai Cares was the largest donor to the UAE's education programmes, providing nearly 30 percent of the UAE's disbursements to this sector. A total of AED 185.4 million (USD 50.5 million) in grants was extended by Dubai Cares in 2017, posting a 55 percent increase over its 2016 foreign assistance.

True to its commitment to provide access to quality education to those most in need, 20 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) received the largest proportion (41 percent) of Dubai Cares' foreign assistance in 2017. Laos, Lebanon, Nepal, Palestine and Tanzania were the top five supported countries. Dubai Cares was the UAE's top donor in the education sector in a number of countries in 2017, including in Algeria, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Comoros, Kiribati, and many more.

The United Nations (UN), emphasised in its 2017 progress report on global education that the lack of trained teachers and the poor condition of schools in many parts of the world are jeopardising prospects for quality education for all.¹²¹ Accordingly, of the grant allocations of Dubai Cares in 2017, more than a third was directed to the education facilities and training sector, making the sector Dubai Cares' most funded in 2017. These projects focused on schools' construction and rehabilitation, as well as provision of literacy programmes and delivery of five million books to schools in 15 countries. In Kenya and Uganda, AED 4.2 million (USD 1.1 million) was directed to fund the teachers' training sector.



Furthermore, the emergency education and Early Childhood Education (ECD) sectors remained as priority areas, receiving 29 percent and 14 percent of the total, respectively.

More than half of Dubai Cares' 2017 foreign assistance was channelled through international organisations and multilateral institutions. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) received more than a quarter of this funding stream, largely towards the financial assistance extended by Dubai Cares to cover the annual operating costs of five schools in Gaza, as well as for the final tranche of the two-year, AED 11.4 million (USD 3.1 million) commitment announced in 2016 to safeguard the rights to education for 2,570 refugee Palestinian children.

Meanwhile, 38 percent of Dubai Cares' total funding in 2017 for emergency education was disbursed to recipients in partnership with the International Rescue Committee (IRC). This support was earmarked for the Education in Emergencies: Evidence for Action" (3EA) programmes in Lebanon, Niger and Sierra Leone, a three-year initiative with the IRC that seeks to enhance the emergency education sector. Furthermore, Dubai Cares continued its collaborative work with, among others, Plan International, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

To assist Rohingya refugee children, Dubai Cares partnered with the 'Education Cannot Wait Fund', the first global fund to prioritise education in humanitarian action. Additional activities to ensure uninterrupted access to education in emergency situations included the support to children and youth in Iraq, including

those returning to Mosul, Syrian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq, as well as children and youth affected by the conflict in Northeast Colombia, and the earthquake in Nepal.

Early Childhood Education (ECD) programmes were likewise carried out in seven countries, including those implemented by UNICEF in Comoros, Gambia, Kiribati and Tanzania. Complementing these activities, Dubai Cares entered into a partnership with UNESCO to advance early childhood care and education (ECCE) in Cameroon, Egypt, India and Swaziland. In six countries, Dubai Cares continued its annual Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

projects and deworming program for school children, addressing some of the underlying causes of school absenteeism and poor learning outcomes. In Ethiopia, for example, the funding aims to ensure that 15.6 million children are given treatment to eradicate intestinal worms and diseases.

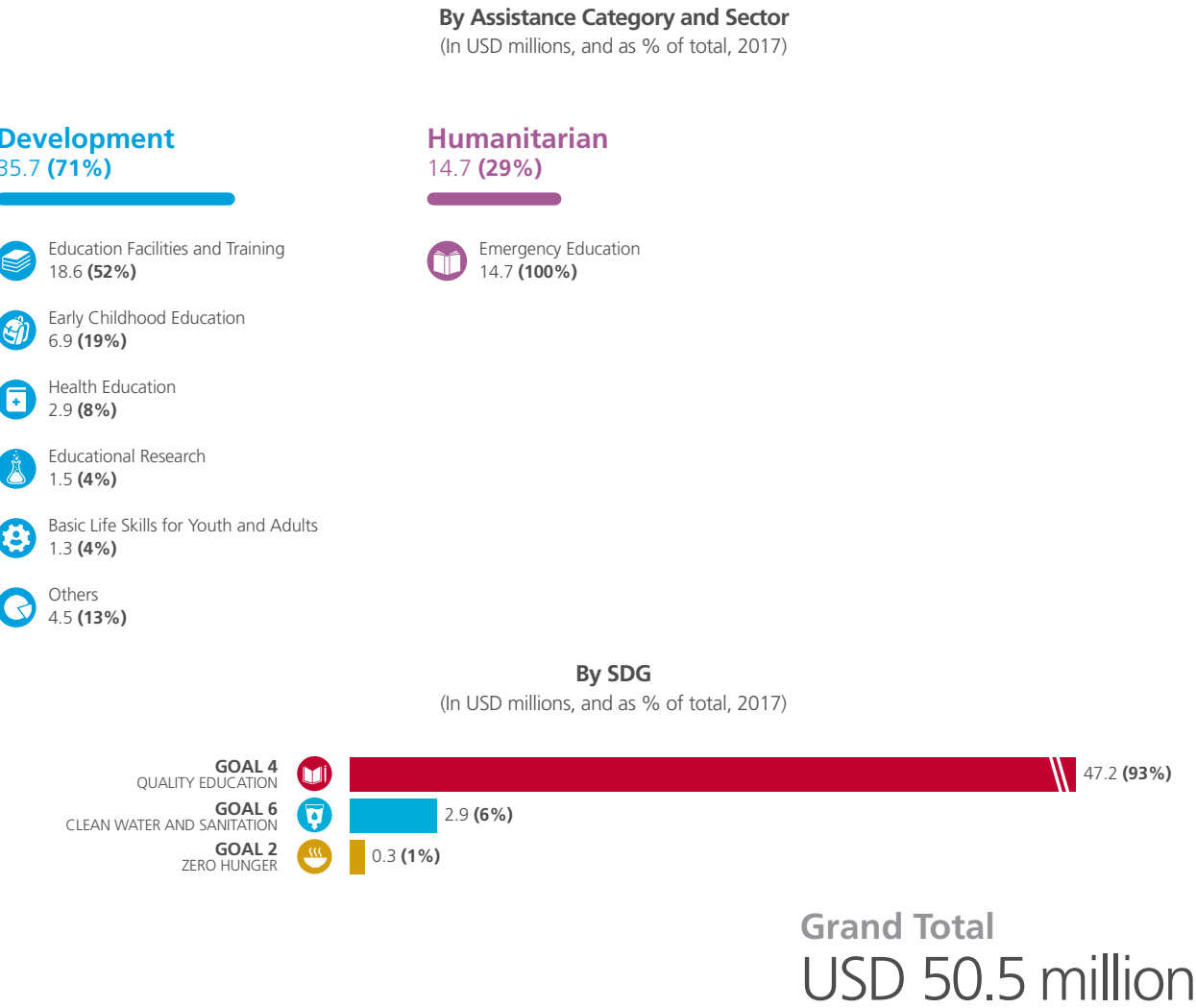
As well being fully invested in the education sector, providing funding to various related sectors such as educational research sector and for the basic life skills for youth and adults, while also successfully engaging with and mobilising more than 3,200 volunteers and 14,500 supporters in its community

engagement and volunteer initiatives in eight newly supported countries as part of the UAE's Year of Giving Campaign in 2017, Dubai Cares continues to lead meaningful global discussions, creating innovative partnerships and solutions to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal 4: *to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.*



Education in Emergencies in Sierra Leone.

Figure 35: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Dubai Cares in 2017 include:

Thousands of children
and young adults received education, including:

- Early Childhood Education (ECD)
- Vocational Training
- Basic Life Skills Training
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Deworming program for school children and basic health care services provided

Hundreds of teachers
trained

Education in Emergencies Programme rolled out in **9 countries**

Early Childhood Education (ECD) projects implemented in **7 countries**

20 Least Developed Countries
(LDCs) supported



Dar Al Ber Society

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

“Dar Al Ber Society is one of the longest-running philanthropic and charitable organisations in the UAE, supporting thousands of projects annually since 1978. Dar Al Ber, or ‘house of charity’ in Arabic, is also one of the entities in the UAE legally mandated to conduct fundraising activities to support its charitable works. As a steward of philanthropists’ and donors’ funds, including donations from private individuals, the organisation puts transparency high on its agenda. Accordingly, it was recognised in 2011 by Forbes Magazine as the top charitable organisation in the Arab world based on transparency, as it made its annual budgets available to the public. The Society’s foreign assistance projects span across continents and sectors of aid, from provision of basic social services to religious and charitable giving.

In 2017, Dar Al Ber Society provided AED 175.3 million (USD 47.7 million) in overseas aid. Charitable assistance represented more than half (57 percent) of this support, while development programmes received 40 percent. These funding allocations supported the achievement a number of global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular, two of the 17 SDGs: SDG 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere, and SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Despite the 14 percent decrease in its 2017 disbursements over 2016, the Society continued its special focus in supporting the needs of the underprivileged and vulnerable in Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Of the total foreign assistance in 2017, 57 percent went to LDCs – continuing its multi-year trend that has since demonstrated a 54 percent five-year average. Similarly, Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) consistently received the second largest share of multi-year support from the Society. This aid accounted for 32 percent of the 2017 total. As in the previous two years, the top supported countries of the Society in 2017 were Egypt, Somalia and Sudan.

The Society responded to several humanitarian emergencies in 2017, providing urgent relief items to thousands of families in need of humanitarian assistance as well as those affected by the prolonged drought in Somalia and the conflict in Syria. In Gambia, the Society dispatched urgent food aid and relief items to those affected by the flooding.

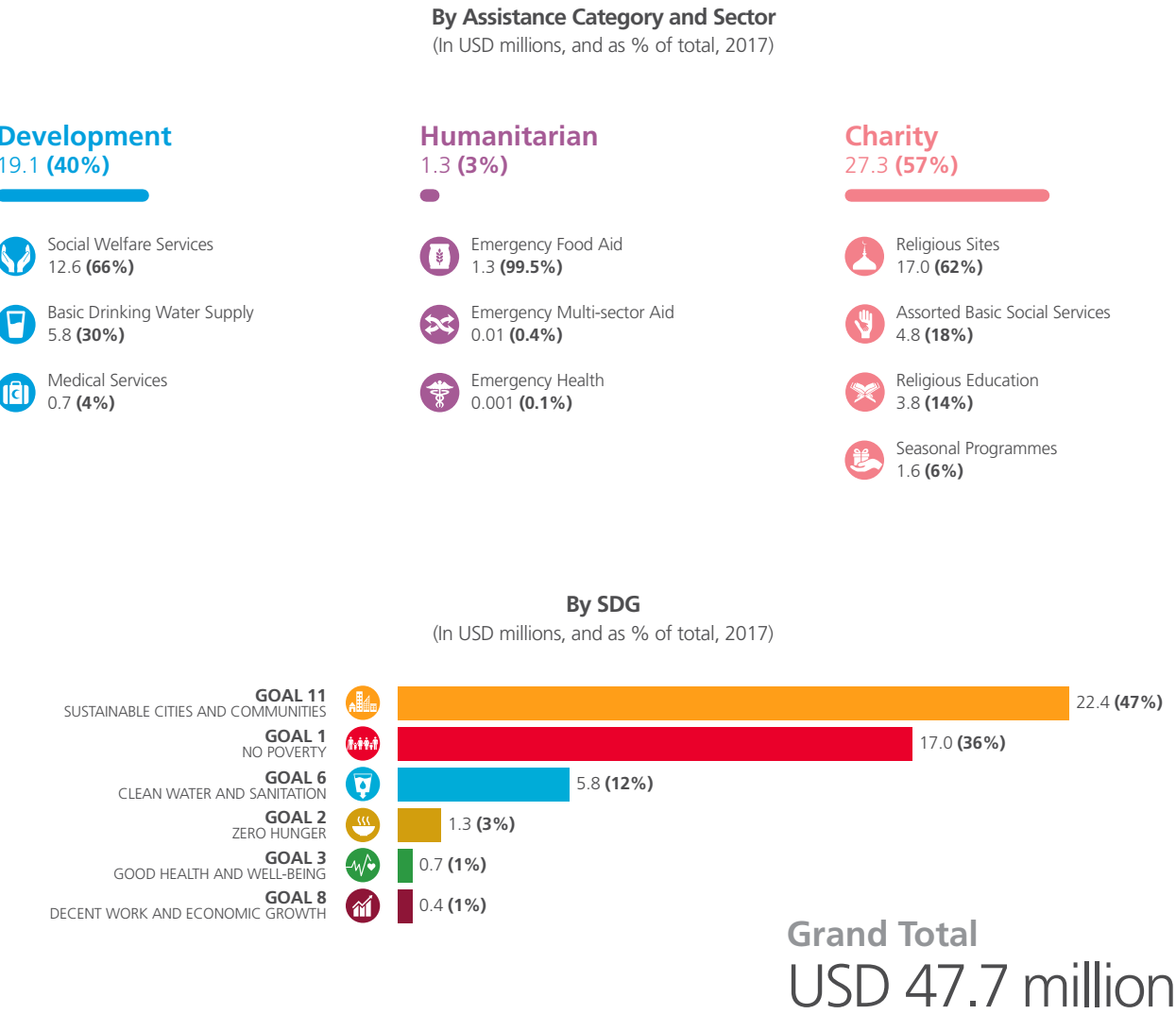
Dar Al Ber Society’s charitable aid projects in 2017 gave emphasis on cultural and religious purposes, through the construction of religious sites, provision of religious education, and distribution of food items during the Holy Month of Ramadan. Basic social services assistance, including financial and medical support likewise reached hundreds of people in need.

In an effort to help eradicate poverty by addressing some of its underlying causes, Dar Al Ber Society funded three development sectors in 2017: basic drinking water supply, medical services and social welfare services. Construction of water wells and reservoirs were funded in 31 countries, including 15 LDCs and six Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). Likewise, the Society conducted medical projects in more than a dozen developing countries, while social welfare services support – the Society’s most funded development sector in 2017 – was extended to nearly 30 countries. This assistance included funding support for orphanages and thousands of orphans and families in need. It also offered income-generating opportunities to many families. In Egypt, the Society dedicated 50 percent of its assistance to social welfare services sector. In Somalia, in addition to the AED 4.9 million (USD 1.3 million) in emergency food aid, the provision of basic water supply and social welfare services as well as assorted basic social services accounted for 45 percent of the Society’s total foreign assistance to the drought-stricken country in 2017.

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



Figure 36: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Dar Al Ber Society in 2017 include:

 **100,000 orphans**
supported in 25 countries (since inception)

 **17 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported

 **75,000 water projects**
implemented (since inception)

Sharjah Charity Association

Building communities and providing a roadmap to exit poverty



” Sharjah Charity Association was established in 1989 to provide humanitarian and charitable works. Almost three decades on, the Association continues to provide humanitarian aid, cultural, health, and educational assistance to developing countries, access to basic social services, and support for orphans and families in need. Its unwavering support to underprivileged people and communities stem from the Emirati culture of altruistic giving.

Association’s support to LDCs and LMICs represent a significant share of the 2017 total, at 88 percent. Bangladesh, Egypt, Niger and Sudan were the top supported countries in 2017.

Of the 2017 total, 56 percent was directed to fund development programmes, another 42 percent to charitable aid, and the remainder was earmarked to support humanitarian and emergency relief in a number of countries, including in Bangladesh where food parcels were distributed to more than 200 displaced Rohingya families. These projects supported the achievement of several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with three of the 17 goals benefitting the most: Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

As well as supporting projects with cultural and religious orientation, such as the construction of mosques, delivery of religious programmes, and provision of warm meals as underprivileged individuals break their fast during the holy Month of Ramadan, the wide-ranging charitable projects of Sharjah Charity Association in 2017 provided assorted basic social services to support people in need, in addition to sponsorship of over 500 families. These projects, serving as an important lifeline to many families in their journey to escape poverty, include: the provision of more than a hundred mills and grain harvesting equipment, 29 fishing boats, hundreds of sewing machines and retail shops, to name a few. Over 130 houses were also built.

Sharjah Charity Association complemented these efforts by allocating a fair share of its funding to support global development programmes. In 2017, more than 50 percent of the AED 88.6 million

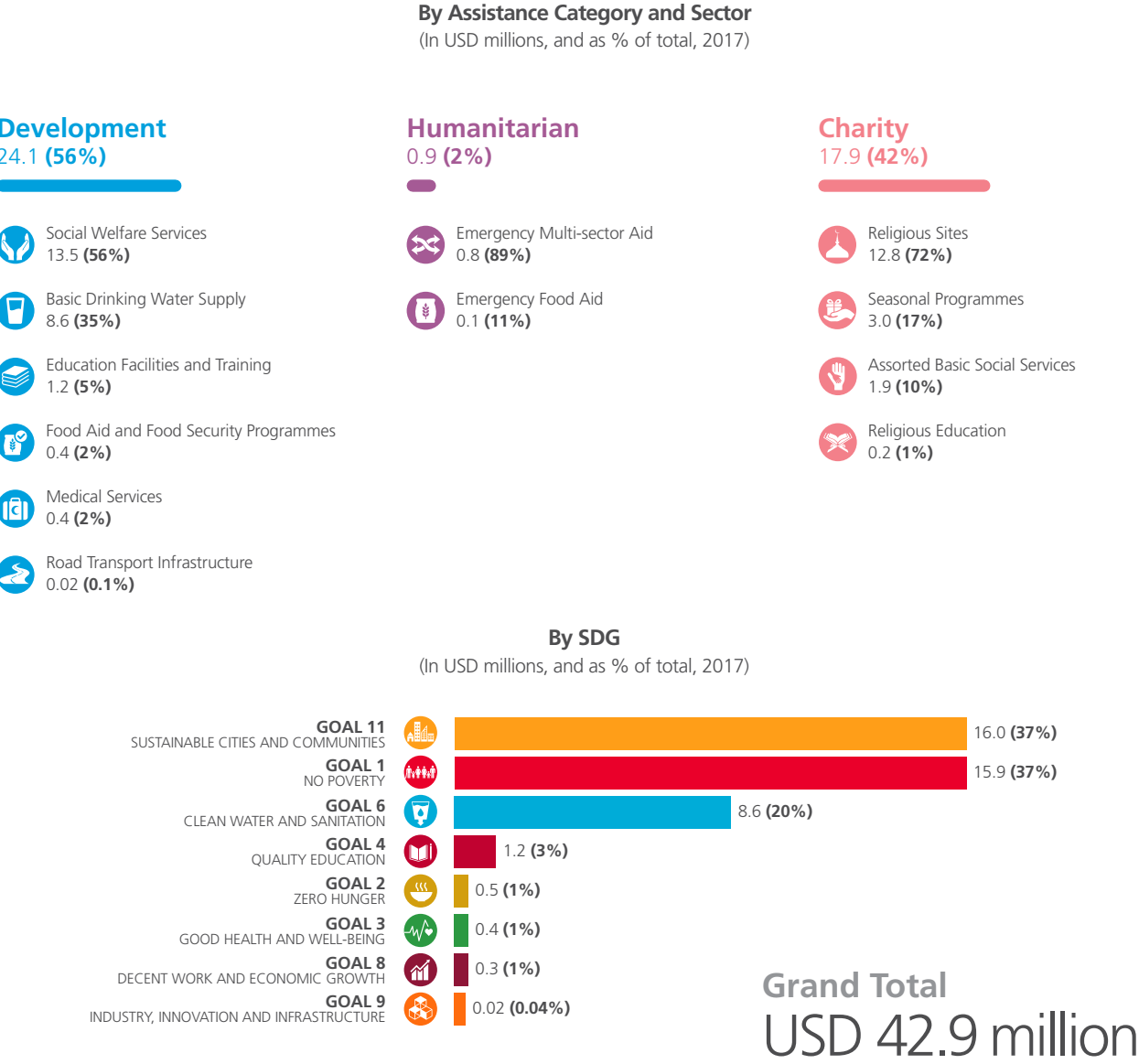
(USD 24.1 million) in development aid was directed to two sectors: basic drinking water supply and social welfare services sectors. Nearly 75 percent of the Association’s support to Niger in 2017 was directed towards the basic drinking water supply sector. In contrast, assistance to Egypt and Sudan largely went towards the social welfare services sector, accounting for 63 percent and 73 percent of the Association’s total disbursements to both countries, respectively.

The construction of over 10,300 water wells in many developing nations – including in some of the most water-stressed communities in six Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) – constituted a significant portion of this development assistance in the basic drinking water supply sector amounting to AED 31.7 million (USD 8.6 million). Likewise, Sharjah Charity Association’s 2017 funding earmarked to the social welfare services sector was almost exclusively allocated towards the sponsorship of over 25,000 orphans.

In addition to the 109 classrooms built and eight schools constructed to help ensure access to quality education in developing countries, the Association also delivered medical services in many countries, including in Bangladesh and Ethiopia, where more than 800 patients received medical attention for the treatment and control of the debilitating river blindness disease.

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

Figure 37: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Sharjah Charity Association in 2017 include:



Dubai Charity Association

Supporting underprivileged communities and individuals



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

This assistance also paved the way to reach hundreds of families and individuals in several nations with basic social services, including 11 low-income countries.

Humanitarian assistance in 2017 largely consisted of emergency food aid distribution in Yemen. Meanwhile, Dubai Charity Association's development assistance in 2017 accounted for nearly a third of the total, or AED 31.9 million (USD 8.7 million). These efforts were extended to advance progress in four development sectors, from education and health, social welfare services and water and sanitation. As well as continuing its orphans' sponsorship programme, the Foundation looked after the health care needs of underprivileged individuals through its medical projects in six countries.

Advancing the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, over 3,700 water wells were constructed in 27 countries, including in 14 low-income countries and LDCs. Schools construction and equipping projects also included the delivery of over 150 computers, recognising the imperative need to empower school-aged children and youth, and thrive in today's rapidly evolving digital world.

Cognisant of the needs of the vulnerable and poor people living in poverty to truly achieve sustainable development, global efforts from Dubai Charity Association will endure.

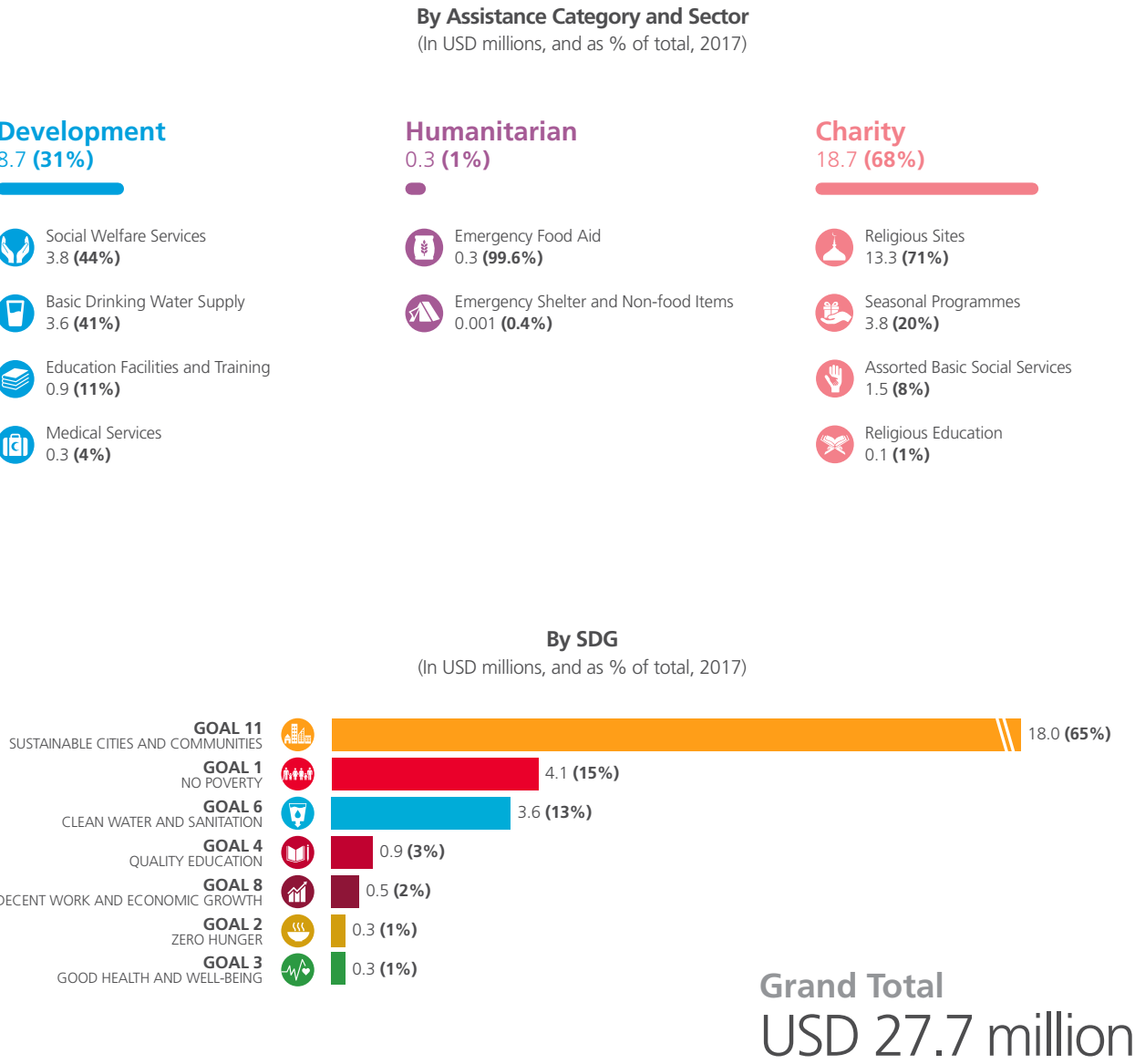
In honour of the designated Year of Giving, the foreign assistance grants extended by the Dubai Charity Association in support of communities and people in need nearly doubled over 2016. Just about half (45 percent) was dedicated to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), while countries categorised under the Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) received 47 percent. Mali was the most supported country in 2017.

Of the AED 101.8 million (USD 27.7 million) disbursed in 2017, 67 percent was directed to fund charitable works, largely towards the construction of mosques and projects with cultural and religious motivation, such as food distribution during the Holy Month of Ramadan.



Dubai Charity Association distributes food baskets to 350 families in Gambia.

Figure 38: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Dubai Charity Association in 2017 include:



75 social services projects
conducted in 26 countries



3,768 water wells
constructed in 27 countries



Dozens of medical projects
conducted in 6 countries



17 Least Developed Countries
(LDCs) supported

Al Maktoum Foundation

Making a considerable mark in the education sector



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

Accounting for 46 percent of the total, efforts in 2017 continued to be concentrated in Least Developed Countries (LDCs), with Sudan as the most supported country.

In addition to assisting underprivileged individuals through its projects towards assorted basic social services, water wells were built in Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger. In Sudan, the Al Maktoum Foundation supported the production of wheat seeds.

Reflective of its mandate to advance education and learning, AED 52.0 million (USD 14.2 million), or 84 percent of all funds disbursed in 2017 was directed to the education sector. Activities in this sector largely involved the construction of new schools and classrooms, as well as ensuring uninterrupted access to learning by funding the operational budgets of dozens of schools in many countries, including 17 LDCs in Africa – a continent where nearly 20 percent of the global youth population lives.

These projects are part of the commitment of the Foundation towards equipping children, youth, and adults alike with quality education to escape poverty and realise their full potential. Embodied through its ‘Sheikh Hamdan Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Educational Project in Africa’, 40 integrated schools in the region received annual funding from the Foundation. In Niger, for example, where the youth population is projected to grow by 92 percent, and only 24 percent of its youth were literate in 2014, the Foundation built schools and extended financial support to help strengthen the country’s national education system.¹²²

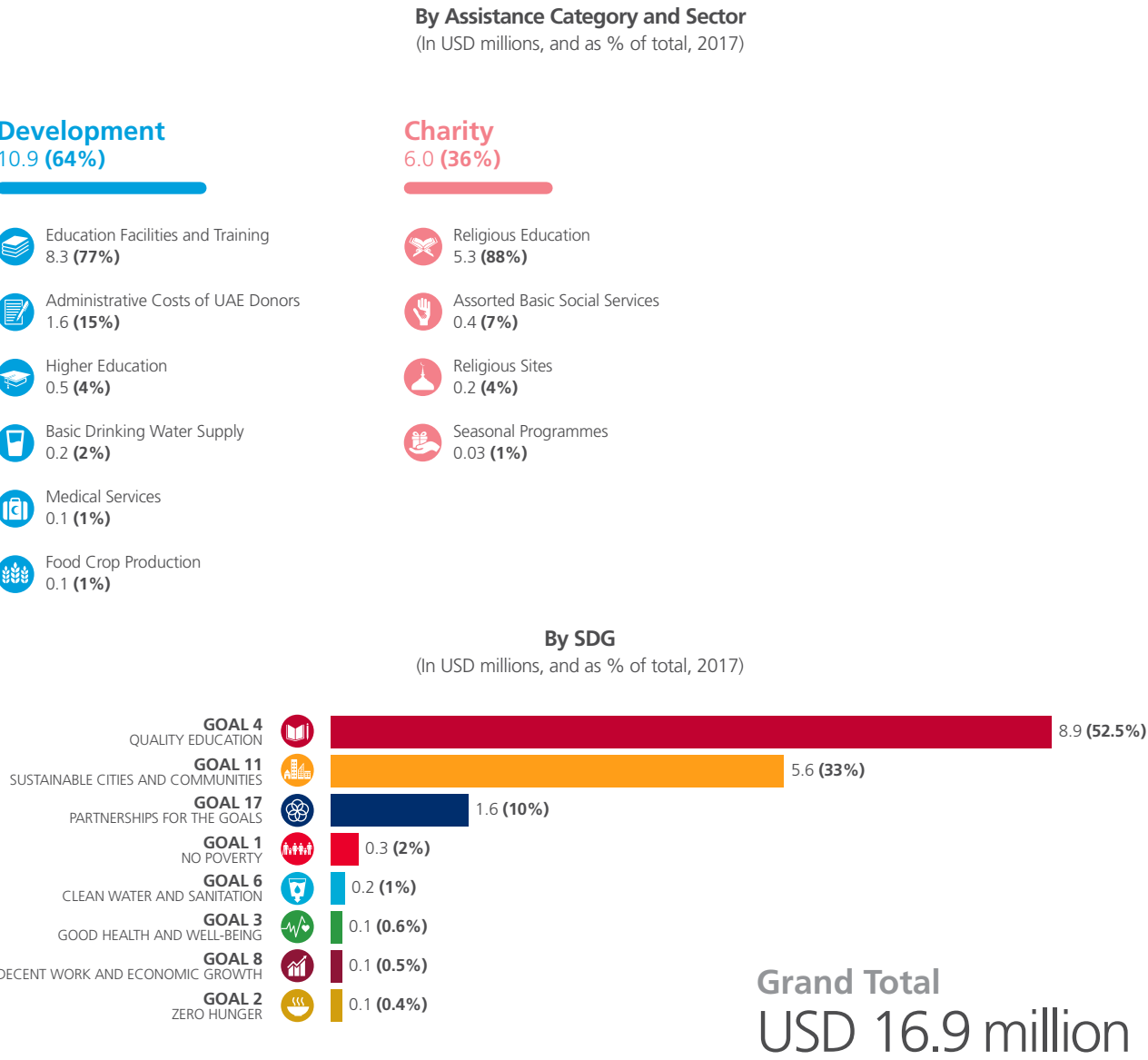
A devoted supporter of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, the Al Maktoum Foundation’s education projects provide a powerful and transformative tool to sustainable development.

Continuing two decades of philanthropic and charitable works, the Al Maktoum Foundation funded regional and global projects in 2017 amounting to AED 61.9 million (USD 16.9 million), representing a four percent increase over 2016. Nearly two-thirds of this supported development efforts globally, while the rest (36 percent) was allocated towards the Foundation’s charitable giving.



The Al Maktoum Foundation supports girls’ education.

Figure 39: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Al Maktoum Foundation in 2017 include:

- **40 schools**
supported in 23 African countries, including 17 LDCs
- **Dozens of children and families**
reached with social welfare services
- **Dozens of water wells**
constructed in 3 countries
- **17 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported

Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment

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



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

Global efforts delivered by the Establishment were spread across three categories of aid: development, humanitarian and charitable. Accounting for 27 percent of the total, seasonal programmes – largely to provide food during the Holy Month of Ramadan – remained a major area of its charitable giving portfolio.

Responding to the needs of vulnerable communities in a number of nations facing humanitarian challenges, the Establishment mobilised efforts to deliver emergency food aid as well as shelter and non-food items. In Palestine and Tajikistan, heating equipment, blankets and assorted winter clothing were dispatched, while emergency relief materials and food aid reached Syrian refugees in Lebanon and those affected by the devastating drought in Somalia.

Development-oriented projects served various sectors, including health and education, in 23 developing countries. In Tajikistan, the single

largest recipient of aid in this sector, the Establishment continued to provide funding for the construction of a clinic and in providing healthcare units with medical equipment and ophthalmology supplies. In Lebanon, a school in Sidon was constructed, while school items, including bags, were supplied to school-aged children in Palestine.

Other development projects include the annual sponsorship of several orphanages and the built of 150 water wells in 11 countries, including in four Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs): Afghanistan, Mali, Tajikistan and Uganda.

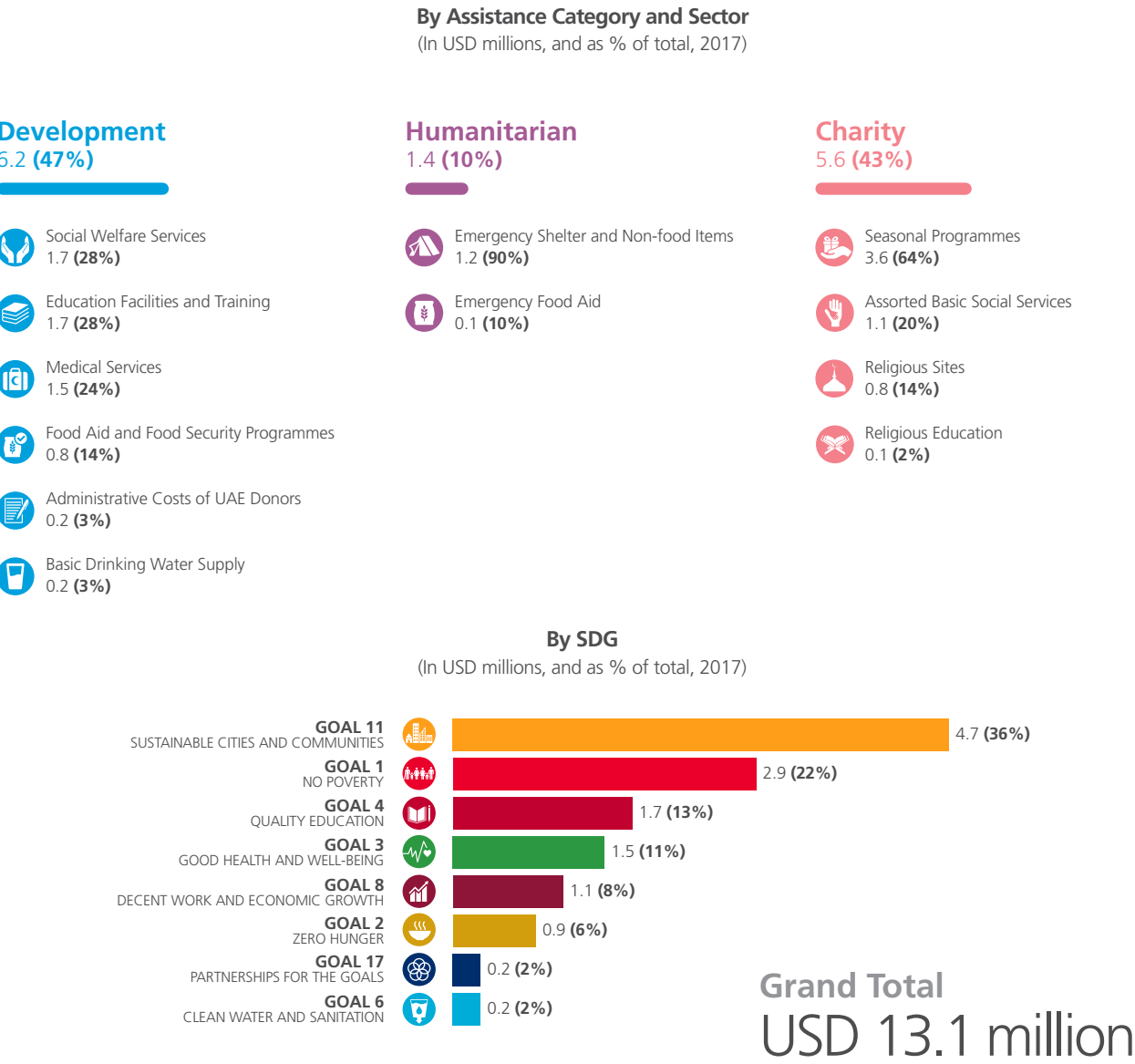
Together, the outcomes and impact of the philanthropic efforts of the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment supports the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to rid the world of poverty and achieve sustainable development.

On its twentieth year of global philanthropic works, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment provided AED 48.2 million (USD 13.1 million) in foreign assistance in 2017. Least Developed Countries (LDCs) received 42 percent of this aid, with Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Somalia as the top recipients in this category. Meanwhile, a third of the funds were allocated to Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs). Tajikistan, a low-income country, was the Establishment's most supported developing nation in 2017.



Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment and Suqia support water projects in developing countries.

Figure 40: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment in 2017 include:

- 105 social services conducted in 47 countries
- 150 water wells constructed in 11 countries
- Dozens of medical projects conducted in 18 countries

- Education projects in 10 countries
- 17 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported

Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation

Prioritising well-being, health and education



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

The Foundation’s humanitarian activities mainly involved distribution of emergency food aid as well as shelter and non-food items to those affected by the drought in Somalia and to displaced Syrians at the Zaatari Refugee Camp in Jordan, which is home to more than 60,000 refugees.

Annual charitable giving continued in 2017, where mosques were constructed and meals were offered to those breaking their dawn-to-dusk fasting during the Holy Month of Ramadan. The Foundation likewise kept a tight grip on its commitment to come to the aid of the most vulnerable, as provision of assorted basic social services continued in 2017, including in Yemen.

Development sectors funded by the Foundation included education and basic drinking water supply sectors. In India, several schools were rebuilt and improved, while water wells were constructed in Guinea and Mauritania.

Uzbekistan received the Foundation’s single largest grant in 2017, amounting to AED 35.0 million (USD 9.6 million). Accounting for 73 percent of the total, this funding was earmarked for the construction of a hospital dedicated to ensure infectious disease control in the country. Also in support of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, the Foundation delivered vital medical supplies to hospitals in Egypt.

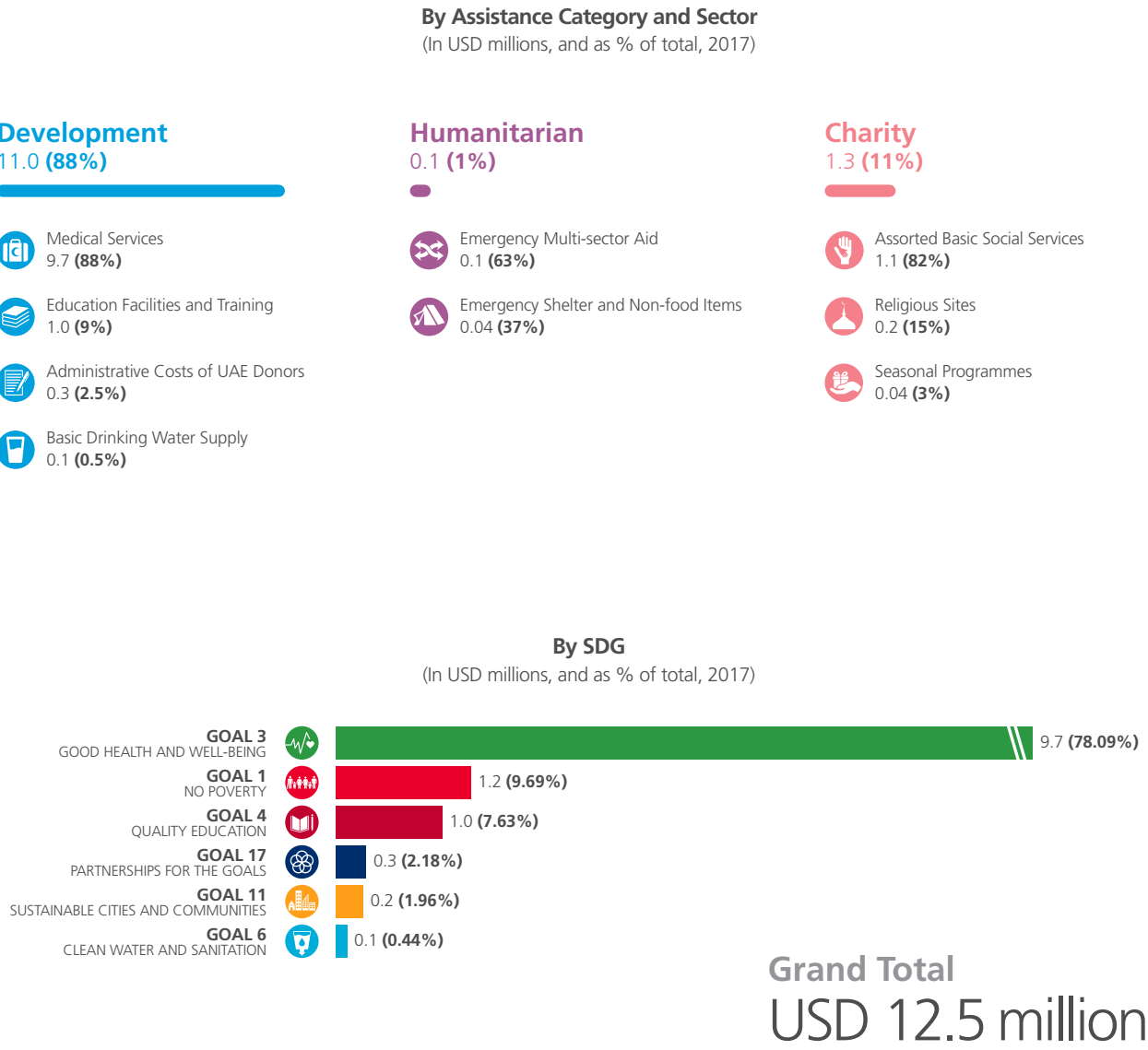
Bringing a handful of developing countries a step closer to meeting their national objectives and targets to achieve the SDGs, the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation continues to address the most basic needs that are often unmet because of poverty.

The total foreign assistance grants delivered by the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation reached AED 45.8 million (USD 12.5 million) in 2017. Majority of this (88 percent) supported global development efforts, while the rest went towards humanitarian and charitable assistance. The Foundation’s annual aid trend suggests a pragmatic approach to its geographical selection model: in 2017, the Foundation focused its foreign aid to support nine developing countries – five of which are Least Developed Countries (LDCs).




Child birth and maternity hospital in Bukhara, Uzbekistan funded Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation.

Figure 41: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation in 2017 include:

-  **Specialised hospital**
for infectious disease control built
-  **Multiple deliveries of medical supplies,**
including for liver disease treatment conducted
-  **A number of schools**
rehabilitated

-  **Dozens of poor families**
supported
-  **Hundreds of people provided with Iftar meals**
during the Holy Month of Ramadan
-  **5 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported



Sharjah Charity House

Tackling poverty through various initiatives

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

including those with cultural and religious emphasis. Meanwhile, its humanitarian assistance was devoted to providing emergency food aid in Bangladesh, Cambodia, Jordan, Mozambique, and Nepal.

As in the first year of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2016, the foreign assistance delivered by Sharjah Charity House in 2017 helped support several of these global goals, in particular SDG 1: No Poverty; SDG 6. Clean water and sanitation; and SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities.

Funding towards the provision of social welfare services – the most supported development sector of Sharjah Charity House in 2017 – provided more than a sparkle of hope to over 4,500 orphans, 118 poor families, 243 persons with disabilities, and 323 students. In Comoros, for example, financial support was extended to a number of families to settle their debts.

Recognising some of the roadblocks to stepping out of poverty, Sharjah Charity Association also prioritised education, health as well as the water and sanitation sectors in 2017. Schools were built in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, while health care programmes were carried out in several countries, including in Somalia and Sri Lanka where infectious disease control projects were funded to combat and treat cholera and dengue fever. Nine countries saw their residents with improved access to basic drinking water supply as nearly 750 water wells were constructed.

A house truly built out of charitable acts, the foreign assistance efforts of Sharjah Charity House in 2017 and in the years to come continue to provide more than just a shelter of optimism – regionally and globally.

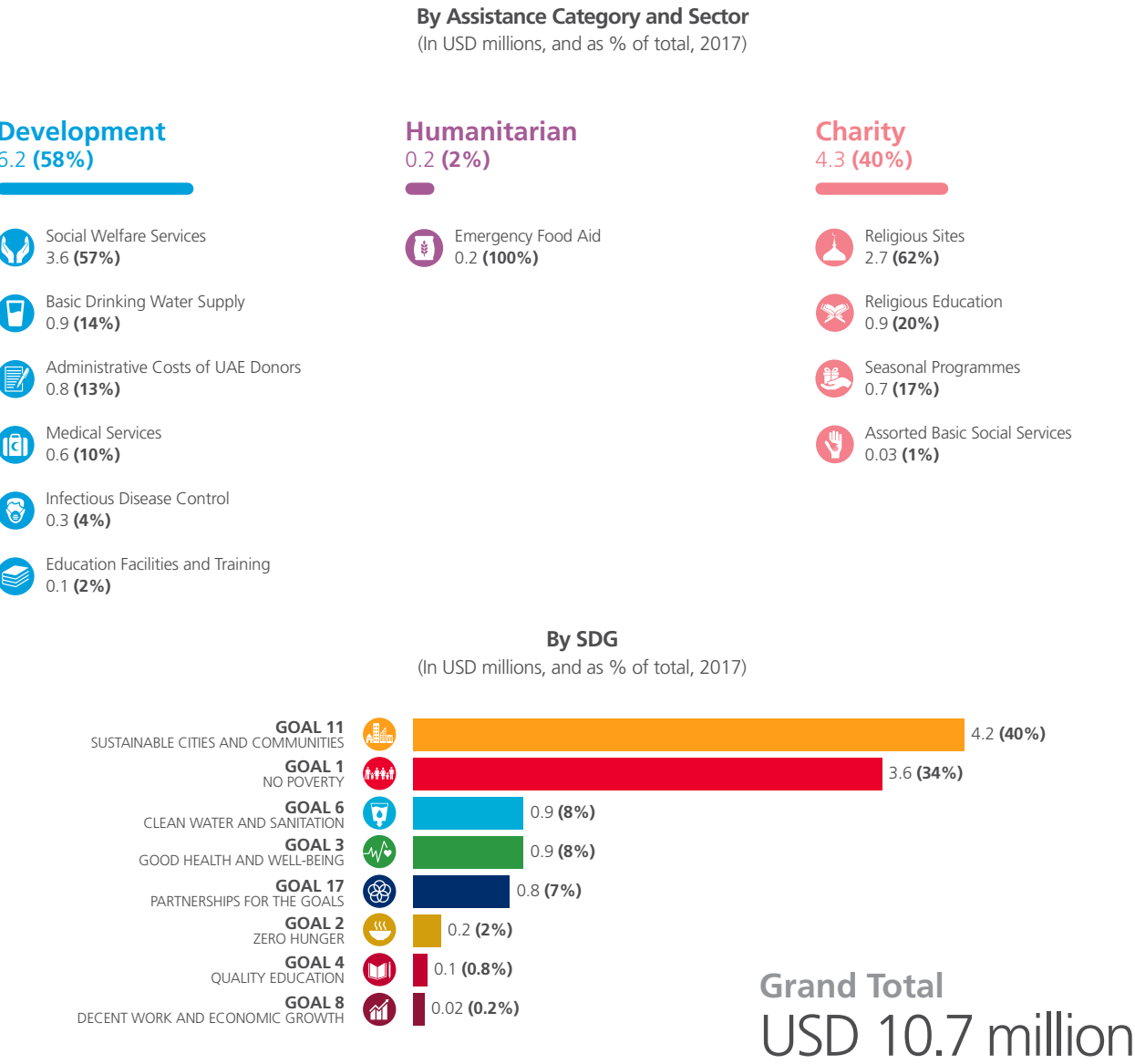
In 2017, the total foreign assistance disbursed by Sharjah Charity House reached AED 39.5 million (USD 10.7 million), representing a 24 percent increase over its 2016 aid. True to its mandate, 41 percent of this assistance was earmarked to support 13 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Ten Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) received a third of its 2017 global efforts. Indonesia, Palestine and Somalia were the most supported developing nations.

More than half of these grants, or 58 percent, went to fund development projects in a number of developing nations, while nearly 40 percent was allocated to charitable endeavors,



Sharjah Charity House delivers food parcels in Bosnia.

Figure 42: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Sharjah Charity House in 2017 include:

 **>4,500 orphans**
supported

 **>190 teachers**
sponsored

 **>118 families**
and **243 people** with special needs assisted

 **~750 water wells**
constructed

 **>323 students**
sponsored

 **13 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported

International Humanitarian City

Accelerating emergency responses from an organised humanitarian hub



“The International Humanitarian City (IHC) – the only humanitarian free zone in the world and the largest facility for humanitarian supplies – has made the UAE a vital global hub for logistics in emergency response. Based in Dubai, and established by the UAE Government in 2003, the IHC hosts and supports nine United Nations (UN) agencies, as well as 48 humanitarian organisations and 13 private companies. These organisations store humanitarian stock at IHC and mobilise goods, as well as emergency responders and humanitarian experts, from the UAE in response to emergencies in all parts of the world.

Largely through wide-ranging services and facilities that allow for swift and efficient facilitation of emergency preparedness, response and evacuation, cash and in-kind support towards global humanitarian and emergency response from the International Humanitarian City (IHC) reached AED 34.7 million (USD 9.5 million) in 2017.

Its humanitarian needs-inspired, 127,000 plus square metres facilities that offer its members and humanitarian organisations with fully-equipped offices, showrooms, open yard and warehouse spaces is matched by the IHC’s well-organised coordination services, and its strategic location in Dubai – where five billion people are within an eight-hour flight from the UAE. Efficient logistics performance, unarguably a critical element in emergency response operations, is likewise made simple by IHC’s short-distance access to both air and marine ports in the city. In 2017, a dozen countries in need of humanitarian and rapid response assistance received 3,893 metric tonnes of relief and emergency supplies as the IHC facilitated the mobilisation of 20 airlifts and two sea shipments.¹²³

Within a short window when the powerful Hurricane Irma struck Haiti, for instance, over 90 metric tonnes of relief and survival items including food and non-food supplies such as 2,000 tarpaulins, high-energy biscuits for 47,100 people over three days, mobile storage units, lighting equipment, and water purification kits, were dispatched to reach the Caribbean nation’s affected populations.¹²⁴

Also through IHC’s members, 100 tonnes of relief and survival items were airlifted to the cyclone-hit Madagascar. Reaching affected communities including those in remote areas, food and non-food items delivered include medical supplies for 50,000 people and shelter items for over 20,000 people.¹²⁵ In Sierra Leone, at the onset of the devastating mudslides that claimed the lives of hundreds of people and left 3,000 people homeless, 50 metric tonnes of various relief items including blankets, tarpaulins, hygiene and kitchen kits were distributed to support 5,000 people.¹²⁶

As well as relief and emergency items organised to reach those in need of humanitarian assistance in Algeria, Cameroon, Iraq, Mozambique, Niger, Somalia, and Tunisia, the IHC played a key role in helping ensure that the needs of the Rohingya refugees are aptly addressed. Following the UAE Government’s directives, an air bridge from the UAE to Bangladesh was created in 2017, paving the way to the delivery of emergency food and non-food items to the more than 809,000 displaced Rohingya people.¹²⁷ In 2017, over 1,700 metric tonnes of relief items valued at AED 16.4 million (USD 4.5 million) were dispatched using 13 well-coordinated airlifts.

In addition to enhancing strategic partnerships, the International Humanitarian City conducts fundraising initiatives that inspire UAE-based private sector and individuals to support humanitarian responses across the globe. These efforts generated a total sum of AED 130.6 million (USD 35.6 million) in 2017.

Complementing its coordination role, the IHC is also known to introduce innovative solutions and best practices in addressing global humanitarian needs. In 2017, the IHC called on state and non-state actors to create a logistics database to enhance humanitarian operations worldwide. Subsequently, the IHC and its member entities are leading the way to enable

the launch of the Humanitarian Logistics Databank in 2018, a platform designed to dramatically improve global emergency preparedness and response.

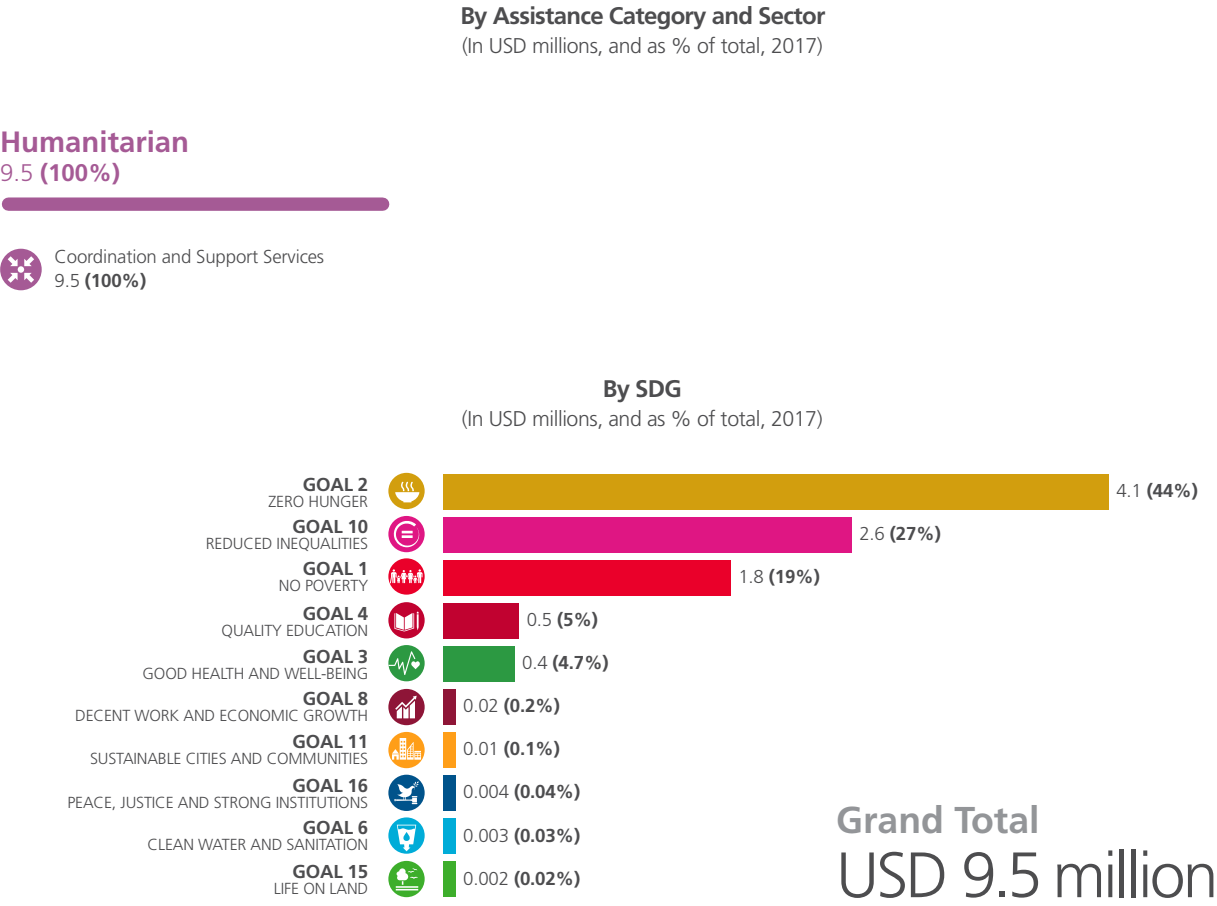
From its reputation as the largest humanitarian hub in the world with the most diverse members, its coordination role, and to

creating solutions that improve the performance of humanitarian aid and development operations, the International City stands ready to effectively respond to humanitarian needs worldwide.




The International Humanitarian City mobilises tonnes of relief and emergency aid to support Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh.

Figure 43: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the International Humanitarian City in 2017 include:

-  **12 countries**
undergoing humanitarian emergencies reached
-  **20 airlifts**
organised
-  **2 sea shipments**
of **187 containers** facilitated
-  **3,893 metric tonnes**
of relief supplies and cargoes dispatched

-  **IHC Quick Facts**
- The IHC warehouse stores emergency and relief supplies of three large organisations: IFRC, WFP and UNHCR. In many humanitarian emergencies, these organisations dispatch their first relief supplies from IHC.
 - The UNICEF Supply Division is the UN's designated global focal point, ensuring rapid response in emergency situations towards the provision of supplies. Its Regional Hub in Dubai is equipped with the largest renewable stock of the most commonly required emergency, covering supplies for 100,000 persons.¹²⁸
 - The IHC warehouse stores half of UNHCR's global supplies – enough to provide 350,000 people worldwide with the basic necessities, within 24 hours.

Al Rahma Charity Association

Focusing on projects that meet social needs



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

Known for its focused approach in the delivery of its annual charitable giving, the Al Rahma Charity Association supported ten countries in 2017, extending AED 29.1 million (USD 7.9 million) in foreign assistance. Nearly half (45 percent) of this aid benefitted four Least Developed Countries (LDCs). As the Association’s top beneficiaries, support to Uganda, Indonesia and Lebanon accounted for over 70 percent of the 2017 total.

Distributed between development projects (62 percent) and charitable aid (38 percent), the foreign assistance from the Association in 2017 promoted Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere, and SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, which together accounted for 86 percent of the total.

As in previous years, projects such as construction of mosques, sponsorship of religious students and teachers, as well as meals distribution in observance of the Holy Month of Ramadan characterised the charitable giving efforts of the Association in 2017.

As well as drilling water wells to provide access to basic drinking water, schools and classrooms were also constructed by the Al Rahma Charity Association in 2017. In Uganda, where 41 percent of its young people are out-of-school, additional classrooms and four schools were built.¹²⁹

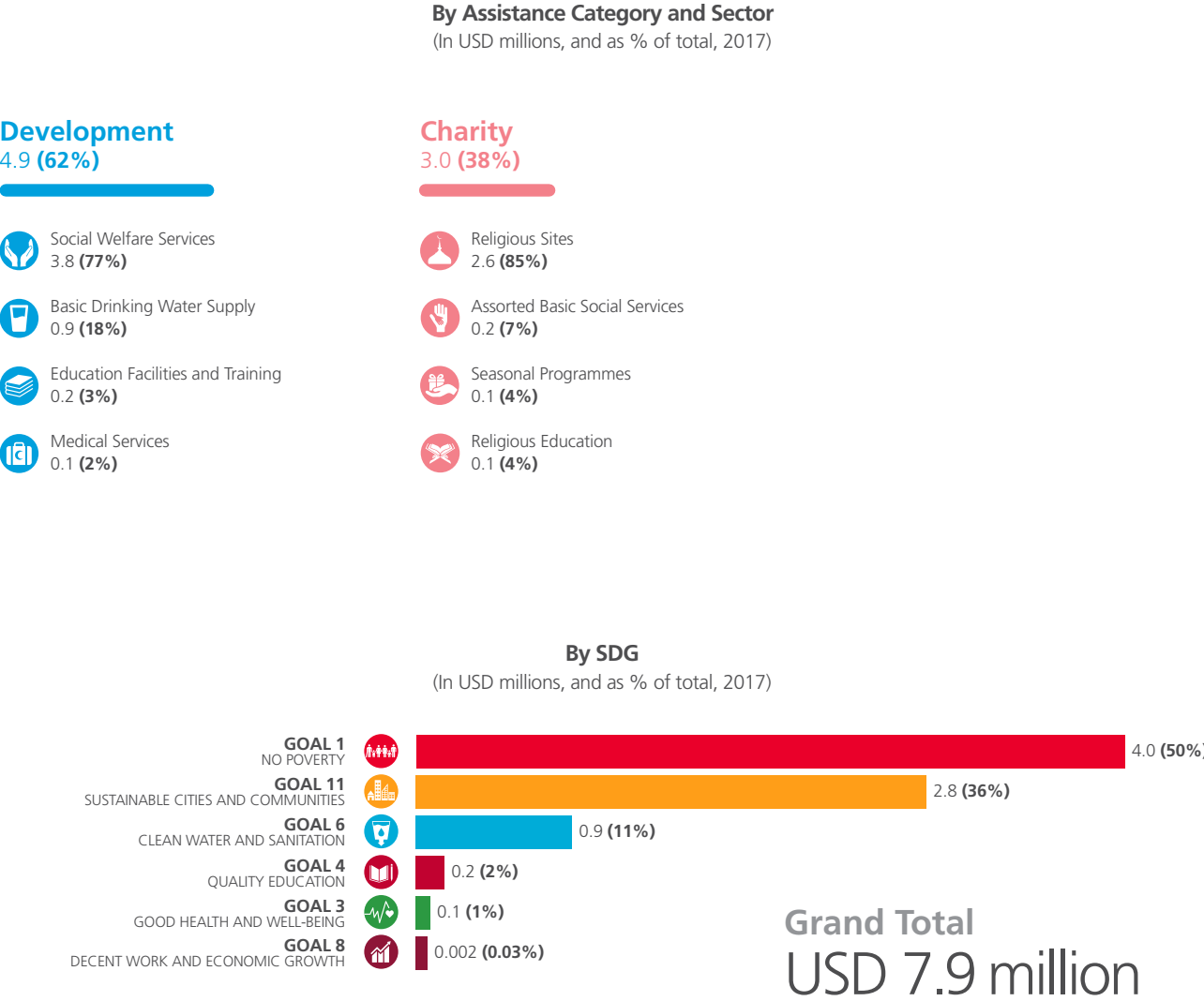
Aware of the daily challenges faced by millions of people in developing countries, the Al Rahma Charity Association continued its long-standing social welfare services programme – the single largest supported sector in 2017. AED 13.8 million (USD 3.8 million), representing 48 percent of the total, was directed to sponsor hundreds of orphans in eight countries. Additional assistance was also extended to support families in need with assorted basic social services.

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



The Al Rahma Charity Association support school projects in Al Jarwan, Indonesia.

Figure 44: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Al Rahma Charity Association in 2017 include:

- Water wells** constructed in **5 countries**
- 5 schools** and several classrooms constructed in **4 countries**
- Hundreds of orphans** and families sponsored in **10 countries**
- 4 Least Developed Countries** (LDCs) supported

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation

Supporting projects that improve quality of life

” For nearly a quarter of a century, the Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation has funded projects to benefit people and societies around the world. It also aims to improve the quality of life of those burdened by the needs for immediate assistance and basic living essentials.

In 2017, the Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation more than doubled its foreign aid disbursements, providing AED 19.6 million (USD 5.3 million). Nearly 20 percent of this support was directed to more than two-dozen Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

Largely in support of Sustainable Development (SDG) 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, 87 percent of the Foundation’s support in 2017 was exclusively provided to support charitable programmes, mainly faith-based endeavours. Construction of religious sites and more than a hundred projects with religious and cultural orientation such as providing meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan and sponsorship of Hajj pilgrims were the mainstream activities of the Foundation in this sector.

In addition to this annual charitable works, the Foundation carried out several development projects in 2017, including in education and basic drinking water sectors. Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Pakistan and Somalia received most of the Foundation’s development grants in 2017.

The Foundation’s resolve to provide quality health care to those most in need made SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, the second-most supported global goal of the Zayed Foundation in 2017. Grant funding amounting to AED 2.2 million (USD 0.6 million) was earmarked for the construction of health centres and provision of medical equipment in 11 developing countries.

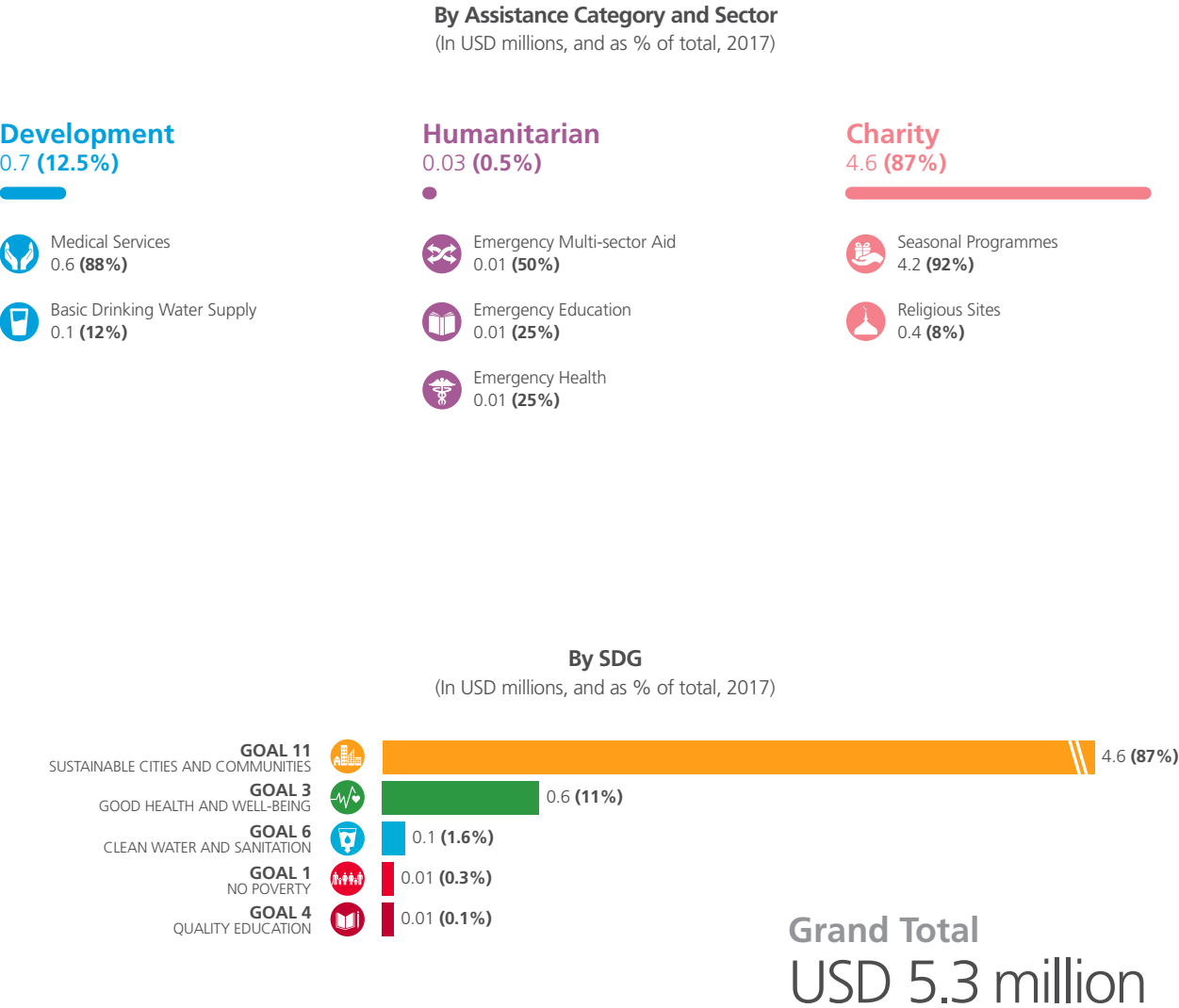
Marking 100 years since the birth of the country’s Founding Father, 2018 has been declared the “Year of Zayed” – another year of charitable giving from the Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation.



The Zayed Foundation works to strengthen income-generating opportunities for women in Kenya.



Figure 45: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Zayed Foundation in 2017 include:

- 145 social projects conducted
- Dozens of water projects implemented in 11 countries
- 10 health centres constructed
- 26 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) supported

The Big Heart Foundation

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

Initially just a fundraising campaign, The Big Heart Foundation became a fully-fledged organisation in 2015. A natural progression of the Foundation's well-established programmes that do not only make the plight of the vulnerable people, especially the refugees, more bearable, but also endeavour to continually improve their circumstances, in 2017, a decree was issued to consolidate the work of the Foundation, with an overarching goal to "contribute to charitable and humanitarian work and raise awareness about the sufferings of refugees and vulnerable children and their families, while also influencing global decision-making mechanisms that promote and protect their rights, in accordance with international law."

Grant disbursements from The Big Heart Foundation in the form of development and humanitarian assistance were almost evenly split in 2017, with funding towards development programmes at 53 percent. Five Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) received more than half of the Foundation's foreign aid; the rest of the funds were directed to support refugees in Greece, Jordan and Lebanon.

Nearly 80 percent of all the 2017 efforts of the Foundation continued to support the realisation of three Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) on health, education and employment: SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all; and Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Making up more than a third of the Foundation's foreign assistance, several meaningful projects towards health were carried out in 2017. In Jordan's Zaatari Camp, 60,000 refugees continue to have reliable health care access. To support improved specialised medical care, multi-year grants funded the construction of a burns unit at a local hospital in Hebron, allowing dedicated health care services to over 900,000 beneficiaries across the region. In Egypt, as part of the AED 7.3 million (USD 2.0 million) pledged in 2017, the Foundation assisted in improving the Information Technology and human resources capacity of the National Cancer Institute (NCI) in Cairo, as the hospital

transforms into a technologically advanced oncology facility to better serve more than half a million cancer patients annually.¹³⁰

Four education programmes were likewise the focus of the Foundation's efforts in 2017. In a northern West Bank city and in Shangla District in Pakistan, construction works have begun to build two schools, providing access to quality education to 45,000 students and 1,000 schoolgirls, respectively. As refugees in Swaziland receive secondary level education and training opportunities to nurture future civic leaders who will in turn create catalytic progress in their own communities, Syrian refugees in Lebanon were awarded with university scholarship grants.

Following the same principle of providing the most needed tools and empowering the less fortunate, the Foundation introduces more than just skills building opportunities, as it did in Palestine in coordination with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) where 108 new graduates have emerged with enhanced confidence and honed skills needed to successfully join the competitive employment space. Several small and medium-sized enterprises development initiatives were also supported by the Foundation.



In Lebanon, for example, the Foundation supports the social wheat programme initiative to boost the economic productivity of local farmers, including those with disabilities and marginalised. In Egypt, the Foundation partnered with the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID) project, a five-year initiative that focuses on socio-economic empowerment of youth and women in upper Egypt.

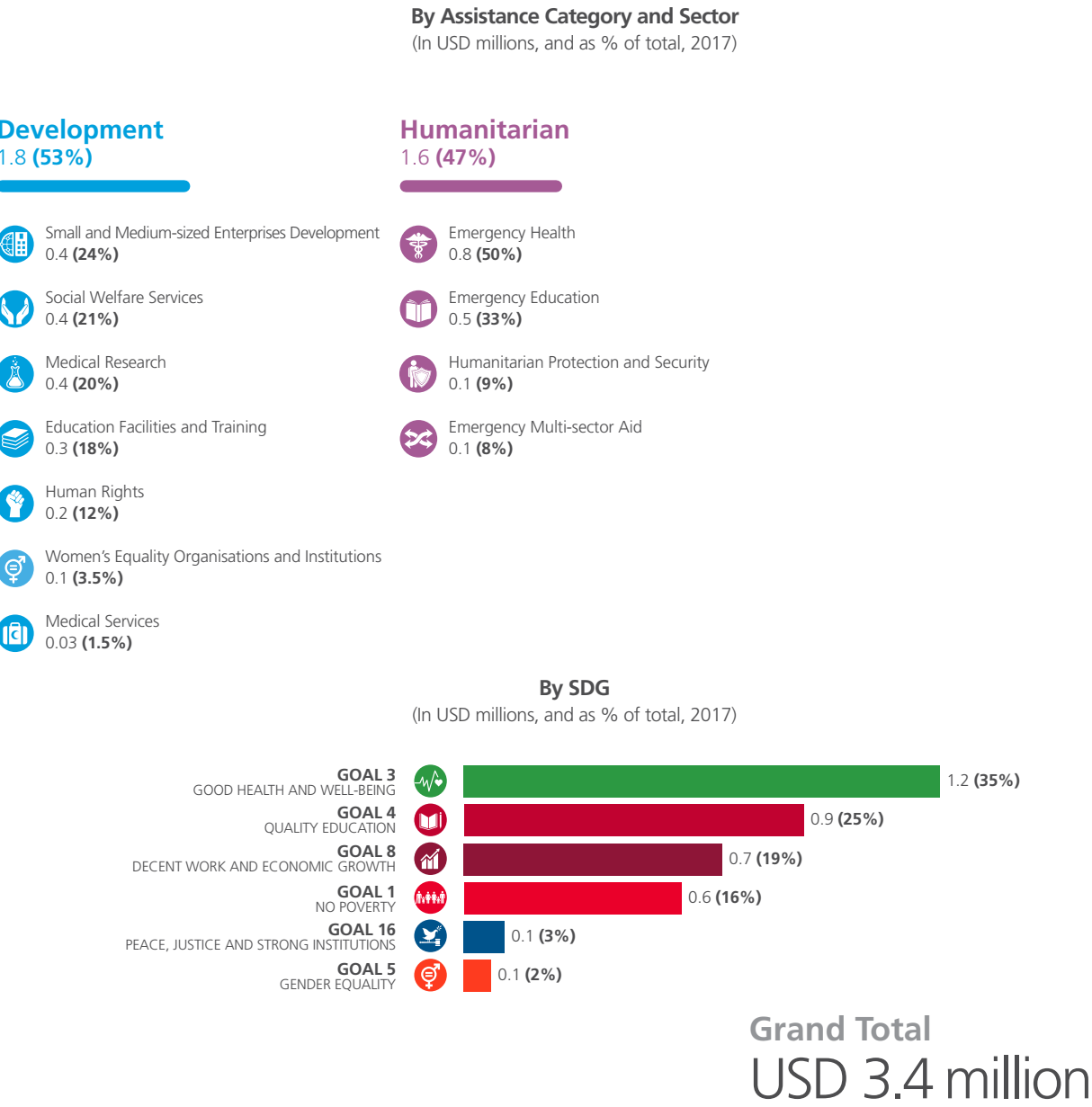
In addition to the Foundation's support to the '100 Million for 100 Million' Campaign launched in India that aims to mobilise 100 million youth and children for 100 million underprivileged children across the world, to end child labour, child slavery, violence against children and promote the right of every child to be safe, free, and educated, the Foundation continued to provide social welfare services to thousands of people in need, including sponsorship to 424 Palestinian children.¹³¹

As both the numbers and challenges of displaced people and refugees intensify, so will the Foundation's firm resolve to come to their aid.



The Big Heart Foundation's Winterization Project in Gaza.

Figure 46: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Big Heart Foundation in 2017 include:

- 

2 schools
built for >45,000 students
- 

Medical services provided to
>60,000 refugees
through the Big Heart Clinic in Zaatari Camp
- 

108 new graduates
received specialised capacity-building opportunities
- 

2 hospitals
supported to serve >1 million patients annually
- 

Dozens of university scholarship grants
awarded
- 

Dozens of small farmers
supported

Emirates Airline Foundation

Securing a friendlier tomorrow for children in need



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

and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Representing 95 percent of the total efforts in 2017, three thematic programmes in health, education and social services continued. As the most funded sector in 2017, the medical services sector comprised of four distinctive projects. The iconic Emirates Ship Hospital in Bangladesh provides basic and urgent health care access to over two million people living in communities often left isolated after annual monsoon flooding. The rail-based Lifeline Express in India meanwhile reaches patients living in India's remote places, often left without access to a medical facility. In addition to the funding towards improvement works at the Gampola Base Hospital's children's ward in Sri Lanka, the Foundation sponsored the cost of prescription glasses for 3,000 children.

The Foundation's multifaceted education projects were also carried out in 2017. These include an early childhood education (ECD) project for the economically disadvantaged communities in South Africa, the construction of a new school to serve school-aged children in the slum areas in Kibera, Nairobi, and the financial support to several schools in Brazil, Ethiopia, Jordan, Morocco and Uganda. In Addis Ababa, more than 900 boys and girls gained merit-based scholarship grants, while

children with special needs in Jordan received assistance and specialised educational opportunities. Likewise, through the Foundation's support to the IIMPACT Girls' Education Project in India, quality education is extended to more than 3,000 students from underprivileged families.

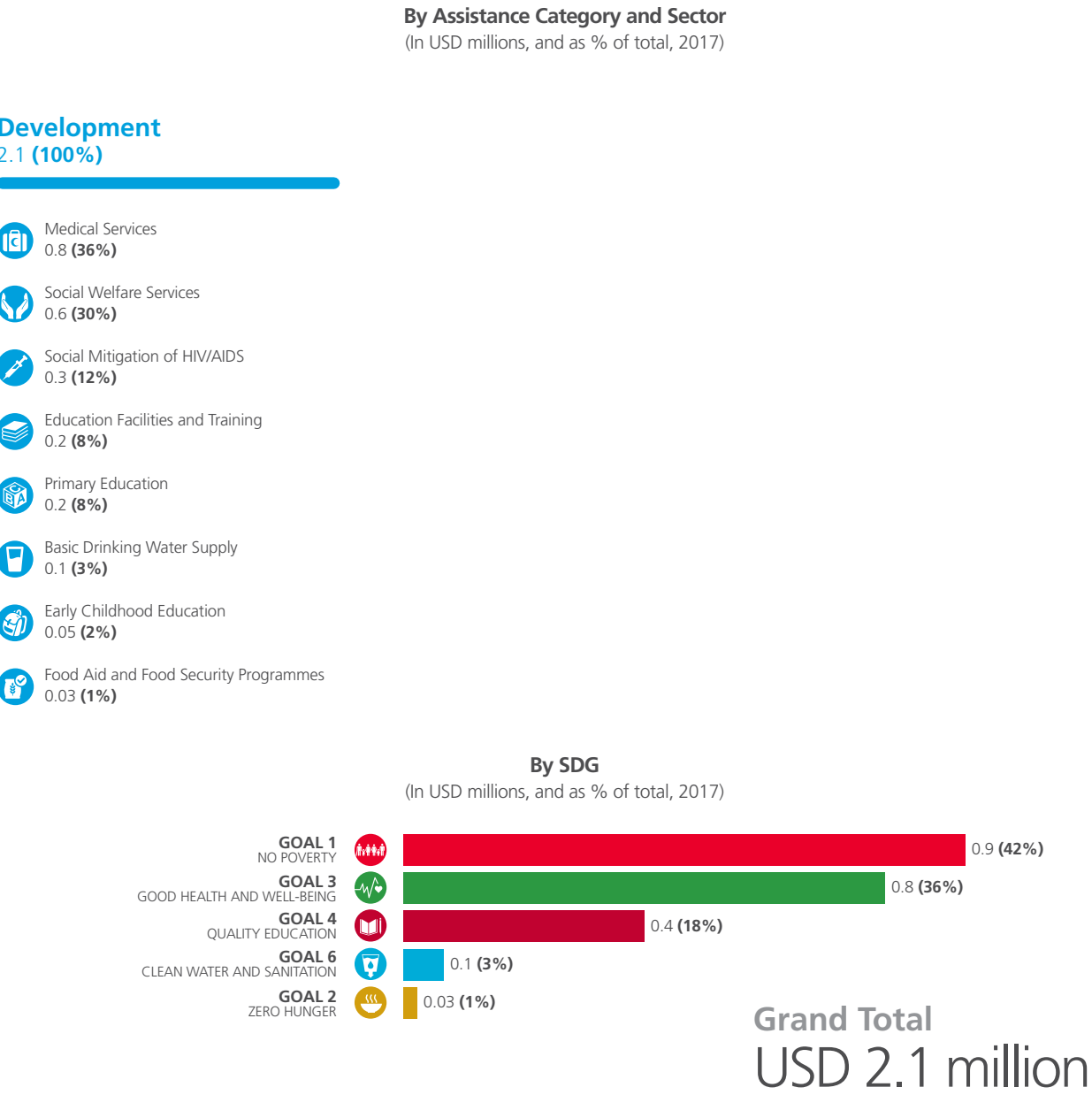
As part of the Foundation's social services programmes, funding was directed towards the social mitigation of the HIV/AIDS disease sector. The Emirates-CHES Home in India takes care of HIV positive children abandoned on the streets of Chennai. Complete with dormitories, a medical centre, play area and a swimming pool, the facility houses more than 100 destitute children infected with the virus. Financial aid was also extended in 2017 to support similar orphanages in South Africa and Ethiopia. Social welfare projects in the Philippines, Tanzania and Zimbabwe likewise received focused attention from the Foundation in 2017. In Tanzania, for example, the Foundation allocated funds for the construction of dormitories, providing shelter and medical care to 80 children, most of them with physical disabilities.

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



Supported by the Emirates Airline Foundation, the Lifeline Express Hospital train brings care to 4,000 patients in Bhatkal, India.

Figure 47: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Emirates Airline Foundation in 2017 include:

- 450,000 patients**
(to date) provided with medical care through Emirates Friendship Hospital Ship in Bangladesh
- >5,000 children**
received education in 8 countries
- 3,000 children**
provided with prescription glasses
- >300 orphans**
and children with disabilities and abandoned HIV-positive supported
- >5,000 patients**
provided with medical care through a hospital train in India
- 4 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported

Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund



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

“The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund is one of the UAE’s biggest donor entities championing species conservation and biodiversity efforts in many countries across the globe. Established in 2009 with an initial endowment of EUR 25.0 million (approximately AED 103.3 million), the Fund provides annual grant funding, recognises leaders, and drives global advocacy efforts on species conservation.

The Fund is also the executing agency for the ‘Dugong and Seagrass Conservation Project’ funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and taking place in eight countries of the Indo-Pacific region.

”

bias to geographic location, or to a country’s income-level, grant funding in 2017 reached scores of species in need of protection and recovery efforts, in 68 countries.

According to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), an international organisation working in the field of nature conservation and sustainable use of natural resources, of the 91,520 species on the IUCN Red List, nearly 30 percent, equivalent to 25,820 species are threatened with extinction. IUCN also endeavours to extensively grow its knowledge of the status of more species, and increase the number of species assessed to at least 160,000 by 2020.¹³²

Accordingly, and in addition to the more than 170 species supported by the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund in 2017 – majority of which are species classified either as Endangered or Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species – one of the projects supported by the Fund in 2017 was aimed at ‘assessing the true extent of the African reptile trade and investigate associated threats to vulnerable

snake species by surveying bushmeat markets in Yaounde, Cameroon’.¹³³

Brazil’s widely acclaimed abundant and spectacular flora and fauna also received more than a dozen grants, ranging from conservation efforts of its northern tiger cats, to Araripe Manakins and the Uta Hick’s Bearded Saki Monkey endemic to Brazil. The rehabilitation and release programme of the deep-orange hair and critically endangered orangutans in Indonesia as well as South Sudan’s Forest hinge-back tortoise, also listed as critically endangered, are only a few of the numerous conservation projects supported by the Fund creating lasting positive impact to the planet we live in.

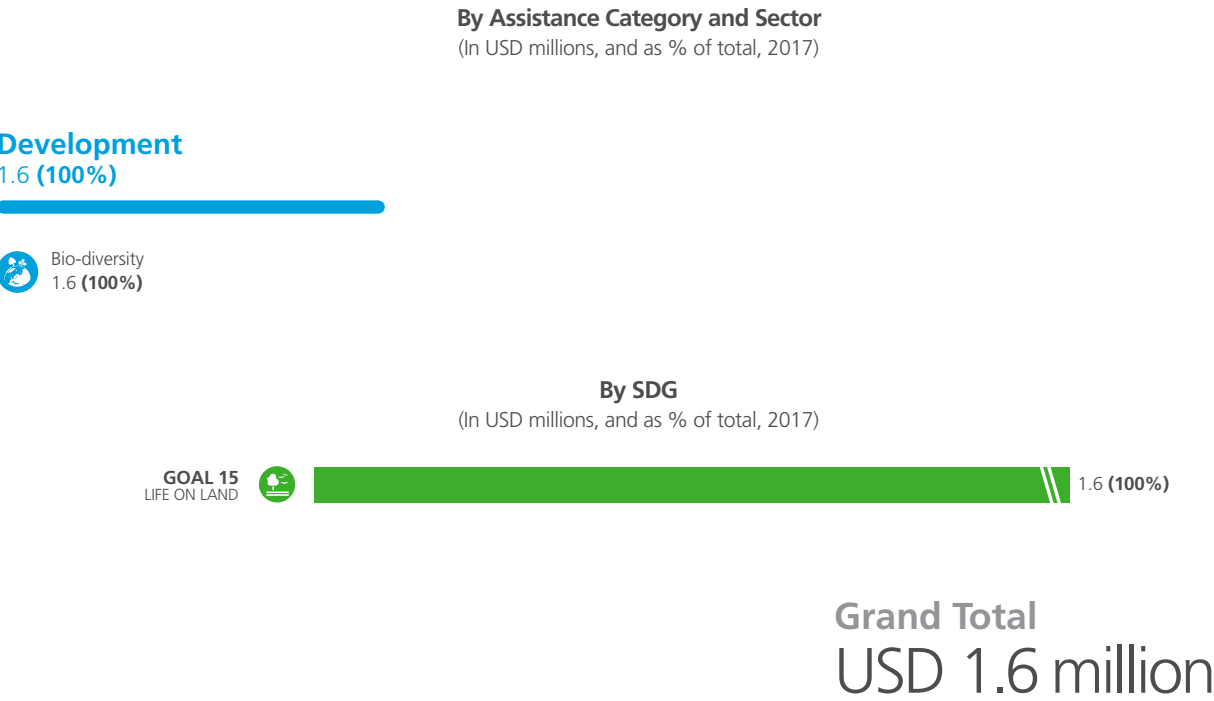
Perfectly aligned with the Fund’s mandate, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, receives a much-needed support from the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund.



Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund supports species conservation efforts, including that of the Lesser Antillean Iguana.

As the UAE’s agency for global biodiversity efforts, and a true champion of nature, the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund disbursed grants amounting to AED 5.9 million (USD 1.6 million) to support more than 180 conservation projects across the globe. Without

Figure 48: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund in 2017 include:

 **>180 species**
conservation projects
supported

 **>170 species**
protected

 **Biodiversity projects**
in 68 countries supported

UAE Water Aid Foundation (Suqia)

Providing water for life



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

In 2017, grant disbursements from the UAE Water Aid Foundation (Suqia) reached AED 4.9 million (USD 1.3 million) towards water projects worldwide. Exclusively working towards the realisation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, the Foundation supported the advancement of water-related national goals of 19 countries in 2017, including 12 Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and six Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs).

The Foundation's largest projects in 2017 took place in Somalia, as the country's widespread drought and crisis push 6.2 million people in need of assistance by end of 2017.¹³⁴ Accounting for more than a quarter of the Foundation's foreign assistance in 2017, two projects included the maintenance of several artesian wells where 8,000 people are now within a few steps from accessing basic drinking water supply. Meanwhile, the spring water exploration project

in Bari Region aims to provide 50,000 individuals with a steady supply of clean water.

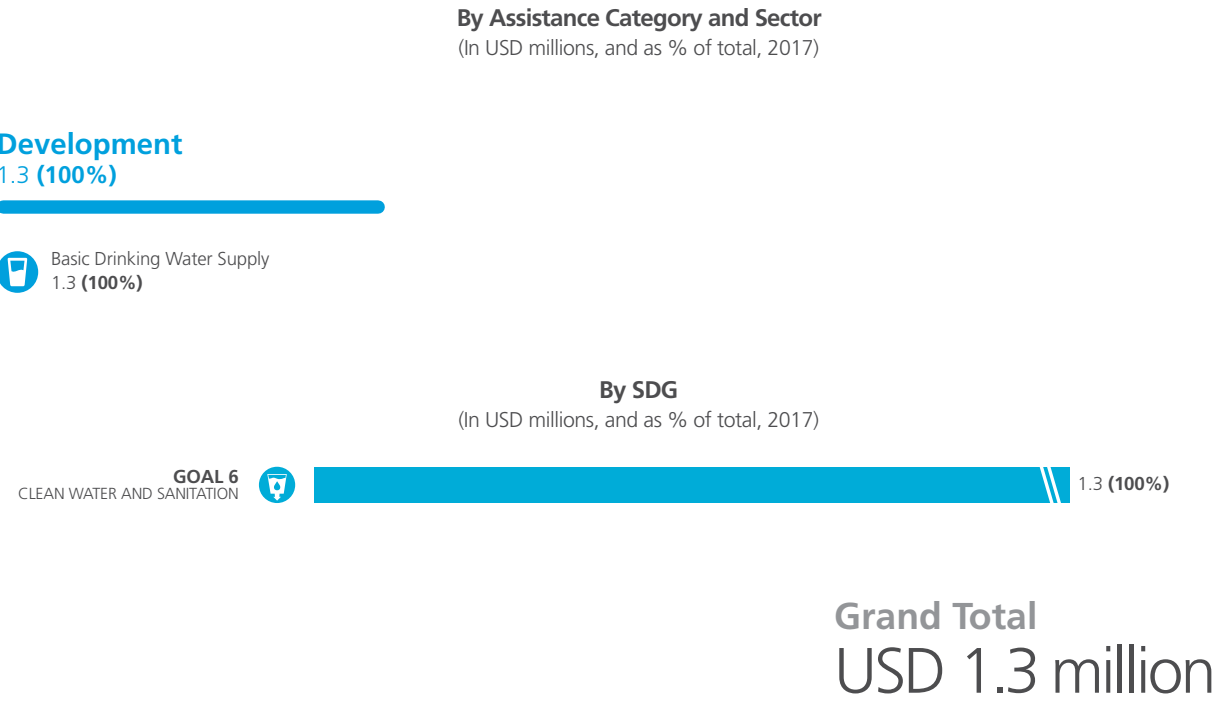
In Ethiopia, like most developing countries where family members, often women and girls, walk for hours daily just to fetch a few litres of water, over 50,000 people now have direct line of access to water wells built by the Foundation. Similar stories abound in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Mali, Uganda and several other nations as the Foundation reached over 430,000 people with potable water in 2017.

From its original goal of reaching five million people with access to safe, drinking water, to a heart-warming achievement by 2017 – where more than 18 million people in developing countries no longer need to worry about one basic need: clean, potable water – the UAE Water Aid Foundation (Suqia) is geared to reach millions more.



Suqia brings water and joy to Africa.

Figure 49: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the UAE Water Aid Foundation (Suqia) in 2017 include:

- >18 million people**
provided with access to clean water,
including over **430,000** in 2017
- 12 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported
- Hundreds of water wells**
and water treatment plants built
- 6 Landlocked Developing Countries**
(LLDCs) supported
- 36 water projects**
conducted

Etihad Airways

Providing lasting positive impact, by giving back to the communities



Etihad Airways was established in 2003, and is wholly owned by the Government of Abu Dhabi with a vision to be the best airline in the world, connecting the globe via the capital city of the UAE, Abu Dhabi. Alongside this goal is the intent of Etihad Aviation Group to support development, humanitarian and charitable causes, in recognition of the importance of sustainability and the positive impact of giving back to the communities the Group operates in.

were the destination of choice for Etihad’s philanthropic giving in 2017, two of which are Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

In line with the proclaimed ‘2017 as the UAE Year of Giving’, and the national initiative, ‘For your sake, Somalia’ launched in the same year, Somalia was by far the largest beneficiary of this assistance, representing 88 percent of the total. Provided mostly in the form of emergency food aid to impoverished and vulnerable people in Somalia, this support also caused the same sector – emergency food aid sector – to emerge as the most funded sector of Etihad in 2017.

In addition to the emergency food aid sector that advances the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, other forms of food-related projects carried out in 2017 include the provision of food items for people in need of assistance in Sri Lanka and Lebanon. Meanwhile, as 650 Eid gifts inspired bright smiles from orphans in Kerala in India, food parcels reached 843 Muslim families in Uttar Pradesh.

Humanitarian assistance was also carried out. In 2017, these efforts largely comprised of blankets distribution in Kathmandu’s centres for the disabled, as well as provision of food and non-food items such as mattresses and winter items for 3,544 Syrian refugees and underprivileged people in Lebanon.

Several initiatives were likewise launched as part of the Etihad Aviation’s Global Education Programme. In India, for example, 1,000 students have gained access to a rich pool of information and knowledge through a library project. Similar projects assisted the learning needs of 1,000 Syrian refugee children in Greece, and over 2,500 in Mrajeeb Al Fahood refugee camp in Jordan.

In a highly interconnected world, Etihad Airways and Etihad Aviation Group will continue to bring families and communities together, not only through a sustainable business practice, but also by its commitment to philanthropic giving.

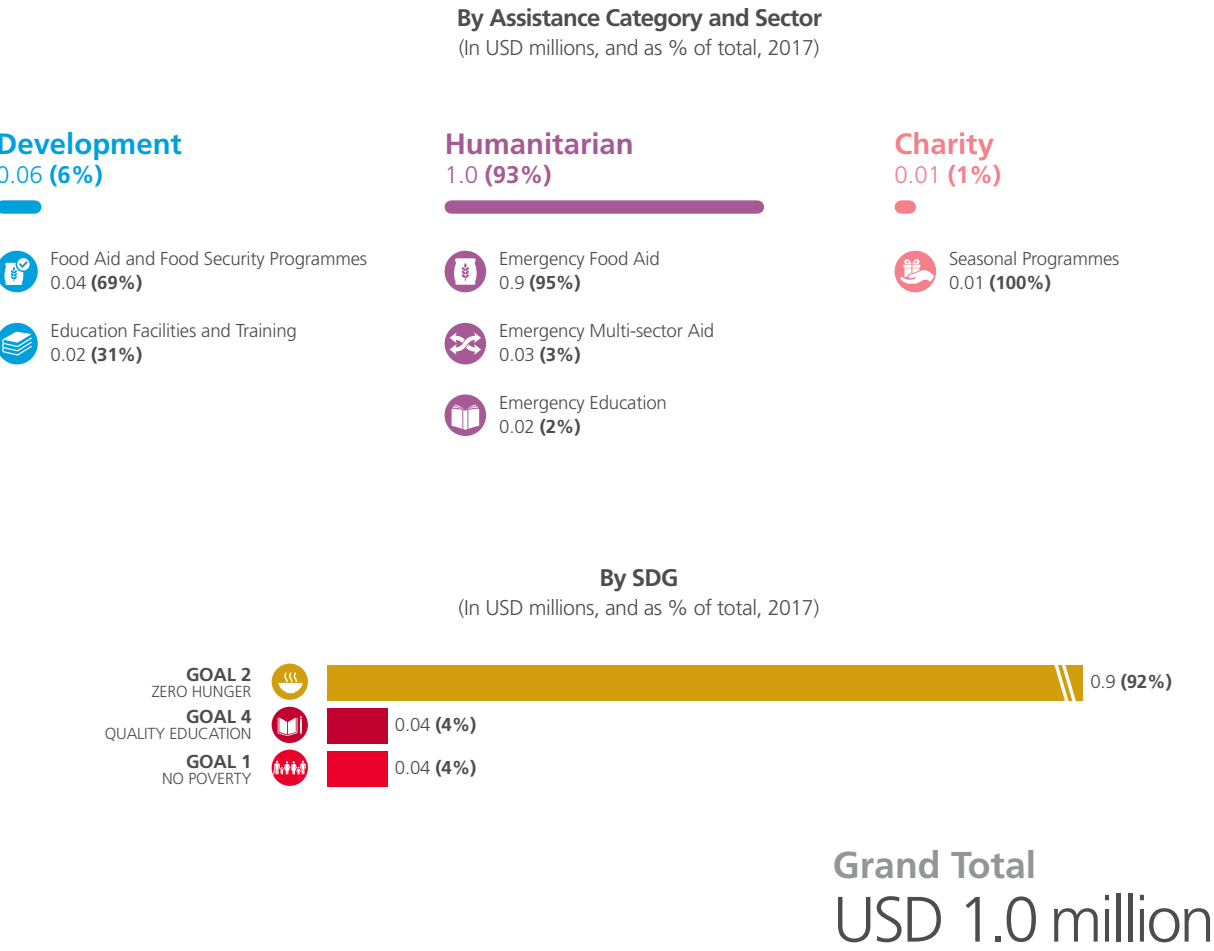
Going beyond sustainability efforts and corporate social responsibility, the Etihad Airways and the Etihad Aviation Group doubled its 2017 foreign aid over 2016, providing AED 3.8 million (USD 1.0 million). Majority of these efforts were provided as humanitarian support, accounting for more than 90 percent of the total; the rest went towards development and charitable initiatives.

As well as projects that benefitted individuals and communities of diverse nationalities, eight countries



Etihad Airways supports Syrian refugees in Ritsona Island, Greece

Figure 50: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of Etihad Airways in 2017 include:

- **4,500 students**
assisted with learning needs
- **Dozens of pallets of food items**
delivered in Somalia
- **3,544 Syrian refugees**
in Lebanon provided with relief items
- **2 Least Developed Countries**
(LDCs) supported
- **Thousands of refugees**
assisted with multi-sector aid

Ewa'a Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking

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



“ Since opening its doors in 2009, Ewa'a has had a multi-faceted approach to its core mandate: from awareness and prevention of human trafficking and gender-based violence, to care, rehabilitation and capacity building of victims of these heinous acts against humanity. While under the care and protection of Ewa'a, whose name means 'to shelter' in Arabic, the organisation also works tirelessly to ensure that dignity and human rights of the victims are not indefinitely stripped from them, providing ample opportunities and means for successful reintegration in communities.

Unfortunately, not everyone shares the same narrative. Some are needlessly exploited by perpetrators of human trafficking, often luring vulnerable women and children to a generous promise, into an abyss of appalling reality.

Reiterating the UAE's commitment to fight this crime at home and overseas, a five-pillar (5Ps) action plan was implemented: the Prevention, Prosecution, Punishment, Protection and Promotion (of international cooperation). Alongside these efforts, the UAE Government established the Crime Victim Assistance Programme, where Ewa'a Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking remains one of the programme's main implementing entities.

This work continues, and in 2017, the Ewa'a Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking, through its four shelters (including one for male victims) that can accommodate up to 150 residents, disbursed AED 3.0 million (USD 0.8 million) to support 32 victims of human trafficking and gender-based violence, and in support of implementing a key target of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 on Decent work and economic growth: Take

immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

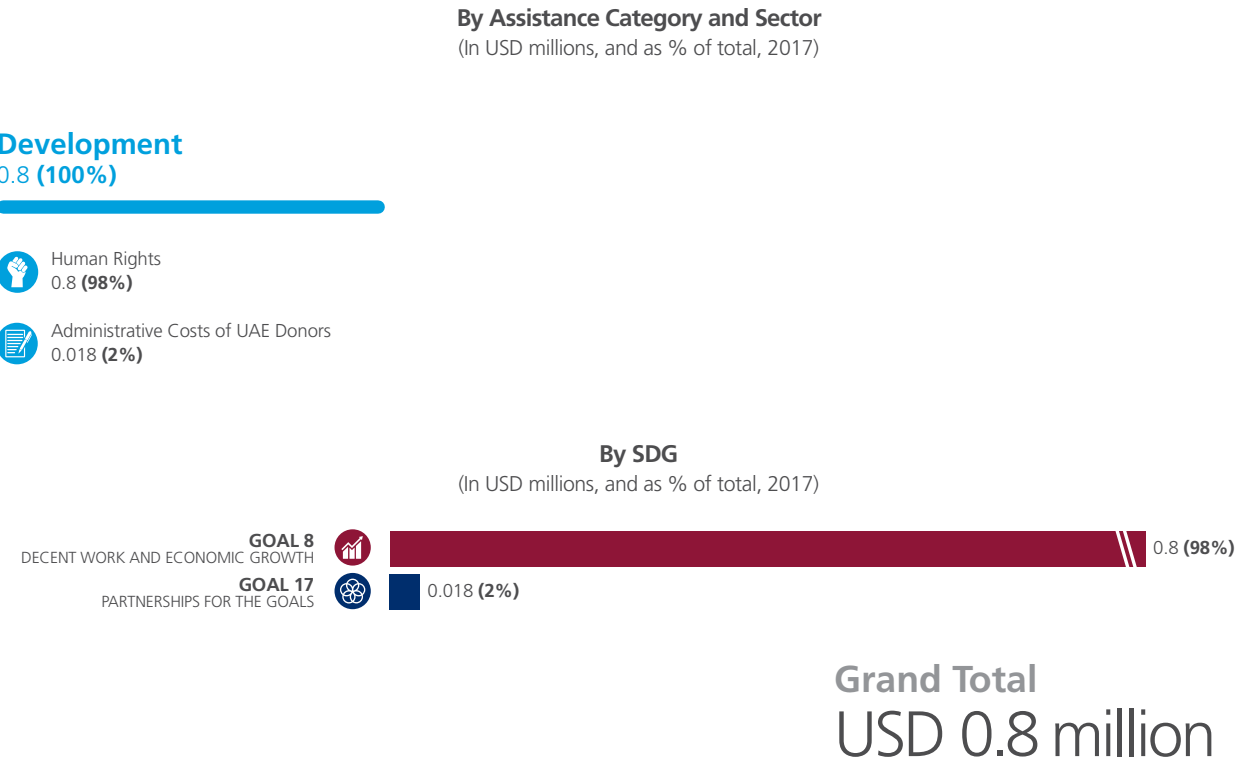
Ewa'a's full-circle support often starts from receiving the victims from legal and referring authorities in the UAE, up to society reintegration. In between these lines of assistance, Ewa'a provides the much-needed medical and psycho-social care, comprehensive financial support, legal assistance and more. The shelters' in-house social and rehabilitation programme offers vocational and skills enhancement training courses, as well as countless hours of listening and mentoring, encouraging brave survivors of violence to feel free in expressing themselves in a neutral setting.

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

Driven by the desire to escape poverty, or to simply realise a dream, many migrant workers brave the unknown and endure the anvil of life in often-unfamiliar places riddled with risks. The UAE, a vibrant country known not only for its economic strength but also by its tolerant and multicultural society, is not a stranger to thousands of people striving to create a better life, and has since generously welcomed and provided countless opportunities to migrant workers and their families.



Figure 51: Funds Disbursed




Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Ewa'a Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking in 2017 include:

 **300 victims sheltered**
including 32 in 2017

 Launched dozens of public awareness campaigns, in cooperation with local, regional and international partners

 Successful reintegration to communities in **>20 home countries** and in Australia, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden

 Provides safe platform for information and reporting, available in three languages: Arabic, English and Russian

Noor Dubai Foundation

Seeing the world through better, brighter and healthier eyes



“ Every five seconds, someone in the world goes blind. Once every minute, it is a child that loses the sense of sight. Females have a significantly higher risk of being visually impaired.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), over 90 percent of the world’s 39 million blind individuals live in developing countries with no access to quality eye care at an affordable price. Another 246 million people suffer from low vision. ‘Noor’, which means ‘light’ in Arabic, is therefore an apt name for an organisation that envisions a world with eye healthcare for all low-income individuals suffering from visual disabilities.

A tireless proponent of health, the Noor Dubai Foundation’s long-standing development programmes towards ensuring ophthalmic and vision care is unrelentingly available to underprivileged individuals continued in 2017. AED 2.3 million (USD 0.6 million) supported medical programmes in four countries.

Health care programmes in Ethiopia accounted for nearly 65 percent of the total. In collaboration with The Carter Center, this four-year support that began in 2016 aims to perform over 300,000 surgeries, build 500,000 household latrines, issue over 64 million medications, and reach 13,836 villages with eyesight-saving information and better awareness to prevent and eliminate trachoma, a contagious bacterial eye infection that is the leading infectious cause of blindness worldwide.

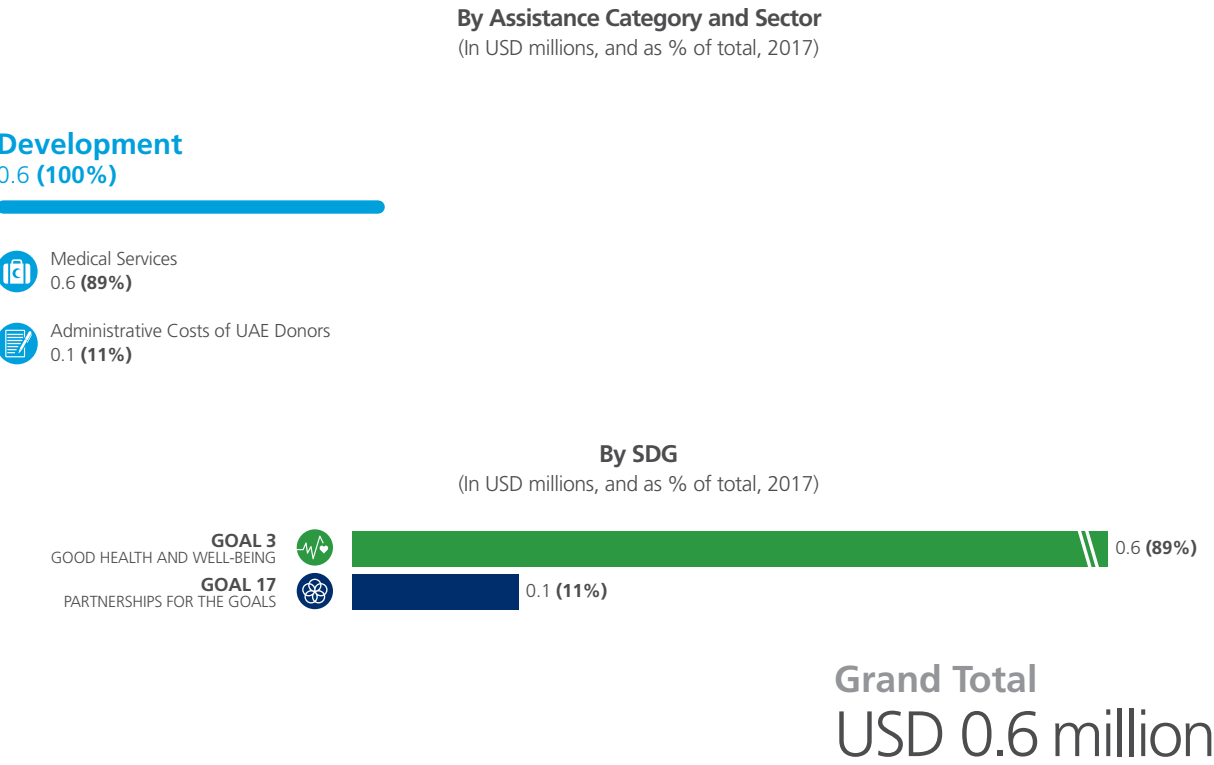
In Bangladesh, similar medical missions were conducted, providing 5,200 eye screening tests, 534 eye surgeries and distribution of 1,284 prescription glasses. Mobile eye clinics also continued to operate in Eritrea and Nigeria, where the Noor Dubai Foundation’s team of doctors and ophthalmic medical practitioners conducted over 8,400 eye examinations, nearly 1,000 surgical operations, and distributed over 2,700 eyeglasses.

From several millions of ophthalmic health care in developing nations and until Noor Dubai Foundation’s vision of a world free from preventable forms of blindness is realised, the Foundation will keep its torch lit to bring more light, one mission at a time.



Noor Dubai Foundation fights visual impairment in Kaduna, Nigeria

Figure 52: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Noor Dubai Foundation in 2017 include:

300,000 surgeries
issued over 64 million medications, from 2016-2020

4,064 reading glasses
provided

13,663 eye screening tests
conducted

Supports
Trachoma Elimination Program
in Ethiopia

1,423 eye surgeries
performed

3 Least Developed Countries
(LDCs) supported

Dubai Foundation for Women and Children

Providing sanctuary under the Foundation's wings



“The Dubai Foundation for Women and Children is a non-profit shelter for women and children that are victims of violence, child abuse and human trafficking. The Foundation is a member of the UAE National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking. With facilities that can house up to 250 individuals and a school for 300 more, the Foundation prides itself on introducing best practices in shelter management and administration, through the many regional and international partnerships it has established.

In 2017, and as in previous years, victims of violence from several countries saw the shelters of the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children opening their doors, offering them with a new beginning.

In addition to the warm hospitality and tender care extended unconditionally to survivors of human trafficking and violence, the Foundation disbursed a total of AED 1.6 million (USD 0.4 million) in 2017 to advance the achievement of an important universal target of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 on Decent work and economic growth: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

The Foundation's carefully planned programmes address the most basic needs of its residents, and beyond. While under their protection, survivors of violence and human trafficking receive complete medical attention and psychological counselling. Navigating through legal, consular and immigration procedures is likewise offered by the Foundation, in addition to financial assistance and other forms

of in-kind support. Equally important is the Foundation's resolve to rehabilitate the survivors, and equip them with the right tools as they reintegrate into the society. Tailor-made capacity building training courses and skills enhancement activities make up some of these efforts that empower the residents of Dubai Foundation for Women and Children.

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

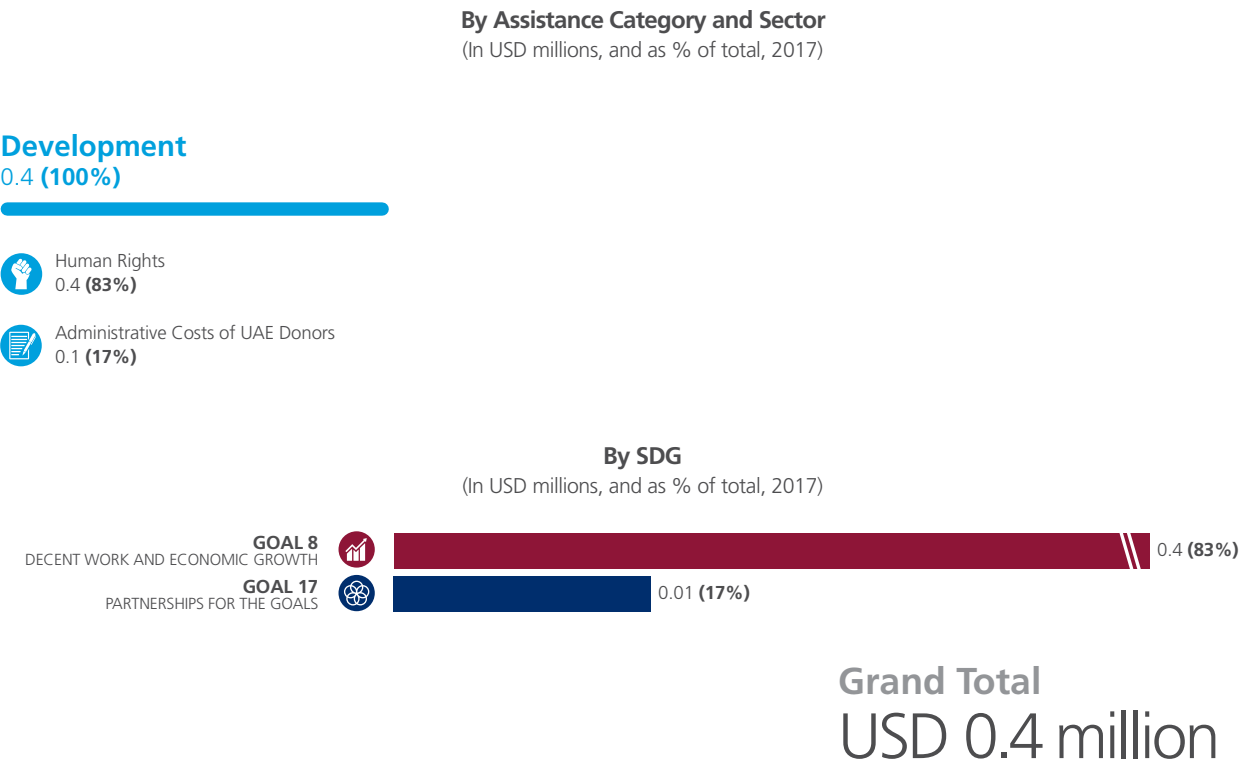
Under its slogan, building strong bonds for life, the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children continues to encourage women and children to look beyond the unfortunate side of life, but to emerge as resilient and as steadfast in the belief that good things await those who persevere.

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



Child abuse victims work on a puzzle at the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children centre.

Figure 53: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Dubai Foundation For Women and Children in 2017 include:

 **>1,200 victims sheltered**
since inception

 Initiated scores of
public awareness campaigns
in cooperation with local, regional and international partners

 Successful reintegration to communities in
>20 home countries

 Provides reliable
telephone hotline

Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation

Putting the spotlight on an inherited blood disorder that can be fatal



مؤسسة سمو الشيخ سلطان بن زايد آل نهيان
الإنسانية والعلمية
H. H. Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa AL Nahyan
Humanitarian & Scientific Foundation

Established in 2011, the Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation works to support communities and individuals in need of assistance. Following its mandate, and since it began its philanthropic giving, the Foundation has contributed to improving the lives of more than 100,000 people.

In 2017, the Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation continued addressing the needs of countless of underprivileged people through its foreign assistance programmes. These efforts, amounting to AED 1.2 million (USD 0.3 million), supported four developing nations, as well as Syrian refugees in Jordan and Greece. Its activities ranged from humanitarian programmes, which accounted for nearly half of the total, as well as charitable giving (35 percent) and development assistance (16 percent).

Working towards the achievement of two Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Goal 1: *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*; and Goal 11: *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*, the Foundation carried out seven foreign aid projects in 2017.

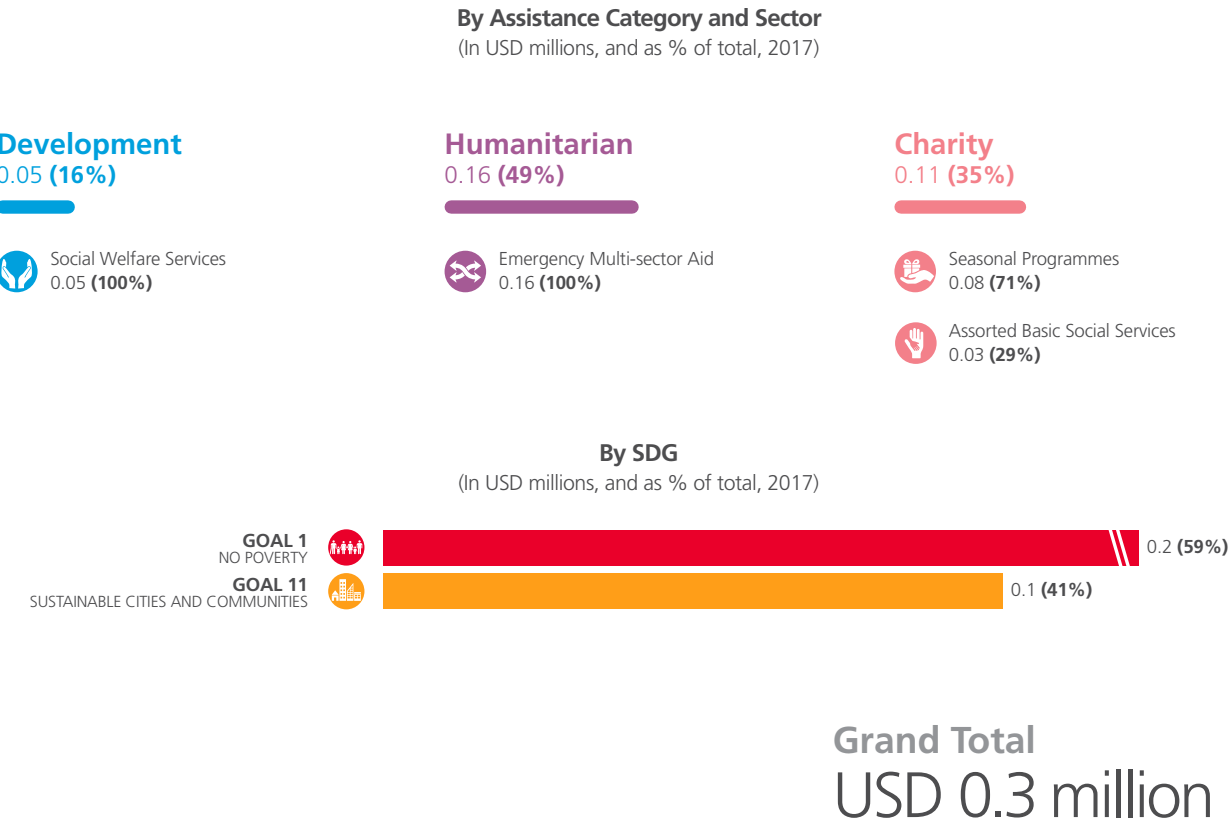
Emergency multi-sector aid in the form of various relief items were dispatched by the Foundation to reach Syrian refugees and Somalis in destitute conditions. Social services projects are at the heart of the Foundation's foreign aid programmes. In India, medical treatments were funded, as cash assistance projects reached poor families and individuals in Pakistan. Orphans in the Seychelles meanwhile continued to receive support from the Foundation.

Through the Foundation's multi-faceted foreign aid programmes, and its pioneering global advocacy efforts to prevent Thalassemia, an inherited blood disorder, as well as incentivising remarkable contributions in this field through the Sultan Bin Khalifa International Thalassemia Award, the Foundation vows to tirelessly work toward achieving its selfless vision, an improved quality of life for everyone.



Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation provided various relief items for Syrian refugees in Jordan and Greece

Figure 54: Funds Disbursed



Some of the most notable results and outcomes of the Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation in 2017 include:

 **Medical services**
provided

 **Supported dozens of families**
affected by humanitarian crises in Somalia and Syria

 **Social services projects**
conducted

 **1 Least Developed Country**
(LDC) supported

Newly Featured Donors

In 2017, five UAE donor entities have reported their foreign assistance activities for the first time. Grant contributions from the Abu Dhabi Department of Culture and Tourism and from the the UAE Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation have been recorded under the UAE Government, but are nevertheless described briefly below.

Recorded independently, international development programmes of the Abu Dhabi Waste Management Centre (Tadweer), the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government, and the UAE Expo Live Programme that contribute to the global achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are likewise described in the following pages.



Abu Dhabi Department of Culture and Tourism

The Abu Dhabi Department of Culture and Tourism has a two-pronged mandate: to promote the nation's capital as a prime tourism centre, as well as to preserve and nurture the UAE's heritage, culture and values. A natural extension of this role is to also support the preservation of centuries-old heritage of states and nations outside the UAE's border. The 'Abu Dhabi Declaration on heritage at risk in the context of armed conflicts' – adopted by more than 40 states, international and private organisations at the International Conference on Safeguarding Cultural Heritage in Conflict Areas in 2016 – provided an additional impetus to this intent, and paved the way to the launch of the International Alliance for the Protection of Heritage supported by the UAE.

Galvanising the UAE's role in championing the preservation of heritage globally, the UAE joined six other nations in December 2016 to establish an international fund "for the protection of endangered cultural heritage in armed conflict, which would help finance preventive and emergency operations, fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural artefacts, as well as contribute to the restoration of damaged cultural property." In 2017, the Abu Dhabi Department of Culture and Tourism disbursed AED 16.5 million (USD 4.5 million) towards this cause.¹³⁵



Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation

The UAE Ministry of Human Resources and Emiratisation manages the UAE's overall labour affairs, while also enriching every Emirati's participation in the country's dynamic workforce. The first part of the Ministry's mandate transcends beyond the UAE's domestic boundaries, and in 2017, the Ministry disbursed funds amounting to AED 10.5 million (USD 2.9 million) to support the core budget of several international organisations that advance the realisation of SDG 8: *Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.*

This disbursement includes the Ministry's financial support to the International Labour Organization (ILO), a United Nations (UN) agency that brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 UN member States to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.¹³⁶



Abu Dhabi Waste Management Center (Tadweer)

Established in 2008, the Abu Dhabi Waste Management Centre (Tadweer) is the lead agency tasked to control and coordinate waste management activities throughout the emirate of Abu Dhabi. In line with its objectives to provide state-of-the-art facilities to promote resource conservation, enhance carbon footprint reduction and maximise net positive social and environmental benefits, as well as to raise waste awareness and remove barriers to waste minimisation, re-use and recycling by efficient communication and stakeholder engagements, Tadweer joined the UAE's efforts in supporting the global achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11: *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.*¹³⁷

In 2017, Tadweer did so by disbursing funds amounting to AED 0.1 million (USD 0.03 million) towards strengthening Yemen's waste management and disposal sector. Its activities included the provision of specialised equipment, while also offering technical support to hundreds of men and women in Socotra Island, on topics such as waste management, public health pest control, identification of waste types and management of landfills.



Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government

Launched in 2005, the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government holds the distinction of being the first research and teaching institution focused on governance and public policy in the Arab world. Its widely-acclaimed academic and training programmes help future leaders meet public administration challenges across the region.

As a strategic partner of the UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP) – one of the main pillars of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021 aimed at sharing knowledge and enhancing human and institutional capacity to address global challenges – the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government helps advance the attainment of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: *Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.*

In 2017, the Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government disbursed funds amounting to AED 0.7 million (USD 0.2 million) to provide capacity development to dozens of men and women from developing countries, on some of the most pressing matters such as government effectiveness, youth empowerment, modern statistics systems and innovative implementation of the SDGs. The School also sponsored a training workshop on institutional excellence, an area of particular importance to the UAE, and one that would prove as beneficial to many developing countries.



UAE Expo Live Programme

Launched by the World Expo 2020 in Dubai, the UAE Expo Live is an innovation and partnership programme that aims to accelerate and inspire breakthrough solutions that will meaningfully improve the lives of peoples across the globe, while also integrating three critical dimensions of sustainable development: social, economic and environmental progress.

Through its AED 367.3 million (USD 100.0 million) funding envelope, Expo Live Programme extends grants to innovators and change makers working to fast-track the achievement of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In 2017, the Programme disbursed AED 4.4 million (USD 1.2 million) to provide seed-funding to 12 innovative development projects in various countries. In Rwanda, for example, the financial support is aimed at boosting the growth of entrepreneurship for power generation in rural areas. Meanwhile, the project in Ethiopia is projected to solve some of the major medical care challenges that persist in the country, including the need for an integrated digital medical services and efficient supply chain system.

Private Sector and Global Development

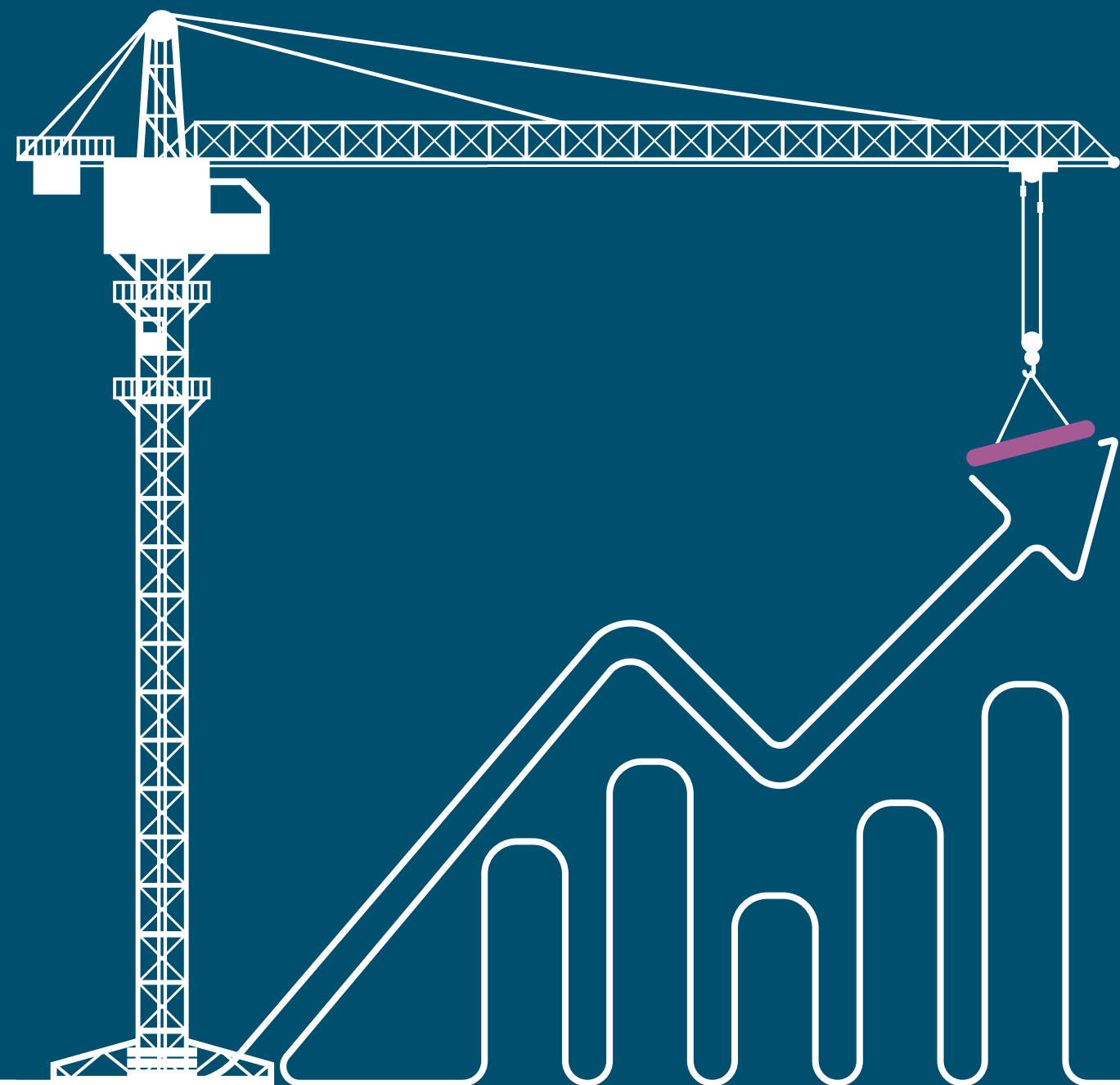
The UAE private sector, comprised of businesses and individuals, continues to respond to the call of humanitarianism, providing a total of AED 130.6 million (USD 35.6 million) in 2017. These contributions – made possible by the International Humanitarian City’s fundraising initiatives – facilitated the UAE’s humanitarian response to major emergencies in 2017. In Bangladesh, for example, six airlifts transported emergency and relief items to ease the plight of Rohingya refugees.

The year 2017 was the designated “UAE Year of Giving”, bringing together the whole nation to move zealously toward a common goal: to make a difference in the lives of people across the globe, through selfless acts of generosity and humanitarianism. In line with these aspirations, and with the UAE leaders and the government entities, the UAE’s private sector will remain true partners of the UAE’s international cooperation agenda, and a staunch ally of the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

6

UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA)

In 2017, the UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) reached AED 15.91 billion (USD 4.33 billion). When calculated as a share of the UAE's Gross National Income (GNI) in the same year, this assistance in support of developing countries is equivalent to 1.03 percent.



Reiterating the UAE's long-standing commitment to global peace and prosperity, for five years in a row, from 2013-2017, the UAE's ODA as a proportion of its GNI exceeded the international benchmark of 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI, providing 1.20 percent ODA/GNI on average.¹³⁸

Introduction

Official Development Assistance (ODA) – defined by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) in 1969 – is a key measure of efforts provided by donor countries as well as resource flows to developing countries.¹³⁹ Calculated as per the criteria prescribed by the OECD-DAC, the following pages provide a description of the UAE’s ODA in 2017, offering analysis on its allocations per country and income level, sector and funding type.

2017 UAE ODA Disbursements

The UAE’s Official Development Assistance (ODA), estimated at AED 15.91 billion (USD 4.33 billion), as a share of its Gross National Income (GNI) was regarded as the highest in the world in 2017. According to a preliminary report issued by the OECD-DAC in April 2018, the UAE’s ODA/GNI in 2017 was at 1.03 percent, performing well above the international benchmark of 0.7 percent ODA/GNI set by the United Nations in 1970. *Figure 2 under Section 1 illustrates UAE’s ODA from 2015-2017.*

2017 UAE ODA towards Humanitarian Assistance

Over 201 million people were estimated to be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2017, according to the Global Humanitarian Assistance 2018 Report.¹⁴⁰ A core pillar of the UAE’s Foreign Assistance Policy, assistance in response to humanitarian and emergency situations continue to receive dedicated attention from the UAE. Disbursements reached AED 1.10 billion (USD 298.7 million) in Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2017, representing seven percent of the overall total. Syria and Yemen received over 70 percent of this assistance.

By Income Level

Following several years of decline, global ODA to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) increased in 2017.¹⁴¹

For its part, and acknowledging the imperative nature of eradicating poverty, the UAE continues to intensify its efforts in supporting the most vulnerable, providing opportunities for economic growth and sustainability to LDCs, including the 44 countries supported in 2017. With a combined total of AED 3.96 billion (USD 1.08 billion) in ODA, this figure represents 25 percent of the UAE’s total ODA in 2017. Afghanistan, Sudan and Yemen were the UAE’s top three supported LDCs in 2017.

Kenya, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe – three of the four countries in the low-income category (as per OECD-DAC’s list of ODA recipients for reporting 2017 flows) – received AED 28.2 million (USD 7.7 million) in ODA from the UAE in 2017.

According to the World Bank, Middle-income Countries (MICs) are home to five of the world’s seven billion people and 73 percent of the world’s poor people.¹⁴² This group is further categorised into Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) and Upper-middle Income Countries (UMICs).

For the first time in five years, the UAE’s ODA disbursements to the UMICs took the largest share of the 2017 ODA total, at 50 percent AED 7.91 billion (USD 2.15 billion), mainly in support of development programmes in Jordan and Serbia. The LMICs took the third largest share in 2017(AED 2.98 billion, or USD 811.7 million). However, the sum of the multi-year annual ODA disbursements from the UAE is indicative of the UAE’s dedicated support to the LMICS, averaging nearly 40 percent of the three-year total, from 2015-2017. Funding to LMICs was largely the result of the UAE’s multi-year and large-scale programmes in Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan, and Palestine. *Appendix 1 lists the UAE’s ODA disbursements per income level, country and sector.*

By Funding Type

Of the total UAE ODA in 2017, 67 percent was provided in the form of grants; the rest was disbursed as

concessional loans. UAE ODA grants to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) were at 98 percent. Grants constituted 85 percent of the ODA disbursements to countries in the Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) category, while nearly 70 percent of UAE ODA to Upper-middle Income Countries (UMICs) was extended as concessional loans.

By Sector

At 93 percent of the 2017 total, Official Development Assistance (ODA) towards development programmes, with a combined total of AED 14.81 billion (USD 4.03 billion), was a noticeable priority in 2017 for the UAE. More than half (53 percent) of the total ODA went towards the general budget support sector, providing governments – including four Least Developed Countries (LDCs) – with additional development finance to support balance of payments or implement their national development plans based on their priorities.

The decentralisation and support to subnational government sector also received a healthy ODA flow in 2017. Contributions to international organisations sector was the third most funded, followed by fishery and rural development sectors, and programmes help build economic infrastructure, including storage, air transport and road transport infrastructure. The UAE’s ODA in 2017 also funded the development of hydroelectric power plants and other renewable energy projects that help strengthen the energy infrastructure of several countries, including LDCs and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). ODA disbursements towards the renewable energy sector (including solar, wind and hydro) rose by 63 percent in 2017, over the previous year.

Additionally, the following sectors experienced a significant increase in 2017 ODA disbursements over 2016: agriculture, fishing, government and civil society, and transport and storage sectors. The UAE also continued its support towards access to quality education, including early childhood

development, higher education, and education in emergencies. Although not exclusively ODA, Section 2 offers more insights on the UAE’s support towards global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sectors of focus.

Bilateral and Multilateral ODA

As well as bilateral aid approach, the UAE values programmes that facilitate delivery of development and humanitarian assistance with regional or global orientation and reach. Counting only the contributions provided to support the regular core budget of international organisations,

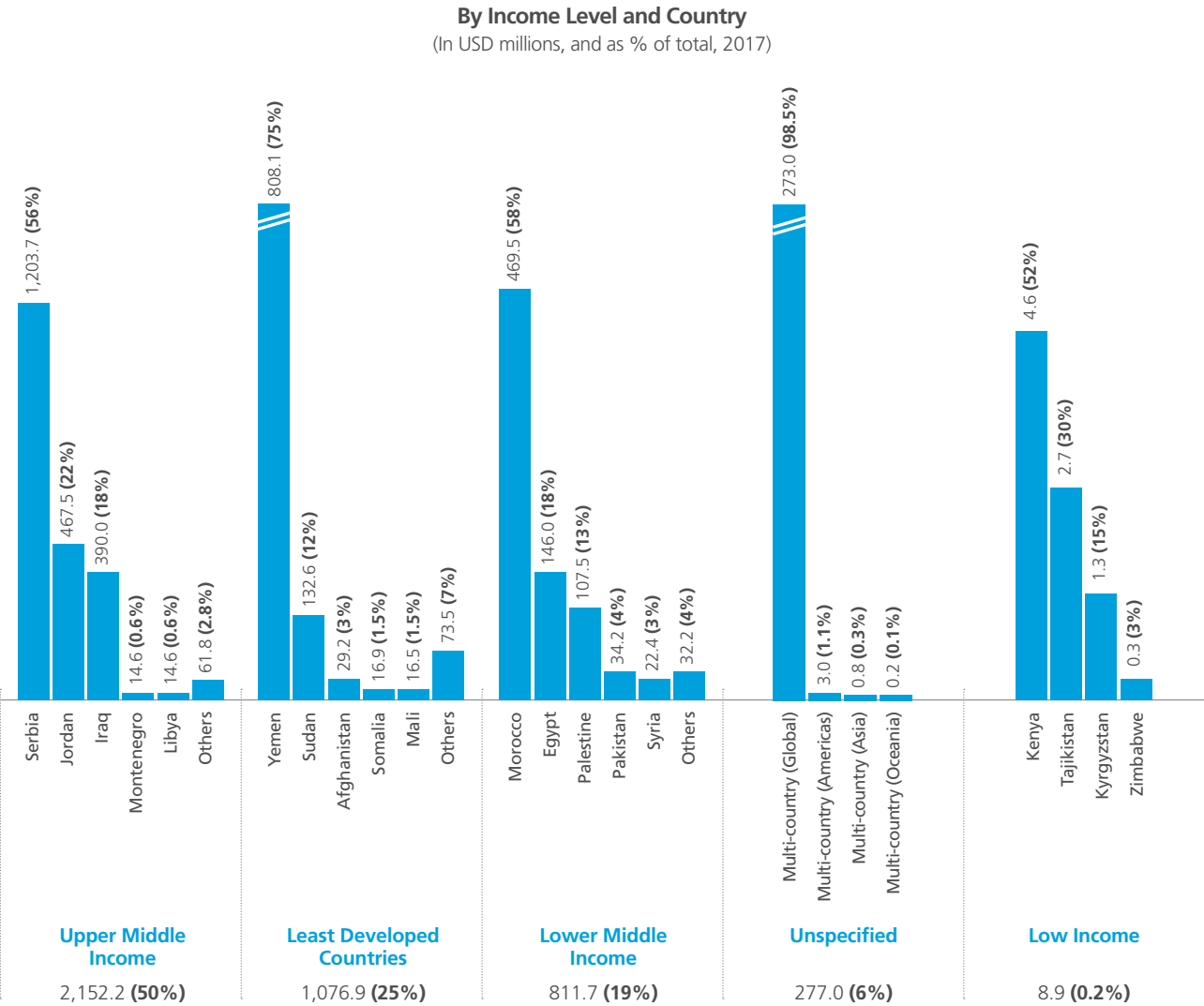
including the United Nations, the UAE’s disbursements as multilateral ODA posted an annual double-digit growth since 2015. These unearmarked disbursements in 2017, amounting to AED 581.1 million (USD 158.2 million), increased by 80 percent over the previous year.

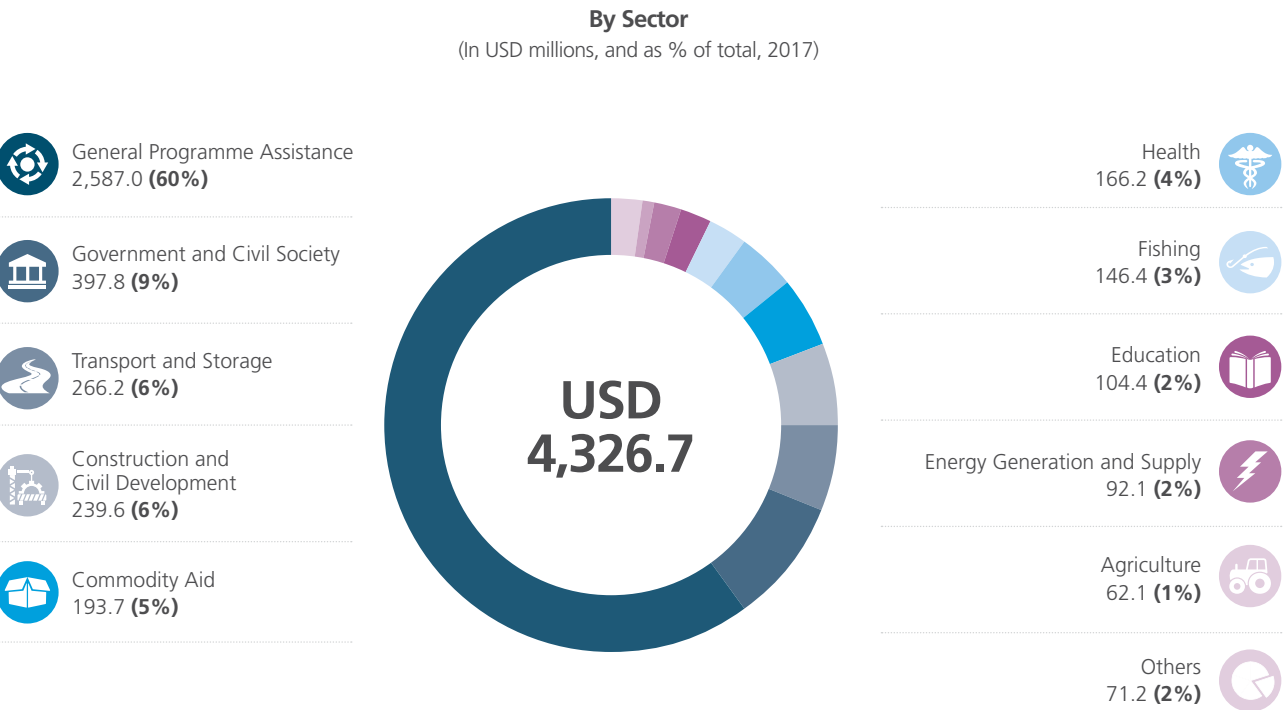
A typical trend of the UAE’s foreign assistance channel, the UAE disbursed a significant portion of its foreign aid in 2017 as bilateral ODA. At 96 percent of the total ODA in 2017, the AED 15.31 billion (USD 4.17 billion) funding includes bilateral support to governments, projects implemented by the UAE donor entities, as well as

contributions to non-governmental organisations and civil societies. It also includes earmarked contributions to the United Nations (UN). In 2017, the UAE continued to fund UN programmes and disbursed AED 203.4 million (USD 55.4 million) in 2017 for this purpose.

Disbursements towards the implementation of the UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP) such as ‘scholarships and student costs’, as well as those funds disbursed through ‘experts and technical assistance’ are also included in the UAE’s bilateral ODA analysis.

Figure 55: UAE ODA Disbursements





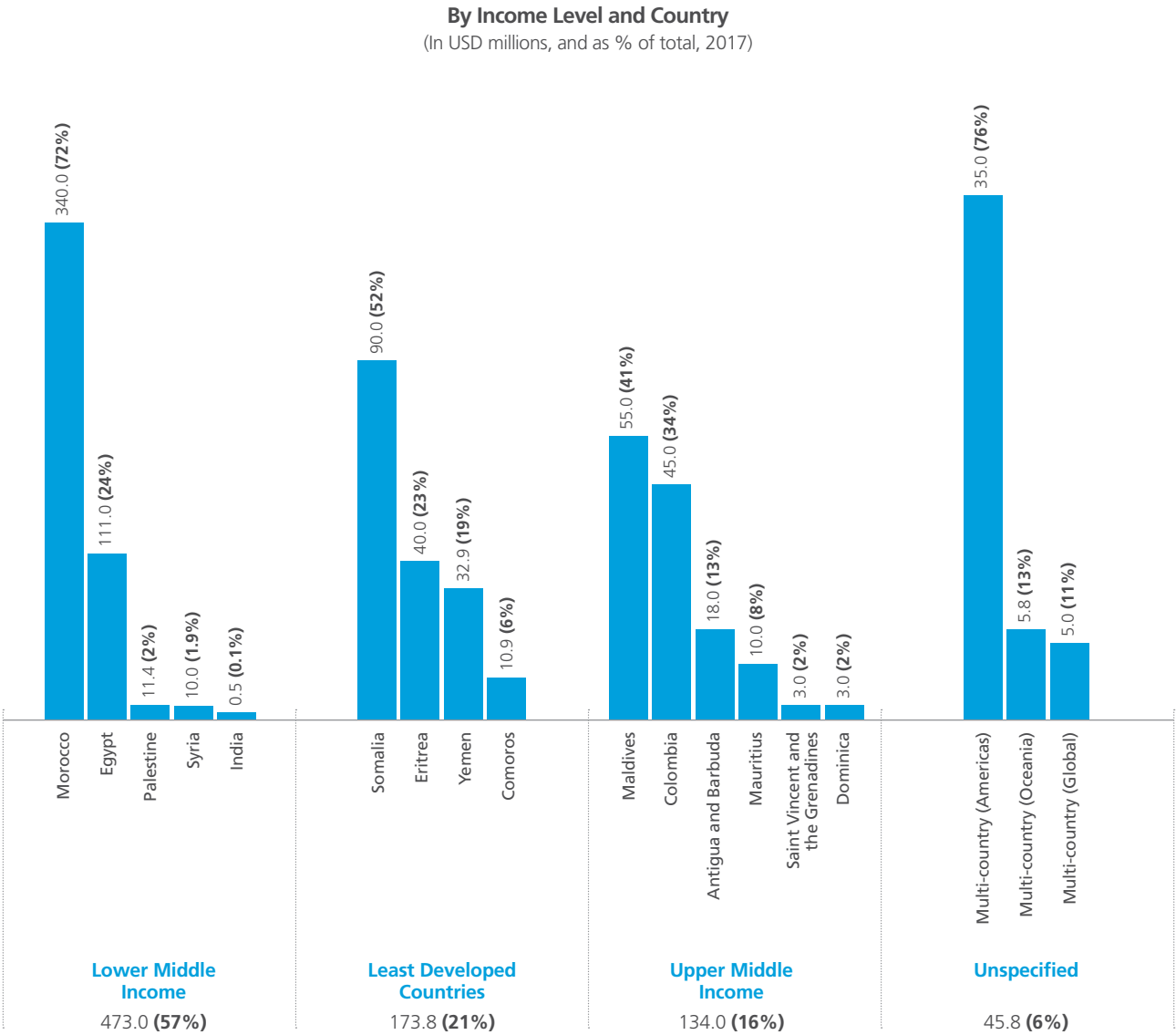
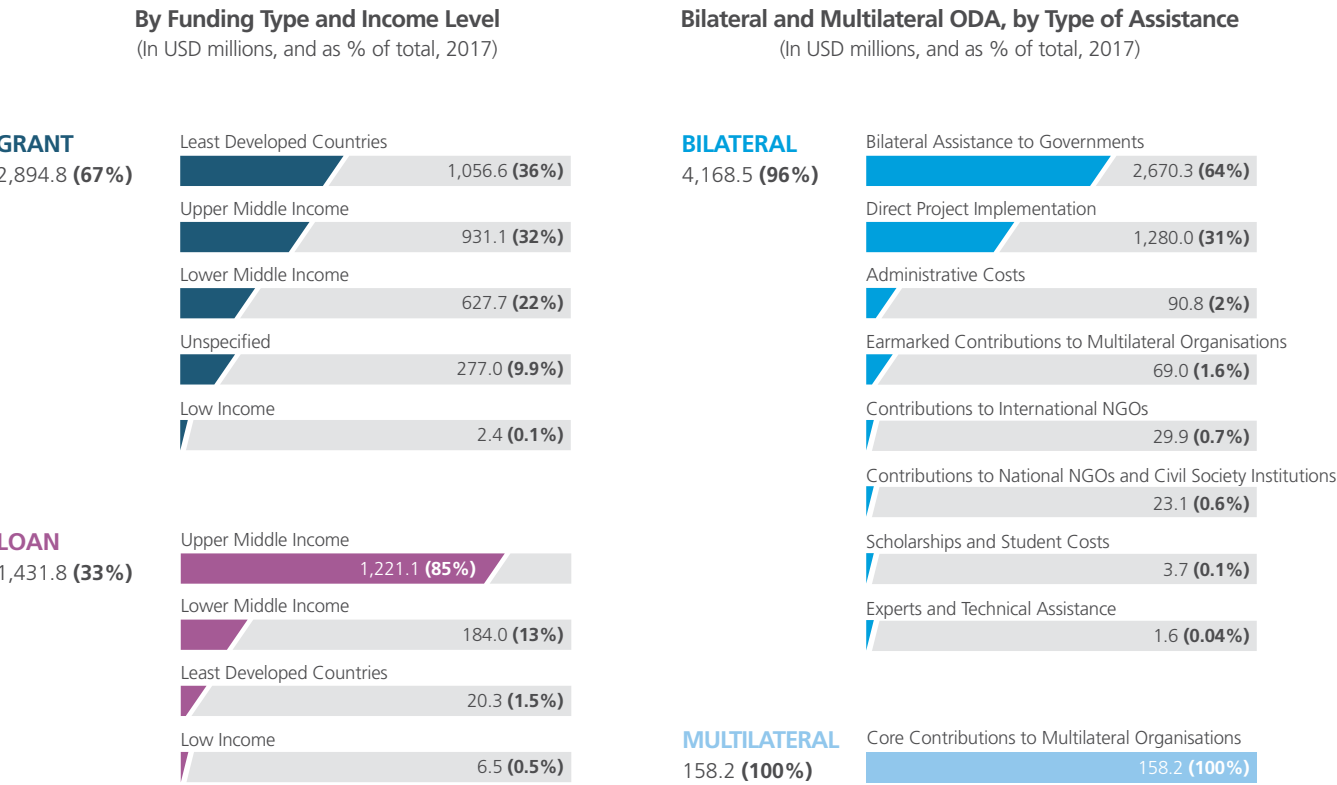
ODA Commitments

Total ODA commitments made by the UAE in 2017 to eight developing countries and multi-country programmes amounted to AED 3.04 billion (USD 826.6 million). Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs) was the primary recipient of the UAE's commitments in 2017, receiving 57 percent of the total. Morocco, Egypt, Somalia and the Maldives were the top supported developing nations, in terms of ODA commitments made in 2017.

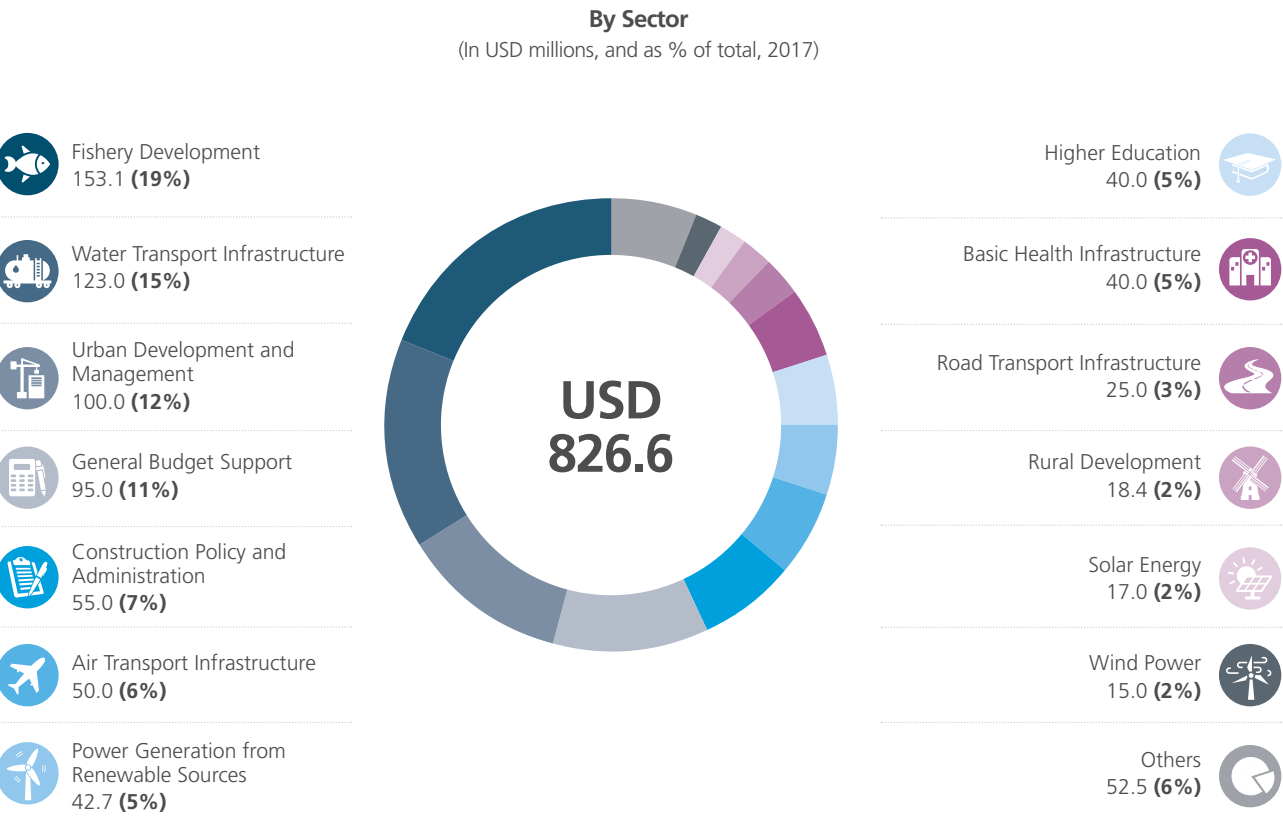
Significant allocations went towards the general budget support sector, health, and education sectors, as well as towards fishery development, rural development and infrastructure, including water, air and rail transport systems, and energy infrastructure. Commitments towards regional and global programmes include the UAE's funding support to the newly launched AED 367.3 million (USD 100.0 million) Reaching the Last Mile Fund dedicated to eradicate and control the spread of preventable diseases that prevent social and economic progress of the world's most vulnerable and underprivileged people.

Commitments to fund projects aimed at strengthening the renewable energy sector of several countries in the Caribbean and the Pacific islands was likewise an area of focus. Complementing this, a grant funding worth AED 4.2 million (USD 1.1 million) was earmarked towards renewable energy training, galvanizing the UAE's efforts towards technical assistance – a primary focus of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy implemented through the UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAETAP).

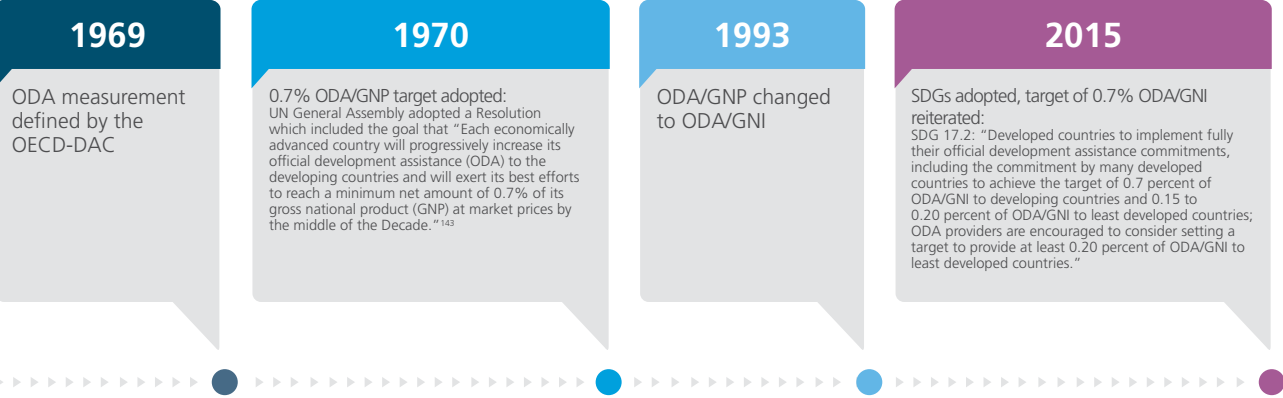
Figure 56: UAE ODA Commitments



SECTION 6
UAE'S OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE (ODA)



Milestones of ODA



7

UAE Foreign Assistance Policy

2017 – the designated “UAE Year of Giving”, a highly successful initiative that rallied the whole nation to intensify the UAE’s culture of altruistic generosity – is the first year of the implementation of the five-year blue print of the UAE’s international development and cooperation agenda, as inscribed in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021.



The same year also marked the fourth time in five consecutive years when the UAE was accorded the distinction of being the world’s most generous donor, in terms of Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a proportion of Gross National Income (GNI). Using the same benchmark, the UAE likewise met and exceeded the global target of allocating 0.7 percent of ODA/ GNI to support developing countries in eradicating poverty and achieving sustainable development.

The Policy takes its inspiration from the UAE’s culture of generosity and giving. Indeed, it is firmly guided by the UAE Vision 2021, specifically: “The UAE will enhance its pivotal role as a regional business hub whose essential infrastructure and institutions provide a gateway linking its neighbourhood to the world, serving as a role model for the region. Internationally, the nation will build on global successes in areas such as diplomacy, development and humanitarian aid, as well as hosting international institutions and events.”¹⁴⁴

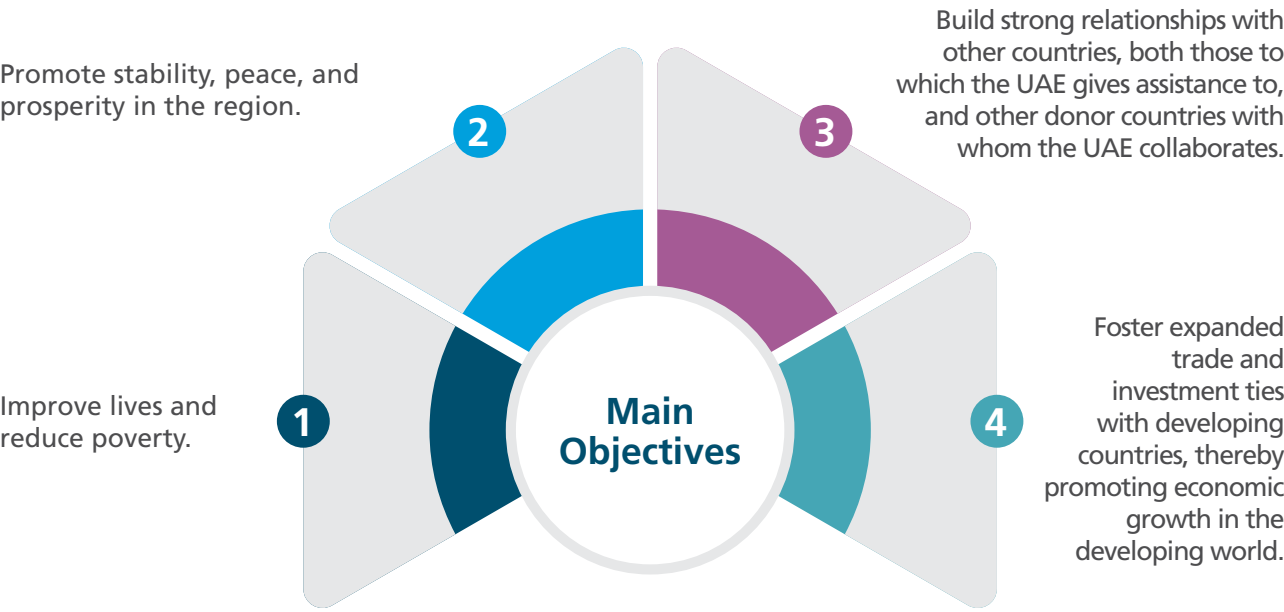
The UAE Vision 2021 also aptly articulates the directives of Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE, and His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, to strengthen the UAE’s role and global standing in international development and cooperation. Accordingly, through the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, the UAE continues to be a generous and effective supporter of developing countries, and a contributor to global efforts to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.



UAE Foreign Assistance Policy 2017-2021

The UAE Foreign Assistance Policy 2017 - 2021 represents the culmination of more than four decades of UAE foreign assistance, delivered by the UAE Government and dozens of other UAE donor entities from the federal and local government bodies, humanitarian foundations and charitable institutions, and UAE-based businesses.

The Policy maps out a long-term approach for the UAE to promote global peace and prosperity, and defines the primary purpose of UAE foreign assistance as reducing poverty and helping countries and communities in need.



Guiding Principles	International Cooperation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support partner governments and communities to achieve their development plans and their priority Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).• Collaborate with other donors and development organisations.• Address neglected issues and under-supported communities.• Build on the UAE’s unique characteristics and capabilities.• Utilise sustainable approaches.• Make aid transparent, accountable and focused on results.	<p>The UAE’s agenda for international cooperation, directed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, includes four main elements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Effective foreign assistance that reflects UAE values and enhances the UAE’s reputation.• Technical cooperation to enhance the impact of foreign assistance.• Active participation in the work of multilateral organisations.• International initiatives and events based in the UAE.

Areas of Focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The largest share of UAE assistance will be allocated to Country Partnerships for Development that are tailored to contribute to each country’s development plan and implemented in close collaboration with those countries’ governments.• The UAE will create three global thematic programmes in transport and urban infrastructure, government effectiveness, and empowerment and protection of women.• Humanitarian aid will form an important part of the UAE’s overall foreign assistance, and the UAE will expand on its role as a hub for humanitarian aid.• UAE foreign assistance will seek opportunities to work with the private sector, in particular, UAE-based companies, and to encourage them to trade with and invest in developing nations.• Technical cooperation will share UAE knowledge and experiences with other countries.• The UAE will support UAE organisations and charities, whose work in international aid complements that of UAE governmental donor organisations.• Partner with relevant and effective international multilateral organisations.

Supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The UAE’s foreign assistance policy will contribute to global efforts to achieve the SDGs. Its assistance will likely contribute to most of the goals and particularly directed towards eight of them. The eight goals are:



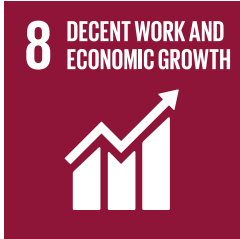
End poverty in all its forms everywhere.



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



Achieve gender balance and empower all women and girls.



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



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



Reduce inequality within and among countries.



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



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

Humanitarian Assistance

The United Arab Emirates provides humanitarian assistance to save lives, alleviate suffering and protect human dignity in crisis situations. Humanitarian challenges have grown to unprecedented proportions in recent years. The UAE will increase its humanitarian relief efforts in the years ahead to help people, both close to home and across the world. In its humanitarian actions, the UAE will respect the internationally accepted Principles and Good Practices of Humanitarian Donorship. The UAE humanitarian strategy will include both direct responses to emergencies, as well as contributions to strengthening the global humanitarian system.

Response to Emergencies through UAE Humanitarian Organisations and Support for Multilateral Efforts

Responding to emergencies as they happen, will form the largest component of the UAE’s humanitarian response – and indeed is a major pillar of the nation’s dedication to helping those most in need. UAE official humanitarian aid will increase, and will be deployed both through UAE humanitarian organisations and through international organisations, depending on the circumstances of each situation. UAE humanitarian organisations will be principally responsible for the UAE’s bilateral response to emergencies.

Government and humanitarian organisations will coordinate their activities through the UAE Committee for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid, and establish joint mechanisms to increase their effectiveness.

Multilateral organisations and pooled funding mechanisms will also become increasingly important channels for the UAE’s humanitarian aid. The UAE will seek opportunities for international and UAE organisations to work closely together. “Forgotten emergencies” are situations that receive less international attention. The UAE will pay special attention to those affected by forgotten emergencies.

Allocation of funding for forgotten emergencies to different channels (i.e., CERF, pooled funds, and direct contributions) will adjust over time based on the performance of each.

Multilateral Institutions and International Partnerships

The multilateral system is an essential instrument for coordinating international action in the face of global challenges; consequently, the UAE is an active participant in, and contributor to, the multilateral system. As part of its foreign assistance strategy, the UAE will expand engagement with relevant and effective multilateral organisations. In addition to the larger-scale partnerships, the UAE will maintain its current memberships of regional and international organizations.

The UAE will actively seek to deliver its foreign assistance in concert with other government donors (including OECD countries, other GCC countries, and non-OECD donors). The UAE will also work with selected non-governmental organisations (NGOs), both international and local, where they can enhance the effectiveness of its development and humanitarian assistance. The UAE will host international initiatives and events which have development or humanitarian themes.

Technical Cooperation

Knowledge sharing and building human and institutional capacity are essential in addressing global challenges. Technical assistance activities will be organised and coordinated through the United Arab Emirates’ Technical Assistance Program (UAETAP).

The UAETAP aims to share the UAE experience with partner countries by connecting them with experts in their respective fields through several types of programmes:

- Expert missions to countries where technical assistance is required in a particular area, focusing on the partner country’s needs and priorities.
- Training courses and workshops in the fields of the UAETAP’s partner entities.
- Customised courses and training programmes to meet the needs of partner countries.

Private Sector Engagement and Strengthening Economic Ties to Developing Countries

Economic growth generated by the private sector is essential to truly sustainable development. No country has escaped poverty through development assistance alone. Development depends in large part on the success of businesses, including international companies: they provide jobs, train workers, introduce new technologies and stimulate the creation of other businesses. From its own development as a nation: over the past thirty years, foreign trade and investment have helped transform the UAE into a prosperous and diversified economy.

Promoting economic development through the private sector, and harnessing innovative finance that goes beyond traditional aid, are core pillars of the Sustainable Development Goals. SDG 8 aims to promote “sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth” including through “aid for trade programs in developing countries”.

SDG 10 calls for “financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to states where the need is greatest, in particular Least Developed Countries (LDCs), African countries, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs)”.

UAE Organisations and Charities in Foreign Assistance

UAE organisations, foundations, and charities have led the way in foreign assistance. They represent the UAE’s culture of generosity and serve as ambassadors for the UAE’s vision of a peaceful and prosperous world through foreign assistance. There are now more than 45 such foundations and charities, and they have capabilities and experience in many sectors and are working on vital issues as varied as emergency response, blindness, disability services, children’s education and sponsorship of orphans. The UAE government will support UAE organisations in their development, humanitarian, and charity work abroad, in multiple ways including engaging organizations in planning and delivering the UAE’s official assistance, in countries and sectors where they are well-positioned to contribute effectively.

Appendices

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

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Afghanistan	29,973,118	29,206,826
Construction and Civil Development	21,808,000	21,808,000
Health	5,250,000	5,250,000
Communication	1,061,802	1,061,802
Social Services	1,007,416	635,521
Industry	270,000	270,000
Education	388,430	95,394
Water and Sanitation	87,470	86,109
Energy Generation and Supply	100,000	-
Bangladesh	20,604,747	12,398,717
Transport and Storage	9,324,803	9,324,803
Energy Generation and Supply	1,358,562	1,358,562
Education	1,724,075	986,030
Social Services	3,786,687	334,327
Commodity Aid	650,912	294,038
Water and Sanitation	1,547,211	75,312
Government and Civil Society	84,008	20,681
Biosphere and Biodiversity	4,964	4,964
Health	773,525	-
General Programme Assistance	1,350,000	-
Benin	4,725,445	437,840
Education	199,195	177,146
Health	154,722	109,012
Social Services	3,980,927	91,236
Water and Sanitation	303,464	55,449
Biosphere and Biodiversity	4,997	4,997
Commodity Aid	463	-
General Programme Assistance	81,677	-
Bhutan	48,396	33,405
Biosphere and Biodiversity	33,405	33,405
Social Services	14,992	-
Burkina Faso	4,535,287	653,875
Education	375,352	344,335
Water and Sanitation	197,877	197,877
Health	121,322	111,662
Social Services	3,840,736	-
Burundi	2,123,427	80,316
Health	74,424	58,535
Commodity Aid	27,226	21,781
Education	515,780	-
Water and Sanitation	9,310	-
Social Services	1,496,688	-
Cambodia	1,492,435	169,357
Education	249,242	159,356
Biosphere and Biodiversity	10,001	10,001

Commodity Aid	12,932	-
Water and Sanitation	374,949	-
Social Services	845,311	-
Central African Republic	30,565	30,565
Education	30,565	30,565
Chad	4,191,307	2,138,929
Biosphere and Biodiversity	1,492,883	1,492,883
Education	645,600	542,654
Commodity Aid	51,729	38,116
Health	35,133	35,133
Water and Sanitation	98,886	30,142
Social Services	1,867,075	-
Comoros	2,620,482	1,203,145
Education	718,643	583,267
Health	586,372	547,615
Commodity Aid	43,139	43,139
Government and Civil Society	24,463	24,463
General Programme Assistance	978,083	4,661
Social Services	269,782	-
Djibouti	518,789	148,975
Water and Sanitation	157,710	68,064
Commodity Aid	54,451	43,561
Health	46,687	37,349
Education	2,604	-
Social Services	257,336	-
DR Congo	718,145	427,031
Education	458,068	427,031
Social Services	180,249	-
Water and Sanitation	4,359	-
Health	75,470	-
Equatorial Guinea	11,502	11,502
Biosphere and Biodiversity	11,502	11,502
Eritrea	16,640,128	16,520,271
Health	7,780,940	7,730,000
Energy Generation and Supply	5,230,000	5,230,000
Education	3,335,148	3,335,148
Transport and Storage	225,123	225,123
Water and Sanitation	5,445	-
Social Services	63,472	-
Ethiopia	4,393,089	1,115,773
Health	933,474	378,700
Education	648,749	306,842
General Programme Assistance	236,803	236,803
Water and Sanitation	256,349	129,322
Commodity Aid	68,173	43,561
Government and Civil Society	47,683	20,545
Social Services	2,201,858	-

APPENDICES

Gambia	2,380,988	1,688,989
Transport and Storage	1,361,285	1,361,285
Education	378,024	327,704
Social Services	376,977	-
Water and Sanitation	213,816	-
Commodity Aid	50,078	-
Health	809	-
Guinea	6,094,162	5,620,000
Agriculture	5,620,000	5,620,000
Social Services	366,659	-
Health	13,042	-
Commodity Aid	6,806	-
Water and Sanitation	39,488	-
Education	48,167	-
General Programme Assistance	-	-
Guinea Bissau	2,256,704	2,161,721
Business Services	2,161,721	2,161,721
Social Services	94,984	-
Haiti	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commodity Aid	1,000,000	1,000,000
Kiribati	264,766	198,574
Education	264,766	198,574
Laos	2,157,620	1,613,097
Education	2,118,125	1,588,594
Biosphere and Biodiversity	24,503	24,503
Social Services	14,992	-
Lesotho	1,712,497	1,712,497
Water and Sanitation	1,712,497	1,712,497
Liberia	526,399	288,801
Education	386,429	288,801
Water and Sanitation	16,379	-
Social Services	123,591	-
Madagascar	368,342	281,451
Health	326,565	249,669
Biosphere and Biodiversity	31,782	31,782
Social Services	9,995	-
Malawi	3,378,031	728,374
Education	891,753	562,297
Transport and Storage	166,077	166,077
Social Services	1,908,303	-
Water and Sanitation	367,417	-
Commodity Aid	10,019	-
Health	34,462	-
Mali	24,660,325	16,524,824
General Programme Assistance	16,526,001	16,335,421
Education	546,138	87,122
Health	142,553	45,216
Water and Sanitation	373,386	35,285
Commodity Aid	27,226	21,781
Social Services	7,045,022	-
Mauritania	9,878,772	2,439,676
Transport and Storage	2,066,431	2,066,431
Energy Generation and Supply	155,186	155,186

Health	105,913	88,360
Water and Sanitation	378,716	82,417
Commodity Aid	27,373	21,781
Government and Civil Society	20,500	20,500
Biosphere and Biodiversity	5,001	5,001
Education	725,473	-
Social Services	6,394,179	-
Mozambique	1,212,758	930,363
Education	1,086,560	917,363
Water and Sanitation	13,000	13,000
Commodity Aid	8,168	-
Social Services	105,030	-
Myanmar	2,027,865	36,201
Biosphere and Biodiversity	36,201	36,201
Social Services	379,917	-
Health	46,541	-
Commodity Aid	1,343,963	-
Water and Sanitation	204,907	-
Education	16,335	-
Nepal	2,505,779	1,814,642
Education	2,334,093	1,752,293
Social Services	115,644	28,504
Commodity Aid	43,978	21,781
Biosphere and Biodiversity	12,065	12,065
Niger	13,195,020	2,133,547
Education	2,511,104	1,981,759
Water and Sanitation	4,407,287	101,435
Health	58,606	50,353
Social Services	6,115,926	-
Commodity Aid	34,032	-
General Programme Assistance	68,064	-
Rwanda	2,436,196	1,650,389
Education	2,303,457	1,550,389
Energy Generation and Supply	100,000	100,000
Social Services	32,739	-
Senegal	8,690,275	3,592,295
Education	3,039,659	2,503,237
Transport and Storage	1,023,686	1,023,686
Health	48,515	37,575
Industry	15,000	15,000
Water and Sanitation	1,019,528	12,796
Social Services	3,527,551	-
Commodity Aid	16,335	-
Sierra Leone	5,261,135	541,502
Education	784,709	541,502
Water and Sanitation	67,566	-
Social Services	3,565,423	-
Commodity Aid	707,309	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Somalia	34,896,578	16,914,063
General Programme Assistance	11,305,990	10,125,320

Water and Sanitation	5,998,875	4,514,616
Commodity Aid	8,946,795	1,546,455
Education	866,666	408,864
Health	608,919	314,469
Biosphere and Biodiversity	4,341	4,341
Social Services	7,164,992	-
South Sudan	377,628	231,505
Education	213,253	213,253
Biosphere and Biodiversity	18,252	18,252
Social Services	9,995	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Sudan	159,793,756	132,581,758
General Programme Assistance	130,251,021	130,251,021
Education	3,838,171	2,058,822
Health	249,443	133,150
Agriculture	63,618	63,618
Water and Sanitation	974,194	53,236
Social Services	24,315,033	21,911
Commodity Aid	102,276	-
Tanzania	7,787,179	4,672,041
Education	4,368,393	3,429,341
Transport and Storage	955,622	955,622
Health	310,884	234,708
Biosphere and Biodiversity	30,588	30,588
Commodity Aid	238,865	21,781
Water and Sanitation	246,147	-
Social Services	1,473,327	-
General Programme Assistance	163,354	-
Togo	4,682,629	500,485
Education	610,942	310,719
Health	124,717	87,620
Social Services	3,549,413	83,115
Water and Sanitation	383,944	19,031
Commodity Aid	13,613	-
Tuvalu	12,717	-
Social Services	12,717	-
Uganda	10,250,660	3,727,568
Commodity Aid	2,027,226	2,021,781
Education	2,317,560	1,521,989
Social Services	5,453,288	66,649
Health	126,274	44,209
Water and Sanitation	294,310	40,939
Government and Civil Society	20,000	20,000
Biosphere and Biodiversity	12,002	12,002
Vanuatu	364,992	350,000
Energy Generation and Supply	350,000	350,000
Social Services	14,992	-
Yemen	812,248,623	808,146,491
General Programme Assistance	577,646,197	577,646,197
Commodity Aid	128,187,345	125,713,613

Health	46,593,172	46,593,172
Energy Generation and Supply	34,327,416	34,327,416
Government and Civil Society	10,669,834	10,669,834
Transport and Storage	5,235,103	5,235,103
Education	3,959,145	3,422,655
Water and Sanitation	2,161,488	2,161,488
Social Services	2,361,610	1,344,249
Fishing	1,079,480	1,004,932
Construction and Civil Development	16,009	16,009
Communication	11,824	11,824
Zambia	447,349	225,300
Education	300,400	225,300
Social Services	46,950	-
Agriculture	100,000	-
Grand Total	1,213,496,605	1,076,882,678

Appendix 2: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA to Least Developed Countries Developing Countries (LDCs), by Country and Sector (in USD)

Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Afghanistan	29,973,118	29,206,826
Construction and Civil Development	21,808,000	21,808,000
Health	5,250,000	5,250,000
Communication	1,061,802	1,061,802
Social Services	1,007,416	635,521
Industry	270,000	270,000
Education	388,430	95,394
Water and Sanitation	87,470	86,109
Energy Generation and Supply	100,000	-
Armenia	70,850	-
Education	17,464	-
Social Services	50,385	-
Health	3,000	-
Azerbaijan	38,002	38,002
Health	19,200	19,200
Biosphere and Biodiversity	18,002	18,002
Social Services	800	800
Bhutan	48,396	33,405
Biosphere and Biodiversity	33,405	33,405
Social Services	14,992	-
Bolivia	10,951	10,951
Biosphere and Biodiversity	10,951	10,951
Burkina Faso	4,535,287	653,875
Education	375,352	344,335
Water and Sanitation	197,877	197,877
Health	121,322	111,662
Social Services	3,840,736	-
Burundi	2,123,427	80,316
Health	74,424	58,535
Commodity Aid	27,226	21,781
Education	515,780	-
Water and Sanitation	9,310	-
Social Services	1,496,688	-
Central African Republic	30,565	30,565
Education	30,565	30,565
Chad	4,191,307	2,138,929
Biosphere and Biodiversity	1,492,883	1,492,883
Education	645,600	542,654
Commodity Aid	51,729	38,116
Health	35,133	35,133
Water and Sanitation	98,886	30,142
Social Services	1,867,075	-
Ethiopia	4,393,089	1,115,773
Health	933,474	378,700
Education	648,749	306,842
General Programme Assistance	236,803	236,803

Water and Sanitation	256,349	129,322
Commodity Aid	68,173	43,561
Government and Civil Society	47,683	20,545
Social Services	2,201,858	-
F.Y.R Macedonia	146,123	-
Social Services	9,995	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Kazakhstan	3,572,353	897,144
Education	754,810	664,965
Social Services	2,720,420	152,481
Commodity Aid	87,122	69,698
Government and Civil Society	10,000	10,000
Kyrgyzstan	3,851,694	1,312,328
Transport and Storage	1,298,666	1,298,666
Biosphere and Biodiversity	13,662	13,662
Social Services	2,536,998	-
Education	2,368	-
Laos	2,157,620	1,613,097
Education	2,118,125	1,588,594
Biosphere and Biodiversity	24,503	24,503
Social Services	14,992	-
Lesotho	1,712,497	1,712,497
Water and Sanitation	1,712,497	1,712,497
Malawi	3,378,031	728,374
Education	891,753	562,297
Transport and Storage	166,077	166,077
Social Services	1,908,303	-
Water and Sanitation	367,417	-
Commodity Aid	10,019	-
Health	34,462	-
Mali	24,660,325	16,524,824
General Programme Assistance	16,526,001	16,335,421
Education	546,138	87,122
Health	142,553	45,216
Water and Sanitation	373,386	35,285
Commodity Aid	27,226	21,781
Social Services	7,045,022	-
Moldova	14,992	-
Social Services	14,992	-
Mongolia	106,510	5,990
Education	5,990	5,990
Social Services	100,520	-
Nepal	2,505,779	1,814,642
Education	2,334,093	1,752,293
Social Services	115,644	28,504
Commodity Aid	43,978	21,781
Biosphere and Biodiversity	12,065	12,065

Niger	13,195,020	2,133,547
Education	2,511,104	1,981,759
Water and Sanitation	4,407,287	101,435
Health	58,606	50,353
Social Services	6,115,926	-
Commodity Aid	34,032	-
General Programme Assistance	68,064	-
Paraguay	9,995	-
Social Services	9,995	-
Rwanda	2,436,196	1,650,389
Education	2,303,457	1,550,389
Energy Generation and Supply	100,000	100,000
Social Services	32,739	-
South Sudan	377,628	231,505
Education	213,253	213,253
Biosphere and Biodiversity	18,252	18,252
Social Services	9,995	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Swaziland	1,950,654	1,892,186
Transport and Storage	1,892,186	1,892,186
Education	43,476	-
Social Services	14,992	-
Tajikistan	3,745,797	2,655,234
Transport and Storage	1,758,780	1,758,780
Health	481,547	325,286
Education	242,418	193,847
Commodity Aid	163,354	130,683
Water and Sanitation	422,407	119,608
General Programme Assistance	120,670	96,536
Social Services	556,621	30,493
Turkmenistan	9,193,406	9,100,566
Health	9,100,566	9,100,566
Social Services	92,840	-
Uganda	10,250,660	3,727,568
Commodity Aid	2,027,226	2,021,781
Education	2,317,560	1,521,989
Social Services	5,453,288	66,649
Health	126,274	44,209
Water and Sanitation	294,310	40,939
Government and Civil Society	20,000	20,000
Biosphere and Biodiversity	12,002	12,002
Uzbekistan	9,590,525	-
Social Services	61,530	-
Health	9,528,995	-
Zambia	447,349	225,300
Education	300,400	225,300
Social Services	46,950	-
Agriculture	100,000	-
Zimbabwe	869,075	280,798
Health	361,001	270,751
Biosphere and Biodiversity	10,047	10,047

Water and Sanitation	66,034	-
Social Services	431,993	-
Grand Total	139,587,220	79,814,630

Appendix 3: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA to Small Island Developing States (SIDs), by Country and Sector (in USD)

Small Island Developing States (SIDs)	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Anguilla	1,000,000	-
Commodity Aid	1,000,000	-
Antigua and Barbuda	3,473,938	1,450,000
Education	2,023,938	-
Energy Generation and Supply	750,000	750,000
Commodity Aid	700,000	700,000
Bahamas	762,502	-
Energy Generation and Supply	750,000	-
Biosphere and Biodiversity	12,502	-
Barbados	1,050,000	-
Energy Generation and Supply	750,000	-
Commodity Aid	300,000	-
Belize	17,492	2,500
Social Services	14,992	-
Biosphere and Biodiversity	2,500	2,500
Cape Verde	34,066	-
Social Services	34,066	-
Comoros	2,620,482	1,203,145
General Programme Assistance	978,083	4,661
Education	718,643	583,267
Health	586,372	547,615
Social Services	269,782	-
Commodity Aid	43,139	43,139
Government and Civil Society	24,463	24,463
Cuba	1,029,168	1,023,723
Commodity Aid	1,000,000	1,000,000
Biosphere and Biodiversity	23,723	23,723
Social Services	5,445	-
Dominica	1,750,000	1,750,000
Commodity Aid	1,000,000	1,000,000
Energy Generation and Supply	750,000	750,000
Dominican Republic	533,805	533,805
Commodity Aid	500,000	500,000
Biosphere and Biodiversity	33,805	33,805
Fiji	148,846	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Social Services	12,717	-
Guinea Bissau	2,256,704	2,161,721
Business Services	2,161,721	2,161,721
Social Services	94,984	-
Guyana	61,557	-
Education	54,533	-
Water and Sanitation	7,024	-

Haiti	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commodity Aid	1,000,000	1,000,000
Jamaica	500,000	500,000
Commodity Aid	500,000	500,000
Kiribati	264,766	198,574
Education	264,766	198,574
Maldives	7,723,904	7,435,207
General Programme Assistance	5,136,129	5,000,000
Transport and Storage	2,418,552	2,418,552
Social Services	95,395	-
Education	57,174	-
Health	16,655	16,655
Mauritius	391,332	32,255
Social Services	306,283	-
Education	48,827	-
Biosphere and Biodiversity	32,255	32,255
Water and Sanitation	3,401	-
Health	485	-
Commodity Aid	82	-
Multi-country (Asia)	316,700,493	-
Transport and Storage	147,210,000	-
Water and Sanitation	63,630,000	-
Health	45,900,000	-
Agriculture	29,020,000	-
Social Services	23,776,615	-
Education	5,098,138	-
General Programme Assistance	1,549,142	-
Commodity Aid	232,365	-
Government and Civil Society	158,995	-
Energy Generation and Supply	125,238	-
Palau	509,995	500,000
Energy Generation and Supply	500,000	500,000
Social Services	9,995	-
Papua New Guinea	4,001	4,001
Biosphere and Biodiversity	4,001	4,001
Saint Kitts and Nevis	500,000	500,000
Commodity Aid	500,000	500,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,080,957	998,218
Energy Generation and Supply	750,000	750,000
Commodity Aid	330,957	248,218
Samoa	14,992	-
Social Services	14,992	-
Seychelles	6,329,853	5,829,612
Health	3,195,097	3,195,097

Construction and Civil Development	2,600,000	2,600,000
Education	228,464	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Social Services	135,648	-
Biosphere and Biodiversity	34,515	34,515
Tonga	12,717	-
Social Services	12,717	-
Trinidad and Tobago	500,000	-
Commodity Aid	500,000	-
Tuvalu	12,717	-
Social Services	12,717	-
Vanuatu	364,992	350,000
Energy Generation and Supply	350,000	350,000
Social Services	14,992	-
Grand Total	350,649,278	25,472,760

Appendix 4: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA, by Donor and Country (in USD)

Donor and Country	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	2,464,455,282	2,125,847,240
Serbia	1,202,376,804	1,202,376,804
Morocco	464,083,485	464,083,485
Multi-country (Asia)	336,955,579	-
Jordan	158,096,668	158,096,668
Egypt	136,394,585	136,394,585
Multi-country (Global)	34,512,840	34,512,840
Montenegro	14,601,143	14,601,143
Albania	14,233,597	14,233,597
Eritrea	12,960,000	12,960,000
Yemen	12,858,644	12,858,644
Afghanistan	12,260,000	12,260,000
Bangladesh	10,683,365	10,683,365
Maldives	7,418,552	7,418,552
Guinea	5,620,000	5,620,000
Somalia	5,100,000	5,100,000
Palestine	4,160,000	4,160,000
Kenya	3,408,658	3,408,658
Iraq	3,120,000	3,120,000
Seychelles	2,600,000	2,600,000
Mauritania	2,221,617	2,221,617
Guinea Bissau	2,161,721	2,161,721
Swaziland	1,892,186	1,892,186
Tajikistan	1,758,780	1,758,780
Tunisia	1,753,335	1,753,335
Lesotho	1,712,497	1,712,497
Gambia	1,361,285	1,361,285
Kyrgyzstan	1,298,666	1,298,666
Senegal	1,023,686	1,023,686
Tanzania	955,622	955,622
Antigua and Barbuda	750,000	750,000
Bahamas	750,000	-
Dominica	750,000	750,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	750,000	750,000
Barbados	750,000	-
India	544,514	544,514
Palau	500,000	500,000
Algeria	500,000	500,000
Vanuatu	350,000	350,000
Argentina	315,818	315,818
Lebanon	313,096	313,096
Multi-country (Oceania)	230,000	230,000
Malawi	166,077	166,077
Italy	152,464	-
Syria	50,000	50,000
Libya	-	-
Pakistan	-	-
Sudan	-	-

UAE Government	2,180,552,689	2,084,744,509
Yemen	792,297,096	791,980,363
Iraq	385,801,701	385,760,209
Jordan	301,946,603	301,940,363
Multi-country (Global)	289,755,720	224,104,208
Sudan	130,247,754	130,247,754
Palestine	96,468,112	96,250,306
Pakistan	29,494,314	29,494,314
Syria	22,324,085	22,324,085
Russian Federation	18,014,553	-
Mali	16,526,001	16,335,421
Afghanistan	15,088,779	15,068,000
Libya	14,609,338	14,609,338
Costa Rica	10,000,000	10,000,000
Egypt	8,770,094	8,770,094
Multi-country (Asia)	7,057,273	800,000
Colombia	7,005,000	7,005,000
Chile	5,023,000	5,023,000
Morocco	4,449,769	4,449,769
Eritrea	3,335,148	3,335,148
Peru	3,020,000	3,020,000
Multi-country (Americas)	3,000,000	3,000,000
Uganda	2,020,000	2,020,000
Chad	1,659,504	1,606,414
Comoros	1,556,851	584,594
Côte d'Ivoire	1,000,545	1,000,545
Dominica	1,000,000	1,000,000
Anguilla	1,000,000	-
Haiti	1,000,000	1,000,000
Cuba	1,000,000	1,000,000
Antigua and Barbuda	700,000	700,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	500,000	500,000
Jamaica	500,000	500,000
Dominican Republic	500,000	500,000
Trinidad and Tobago	500,000	-
Bangladesh	358,689	334,767
Barbados	300,000	-
Niger	226,649	158,584
Serbia	179,095	31,586
Somalia	163,354	-
Tanzania	163,354	-
Montenegro	155,778	11,800
Sierra Leone	136,129	-
Seychelles	136,129	-
South Sudan	136,129	-
Fiji	136,129	-
Kosovo	136,129	-
F.Y.R Macedonia	136,129	-
Maldives	136,129	-
Albania	136,129	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	121,134	12,231
Benin	81,677	-
Nepal	35,396	35,396
Thailand	25,423	15,000

Sri Lanka	22,124	-
Ethiopia	20,545	20,545
Mauritania	20,500	20,500
Armenia	20,464	-
Kenya	20,000	20,000
Switzerland	20,000	-
Canada	20,000	-
Germany	20,000	-
Kazakhstan	20,000	15,000
Azerbaijan	20,000	20,000
Tunisia	20,000	20,000
Czech Republic	20,000	-
New Zealand	20,000	-
Ukraine	20,000	-
Poland	20,000	-
Portugal	20,000	-
Mozambique	20,000	13,000
South Africa	18,000	12,000
Lebanon	16,597	-
Brazil	15,957	15,957
Senegal	15,000	15,000
Greece	14,003	-
Indonesia	12,252	12,252
Belarus	10,095	10,095
Australia	9,000	-
Viet Nam	7,500	7,500
Mongolia	5,990	5,990
Algeria	4,700	4,700
India	3,681	3,681
Singapore	3,000	-
South Korea	2,000	-
Djibouti	464	-
Emirates Red Crescent	86,621,689	251,838
Sudan	11,143,210	-
Somalia	9,399,065	-
India	6,982,693	-
Egypt	6,427,760	-
Jordan	5,320,551	-
Sierra Leone	4,014,851	-
Mauritania	3,502,583	-
Yemen	3,173,892	251,838
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,012,839	-
Algeria	2,894,034	-
Kyrgyzstan	2,531,198	-
Albania	2,521,464	-
Benin	2,445,064	-
Togo	2,271,766	-
Niger	2,230,461	-
Kazakhstan	2,192,168	-
Burkina Faso	1,770,408	-
Myanmar	1,405,017	-
Indonesia	1,130,148	-
Iraq	1,122,848	-
Kenya	1,090,667	-
Chad	1,087,170	-
Pakistan	1,074,227	-
Uganda	1,052,364	-

Mali	839,092	-
Ghana	749,507	-
Ethiopia	662,513	-
Philippines	609,736	-
Thailand	524,203	-
Tunisia	476,096	-
Afghanistan	408,386	-
Palestine	281,163	-
Tanzania	238,865	-
Mexico	177,593	-
Lebanon	159,666	-
Japan	159,175	-
Sri Lanka	76,232	-
Multi-country (Asia)	70,787	-
Gambia	69,058	-
Turkey	62,619	-
Germany	54,451	-
Ukraine	54,451	-
Serbia	54,451	-
United Kingdom	51,729	-
Djibouti	50,368	-
Comoros	49,647	-
Tajikistan	40,839	-
Senegal	39,613	-
Morocco	39,397	-
Cambodia	38,116	-
Brazil	38,116	-
Armenia	35,393	-
Mozambique	35,393	-
Kosovo	35,133	-
Spain	34,032	-
Montenegro	32,671	-
Belarus	31,310	-
South Africa	31,310	-
Netherlands	31,310	-
United States of America	30,057	-
Italy	29,948	-
Viet Nam	28,587	-
Singapore	27,226	-
Guinea	27,226	-
Ireland	27,226	-
Mauritius	27,226	-
New Zealand	27,226	-
China	25,864	-
Romania	25,864	-
Australia	25,864	-
Bangladesh	24,503	-
Guinea Bissau	21,781	-
Nigeria	21,781	-
Malaysia	21,781	-
Cape Verde	16,335	-
Chile	16,335	-
Maldives	13,613	-
Seychelles	13,613	-
Mongolia	10,890	-
Côte d'Ivoire	10,890	-
Syria	8,984	-

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Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	74,278,093	48,301,661
Lebanon	17,485,613	3,949,160
Somalia	10,663,124	10,658,907
Turkmenistan	9,193,406	9,100,566
Jordan	6,068,695	6,018,667
Pakistan	4,600,130	4,550,103
Yemen	3,378,084	3,013,174
Seychelles	3,210,105	3,195,097
Palestine	2,517,111	1,232,739
Multi-country (Asia)	2,318,782	-
Senegal	1,397,699	1,347,672
Sudan	1,324,891	-
Serbia	1,301,984	1,243,245
United Kingdom	1,293,640	-
Afghanistan	1,176,363	1,176,363
Kosovo	946,894	896,867
United States of America	887,856	-
Kenya	607,619	443,244
Malaysia	547,766	-
Kazakhstan	537,821	305,586
Egypt	447,013	7,632
Rwanda	425,231	-
Burundi	425,231	-
Bangladesh	373,684	272,257
Morocco	322,570	283,147
Iraq	301,271	301,271
Spain	290,643	-
Switzerland	279,241	-
Eritrea	225,123	225,123
Maldives	145,617	16,655
Thailand	130,071	-
Tanzania	119,657	-
Turkey	100,054	-
Mauritania	100,054	-
Japan	88,767	-
Australia	75,041	-
Belarus	69,249	-
Comoros	64,186	64,186
Uzbekistan	61,530	-
South Africa	55,030	-
Indonesia	50,027	-
Ethiopia	50,027	-
Nigeria	50,027	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50,027	-
Albania	40,022	-
Belgium	39,710	-
Germany	39,421	-
Philippines	30,016	-
Singapore	30,016	-
Viet Nam	30,016	-
Montenegro	30,016	-
Greece	27,805	-
Sri Lanka	25,014	-
Mali	25,014	-
Guinea Bissau	25,014	-
Uganda	25,014	-
Sierra Leone	25,014	-

Gambia	25,014	-
Guinea	25,014	-
Togo	25,014	-
Cape Verde	15,008	-
Sweden	15,008	-
Portugal	12,219	-
Italy	6,732	-
Ireland	5,037	-
Dubai Cares	50,487,752	36,347,861
Palestine	7,400,433	5,550,324
Tanzania	4,001,168	3,000,876
Lebanon	3,669,260	2,751,945
Multi-country (Global)	3,454,838	2,591,128
Nepal	2,327,201	1,745,401
Laos	2,118,125	1,588,594
Antigua and Barbuda	2,023,938	-
Uganda	1,675,536	1,256,652
Jordan	1,669,612	1,252,209
Niger	1,610,600	1,207,950
Colombia	1,497,227	1,122,920
Rwanda	1,411,401	1,058,551
Viet Nam	1,376,971	1,032,728
Senegal	1,355,386	1,016,540
Mexico	1,163,412	872,559
Iraq	1,107,174	830,381
Bangladesh	890,226	667,669
Tunisia	886,020	664,515
Morocco	881,482	661,112
Sri Lanka	879,922	659,942
Philippines	807,331	605,499
Algeria	763,854	572,891
Malawi	749,729	562,297
Sierra Leone	722,003	541,502
India	714,557	535,918
Mozambique	676,789	507,592
Comoros	541,502	406,126
Sudan	540,402	405,302
Peru	502,419	376,814
Ethiopia	450,102	337,576
Liberia	385,068	288,801
Zimbabwe	361,001	270,751
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	330,957	248,218
Zambia	300,400	225,300
Kenya	286,394	214,796
Kiribati	264,766	198,574
Madagascar	231,670	173,752
Cambodia	212,474	159,356
Gambia	201,278	150,958
Ghana	45,125	33,844
Dar Al Ber Society	47,724,246	-
Sudan	9,451,817	-
Egypt	5,296,357	-
Somalia	4,430,603	-
Philippines	2,297,427	-
Mali	2,242,354	-
India	1,816,192	-
Palestine	1,786,228	-

Lebanon	1,718,332	-
Niger	1,666,784	-
Burundi	1,481,111	-
Indonesia	1,336,630	-
Benin	1,320,299	-
Tanzania	1,283,954	-
Togo	1,212,483	-
Mauritania	1,202,556	-
Thailand	1,091,925	-
Uganda	993,011	-
Côte d'Ivoire	911,617	-
Kenya	876,944	-
Multi-country (Asia)	673,483	-
Ghana	588,903	-
Senegal	547,423	-
Gambia	499,418	-
Sri Lanka	449,165	-
Albania	401,577	-
Guinea	356,079	-
Mauritius	321,856	-
Seychelles	281,040	-
Tajikistan	280,120	-
Ethiopia	205,913	-
Kosovo	197,079	-
Mexico	168,891	-
China	133,469	-
Eritrea	69,857	-
Malaysia	37,173	-
Russian Federation	30,493	-
Romania	28,654	-
Nepal	27,226	-
Yemen	9,801	-
Sharjah Charity Association	42,889,179	-
Egypt	4,584,214	-
Sudan	4,259,930	-
Bangladesh	4,221,538	-
Niger	4,177,784	-
India	4,134,571	-
Senegal	3,890,868	-
Palestine	2,125,857	-
Mauritania	1,900,904	-
Burkina Faso	1,892,761	-
Jordan	1,597,050	-
Lebanon	1,076,330	-
Somalia	1,030,921	-
Kenya	1,016,274	-
Ethiopia	844,378	-
Philippines	777,186	-
Sri Lanka	691,069	-
Indonesia	600,218	-
Malawi	479,279	-
Cambodia	383,325	-
Togo	372,357	-
China	358,059	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	232,215	-
Sierra Leone	209,205	-
Tajikistan	181,963	-

Multi-country (Asia)	173,014	-
Benin	171,290	-
Congo	170,749	-
Yemen	134,523	-
Ghana	116,703	-
Tanzania	113,152	-
Liberia	110,839	-
Chad	110,332	-
Thailand	101,290	-
Portugal	99,033	-
Brazil	78,396	-
Uganda	67,841	-
Djibouti	55,971	-
Burundi	44,076	-
South Africa	42,200	-
Guinea	40,684	-
Albania	39,502	-
Australia	30,057	-
Côte d'Ivoire	17,595	-
Georgia	16,259	-
Serbia	14,974	-
Nigeria	13,613	-
Montenegro	11,749	-
Mozambique	9,529	-
Canada	9,017	-
Iran	8,168	-
Spain	8,168	-
Kyrgyzstan	8,168	-
Cuba	5,445	-
Nepal	4,084	-
Fiji	2,723	-
Tonga	2,723	-
Cape Verde	2,723	-
Mongolia	2,723	-
Tuvalu	2,723	-
Gambia	2,723	-
Romania	2,723	-
New Zealand	2,723	-
Rwanda	2,723	-
Private Sector and Individuals	35,557,854	-
Multi-country (Global)	34,207,854	-
Bangladesh	1,350,000	-
Dubai Charity Association	27,708,965	-
Mali	4,668,595	-
India	4,414,543	-
Indonesia	3,889,341	-
Niger	2,439,913	-
Malawi	1,972,951	-
Philippines	1,868,679	-
Uganda	810,293	-
Ghana	686,389	-
Thailand	665,757	-
Sudan	654,284	-
Cambodia	607,175	-
Sri Lanka	581,757	-
Lebanon	507,660	-

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Mauritania	430,811	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	427,667	-
Albania	392,045	-
Yemen	340,497	-
China	321,395	-
DR Congo	291,114	-
Togo	192,938	-
Somalia	186,529	-
Ethiopia	184,692	-
Tajikistan	165,142	-
Sierra Leone	153,934	-
Djibouti	139,163	-
South Africa	113,430	-
Benin	82,085	-
Senegal	65,805	-
Guyana	61,557	-
Brazil	61,340	-
Nigeria	46,604	-
Zambia	36,955	-
Burkina Faso	33,950	-
Liberia	30,493	-
Mongolia	27,906	-
Gambia	26,409	-
Guinea	25,160	-
Morocco	23,673	-
Kosovo	22,870	-
Colombia	17,509	-
Australia	13,613	-
Belarus	10,005	-
Spain	8,168	-
Burundi	8,168	-
Al Maktoum Foundation	16,851,508	10,808,545
Ireland	2,879,103	-
Sudan	1,777,237	1,720,405
United Kingdom	1,607,387	-
Multi-country (Global)	1,343,064	1,343,064
Netherlands	824,394	-
Niger	715,279	715,279
Tanzania	638,447	638,447
Kenya	544,219	494,192
Burkina Faso	521,072	439,027
Rwanda	496,840	491,838
Chad	494,465	494,465
Ethiopia	448,663	443,645
Mozambique	439,719	409,771
South Africa	437,928	437,928
DR Congo	427,031	427,031
Somalia	408,864	408,864
Egypt	320,315	-
Togo	310,719	310,719
Ghana	308,765	308,765
Jordan	302,415	173,614
Uganda	265,338	265,338
South Sudan	213,253	213,253
Cameroon	208,113	208,113
Benin	187,152	187,152
Gambia	176,746	176,746
Nigeria	171,333	171,333

Comoros	143,578	143,578
Senegal	139,026	139,026
Central African Republic	30,565	30,565
Germany	27,226	-
Iraq	26,864	-
India	16,387	16,387
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	13,129,485	5,869,605
Tajikistan	1,197,956	795,446
Egypt	1,163,182	524,730
Lebanon	1,034,577	609,856
Afghanistan	858,927	621,800
Kazakhstan	802,374	576,558
India	796,352	-
Palestine	694,255	337,599
Bangladesh	676,934	381,243
Somalia	582,617	302,739
Philippines	344,814	134,277
Benin	341,261	172,818
Mali	318,432	156,733
Multi-country (Asia)	290,232	-
Djibouti	247,885	124,036
Ethiopia	241,985	84,685
Togo	217,370	141,225
Senegal	206,240	40,842
Uganda	197,277	99,319
Sudan	196,575	113,699
Comoros	193,275	4,661
Thailand	180,751	21,781
Jordan	176,967	32,671
Canada	163,354	-
Ghana	155,908	102,946
Burundi	154,846	80,316
Mauritania	147,792	85,563
Indonesia	142,334	3,440
Brazil	136,129	-
Kosovo	122,516	32,671
Iraq	100,341	-
Tanzania	98,972	46,507
Sri Lanka	97,199	34,198
Madagascar	94,895	75,916
Burkina Faso	89,135	38,637
Niger	85,920	27,353
Japan	81,677	-
Pakistan	81,677	-
Nepal	68,064	21,781
Ukraine	54,451	43,561
Nigeria	44,922	-
Tunisia	40,839	-
Australia	40,839	-
Mongolia	40,839	-
Spain	40,839	-
United States of America	27,226	-
South Africa	20,419	-
Côte d'Ivoire	19,058	-
Gambia	19,058	-

Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	12,481,350	-
Uzbekistan	9,528,995	-
Multi-country (Asia)	1,089,028	-
India	952,900	-
Multi-country (Global)	272,257	-
Egypt	217,806	-
Mauritania	217,806	-
Somalia	68,064	-
Multi-country (Africa)	54,451	-
Jordan	39,205	-
Chad	13,613	-
Yemen	13,613	-
Uganda	13,613	-
Sharjah Charity House	10,742,152	-
Indonesia	2,019,208	-
Somalia	1,445,221	-
Palestine	1,230,911	-
Multi-country (Global)	756,111	-
Chad	751,429	-
Multi-country (Africa)	706,524	-
Myanmar	586,647	-
Lebanon	580,246	-
Bangladesh	466,113	-
Ethiopia	456,567	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	427,118	-
Cambodia	231,349	-
Uganda	191,444	-
Multi-country (Asia)	188,034	-
Sri Lanka	145,391	-
Jordan	87,595	-
Tanzania	76,232	-
Comoros	61,448	-
Australia	50,027	-
Guinea Bissau	48,189	-
Ukraine	47,169	-
Iraq	45,031	-
India	29,472	-
Egypt	25,075	-
Morocco	23,959	-
Nepal	16,635	-
Mozambique	16,335	-
Mongolia	8,168	-
Brazil	8,168	-
Mali	8,168	-
South Africa	5,445	-
Pakistan	2,723	-
International Humanitarian City	9,452,246	9,452,246
Multi-country (Global)	9,452,246	9,452,246
Al Rahma Charity Association	7,912,032	-
Uganda	2,757,398	-
Indonesia	1,564,645	-
Lebanon	1,390,273	-
India	945,973	-
Bangladesh	786,607	-

Turkey	262,858	-
Philippines	142,392	-
Ethiopia	33,299	-
Multi-country (Asia)	14,974	-
Tanzania	13,613	-
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	5,322,661	692,603
Multi-country (Asia)	3,061,666	-
Pakistan	209,709	132,045
Sudan	156,817	53,760
Ghana	130,528	95,453
Burkina Faso	129,948	78,198
Uganda	109,863	49,592
Somalia	93,876	74,038
Togo	79,982	48,541
Chad	74,793	38,049
Benin	74,733	55,988
Mauritania	51,099	28,946
Niger	41,631	24,381
Singapore	19,989	-
Tajikistan	19,989	-
Egypt	19,989	-
Kazakhstan	19,989	-
Tunisia	14,992	-
Belarus	14,992	-
Canada	14,992	-
Germany	14,992	-
Cyprus	14,992	-
Armenia	14,992	-
Nepal	14,992	-
Guatemala	14,992	-
Romania	14,992	-
Iceland	14,992	-
South Korea	14,992	-
India	14,992	-
Belize	14,992	-
Indonesia	14,992	-
Bulgaria	14,992	-
Bhutan	14,992	-
Bangladesh	14,992	-
Ukraine	14,992	-
Portugal	14,992	-
Vanuatu	14,992	-
Samoa	14,992	-
Latvia	14,992	-
Croatia	14,992	-
Brunei	14,992	-
Spain	14,992	-
Mexico	14,992	-
Swaziland	14,992	-
Moldova	14,992	-
El Salvador	14,992	-
Montenegro	14,992	-
Georgia	14,992	-
Mozambique	14,992	-
United Kingdom	14,992	-
Kosovo	14,992	-

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Viet Nam	14,992	-
Laos	14,992	-
Malaysia	14,992	-
Yemen	13,613	13,613
Tanzania	9,995	-
South Sudan	9,995	-
Ethiopia	9,995	-
Austria	9,995	-
Lithuania	9,995	-
Colombia	9,995	-
Malawi	9,995	-
Comoros	9,995	-
Fiji	9,995	-
Costa Rica	9,995	-
Sri Lanka	9,995	-
New Zealand	9,995	-
Switzerland	9,995	-
Nicaragua	9,995	-
Madagascar	9,995	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,995	-
Zambia	9,995	-
Burundi	9,995	-
Mauritius	9,995	-
Palau	9,995	-
Cambodia	9,995	-
Panama	9,995	-
Belgium	9,995	-
Paraguay	9,995	-
Estonia	9,995	-
Peru	9,995	-
Sweden	9,995	-
Philippines	9,995	-
Luxembourg	9,995	-
Poland	9,995	-
Thailand	9,995	-
Denmark	9,995	-
Tonga	9,995	-
Ireland	9,995	-
Tuvalu	9,995	-
Italy	9,995	-
Zimbabwe	9,995	-
Ecuador	9,995	-
Uruguay	9,995	-
Slovakia	9,995	-
Mongolia	9,995	-
F.Y.R Macedonia	9,995	-
Slovenia	9,995	-
Kenya	9,995	-
Argentina	9,995	-
Maldives	9,995	-
The Big Heart Foundation	3,447,902	-
Jordan	811,668	-
Egypt	760,311	-
Palestine	709,017	-
Lebanon	703,705	-
India	223,506	-
Greece	99,374	-

Pakistan	96,845	-
Swaziland	43,476	-
Emirates Airline Foundation	2,109,433	-
Bangladesh	585,353	-
Zimbabwe	488,032	-
India	442,962	-
Philippines	163,354	-
Ethiopia	127,949	-
South Africa	95,963	-
Tanzania	43,561	-
Kenya	38,579	-
Jordan	36,237	-
Uganda	35,000	-
Brazil	22,870	-
Sri Lanka	15,960	-
Morocco	13,613	-
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	1,607,590	1,391,342
Brazil	123,157	123,157
Indonesia	90,444	90,444
Colombia	80,049	80,049
India	66,588	66,588
Panama	56,202	56,202
Kenya	51,747	51,747
South Africa	49,407	49,407
Mexico	42,990	42,990
Chile	40,410	40,410
Italy	39,445	-
Myanmar	36,201	36,201
Ecuador	35,949	35,949
Seychelles	34,515	34,515
Viet Nam	33,854	33,854
Dominican Republic	33,805	33,805
Bhutan	33,405	33,405
Mauritius	32,255	32,255
Madagascar	31,782	31,782
Iran	31,183	31,183
Tanzania	30,588	30,588
Nigeria	29,394	29,394
United States of America	26,604	-
France	25,586	-
Tunisia	25,003	25,003
Costa Rica	25,003	25,003
Côte d'Ivoire	25,003	25,003
Laos	24,503	24,503
Russian Federation	24,453	-
Cuba	23,723	23,723
Sweden	22,350	-
Ghana	21,728	21,728
Cameroon	21,047	21,047
Australia	19,003	-
South Sudan	18,252	18,252
Azerbaijan	18,002	18,002
Portugal	15,602	-
Kyrgyzstan	13,662	13,662
Romania	13,502	-
Pakistan	13,451	13,451

Peru	13,352	13,352
Malaysia	13,000	13,000
Bahamas	12,502	-
Nepal	12,065	12,065
Ukraine	12,022	12,022
Uganda	12,002	12,002
Multi-country (Global)	11,998	11,998
Equatorial Guinea	11,502	11,502
Philippines	11,001	11,001
Bolivia	10,951	10,951
Argentina	10,501	10,501
Zimbabwe	10,047	10,047
Cambodia	10,001	10,001
Serbia	6,001	6,001
Honduras	6,001	6,001
Venezuela	5,001	5,001
Mauritania	5,001	5,001
Spain	5,001	-
Lithuania	5,000	-
Benin	4,997	4,997
Congo	4,987	4,987
Bangladesh	4,964	4,964
Somalia	4,341	4,341
Turkey	4,201	4,201
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,102	4,102
Japan	4,001	-
Papua New Guinea	4,001	4,001
Egypt	3,500	3,500
United Kingdom	3,200	-
Belize	2,500	2,500
UAE Water Aid Foundation	1,331,380	1,331,380
Somalia	365,175	365,175
Egypt	149,741	149,741
Ethiopia	129,322	129,322
Tajikistan	101,007	101,007
Burkina Faso	98,013	98,013
Afghanistan	80,663	80,663
Mauritania	78,048	78,048
Bangladesh	54,451	54,451
Sudan	40,839	40,839
Ghana	36,074	36,074
Nigeria	32,671	32,671
Mali	32,671	32,671
Philippines	25,320	25,320
Djibouti	24,939	24,939
Uganda	24,666	24,666
Thailand	20,474	20,474
Benin	16,885	16,885
Indonesia	10,890	10,890
Senegal	9,529	9,529
EXPO Live Programme	1,200,000	600,000
Rwanda	100,000	100,000
Zambia	100,000	-
United Kingdom	100,000	-
Belarus	100,000	100,000
Netherlands	100,000	-

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
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Colombia	100,000	100,000
Slovenia	100,000	-
Egypt	100,000	100,000
Venezuela	100,000	100,000
Ethiopia	100,000	100,000
Afghanistan	100,000	-
Ireland	100,000	-
Etihad Airways	1,028,514	-
Somalia	900,374	-
India	43,929	-
Lebanon	31,310	-
Jordan	19,058	-
Multi-country (Asia)	18,479	-
China	8,168	-
Greece	3,812	-
Sri Lanka	3,267	-
Nepal	117	-
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	828,596	828,596
Multi-country (Global)	828,596	828,596
Noor Dubai Foundation	617,473	-
Ethiopia	400,000	-
Multi-country (Global)	67,473	-
Nigeria	50,000	-
Eritrea	50,000	-
Bangladesh	50,000	-
Dubai Foundation For Women and Children	446,708	-
Iraq	166,643	-
Pakistan	109,856	-
Multi-country (Global)	75,415	-
Bangladesh	63,327	-
Ethiopia	27,139	-
Viet Nam	2,478	-
India	871	-
Morocco	735	-
Indonesia	245	-
Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation	330,655	-
India	87,149	-
Greece	81,677	-
Somalia	54,451	-
Seychelles	54,451	-
Pakistan	27,226	-
Jordan	25,700	-
Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government	177,083	167,863
Multi-country (Global)	167,863	167,863
Multi-country (Asia)	9,220	-
The Center of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi (Tadweer)	28,859	28,859
Yemen	28,859	28,859
Grand Total	5,099,321,375	4,326,664,145

Endnotes

1. A. Disclaimer: All maps and geographical materials/graphics used in this report are for illustration purposes only, and do not imply the expression of any opinion, recognition or endorsement on the part of MOFAIC and the UAE concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or any delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
B. Conversion rate used: USD 1 = AED 3.673
C. Percentages are rounded off to the nearest whole number for greater ease of reading. Consequently, round-off inconsistencies appear in some cases.
D. All photos have been provided by and sourced through UAE donor entities and UAE Government entities.

2. Equatorial Guinea graduated from the LDC category in June 2017. However, UAE foreign assistance data for this country are still included in this report's analyses, as the income-level analysis in this report was based on the OECD-DAC List of ODA Recipients for reporting on 2014-2017 flows. The list identifies 48 LDCs, including Equatorial Guinea; http://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/documentupload/DAC_List_ODA_Recipients2014to2017_flows_En.pdf; https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/wp-content/uploads/sites/45/publication/ldc_list.pdf

3. UAE ODA and ODA/GNI in 2017 are provisional at the time of this report's printing, and will be finalised by the OECD-DAC in December 2018. UAE ODA and ODA/GNI for 2015 and 2016 are as per the final figures issued by the OECD-DAC.

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9. <https://www.irinnews.org/analysis/2018/05/15/emergency-aid-funding-fell-2017-even-syriayemen-wars-drove-needs-higher>

10. OECD-DAC Member Countries and the UAE

11. Donor countries

12. With the exception of parts B and C of Section 1, which refer to net ODA, all other ODA figures in this report, are gross ODA.

13. <http://unohrlls.org/about-ldcs/facts-and-figures-2>

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15. <http://wam.ae/en/details/1395302673756>

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18. <https://www.un.int/uae/news/ambassador-nusseibeh-encourages-un-address-sdg-gaps>

19. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16>

20. http://unohrlls.org/custom-content/uploads/2017/03/LLDCs-Fact-Sheet_2017_REVISED.pdf

21. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/maldives/overview>; <https://www.thenational.ae/business/economy/adfd-gives-50m-loan-to-develop-maldives-airport-1.668508>

22. <https://reliefweb.int/report/libya/2018-libya-humanitarian-needs-overview-summary-december-2017>

23. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg1>

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25. <https://www.isdb.org/partnership/lives-and-livelihoods-fund>

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29. https://www.unicef.org/media/media_100857.html; https://www.unicef.org/media/media_91132.html

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35. <https://www.globalpartnership.org/blog/fighting-girls-education-northern-uganda>

36. <https://news.un.org/en/focus/yemen>

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38. <https://www.adfd.ae/english/Projects/ProjectMap/Pages/newProjectDetails.aspx?name=735>

39. <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/yemen-cholera-outbreak-now-largest-and-fastest-record-600000-children-infected>; <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/uae-donates-10-million-support-who-s-efforts-combat-cholera-yemen>

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41. <http://polioeradication.org/where-we-work/pakistan>; <https://reliefweb.int/report/pakistan/uae-provided-43-million-pakistani-children-polio-vaccine-end-2017>

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43. <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/morocco/overview#1>

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50. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg11>

51. <https://www.adfd.ae/Lists/PublicationsDocuments/ADFD-ANNUAL-REPORT-2017-En-web.pdf>

52. <https://www.irinnews.org/analysis/2018/05/15/emergency-aid-funding-fell-2017-even-syriayemen-wars-drove-needs-higher>

53. <https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/GHO2018.PDF>

54. <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/154851467143896227/FY17HLFS-Final-6272016.pdf>; <http://ida.worldbank.org/theme/conflict-and-fragility>

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