



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
& INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



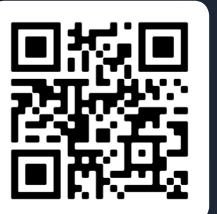
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

2019

FOREIGN AID

www.mofaic.gov.ae

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
FOREIGN AID 2019





United Arab Emirates Foreign Aid 2020
Published in Abu Dhabi by the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC)
December 2020

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC)
P.O.Box 1, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Telephone: +971 2 22 22 000
Fax: +971 2 49 31 970
Email: foreignassistance@mofaic.gov.ae
Website: www.mofaic.gov.ae



”

“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



Table of Contents

Introduction	08
Section 1: Overview: UAE Aid in Numbers	12
A. UAE's Select Achievements as a Donor.....	14
Global Advocacy.....	14
ODA/GNI.....	16
B. Foreign Aid Disbursements and Official Development Assistance (ODA).....	17
ODA/GNI to LDCs.....	17
Humanitarian Aid and Emergency Response.....	18
C. Assistance Categories.....	19
D. Funding Types.....	20
E. Sectors of Assistance.....	22
F. Income Level Distribution.....	24
G. Sources of Funding.....	25
H. Aid Modalities.....	26
I. Geographical Distribution.....	28
J. UAE Donor Entities.....	30
K. Total Commitments.....	32
Section 2: UAE Support towards Global SDGs	34
Introduction.....	35
Support towards the 17 SDGs.....	36
Support towards Select SDGs.....	37
The Ten SDGs and Sectors of Assistance.....	42
Other Relevant SDGs.....	64
Section 3: UAE Humanitarian Assistance	70
Section 4: Geographical Focus of UAE Assistance	80
Introduction.....	83
Asia.....	84
Africa.....	88
Countries in Special Situations.....	94
The Group of Five for the Sahel in Africa (G5 Sahel).....	94
Least Developed Countries (LDCs).....	96
Small Island Developing States (SIDS).....	98
Selected Countries.....	104
Pakistan.....	104
Arab Republic of Egypt.....	108
Sudan.....	112
Jordan.....	114
Yemen.....	116
Section 5: UAE Donors	120
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development.....	122
UAE Government.....	126
Emirates Red Crescent.....	130
Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development.....	132
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation.....	134
Dubai Cares.....	136
Sharjah Charity International.....	138
Dar Al Ber Society.....	140
Dubai Charity Association.....	142
International Humanitarian City.....	144
Al Maktoum Foundation.....	146
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment.....	148
Sharjah Charity House.....	150
Al Rahma Charity Association.....	152
The Big Heart Foundation.....	154
EXPO Live.....	156
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation.....	158
Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation.....	160
UAE Water Aid Foundation.....	162

Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund.....	166
Noor Dubai Foundation.....	168
Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation.....	170
Dubai Foundation for Women and Children.....	174
Ewa'a Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking.....	176

Section 6: UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA)	178
Introduction.....	179
2019 UAE ODA Disbursements.....	180
2019 UAE ODA towards Humanitarian Assistance.....	180
By Income Level.....	180
By Funding Type.....	180
By Sector.....	180
Bilateral and Multilateral ODA.....	180
ODA Commitments.....	183

Features

Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi).....	44
Government Effectiveness Programs.....	48
Foreign Aid to Health Sector.....	56
Global Partnership for Education (GPE).....	60
Building and renovating the Al-Nuri Mosque and Al-Hadba Lighthouse is an example of the efforts of the UAE to preserve human and cultural heritage worldwide.....	76
United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).....	78
Malaria (and tropical diseases).....	92
UAE Renewable Energy Funds Bring Innovative Clean Technology to Island Nations.....	100
Micro Enterprises Support Project Loan in the Arab Republic of Egypt.....	110

Appendices	186
Appendix 1: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA, by Income Level, Country and Sector.....	187
Appendix 2: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA to Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), by Country and Sector.....	190
Appendix 3: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), by Country and Sector.....	192
Appendix 4: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA, by Donor and Country.....	193

Endnotes	202
-----------------------	------------

Introduction

The eleventh edition of the UAE's Foreign Aid annual report coincides this year with the declaration of His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE, of 2019 to be "The Year of Tolerance", as an extension of the "Year of Zayed" and "Year of Giving", and in complement to the UAE's adopted approach since its inception to act as a connecting bridge for communication and convergence amongst the people of the world and their cultures in an open environment based on respect, eliminating extremism and acceptance of the other.

This year's report came to highlight the results of the UAE's international development cooperation efforts, humanitarian and development assistance provided throughout the year, and its impact in achieving welfare of the beneficiary people, fulfilling their basic needs, and in support of global peace and prosperity, enhancing the Sustainable Development agenda 2030 and its seventeen development goals.

Edited and published by the UAE's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, this report is considered a systematic documentation of over 40 various UAE's donor activities and achievements, including UAE Government, according to the best international practices and standards, throughout 2019 and in line with the UAE's Foreign Aid Policy (2017-2021), following the principles of transparency and accountability in documenting all of the UAE's foreign aid activities and its subsectors.

In addition, this report includes a number of articles and feature stories that are practical demonstration of the UAE's international humanitarian and development efforts in several crucial issues, such as its support to the international funds concerned with fighting endemics, supporting the Global Partnership for Education (GPE), Girls and Women Empowerment initiatives, the small-sized enterprises, regional stabilisation programmes, in addition to supporting the renewable energy solutions in the island states.

Baku Bypass Highway in Azerbaijan is funded by Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD). The road has a total length of roughly 21 km. The project encompasses four crossings of different levels, in addition to the bridges and passageways required for the safety of the road, rainwater discharge system and road lighting network.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)



This report is comprised of 6 sections, in addition to maps, statistic charts and info-graphics to demonstrate the foreign aid data in a simple direct way to assure accessibility to the specialised and ordinary reader.¹



Section 1 Provides a brief demonstration of the UAE's foreign aid figures, and a quick overview of the UAE's achievements as a donor country and advocate of global themes, the broad directions of the foreign aid, the humanitarian assistance and response to emergencies, assistance categories and sectors, types of funding, the major beneficiary countries and their income levels, sources and forms of funding, and the top UAE donors.

Section 2 Illustrates how the UAE lends its support to help the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and its aid sectors; in addition to the exerted efforts to implement each goal of the 17 SDGs which contribute to the eradication of global poverty and the achievement of sustainable development in the beneficiary countries by following a 1:1 mapping approach, where every record of UAE foreign assistance project was linked to an SDG.

Section 3 Imparts details of the UAE's humanitarian assistance provided throughout the year and its contributions to various humanitarian sectors and emergencies, as well as the UAE's aid wide geographical dissemination, the top beneficiary countries, the UAE's humanitarian aid donors, and means of implementation to assure the effectiveness of the humanitarian response.

Section 4 Narrates the breadth of UAE's foreign assistance in terms of geographical focus, as per the countries and geographical regions. As well as a snapshot of the UAE's support to countries in special situations, such as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS). in addition to a more in-depth accounting of the UAE's foreign assistance activities in number of focus countries.

Section 5 Presents an overview of the UAE donors activities in the humanitarian, development and charitable giving fields, exploring the achievements of various UAE foundations and entities; first and foremost, the UAE Government, in addition to another 40 UAE donors varying between associations, establishments, charities, development/charitable funds, humanitarian foundations and UAE's private sector companies.

Section 6 Outlines the UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) as defined by the standards of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) as per the value, percentage of the humanitarian assistance, level of income, funding type, aid sector, and Official Development Assistance commitments.



المساعدات الإماراتية UAE AID

تعزير السلام والازدهار

Promoting Peace and Prosperity



The United Arab Emirates took it upon itself to stand by the brotherly and friendly nations, either by supporting their development projects or through the humanitarian response to crises and disasters; in a bid to achieve prosperity and stability in these countries and alleviate their humanitarian suffering, in collaboration with the regional and international partners and the United Nations' agencies working in the development and humanitarian fields. In 2019, the United Arab Emirates extended a total of AED 29.4 billion (USD 8.0 billion) in foreign assistance, reporting an increase of AED 782.0 million (USD 213.0 million) over 2018 disbursements.

1

Overview: UAE Aid in Numbers

Drawn upon the newly adopted criteria of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC), in 2018, for calculating the Official Development Assistance (ODA) based on the new "Grant Equivalent" methodology, the UAE provided AED 8.19 billion (USD 2.2 billion) in Official Development Assistance,

A. UAE's Select Achievements as a Donor

The UAE is not new to international development and humanitarian assistance, as it goes back for almost five decades, since its inception in 1971. Since then, the United Arab Emirates is continuing its unconditional giving to the world in support of the developing countries' economic growth, providing basic social services to the local communities to alleviate their suffering, with special focus on the marginalised categories of women and children, particularly after the natural disasters and in conflicts zones.

Global Advocacy

In continuation of its humanitarian and development role on the regional and international levels, the UAE's Foreign Aid Policy sets its sights on leading the global efforts to advocate the global issues and themes aiming to enhance the standard of living for the less fortunate communities and alleviate their suffering, support children, empower women and girls, address climate change and environmental sustainability.

In terms of women's economic empowerment, in 2019, the UAE participated in launching three programmes under the World Bank's Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (WeFi) to implement women empowerment projects in 37 countries around the world. including: The African Development Bank's initiative "Affirmative Finance Action for Women in Africa" (AFAWA) which is targeting 21 African countries with more than 40,000 beneficiary female-headed small projects in addition to employment opportunities for 35,000 women; and the Inter-American Development Bank's initiative "Women Entrepreneurs for

accounting for 0.55 percent of the UAE's Gross National Income in 2019. Even though this percentage hasn't exceeded the United Nations' target of 0.7 percent, the UAE managed to maintain its advanced rank among the world's top 10 donors of the Official Development Assistance as a proportion of Gross National Income (ODA/GNI), for the eighth year in a row, ranking in the tenth place, ahead

The recent years witnessed a massive increase in humanitarian and developmental challenges generated global crises and disasters, especially in the Middle East and North Africa region, the home of more than half of the world's refugees and displaced people. This is where the UAE's rapid response came into place, through multiplying its development efforts and urgent humanitarian relief in emergencies, in addition to its contributions to the multilateral organisations in order to alleviate

Latin America and the Caribbean" (WeForLac), targeting 67,138 women in 6 countries; And finally, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)'s initiative "Women of the Steppe", targeting 4 countries: Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, with expected beneficiaries of 7,499 women.

The UAE also participated in hosting Oslo conference on "Ending Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in the Humanitarian Crises", in cooperation with Norway, Iraq, Somalia, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the United Nations Population Fund, during which the UAE announced a USD 10.0 million pledge and an action plan includes programmes and projects for two years.

Carrying on the UAE's endeavours in support of the global efforts aiming to eliminate polio, the UAE continued its efforts through the UAE Anti-Polio Immunization programme, administering 418 million anti-polio vaccinations to more than 71 million

of many countries such as France, Switzerland, Belgium, and others. In 2019, the UAE continued to support those most in need, allocating 58.02 percent of its ODA (AED 4.75 billion, or USD 1.29 billion) in support of 40 Least Developed Countries; i.e. almost triple the United Nation's target of (0.15 percent-0.20 percent) of ODA/GNI to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

the plight of the most affected people, making the UAE one of the world's most generous donor in humanitarian relief.

GNI to LDCs in 2018. With a four-year average of 0.41 percent ODA/GNI to LDCs, from 2015-2018, the UAE's ODA/GNI to LDCs was more than twice the agreed international target.

Pakistani children from 2014 till end of October 2019.

As is the case in the past years, the UAE was one of the world's most advocating countries of providing renewable energy solutions and countering climate change for achieving sustainable development, particularly in the island countries such as the Caribbean and Pacific islands, by launching two grant funds that provide renewable energy solutions and programmes in the island countries. In 2019, in the context of its continued efforts in support of the Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the UAE announced disbursing the last payment allocated for the Caribbean states projects, implemented through the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund, in addition it concluded the training and capacity building programme in the Pacific countries under the UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund (UAE-PPF), which was held on the side-lines of the International Renewable Energy Agency's meetings in 2019.

Also in the same year, the UAE hosted

various important events meant to explore solutions for addressing the international development and humanitarian challenges, including hosting the sixth round of Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Knowledge Foundation's "Knowledge Summit", under the motto "Knowledge: The Path to Sustainable Development". This summit is the world's most featured event, serves as a global knowledge platform that gathers experts, professionals and decision-makers in one place to discuss the significant role of knowledge for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, addressing the major global challenges such as poverty, hunger, inequality and climate change, in addition to reinforcing the innovation and sustainable consumption through introducing the

appropriate solutions, to protect the Earth and assure prosperity, peace and justice for all people, by 2030.

In 2019, the UAE continued to lead the influential regional and international momentum aiming at alleviate the suffering of the Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh and improve their standard of living, through implementing humanitarian initiatives to provide decent living conditions in their shelter camps. In 2019, the UAE launched the "UAE for Rohingya Women and Children" campaign, which is deemed to be a new approach in addressing the Rohingya refugees' crisis, through which the efforts moved from responding to the emergency to addressing the repercussions and increasing needs in health, education, food, water and

sanitation for 1.2 million refugees, mostly women, children and elderly.

As well as The Sheikha Fatima Global Humanitarian Campaign which provided healthcare and treatment for thousands of Rohingya women and children refugees, under the supervision of a joint Emirati - Bangladeshi medical voluntary team. The campaign was a result of a joint humanitarian initiative that includes a group of Emirati and Bangladeshi donors, in a unique and innovative model that provides free-of-charge voluntary diagnostic, therapeutic and protective services for the refugee patients, without distinction as to the colour, the gender or the religion.



One of Dubai Cares' Education projects beneficiaries in Colombia.
Source: Dubai Cares

ODA/GNI

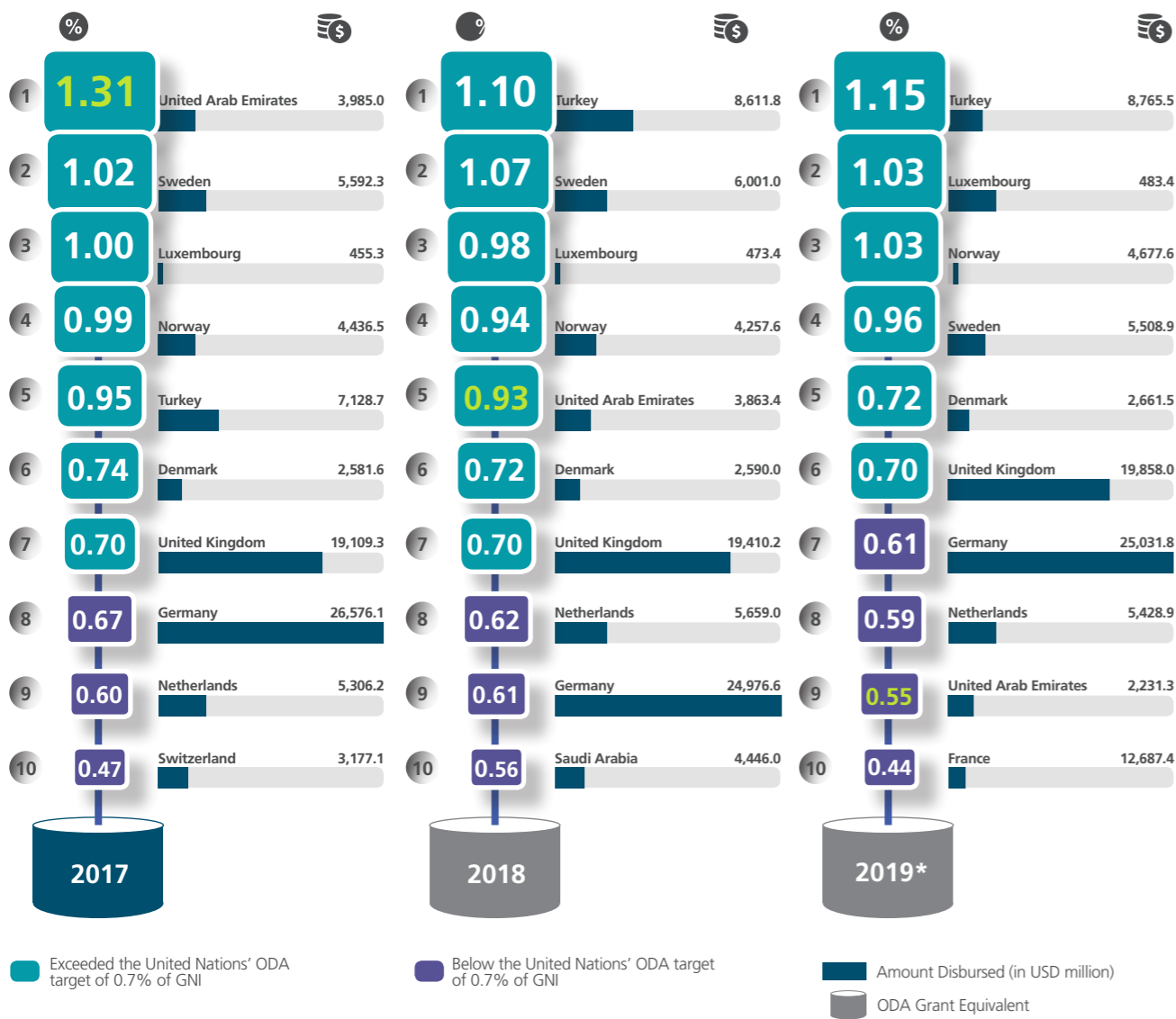
In line with the UAE's foreign aid efforts to meet the international criteria for calculating donor countries' foreign aid efforts based on the United Nations' 0.7 percent ODA/GNI target, since 2013 to 2018 the UAE was always overachieving the UN target, topping the list of the leading

global donors of ODA/GNI. Except in 2019, when the UAE didn't reach the United Nations ODA/GNI target. Nevertheless, the UAE managed to retain its advanced spot among the top 10 ODA/GNI donors for the eighth year in a row, ranked in the tenth place with AED 8.19 billion (USD 2.2 billion),

accounting for 0.55 percent of the UAE's gross national income in 2019, surpassing many other major OECD-DAC member donor countries such as France, Switzerland, Belgium, and others.

Figure 1: Leading Global Donors

Net Official Development Assistance (ODA)
(In USD millions, and as % of GNI, 2017-2019)



Source: OECD-DAC, MOFAIC

* preliminary figures by DAC- OECD

B. Foreign Aid Disbursements and Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The UAE's foreign aid is recorded and analysed in terms of two main types of foreign aid statistics, as per the purpose of use: The first is for international comparison, using the Official Development Assistance (ODA) index, where foreign aid is calculated for international benchmarking purposes, as per the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD-DAC) prescribed criteria. The second statistic approach provides a wider definition of the disbursed

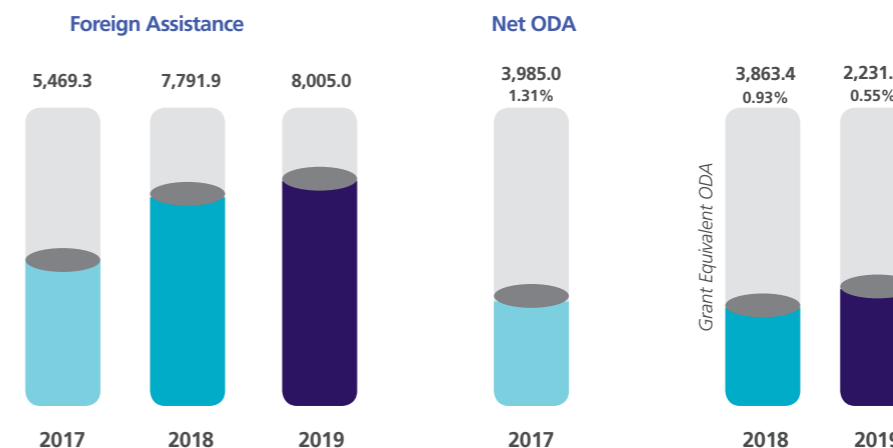
foreign aid provided by the UAE, including funds from private sources, as well as programmes for charitable giving with cultural and religious orientation, which are otherwise not regarded as ODA.

In 2019, the UAE provided a total foreign aid disbursements of AED 29.4 billion (USD 8.0 billion), while the UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) was amounted to AED 8.19 billion (USD 2.2 billion). The difference, accounting to

AED 21.21 billion (USD 5.8 billion), was in form of non-concessional loans, UAE's private sector contributions and the increased charitable and cultural activities implemented by the UAE's foreign aid.

The UAE's foreign aid wider definition was adopted throughout this report in all analyses, while the Official Development Assistance is being referred to explicitly. (See Annex 2 for more details on UAE foreign assistance and ODA reporting comparison).

Figure 2: UAE Total Disbursements, Net Official Development Assistance (ODA) and as a Proportion of GNI
(In USD millions, and as % of GNI, 2017-2019)



ODA/GNI to LDCs

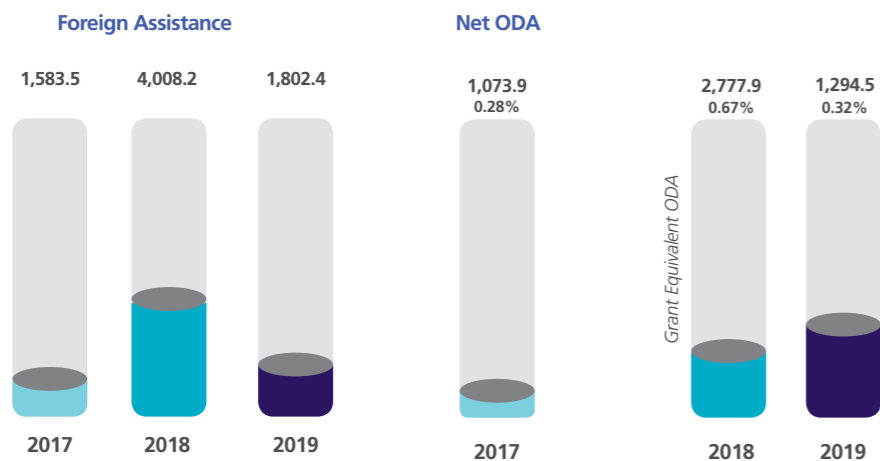
In 2019, the UAE continued to convey the same solid commitment towards the developing countries. This translates to supporting the most vulnerable and underprivileged through overachieving the OECD-DAC's target of 0.15 - 0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to LDCs. In 2019, the UAE allocated over half of its

Official Development Assistance (at 58 percent) to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), amounted to AED 4.75 billion (USD 1.29 billion).

For four years, from 2015-2018, the UAE retained an average of 0.41 percent ODA/GNI to LDCs. Providing more than twice the agreed

international target, to contribute in the international efforts aiming to support the governments of this group of countries that confront severe structural impediments to sustainable development, and achieving prosperity for their people.

Figure 3: UAE Total Disbursements to LDCs, and as a Proportion of GNI
(In USD millions, and as % of GNI, 2017-2019)



Humanitarian Aid and Emergency Response

Humanitarian assistance and responding to emergencies remain a top priority for the UAE, and its instrument to save human lives, alleviate their suffering and maintain their dignity under the current unprecedented rise in the global humanitarian crises. The UAE's humanitarian assistance strategy combines the direct emergency response, through strengthening the global human order, and relying on the OECD-DAC's principles of good humanitarian donorship.

In 2019, the UAE extended a total of AED 2.13 billion (USD 580.5 million) in humanitarian assistance—accounted for 7.3 percent of the UAE's total foreign aid disbursements for the same year. In 2019, Asia received the lion's share of this assistance, at 85 percent, owing to the huge humanitarian support provided to Yemen, amounting to AED 1.38 billion (USD 376.8 million). This translates to 76 percent of the total allocated support to the continent, and concurrently accounting for almost two thirds of the total UAE's humanitarian assistance (at

65 percent), conveys the same solid commitment towards alleviating the humanitarian suffering of the Yemeni people. UAE's Humanitarian assistance disbursements in 2019 also included support to the Palestinian people, amounting to AED 188.8 million (USD 51.4 million), accounting for 8.9 percent of the total humanitarian assistance of the year.

In 2019, the Commodity Aid sector topped the list of the most supported humanitarian aid components, valued at AED 1.13 billion (USD 307.6 million), accounting for more than half of the UAE's total humanitarian aid disbursements for the year (at 53.0 percent). While Education in Emergencies came in the second place, receiving AED 341.0 million (USD 92.8 million), at 16.0 percent, followed by Emergency Health sector in the third place, amounting to AED 245.5 million (USD 66.8 million), at 11.5 percent, then General Programme Assistance (Coordination and Support Services) in the fourth place, amounting to AED 203.7 million (USD 55.5 million), at 9.6 percent, then Water and Sanitation sector in

the fifth place, receiving an amount of AED 102.3 million (USD 27.9 million), accounting for 4.8 percent. Together, these previous five aid sectors are accounting for 95 percent of the total UAE's humanitarian assistance in 2019.

Many international organizations and foundations combined their efforts to implement the UAE's humanitarian assistance activities, including: (A) United Nation agencies, programmes and funds, e.g. World Food programme (WFP), UNICEF, World Health Programme (WHO) and the UNRWA; (B) Other multilateral organizations, such as the Global Partnership for Education; (C) International Non-governmental Organisations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Save the Children; (D) Local non-governmental and civil society organisations in the beneficiary states, including several charitable organisations; (E) The UAE's government entities, such as the UAE's embassies; (F) The UAE's philanthropic and charitable organisations, such as the Emirates Red Crescent and the UAE's Relief Team.

C. 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 assistance relates to efforts that save lives, including emergency and relief operations. Charitable aid includes projects with religious or cultural orientation.

Development aid constitutes one of the main UAE's foreign aid pillars, hence, from 2015-2019, total development aid made up an average of 88.6 percent of the total UAE's foreign aid, amounting to AED 119.46 billion (USD 32.52 billion), featuring 40.7 percent in grants, while humanitarian assistance accounting for 9.5 percent, amounted to AED 12.8 billion (USD 3.48 billion), with the remainder

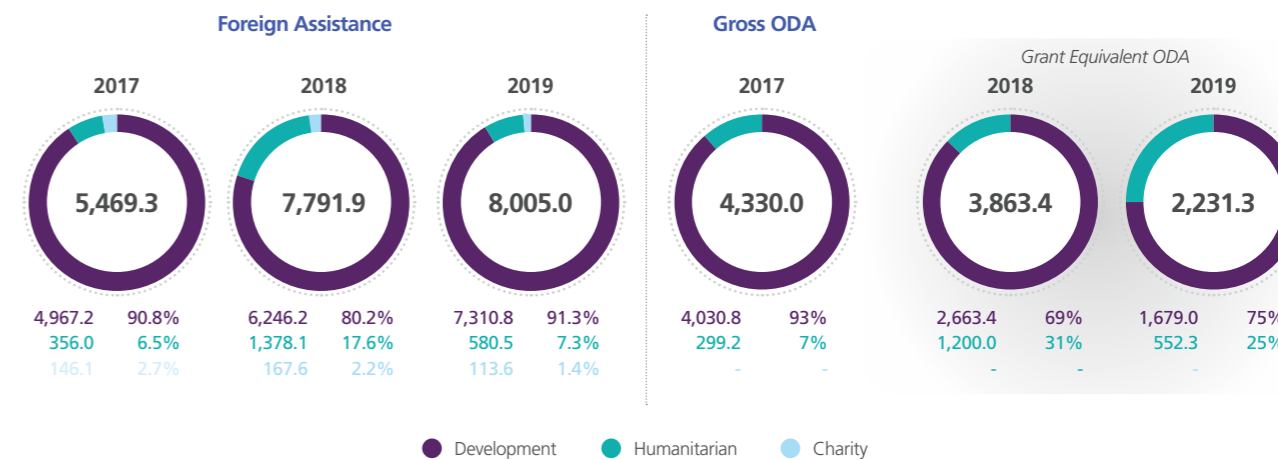
of 1.9 percent, amounting to AED 2.51 billion (USD 684 million) went to charitable giving.

In detail, the UAE's development aid in 2019 has amounted to AED 26.85 billion (USD 7.31 billion) – accounting for 91.3 percent of the UAE's total foreign aid, rendering an increase of 17 percent over 2018 disbursements. In addition, the same year marked a significant transition from the humanitarian to the development aid, with total humanitarian aid disbursements in 2019 accounting for 7.3 percent, valued at AED 2.13 billion (USD 581 million), comparing with 17.7 percent, amounting to AED 5.06 billion (USD 1.38 billion) in 2018. With regard to the charitable assistance, it steadily averaged only 2.0 percent of the total UAE's foreign aid, due to the nature of its cultural and religious

oriented activities, such as building mosques, facilitating Hajj (pilgrimage), providing breakfast meals for the poor in the Holy month of Ramadan.

In terms of the UAE's ODA disaggregation in 2019, amounting to AED 8.19 billion (USD 2.23 billion), the humanitarian aid took a larger share, accounting for nearly one quarter of the total UAE's foreign aid (at 24.7 percent), while the development assistance received 75.3 percent, comparing with 7.3 percent and 91.3 percent of the total UAE's foreign assistance, respectively, in the same year. (Translator's note: Or the previous year??) Nevertheless, the great majority of the UAE's foreign assistance (whether it is accounted as foreign aid disbursements or Official Development Assistance) falls within the development assistance category.

Figure 4: Funds Disbursed, by Assistance Category
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017-2019)



D. Funding Types

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

In general, 63.6 percent of the UAE foreign aid disbursements, in 2019, was extended as loans, amounting to AED 18.7 billion (USD 5.09 billion); and grants, accounting for 36.4 percent, amounting to AED 10.7 billion (USD 2.91 billion). However, in terms of the UAE's ODA, amounting to AED 8.19 billion (USD 2.23 billion), the landscape differs significantly, in favour of grant financing, with 87.4 percent, amounting to AED 7.17 billion (USD 1.95 billion), comparing with 12.6 percent,

amounting to AED 1.03 billion (USD 280.2 million) in loans. i.e. the grant element of the Official Development Assistance (ODA) renders an increase of nearly 2.4 times the grant element of the UAE's total foreign assistance.

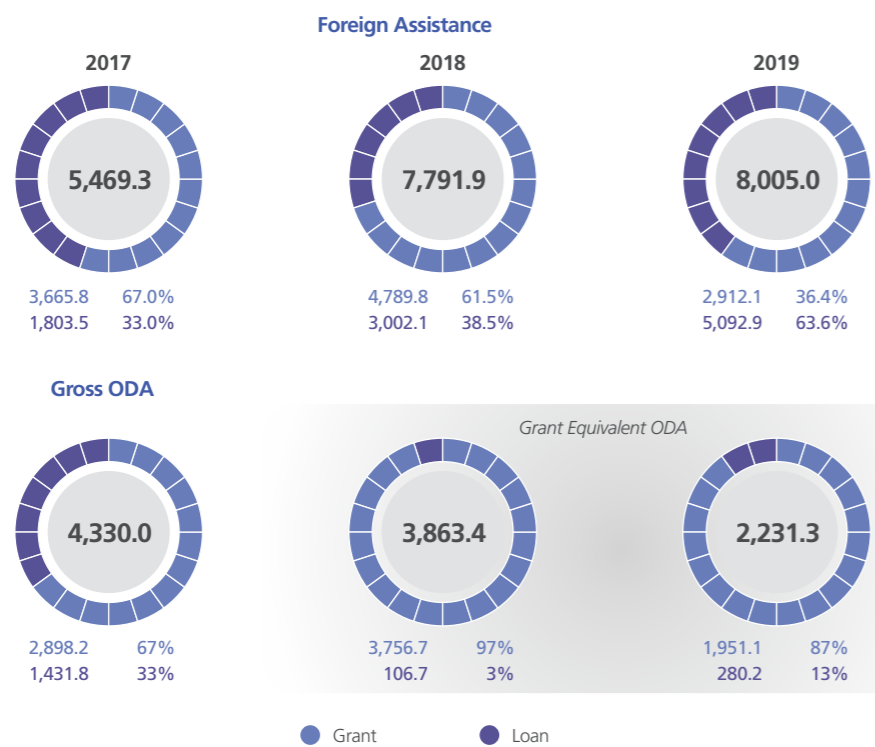
From 2015-2019, loans and grants finance averages were approximate, with less than 5 percent difference in the general finance structure, where loans element accounted for 52.2 percent of the UAE foreign aid finance, while grants valued at 47.5 percent of the UAE total foreign aid disbursements amounting to AED 134.77 billion (USD 36.69 billion).

In 2019, the UAE's loans and grants portions varied according to the income level category of the target recipient country; for instance, 71.0 percent of the UAE's foreign aid disbursements allocated for LCDs', amounting to AED 6.62 billion (USD 1.8 billion), was delivered as

grants. Signals almost double the overall grants portion of the UAE's foreign aid (at 36.4 percent) during the year. This financing structure falls in line with the financial viability of this segment of countries that suffer from socio-economic issues and challenges, necessitating to increase the grant element in their delivered foreign aid.

On the other hand, we find that 23.3 percent of the UAE's extended foreign aid disbursement to the Upper-middle Income Countries, amounting to AED 1.22 billion (USD 333.0 million), was in grants, while the remaining of 76.7 percent was in form of loans. As for the provided UAE's foreign aid finance to the Lower-middle Income Countries, 14.0 percent of which was in form of grants, while the loans accounted for 86.0 percent of the total UAE's foreign aid finance, amounting to AED 15.28 billion (USD 4.16 billion) in 2019.

Figure 5: Funds Disbursed, by Funding Type
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017-2019)



Al Garb Agricultural in Morocco. The project led to a transformation from rain farming to irrigation in a 45,500-hectare area north of Rabat city. It includes irrigation and sewage networks, electrical wiring, pumping stations, and essential equipment. Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)

E. Sectors of Assistance

The UAE's foreign aid sectors are determined primarily by the purpose of the foreign aid activity, and in line with the UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Framework and Policy. In 2019, the UAE foreign aid was streamlined into 22 main aid sectors, combining 39 sub-sectors, in a clear denotation to the holistic approach of the foreign aid programmes and development fields diversity, with the aim of improving the beneficiary states' odds to fight poverty and improve their standards-of-living to achieve stability, peace and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Budget and General Programmes Support came in as the UAE's most supported foreign aid sector in 2019, amounting to AED 20.37 billion (USD 5.55 billion), accounting for 69.3 percent of the total UAE's foreign aid disbursements for the year. General Budget Support subsector took 91.5 percent of the total Budget and General Programmes Support disbursements. These funds were used to support the Balance of Payments and Central Banks of 34 countries worldwide, with 15 LCDs to top the supported countries list, including Sudan, Mali, Eritrea, Yemen and Chad; followed by the support provided to 7 Lower-middle Income Countries,

including Pakistan, Egypt and Jordan.

Commodity Aid sector came in as the UAE's second-most funded sector in 2019, amounting to AED 1.75 billion (USD 477.0 million), at nearly 6.0 percent. Commodity Aid disbursements was delivered to more than 54 countries worldwide, including 21 countries in Asia, amounted to AED 1.12 billion (USD 304.0 million), and 29 countries in Africa, amounted to AED 631.0 million (USD 172.0 million). Emergency Food Aid, food aid programmes, non-food and various emergency relief items came in as the most supported Commodity Aid activities for the year.

Transport and Storage came in as the third most supported foreign aid sector in 2019, valued at AED 1.2 billion (USD 327.0 million), accounting for 4.1 percent of the total aid. Development activities under this sector included implementing Air transport infrastructure projects, valued at AED 935 million (USD 255 million) included development and rehabilitation of Aden International Airport and building Manafaru Airport in the Maldives. While Road Transport Infrastructure projects included expanding and rehabilitating roads in Senegal, Morocco, Jordan,

Bangladesh and Kenya.

Social Services sector ranked as the UAE's fourth most supported sector in 2019, amounting to AED 968.0 million (USD 264.0 million). Activities under this sector included providing social welfare services, low-cost housing projects, cultural, recreational and seasonal programmes, in addition to other activities with religious orientation.

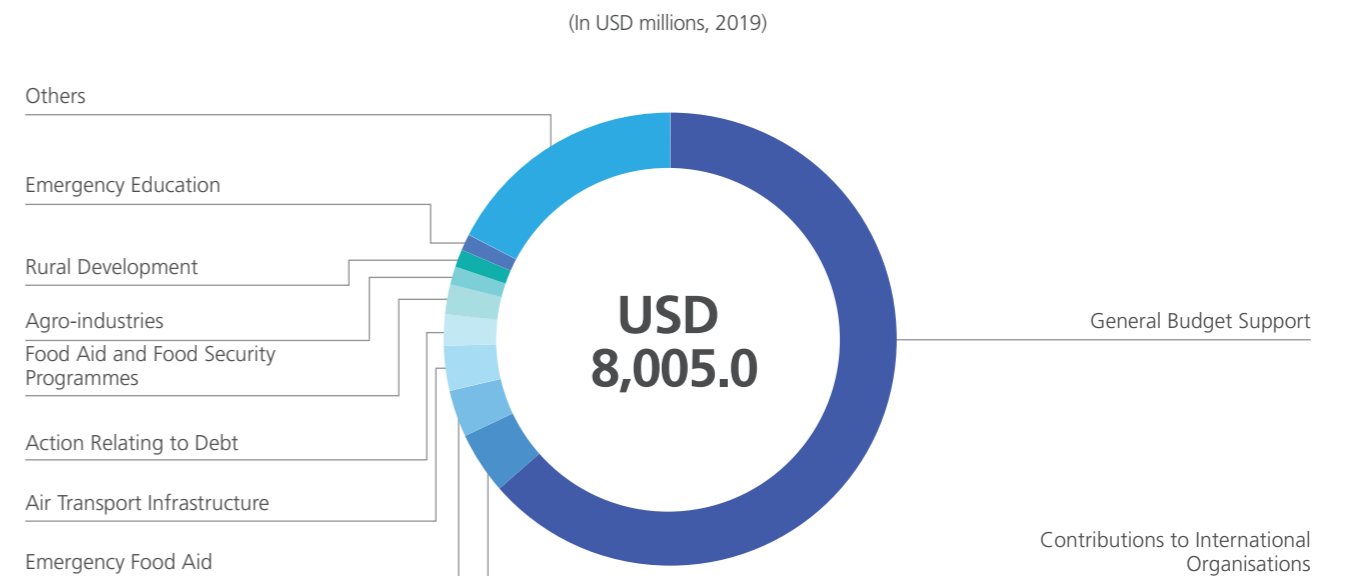
Health sector ranked in the fifth place of the UAE's most supported sectors in 2019, amounting to AED 959.0 million (USD 261.0 million). Activities under this sector included a wide range of medical services, Emergency Health services, infectious disease control, basic nutrition programmes and supporting medical researches, education and training.

Together, disbursements to these five sectors make up 85.9 percent of the UAE's total foreign aid sectors in 2019. Along with these sectors, foreign aid disbursements also went to other sectors, including Education, debts finance and relief, Manufacturing, Construction and Urban Development, Energy Generation and Supply, among other development projects.



One of the warehouses of International Humanitarian City (IHC) in Dubai
Source: International Humanitarian City

Figure 6: Funds Disbursed, by Sector



(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017-2019)

Sector	2017		2018		2019	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
General Budget Support	2,658.7	48.6%	4,457.8	57.2%	5,075.4	63.4%
Contributions to International Organisations	228.5	4.2%	103.8	1.3%	353.3	4.4%
Emergency Food Aid	96.4	1.8%	179.6	2.3%	267.6	3.3%
Air Transport Infrastructure	154.7	2.8%	337.7	4.3%	254.6	3.2%
Action Relating to Debt	-	-	-	-	179.5	2.2%
Food Aid and Food Security Programmes	1.8	0.03%	1.8	0.02%	169.5	2.1%
Agro-industries	0.3	0.005%	0.2	0.002%	103.0	1.3%
Rural Development	118.9	2.2%	26.8	0.3%	100.9	1.3%
Emergency Education	17.5	0.3%	97.6	1.3%	92.8	1.2%
Medical Services	118.8	2.2%	164.2	2.1%	88.9	1.1%
Tourism Policy and Administration	-	-	0.1	0.001%	80.2	1.0%
Social Welfare Services	80.4	1.5%	109.8	1.4%	75.6	0.9%
Emergency Health	47.0	0.9%	397.9	5.1%	66.8	0.8%
Administrative Costs of UAE Donors	92.1	1.7%	23.0	0.3%	62.2	0.8%
Road Transport Infrastructure	44.9	0.8%	45.9	0.6%	60.5	0.8%
Coordination and Support Services	80.6	1.5%	459.4	5.9%	55.5	0.7%
Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Development	0.4	0.0%	0.6	0.01%	50.8	0.6%
Information and Communication Technology	-	-	6.7	0.1%	50.5	0.6%
Low-cost Housing	23.6	0.4%	31.2	0.4%	46.6	0.6%
Culture and Recreation	10.5	0.2%	19.0	0.2%	43.7	0.5%
Others	1,694.2	31.0%	1,328.8	17.1%	727.1	9.1%
Grand Total	5,469.3	100.0%	7,791.9	100.0%	8,005.0	100.0%

F. Income Level Distribution

In 2019, the UAE's foreign aid was extended to more than 150 countries around the world. Using the World Bank's income level classification of countries and territories, and guided by the OECD-DAC's list of ODA recipients, these countries can be classified into 5 main categories, e.g. High-income countries, Low-income countries, Upper-middle Income countries, Lower-middle Income countries, in addition to unspecified category (multi-country programmes).

2019 marked a transition in the UAE's foreign aid trend, in favour of the Lower-middle Income category, including 15 countries in Asia, and 10 countries in Africa. This

category makes up more than half (52 percent) of the UAE's foreign aid disbursements, amounting to AED 15.28 billion (USD 4.16 billion); signals a growth of 253 percent over 2018 disbursements.

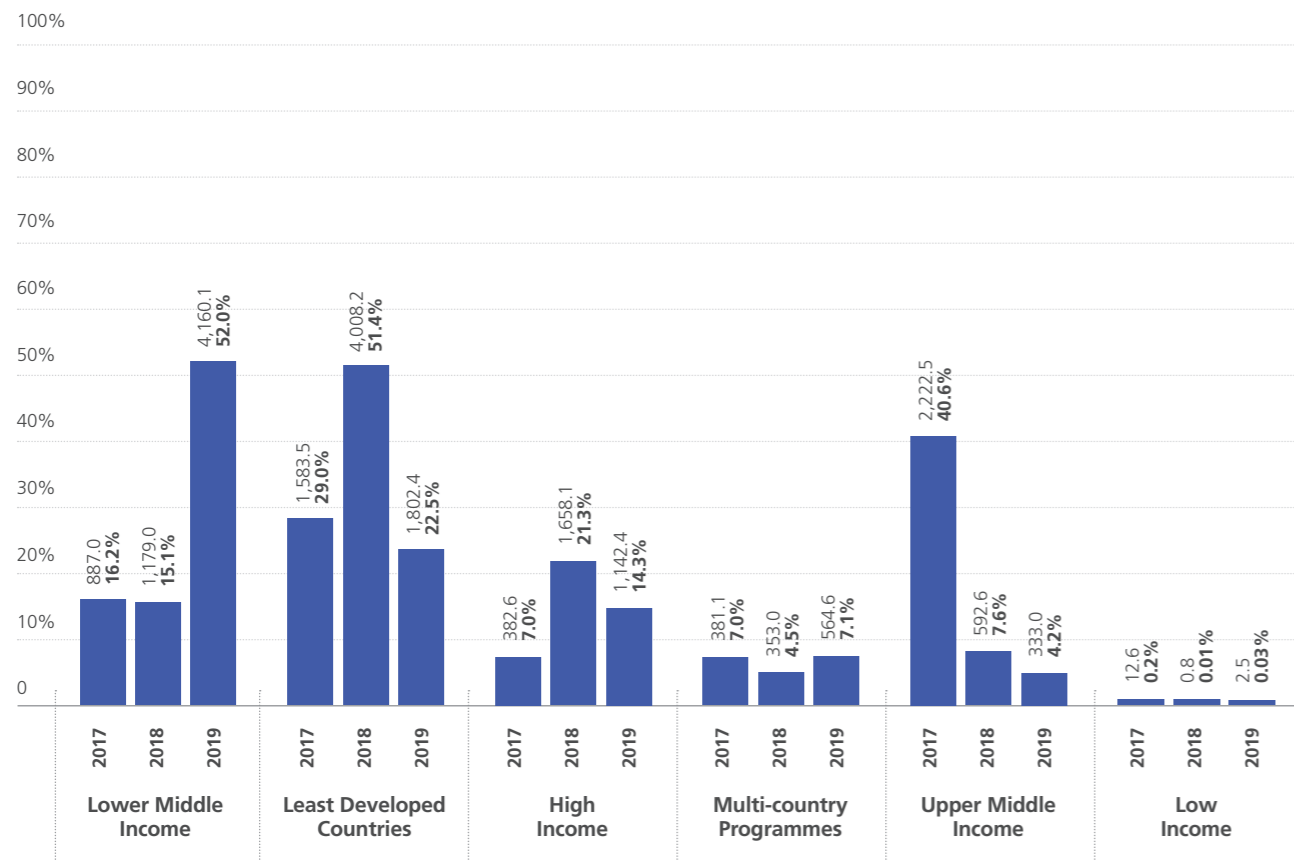
Least Developed Countries (LDCs) came in the second place of the UAE's most supported countries in 2019, receiving AED 6.6 billion (USD 1.8 billion), at 22.5 percent, comparing with 51.4 percent in 2018. This aid was basically directed to 32 countries in Africa and 7 countries in Asia.

In general, over the period from 2015-2019, the UAE's foreign aid

disbursements to the Lower-middle income countries made it the most funded category, accounting for 42.9 percent, valued at AED 57.77 billion (USD 15.73 billion), while the Least Developed Countries came in the second place, at 30.5 percent, amounted to AED 41.07 billion (USD 11.18 billion), followed by the Upper Middle Income countries in the third place, at 11.8 percent, amounting to AED 15.93 billion (USD 4.33 billion). These three categories make up approximately 85.2 percent of the total UAE's foreign aid disbursements for this period.

Figure 7: Funds Disbursed, by Income level

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017-2019)



G. Sources of Funding

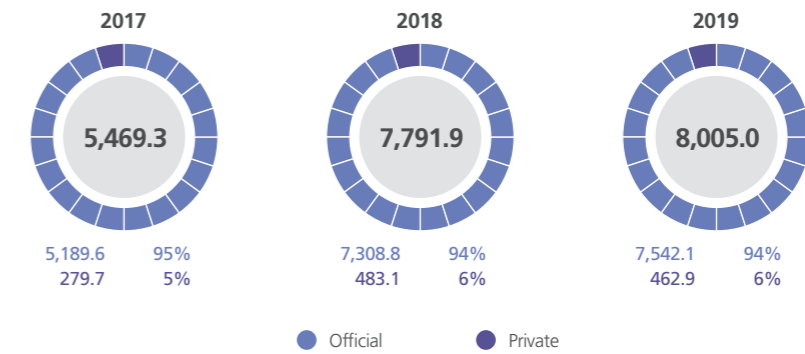
Source of funding – either official (government/public) or private sources – is one of the main criteria used to calculate the Official Development Assistance (ODA). It also provides an indication of the level of participation of the private sector in the country's delivery of foreign assistance.

In the UAE, most of the more than 40 UAE donor entities have exclusive public funding source or entirely from private funding. However, three donor entities – Emirates Red Crescent, Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment and Dubai

Cares – receive funding from both official (government) source, and private donations. In 2019, as in previous years, a significant proportion (94.2 percent) of the UAE aid came from official sources.

Figure 8: Funds Disbursed, by Funding Source

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017-2019)



Road station funded by Abu Dhabi Fund for Development in Asilah town in Morocco.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)

H. Aid Modalities

Drawn upon the basic principle of aid effectiveness, which reiterates that “partnerships for development can only succeed if they are led by developing countries, implementing approaches that are tailored to country-specific situations and needs”, the UAE donor entities designed their aid programmes with a keen eye to the needs and development situation of the beneficiary countries.

In 2019, the UAE continued providing its foreign aid through three main channels: Bilateral Assistance to Governments, Direct Project Implementation, and Contributions to Multilateral Organisations; accounting for nearly 91.5 percent of the UAE’s foreign aid channels, which falls in line with the general trend of the UAE’s foreign aid implementation over the past five years (2015-2019).

In detail, Bilateral Assistance to Governments came, in 2019, as the most funded modality, amounting to AED 18.97 billion (USD 5.16 billion), at 64.5 percent of the total aid. Due to its nature, Bilateral Assistance to Governments was exclusively provided through three UAE’s donor entities: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), accounting for 97.1 percent, the UAE Government, accounting for 2.1 percent, and Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development, at 0.8 percent.

In support of its monetary stability and macro-economy, Pakistan came in as the most supported country of the UAE’s Bilateral Assistance to Governments, through a AED 7.35 billion (USD 2.0 billion) deposit in Pakistan’s Central Bank, followed by Egypt in the second place, with a AED 3.67 billion (USD 1.0 billion) deposit, then Sudan in the third place, with a AED 918 million (USD 250.0 million) deposit. Other disbursements under this modality also

included supporting the Balance of Payments of Sudan, Mali and Serbia. In addition to General Budget Support to Eritrea, Jordan and Palestine, and a development loan to Egypt, amounting to AED 122.0 million (USD 33.0 million).

Direct Project Implementation by the UAE donor entities came in as the second-most funded foreign aid modality in 2019, amounting to AED 5.31 billion (USD 1.45 billion), accounting for 18.0 percent of the total aid. Direct Project Implementation disbursements went to more than 130 countries, including Egypt, Sudan, Pakistan, Yemen and Jordan, indicating the UAE donor entities’ wide coverage in various countries around the world to implement humanitarian, development and charitable projects. Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) retained its top spot among the UAE’s foreign aid donors through Direct Project Implementation, accounting for more than three-quarters (75.4 percent) of the UAE’s aid disbursements under this modality, amounting to AED 4.0 billion (USD 1.09 billion), Emirati Red Crescent came in the second place, at 5.6 percent, followed by the UAE’s embassies abroad, at 3.0 percent, then the UAE’s Relief Team in Yemen, at 2.9 percent, then Khalifa Foundation in the fifth place, at 2.6 percent. Together, disbursements of these five UAE donors make up 89.5 percent of the total UAE’s Direct Project Implementation disbursements in 2019.

Contributions to Multilateral Organisations came in as the third most-funded foreign aid modality, with a total amount of AED 2.62 billion (USD 714.0 million), provided to nearly 20 international organisations in 2019. World Food Programme (WFP) came on top of the recipient organisations list, taking

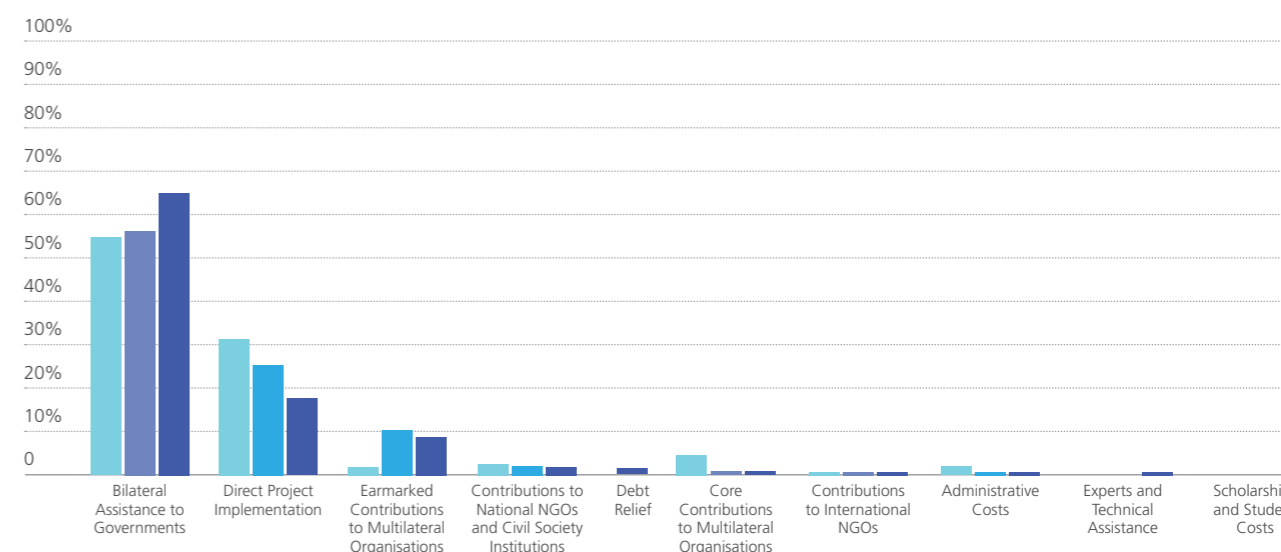
alone more than half (50.5 percent) of the total foreign aid disbursement to the international organisations, amounting to AED 1.32 billion (USD 361.0 million), followed by the UNICEF, at 17.1 percent, then the World Health Organisation in the third place, at 7.1 percent, the UNRWA, at 4.6 percent, and finally the Global Partnership for Education in the fifth place, accounting for 4.6 percent. Together, these five organisations took up 86.4 percent of the total UAE’s foreign aid to the international organisations in 2019.

National non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society institutions (CSIs) came in as the fourth most-funded entities, amounting to AED 721.0 million (USD 196.0 million), channelled to more than 480 national NGOs and CSIs in the beneficiary states, in support of their humanitarian, development and charitable projects, marking a widespread distribution and ability to reach the largest number of beneficiaries, especially women and children. Foreign aid disbursements allocated for debt relief came in the fifth place, valued at AED 659.0 million (USD 179.0 million), exclusively allocated to settle Eritrea’s financial arrears due to Abu Dhabi Fund for Development.

In addition to the previously mentioned modalities, other foreign assistance included providing experts knowledge and technical assistance through the UAE Technical Assistance Programme (UAE-TAP). In 2019, this aid amounted to AED 170.9 million (USD 46.5 million), accounting for 14 times the initially allocated aid funding to this type of aid 2016. From 2016-2019, the total technical assistance amounted to AED 232.3 million (USD 63.2 million).

Figure 9: Funds Disbursed, by Modality of Disbursement

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017-2019)



Modality of Disbursement	2017		2018		2019	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
Bilateral Assistance to Governments	3,063.4	56.0%	4,493.0	57.7%	5,165.3	64.5%
Direct Project Implementation	1,710.6	31.3%	1,984.7	25.5%	1,446.7	18.1%
Earmarked Contributions to Multilateral Organization	99.2	1.8%	850.2	10.9%	714.4	8.9%
Contributions to National NGOs and Civil Society Institutions	233.5	4.3%	274.7	3.5%	196.4	2.5%
Debt Relief	-	-	-	-	179.5	2.2%
Core Contributions to Multilateral Organizations	217.9	4.0%	98.9	1.3%	121.2	1.5%
Contributions to International NGOs	46.0	0.8%	43.6	0.6%	62.7	0.8%
Administrative Costs	92.1	1.7%	22.9	0.3%	62.2	0.8%
Experts and Technical Assistance	1.9	0.04%	11.6	0.1%	46.5	0.6%
Scholarships and Student Costs	4.8	0.1%	12.2	0.2%	10.1	0.1%
Grand Total	5,469.3	100%	7,791.9	100%	8,005.0	100%



Metolong dam project in Lesotho funded by Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD).
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

I. Geographical Distribution

In 2019, more than half of the UAE's foreign aid disbursements, accounting for 56.2 percent, went to 36 countries in Asia, amounting to AED 16.53 billion (USD 4.5 billion); while Africa came in the second place, at 33.5 percent, covering 51 African states, amounting to AED 9.85 billion (USD 2.68 billion). Europe came in the third place, with 33 countries, accounting for 3.3 percent, receiving AED 941.3 million (USD 256.3 million); then the Americas and Oceania in the fourth and fifth places; accounting for 0.38 percent and 0.06 percent, respectively; in addition to the Multi-Country Programmes (Global), amounting to AED 1.96 billion (USD 532.4 million).

Although Asia retained its privileged position as the most funded continent over the past three years (2017-

2019), notably, the UAE foreign aid in 2019 witnessed a shift in its geographical focus, descending Asia in favour of Africa. In 2019, Asia received 56.2 percent of the total UAE aid, while Africa received 33.5 percent, comparing to 70 percent went to Asia and 19.3 percent only went to Africa in 2018.

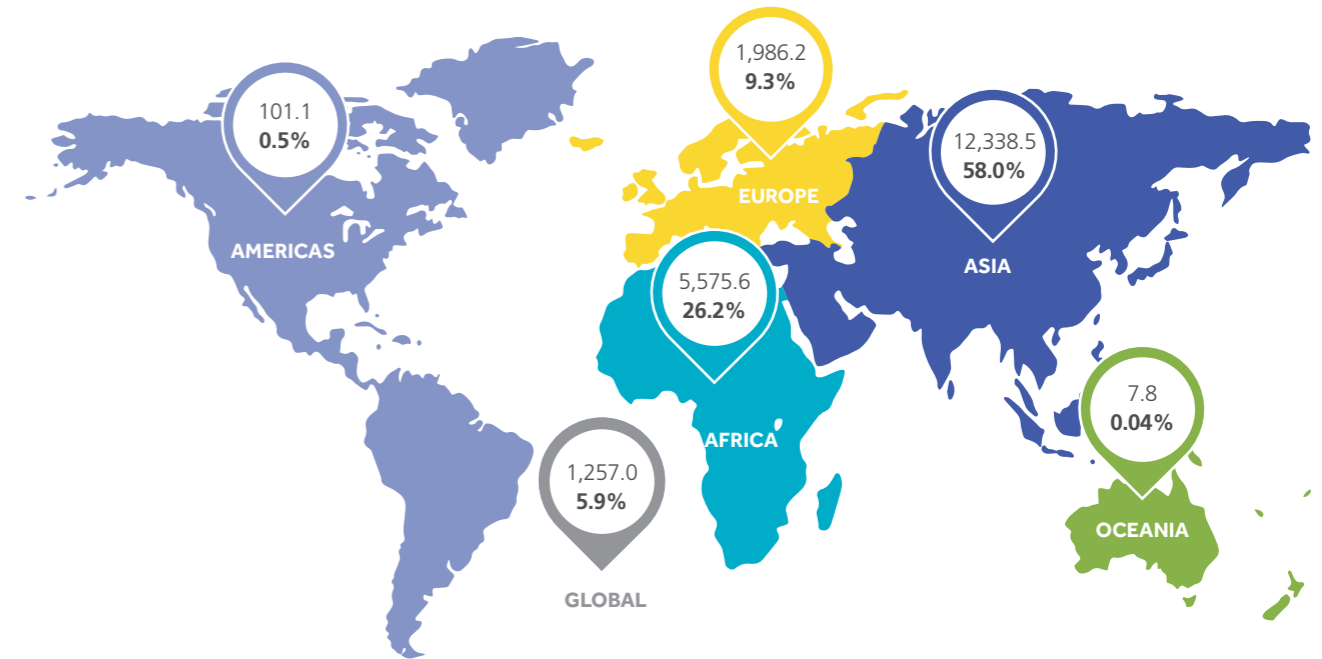
In terms of the most funded countries in 2019, the UAE's foreign aid geographical distribution followed a holistic approach, reaching 150 beneficiary countries, with Pakistan to top the list, amounting to AED 7.82 billion (USD 2.13 billion), accounting for 26.6 percent, followed by Egypt in the second place, amounting to AED 4.69 billion (USD 1.28 billion), accounting for 16.0 percent, then Sudan in the third place, with

AED 2.0 billion (USD 543.2 million), accounting for 6.8 percent, then Jordan in the fourth place, with AED 1.84 billion (USD 500.3 million), and lastly Yemen in the fifth place with AED 1.77 billion (USD 481.9 million). Together, these five countries received 61.6 percent of the total UAE's foreign aid disbursements in 2019. This is in addition to disbursements to the Multi-Country Programmes (Global), valued at AED 1.95 billion (USD 532.4 million), accounting for 6.6 percent.

(Section 4 offers a more in-depth analysis of the UAE's foreign assistance, based on the geographical distribution. The section also describes the UAE's support to countries in special situations.)

Figure 10: Funds Disbursed, by Continent and Assistance Category

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017-2019)



(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017-2019)

Continent / Assistance Category	2017		2018		2019	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
Asia	2,382.9	43.6%	5,456.1	70.0%	4,499.4	56.2%
Development	2,066.5	86.7%	4,194.7	76.9%	3,947.0	87.7%
Humanitarian	253.0	10.6%	1,201.4	22.0%	493.5	11.0%
Charity	63.4	2.7%	60.0	1.1%	58.9	1.3%
Africa	1,392.1	25.5%	1,501.8	19.3%	2,681.7	33.5%
Development	1,291.0	92.7%	1,399.7	93.2%	2,605.6	97.2%
Charity	70.6	5.1%	77.3	5.1%	42.1	1.6%
Humanitarian	30.5	2.2%	24.8	1.6%	34.0	1.3%
Global	374.9	6.9%	349.7	4.5%	532.4	6.7%
Development	329.3	87.8%	180.5	51.6%	480.4	90.2%
Humanitarian	45.6	12.2%	150.3	43.0%	52.0	9.8%
Charity	-	-	19.0	5.4%	-	-
Europe	1,270.0	23.2%	459.9	5.9%	256.3	3.2%
Development	1,258.8	99.1%	449.4	97.7%	244.3	95.3%
Charity	11.0	0.9%	10.0	2.2%	11.5	4.5%
Humanitarian	0.2	0.0%	0.5	0.1%	0.5	0.2%
Americas	47.5	0.9%	22.9	0.3%	30.6	0.4%
Development	19.9	41.9%	20.7	90.3%	29.3	95.5%
Charity	1.0	2.1%	1.1	4.8%	0.9	2.8%
Humanitarian	26.6	56.0%	1.1	4.9%	0.5	1.7%
Oceania	1.9	0.03%	1.4	0.0%	4.5	0.1%
Development	1.6	84.1%	1.1	83.8%	4.2	93.9%
Charity	0.3	14.4%	0.2	16.2%	0.3	6.1%
Humanitarian	0.03	1.6%	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	5,469.3	100%	7,791.9	100%	8,005.0	100%



Renovation of the ancient cultural site Al-Nuri Mosque.
Source: UAE Ministry of Culture and Knowledge Development (MCKD)

J. UAE Donor Entities

The UAE foreign assistance portrays a rich and dynamic landscape made up of dozens of donor entities that work together to provide finance and implement aid programmes, including UAE government bodies, both local and federal-level, the UAE private sector entities, including, charitable and philanthropic foundations, as well as business enterprises. Together, these donor entities disbursed a total amount of AED 29.4 billion (USD 8.0 billion) in development, humanitarian, charitable aid and emergency relief went to developing countries, including in 43 Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

ADFD, one of the leading UAE donors, retained its distinction as the top provider of the UAE aid in 2019, providing AED 23.29 billion (USD 6.34 billion), accounting for 79.2 percent, with an increase of 64 percent over 2018 disbursements. While the Government assistance, including more than 16 local and federal government entities grouped together under this heading for the purposes of this report, came in as the second-largest foreign aid provider, at 12.3 percent, amounting to AED 3.62 billion (USD 985.7 million), followed by the Emirati Red Crescent, the UAE's main humanitarian agency

and the third foreign aid provider, disbursing AED 455.3 million (USD 124 million). Viewed in this way, these three aid donors are accounting for 93 percent of the total UAE's foreign aid in 2019. (Section 5 features the UAE foreign aid donors and their 2019 foreign assistance.)

Figure 11: Funds Disbursed, by Donor

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017-2019)

Donor	2017		2018		2019	
	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage	Foreign Assistance USD million	Percentage
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	2,834.5	51.8%	3,865.4	49.6%	6,340.5	79.2%
UAE Government	2,180.6	39.9%	3,282.5	42.1%	985.7	12.3%
Emirates Red Crescent	86.6	1.6%	157.7	2.0%	124.0	1.5%
Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development	-	-	-	-	50.3	0.6%
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	74.3	1.4%	56.4	0.7%	48.7	0.6%
Dubai Cares	50.5	0.9%	38.9	0.5%	41.3	0.5%
Sharjah Charity Association	42.9	0.8%	57.1	0.7%	37.7	0.5%
Dar Al Ber Society	47.7	0.9%	46.4	0.6%	25.6	0.3%
Dubai Charity Association	27.7	0.5%	35.9	0.5%	19.4	0.2%
International Humanitarian City	9.5	0.2%	13.2	0.2%	18.3	0.2%
Al Maktoum Foundation	16.9	0.3%	20.0	0.3%	17.4	0.2%
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	13.1	0.2%	12.6	0.2%	12.9	0.2%
United Arab Emirates University (UAEU)	-	-	2.2	0.03%	9.9	0.1%
Sharjah Charity House	10.7	0.2%	7.8	0.1%	9.9	0.1%
Al Rahma Charity Association	7.9	0.1%	9.7	0.1%	8.8	0.1%
The Big Heart Foundation	3.4	0.1%	15.9	0.2%	7.7	0.1%
EXPO Live Programme	1.2	0.02%	5.8	0.1%	6.5	0.1%
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	5.3	0.1%	1.8	0.02%	6.2	0.1%
Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	12.5	0.2%	7.5	0.1%	2.5	0.03%
Dubai Foundation For Women and Children	0.4	0.01%	1.7	0.02%	2.2	0.03%
UAE Water Aid Foundation	1.3	0.02%	1.5	0.02%	1.6	0.02%
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	1.6	0.03%	1.6	0.02%	1.5	0.02%
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	0.8	0.02%	1.1	0.01%	1.2	0.01%
Noor Dubai Foundation	0.6	0.01%	1.1	0.01%	0.7	0.01%
Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation	0.3	0.01%	0.03	0.0003%	0.1	0.001%
Etihad Airways	1.0	0.02%	0.4	0.005%	0.1	0.001%
Safety Center for Women and Children (AMMAN)	-	-	0.6	0.01%	-	-
Emirates Airline Foundation	2.1	0.04%	2.1	0.03%	-	-
Mohammed Bin Rashid School of Government	0.2	0.003%	-	-	-	-
General Women's Union	-	-	5.8	0.1%	-	-
The Center of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi (Tadweer)	0.03	0.001%	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	5,469.3	100%	7,791.9	100%	8,005.0	100%

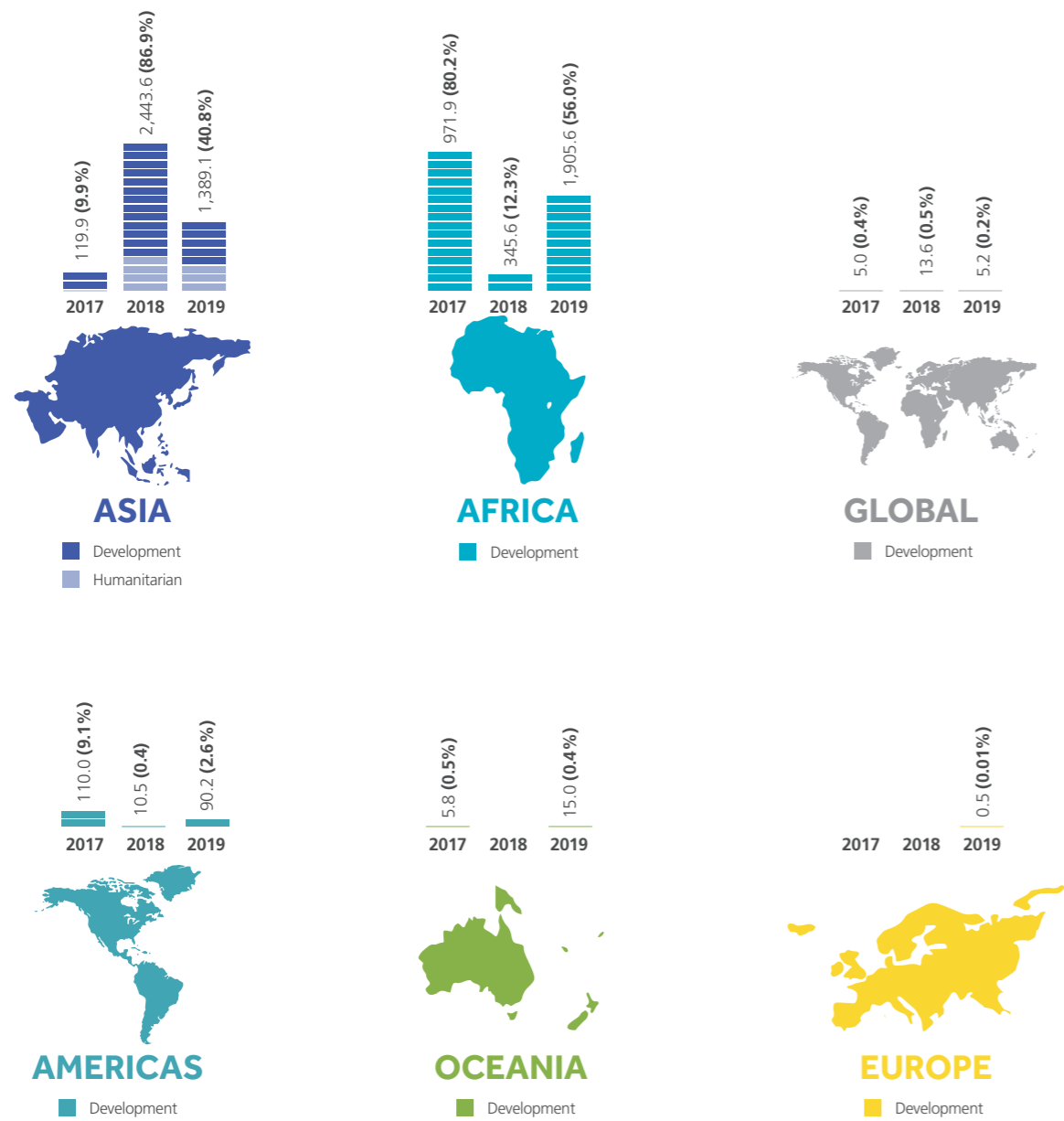
K. Total Commitments

In 2019, the UAE foreign aid commitments amounted to AED 12.51 billion (USD 3.4 billion), marked an increase of 21 percent over the previous year. These funds were largely earmarked to many countries, including 10 LCDs, e.g. Sudan, Yemen, Mali, Comoros and Somalia.

Budget and General Programmes Support received the largest tranche of 2019 commitments, accounting for 60 percent, valued at AED 7.51 billion (USD 2.04 billion), followed by Commodity Aid sector in the second place, at 19.3 percent, then Construction and Urban Development,

at 4.6 percent, manufacturing, at 3.4 percent, and finally Water and Sanitation sector in the fifth place, at 2.3 percent. Together, these five sectors are accounting for approximately 90 percent of the UAE's total commitments in 2019.

Figure 12: Funds Committed, by Continent and Assistance Category
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2017-2019)



Noor Dubai conducting a mobile eye check-up in Nigeria.
Source: Noor Dubai



2

UAE Support towards SDGs and its Sectors of Assistance

In 2019, the UAE continued to reckon its efforts towards each of the 17 goals that contribute to global poverty eradication and sustainable development. This support corresponds to AED 29.40 billion (USD 8.00 billion) in foreign aid disbursements.

More than half of this went to support the Least Developed and the Lower Middle Income countries.

Introduction

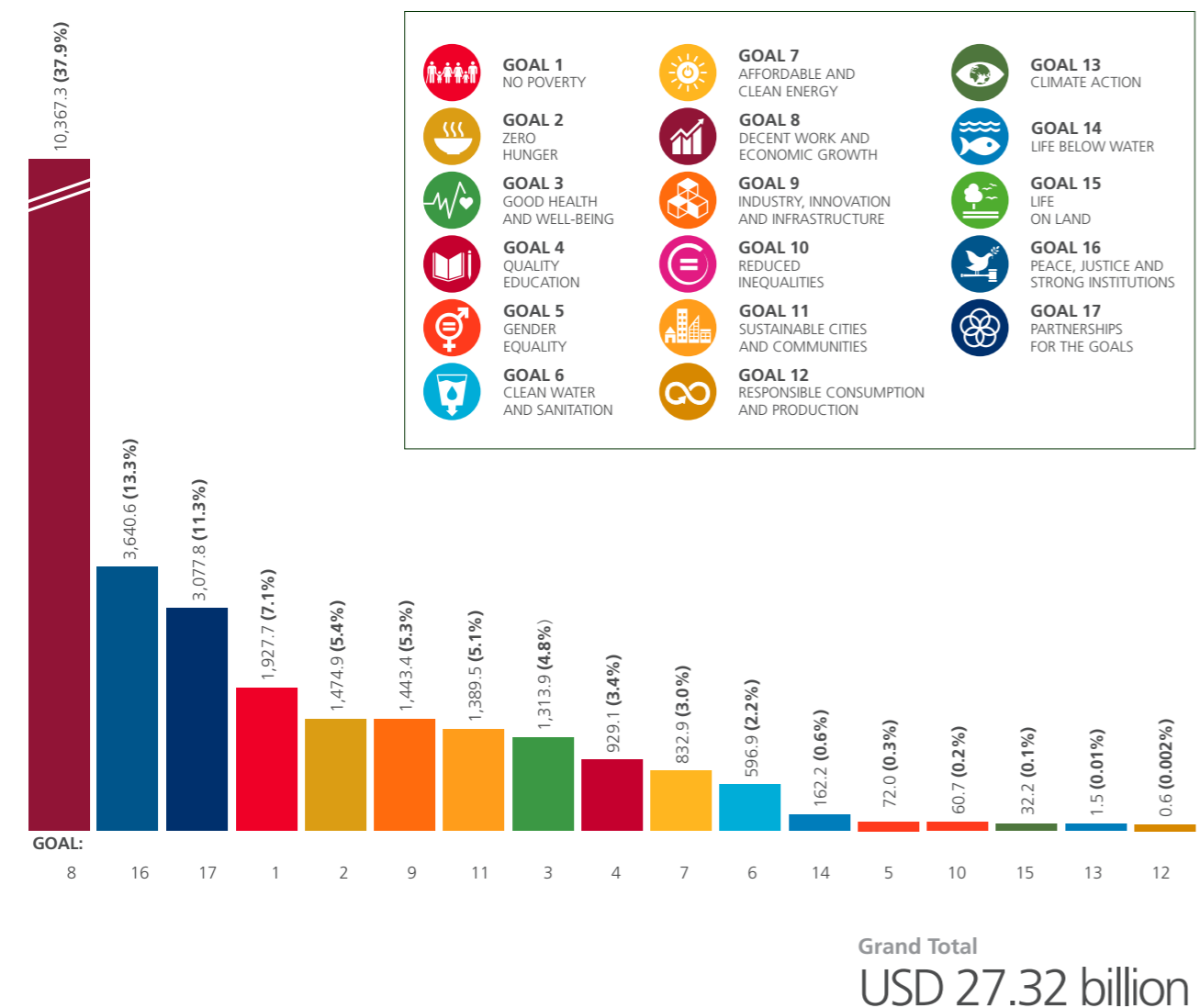
This section presents analysis of the UAE Foreign Assistance reiterating its support to global sustainable development and to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over four years from 2016 – the first year of their implementation, to 2019.

The UAE aims to highlight its international development and humanitarian work, as outlined in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy 2017-2021, including the ten selected SDGs grouped per global theme and partner country, which also describes the sectors of assistance supported by the UAE over the last four years.

Support towards the 17 SDGs

The UAE's foreign aid program – guided by its central theme of advancing global peace and prosperity for all – works to support the realization of a better world by 2030, as outlined in the 17 SDGs. Following a 1:1 mapping approach, every record of a UAE foreign assistance project is associated with an SDG, and its corresponding target. While this methodology offers a straightforward approach, the UAE also acknowledges that every UAE foreign aid project brings a wave of benefits to other sectors and other SDGs as well².

Figure 13: UAE Assistance to SDGs (2016 - 2019)
(In USD millions, and as % of total)



Support towards Select SDGs

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

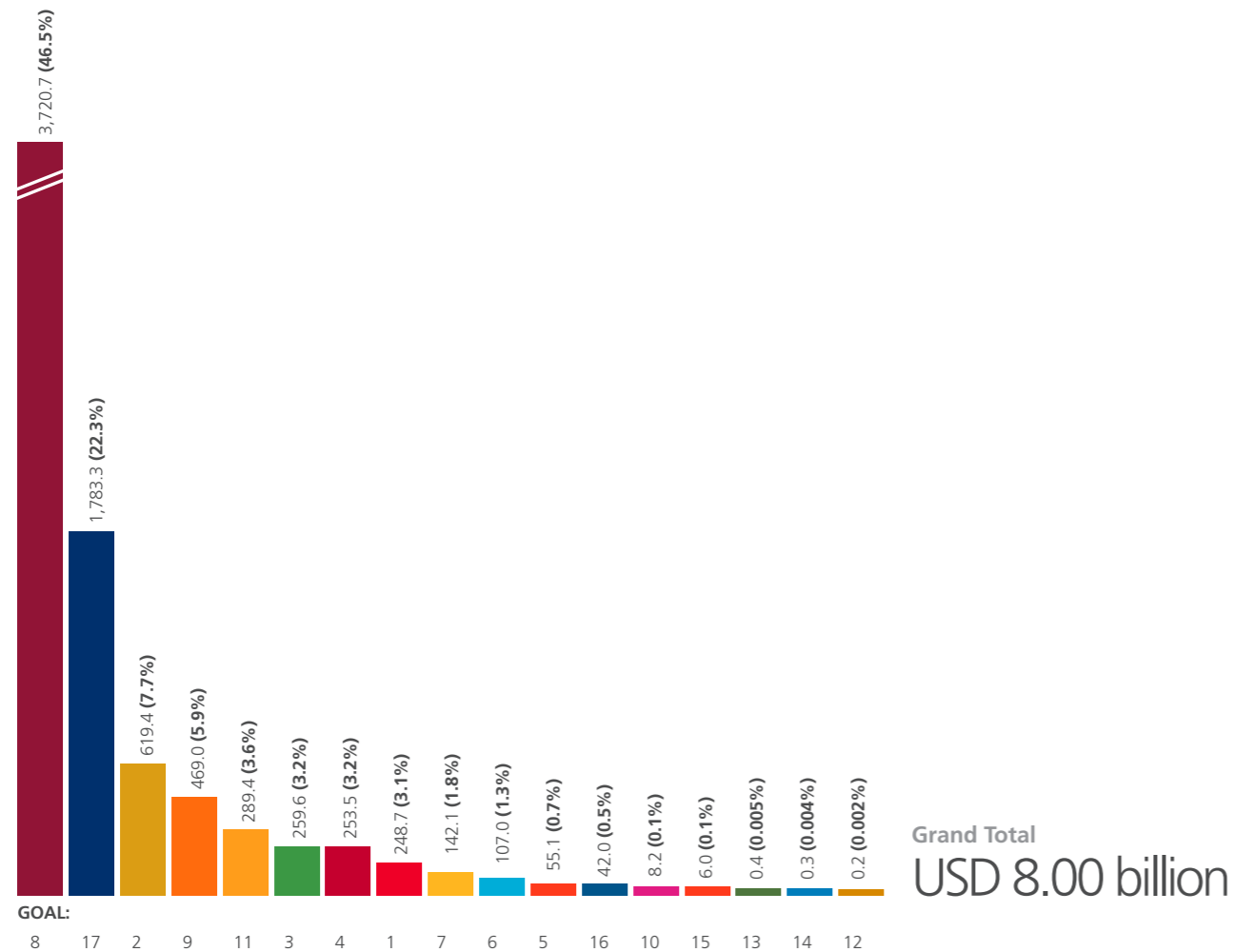
These ten SDGs are:

 1 NO POVERTY End poverty in all its forms everywhere.	 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.	 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.	 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
 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.	 13 CLIMATE ACTION Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.	 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.

Consistent with the results in the years of implementation of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy towards the SDGs since 2016, 84 percent of UAE foreign aid supported the achievement of these ten SDGs.

Of the AED 84.07 billion (USD 22.89 billion) disbursements in support of the ten SDGs, 67 percent went to least developed and low middle-income countries. In 2019, out of a total of AED 29.4 billion (USD 8.0 billion), 75 percent was attributed to the same ODA-DAC grouping.

Figure 14: UAE Support to 10 SDGs Outlined in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)

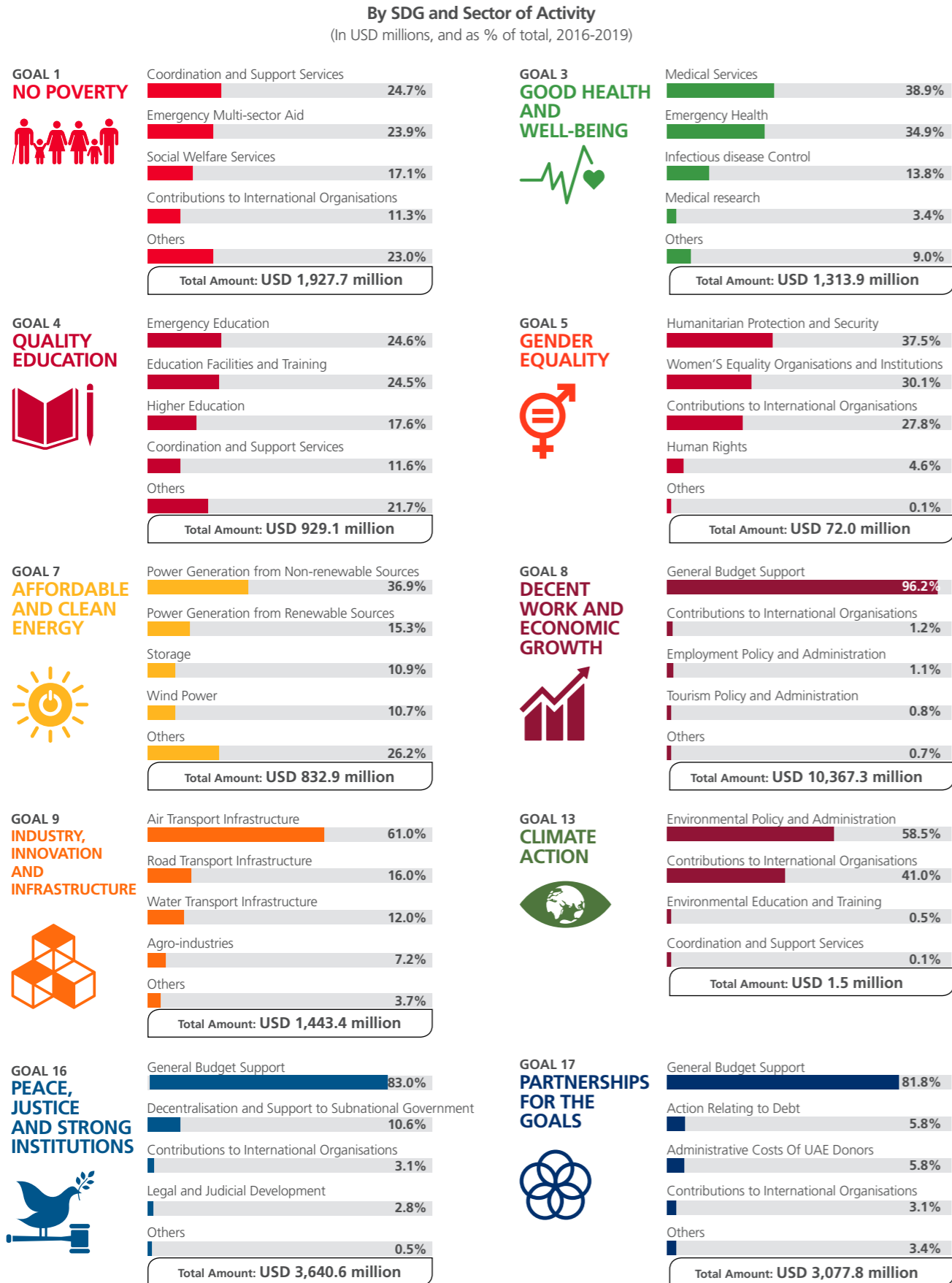


GOAL 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	GOAL 4 QUALITY EDUCATION	GOAL 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
GOAL 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	GOAL 1 NO POVERTY	GOAL 15 LIFE ON LAND
GOAL 2 ZERO HUNGER	GOAL 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	GOAL 13 CLIMATE ACTION
GOAL 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	GOAL 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	GOAL 14 LIFE BELOW WATER
GOAL 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES	GOAL 5 GENDER EQUALITY	GOAL 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
GOAL 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	GOAL 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	

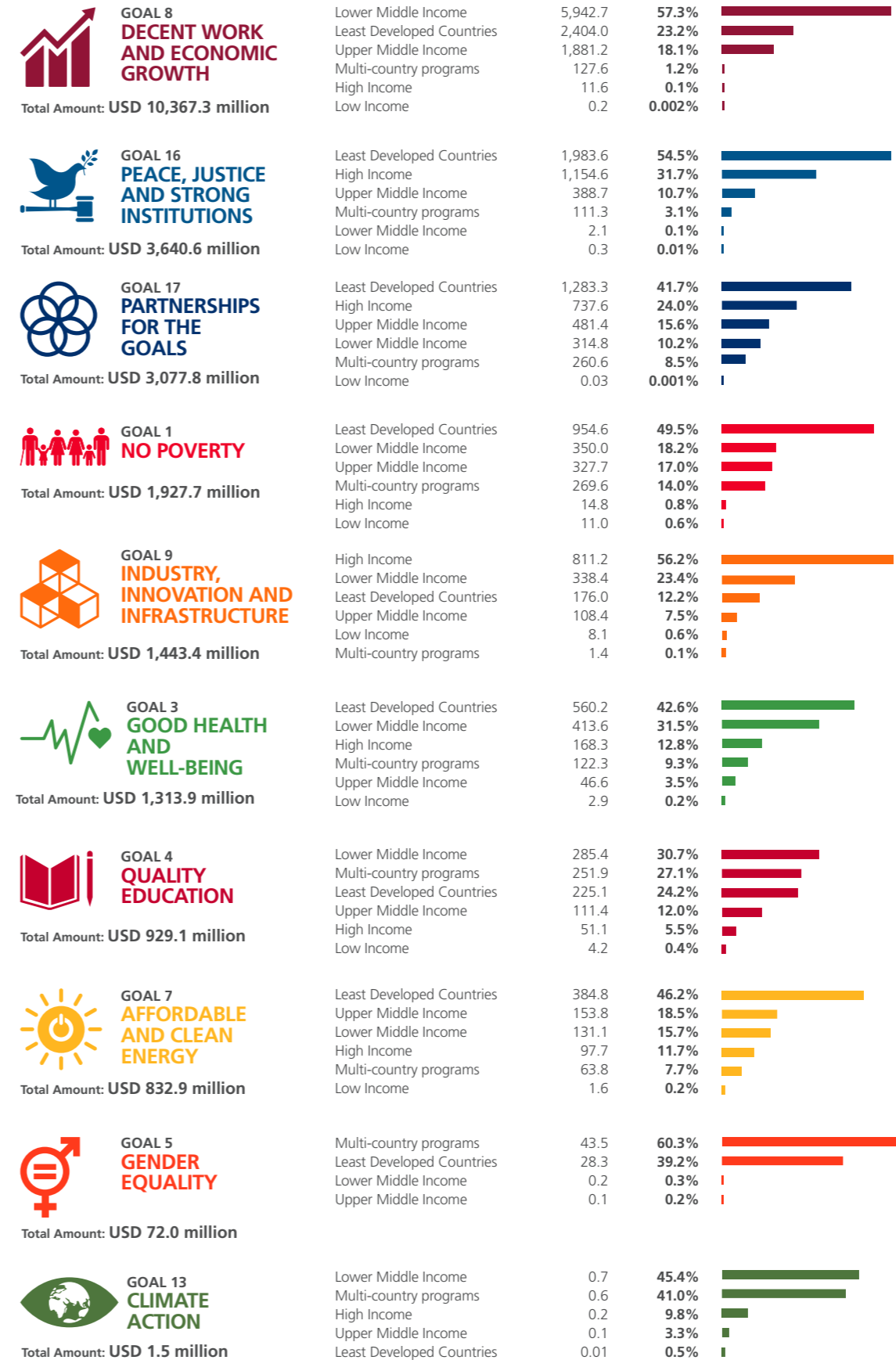


Training on Empowering 100 Women Future Leaders in Hospitality Excellence in Rwanda.
Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Figure 15: UAE Support to 10 SDGs Outlined in the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy



By SDG and Income level
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2016 - 2019)





Training on Empowering 100 Women Future Leaders in Hospitality Excellence in Rwanda.
Source: MOFAIC

The Ten SDGs and Sectors of Assistance

Accounting for nearly three-quarters of the total, the UAE's top four Focus SDGs over the last four years are: SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth (AED 38.08 billion; USD 10.37 billion); SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (AED 13.37 billion; USD 3.64 billion); SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals (AED 11.30; USD 3.08 billion) and SDG 1: No Poverty (AED 7.08 billion; USD 1.93 million).

Around one third of the UAE's assistance linked to these four SDGs supported the achievement of the national SDGs of 38 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Yemen, Sudan, Ethiopia and Mali were the top recipients of this aid.

The following pages describe the UAE's support for the SDGs underlined by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017-2021, apart from SDG 13 (action against climate change), where the development of comprehensive climate policy depends on specific geographical and social contexts, particularly in developing or low-income areas.³

Assistance disbursed in 2019 with priority SDGs is highlighted below, along with the sectors of aid supported by the UAE.



SDG 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Aspects of the prevailing global economic environment have not been conducive to rapid progress on Sustainable Development Goal 9. While financing for economic infrastructure has increased in developing countries and impressive progress has been made in mobile connectivity, countries that are lagging behind, such as least developed countries, face serious challenges in doubling the manufacturing industry's share of GDP by 2030, and investment in scientific research and innovation remains below the global average.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019

The UAE's Foreign Assistance Action Policy's commitment to advance global peace and prosperity is characterized by the implementation of SDG 8, the UAE's top-supported SDG, amounting to AED 38.08 billion (USD 10.37 billion), of which 36% was disbursed in 2019.

Nearly half of the UAE's foreign assistance in 2019 directly supported SDG 8. Almost all of the AED 13.67 billion (USD 3.72 billion) funding toward this global goal went to support three Least Developed Countries (Chad, Uganda and Sudan) and Low Middle Income Countries (Egypt, Pakistan, Jordan and Palestine).

In terms of aid volume, support to SDG 8 was mostly directed at budget and general programmes support, support to small and medium-sized enterprises, and contributions to international organisations. Over 90 percent was provided as concessional loans and none concessional in 2019.

The aid to SDG 8 also included strengthening workforce capacity through provision of capacity-building opportunities. This included enhancing government services and workforce empowerment, tourism activities, financing of micro-projects focusing on women's empowerment, capacity building, and specialized training in Information and Communications Technology. Funding also went to setting up an online "Crowd Solving" platform offering open-innovation services in an "Arabized" way to connect startups, research centers, business networks, and individuals to work together to solve key challenges facing organizations – Yomken in Egypt and Bankomunal in Colombia.

The UAE supported the global targets assigned to SDG 8 by supporting the budget and general programmes on a dozen developing nations including three LDCs: Ethiopia, Sudan and Mali. These funds amounting to AED 36.63 billion (USD 9.97 billion) were largely undesignated, facilitating payments to central banks to ensure financial stability. This allowed governments greater flexibility in allocating funding according to their national development plans - such as poverty eradication programmes, ensuring continuity of government services, and public programmes for citizens, along with implementation of macro-economic reforms and strategies. In 2019 alone AED 13.16 billion (USD 3.58 billion) was attributed for this purpose.

The second and third-most funded sectors of SDG 8 were **contributions to IOs, receiving** AED 448.8 million (USD 122.2 million) and **programs for unemployed people, receiving** AED 423.0 million (USD 115.2 million). A dozen multilateral organizations received undesignated, core contributions to their budgets through this funding approach, leading to employment logistics services in Yemen and income generation programmes in place Palestine and Nigeria.

Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)

The Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) is a pioneering partnership that aims to unlock financing for women-led/owned businesses (WSMEs) in developing countries. We-Fi's partners include 14 governments, six multilateral development banks as implementing partners, and numerous other stakeholders in the public and private sector around the world. It was launched in 2017 with USD 355 million in contributions from donor countries. The UAE is among the founder contributors with a USD 50 million commitment inspired by the words of President, His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan: "Since the very foundation of the United Arab Emirates on December 2, 1971, women have been recognized as equal partners in national development⁴."

We-Fi has already allocated USD 249 million to programs that will benefit over 114,000 WSMEs and mobilize USD 2.6 billion from the public and private sectors. Projects are implemented in dozens of countries with over half of the funds going to low income (IDA-Eligible) countries⁵, including many facing fragile, conflict and violence situations. The initiative takes an ecosystem approach to removing barriers to women's economic empowerment, addressing constraints and opportunities related to finance, market access, capacity and the enabling environment.

When the We-Fi initiative was presented at the G20 Leaders' Summit in Hamburg, Germany, its core mission

to support women entrepreneurs by scaling up access to financial products and services, building capacity, expanding networks, offering mentors, and providing opportunities to link with domestic and global markets resonated in unison to the UAE. Over nearly the five last decades the country instituted laws and a legal framework to safeguard women's rights, encouraged women's participation in economic life, improved the business and political climate for women, and set a federal decree for equal remuneration for work of equal value⁶. According to the World Economic Forum's global gender gap report, the UAE ranks as a leading country in gender equality in the region. This achievement

comes from the fundamental belief that women and men are equal partners in society.⁷

In 2019, UAE supported We-Fi propositions towards access to finance and to markets for at least 67,138 women-owned/led small and medium enterprises in Honduras, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Colombia, Brazil, Peru and Argentina and Caribbean islands, with a focus on underserved women. The total project is USD 350.9 million with We-financing of USD 34.1 million.

A similar finance action for women in Africa in low-income countries and fragile states was approved to connect them to mentors and networks, so

that they can take their businesses to the next level. Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia are priority countries as well as Burundi, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Mozambique, Sudan and Zimbabwe. The total project is USD 805.6 million with We-financing USD 73.8 million.

A third comparable program and also for a duration of five years from July 2019 to December 2024 was

inspired by the overwhelming majority of women's businesses who remain trapped in the "missing middle", struggling to access finance in the Southeast Asia and the Pacific, under the acronym WAVES for Women Accelerating Vibrant Enterprises. Women-led SMEs in the region are doubly disadvantaged due to the absence of specialized programs responding to their needs and the gender-specific market constraints. The WAVES program will target 16,775 growth-oriented women's

businesses to enable them to become thriving SMEs working with public sector while advancing the legal and regulatory constraints that women entrepreneurs face in running their businesses. The total project is USD 456.6 million with We-financing USD 34.4 million.



The first Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi) West Africa Regional Summit in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.
Source: Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)



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

” Advances in ending violence, promoting the rule of law, strengthening institutions and increasing access to justice are uneven and continue to deprive millions of their security, rights and opportunities and undermine the delivery of public services and broader economic development. Attacks on civil society are also holding back development progress. Renewed efforts are essential to move towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 16.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019.

Conflict, insecurity, weak institutions and limited access to justice remain a great threat to sustainable development. Backed by the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy and its prominent theme, 'Global Peace and Prosperity', SDG 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions is the UAE's second-largest supported global goal. Governance and public administration are critical enablers of development. Research shows that better development results – including higher income per capita, greater competitiveness, and reduced child mortality – are associated with stronger governance and public institutions.

Accounting for 15 percent of the UAE total foreign aid, AED 13.37 billion (USD 3.64 billion) was disbursed to projects that help achieve global targets that promulgate 'Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions'. More than half was earmarked for Yemen, followed by Iraq, Comoros and Afghanistan. Sixty nine percent was extended as grants.

Complementary to **budget support programmes**, and support to the national government sector to help maintain political stability and pave the way for improved government efficiency, the UAE directed grant funding towards supporting **the local government** of Iraq's Kurdistan region.

Contributions to **International Organizations (IOs)** working in the fields of peace, justice, and governance amounted to AED 408 million (USD 111.08 million). This multilateral support was extended to several IOs, 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.



**SDG 17
PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS**

” Progress on some means of implementation targets is moving rapidly: personal remittances are at an all-time high, an increasing proportion of the global population has access to the Internet and the Technology Bank for the Least Developed Countries has been established. Yet, significant challenges remain: ODA is declining, private investment flows are not well aligned with sustainable development, there continues to be a significant digital divide and there are ongoing trade tensions. Enhanced international cooperation is needed to ensure that sufficient means of implementation exist to provide countries the opportunity to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019.

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 covers national statistics systems.

The 17 SDGs can only be realised with strong global partnerships and cooperation. Improving access to technology and knowledge is an important way to share ideas and foster innovation. Coordinating policies to help developing countries manage their debt, as well as promoting investment for the least developed, is vital for sustainable growth and development. Many countries also require Official Development Assistance to encourage growth and trade.

Since 2016, the UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) favors 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 2016 - 2019, the UAE's ODA to LDCs was 0.41 percent ODA/GNI. Forty two percent of the total amount attributed to SDG 17 went to 22 LDCs, which corresponds to AED 4.71 billion (USD 1.28 billion).

On global partnerships, the UAE's Foreign Assistance Policy reaffirms that international cooperation is at the core of the UAE foreign assistance agenda. Observing the importance of partnerships, the UAE works bilaterally, regionally and globally with developing countries, state actors and donor countries, international organizations, multilateral

institutions, non-governmental organizations (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 terms of **remittances**, the UAE offers some of the lowest remittance fees in the world, and is also one of the main channels of remittances globally. Remittances from the UAE, largely to developing countries, amounted to AED 165 billion (USD 45 billion) in 2019⁸, a fairly stable figure over the last four years.

As for foreign trade, the UAE opened its markets to countries eligible for ODA by the OECD-DAC, paving the way for developing countries to partake and increase their share in world trade. The country is one of the world's top 20 largest exporters and importers of commodities and the largest trading nation in the Middle East.

In addition to the UAE's efforts to help meet the abovementioned five key targets of SDG 17 and its commitment to meaningful international cooperation, the UAE allocated AED 11.30 billion (USD 3.08 billion), of which more than 58 percent was spent in 2019, to advance the progress of SDG 17.

This assistance largely funded two development sectors: **contributions to international organizations** and **general budget** support sector; as well as action in **debt relief** for Eritrea in 2019.

Government Effectiveness Programs

The UAE has achieved substantial success in the global foreign policy arena. One of its international cooperation goals is to strengthen its partnership with other countries, which is rooted in the belief that knowledge sharing and building human and institutional capacities are essential in addressing global challenges.

Therefore, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MOFAIC) works through its partnership within the UAE Technical Assistance Program (UAE TAP) to provide training programs for diplomats from different countries with the aim of increasing the UAE's contributions in the development and humanitarian field. In addition, the UAE organizes training tours in collaboration with its partner entities in their respective fields, which are a mechanism for sharing UAE institutional best practices first hand.

In 2019, the UAE continued its success in consolidating relations with other countries, such as Jordan, Egypt and Uzbekistan, putting in place several key measures to unify the vision of designing an Arab model of partnership to modernize government work based on the highest global standards.

One of the most important goals of the capacity-building programs offered by MOFAIC specifically in the diplomatic field is to measure the impact of training programs in order to develop them continuously. Among the results of the diplomatic training program, which was implemented in 2019, is the appointment of diplomats from Mali by MOFAIC in missions abroad. This step enhances the sustainable impact of government effectiveness programs provided by the UAE and implements practical experience to inspire future leaders toward further international strategic initiatives.

MOFAIC and the Emirates Diplomatic Academy organized a program of 60 diplomats from South Sudan, Mali and Gabon as part of a series of training programs in order to enhance diplomatic knowledge and skills in partner countries and achieve the goals of UAE foreign aid. The training program included eight short training courses in several areas, including social, economic and cultural. The program also included an introductory course on UAE history and foreign policy, a session on cultural diplomacy with a visit to Louvre Abu Dhabi, as well as a lecture on countering violent extremism. The trainees also undertook a course on international cooperation and the UAE's foreign aid policy to promote peace and prosperity.

In addition, it included an awareness-raising session on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that emphasized the importance of the UN as a fundamental forum for promoting ideas and a platform for multilateral dialogue and international cooperation to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Reviewing the SDGs and their progress, the session highlighted contemporary challenges, particularly those related to poverty, gender equality, economic growth and environmental issues, and identified best practices to ensure global peace and prosperity. Several other visits were organized including an introductory tour in MOFAIC's General Bureau, the Sorbonne University Abu Dhabi, which included the Francophone Youth Workshop

on Sustainable Development. The UAE's main goal is to provide high-level expertise and training for partner country delegations, which leads to an effective platform for dialogue and an exchange of common interests.

A strategic partnership in government modernization was represented by an MOU signed between His Excellency Mohammed Al-Gergawi, UAE Minister of Cabinet Affairs and the Future, and His Excellency Majd Muhammad Shweikeh, Jordan's Minister of Public Sector Development, in Jordan on June 2018. Around 2150 trainees profited from 33,816 training hours during 112 workshops in which the principles of governmental efficiency were applied in different initiatives: government accelerators, leadership and capacity building, government services, government performance and excellence. One of the initiatives, "One Million Jordanian Coders", aims to position Jordan as one of the most advanced countries in the field of coding through providing the necessary training for young people, enabling them to keep pace with the rapid developments in computer science, equipping them with future skills, building their capacities, and increasing their competitiveness in the job market. It seeks to empower Jordanian youth to spearhead the development of the country's digital economy, thus contributing to bridging the digital gap in the Arab world.

At the World Government Summit in February 2018, in the presence of His Highness Mohammed bin Rashid



Signing agreement between Dubai Future Foundation's (DFF) and Bayt.com to support the 'One Million Jordanian Coders' Initiative.
Source: 'One Million Jordanian Coders' Initiative

Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai; His Excellency Mohammed Al Gergawi, Minister of Cabinet and Future Affairs; and Dr. Hala Al Saeed, Minister of Planning and Economic Development in Egypt, an agreement was signed between the two countries. It resulted by 89,640 training hours given to 7,500 trainees during 60 workshops that highlighted the importance of leadership capacity and building, government services, government performance and excellence.

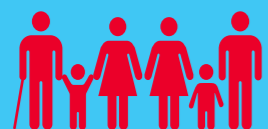
The Egypt Conference on Government Excellence was held in July 2018, organized with the support and participation of the UAE, to activate a strategic partnership and exchange of experience between the two countries, and establish a new

model of governance that can be replicated across the Arab world. In 2019 winners were awarded within the sustainable development strategy of "Egypt Vision 2030" to encourage the formation of strategic partnerships with government to progress government modernization between the two countries. This has led to the creation of an effective administrative body that applies the concepts of governance and contributes toward achieving development.

The Government Modernization Partnership series was also completed with the Republic of Uzbekistan in April 2019, following a meeting between His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum; His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme

Commander of the UAE Armed Forces; and His Excellency Shakat Mirzuyev, President of Uzbekistan. The UAE welcomed a high-ranking Uzbek delegation to launch several initiatives resulting in the provision of 29,539 training hours for 1649 trainees during 48 workshops within 22 work streams. The training included smart mobile application, government services, government quality, and civil services. The partnership succeeded in launching the Best Government Services Application Award in September 2019 and the initiative of One Million Uzbek Coders in November 2019, which enabled a large number of Uzbek Government employees to develop government capabilities and acknowledge of the principles of government performance and excellence.

”


SDG 1
NO POVERTY

The decline of global extreme poverty continues, but has slowed. The deceleration indicates that the world is not on track to achieve the target of less than 3 percent of the world living in extreme poverty by 2030. People who continue to live in extreme poverty face deep, entrenched deprivation often exacerbated by violent conflicts and vulnerability to disasters. Strong social protection systems and government spending on key services often help those left behind get back on their feet and escape poverty, but these services need to be brought to scale.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019.

Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere, is undoubtedly one of the UAE's top aid goals. As the foremost objective of the UAE Foreign Assistance Policy, total disbursements to SDG were valued at AED 7.08 billion (USD 1.92 billion) provided exclusively as grants. Of this amount 50 percent was devoted to 36 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), where development and humanitarian needs are greatest. Most of the UAE foreign aid assistance mapped to other SDGs, in particular SDG 8: Decent work and Economic Growth - which also received significant funding - also play their respective parts in attempting to end poverty.

The majority of the UAE's SDG 1-related foreign assistance was directed to Africa and Middle East countries including Sudan, Somalia, Uganda, Ethiopia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Yemen, Syria, Jordan, Palestine and Bangladesh in Asia.

A significant portion went to support the most vulnerable people affected by the crises in Yemen and Syria. In addition to efforts in support of refugees and internally displaced people, the UAE's funding to SDG 1 was mostly directed at **emergency multi-sector aid, social welfare services and emergency health**.

Humanitarian crises brought on by conflict or natural disasters continue to demand more financial resources and humanitarian needs remain extremely high. In 2020, as reported by the United Nations, nearly 167 million people in 29 countries and six regions around

the world need multi-sector humanitarian assistance⁹. The UAE mobilized AED 1.69 billion (USD 460.7 million) in **emergency multi-sector aid** to support vulnerable communities trapped in emergency situations and on-going conflict.

According to the United Nations, “**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”. A good proportion of the remaining UAE contributions towards SDG 1 supported development and charitable initiatives, such as provision of in-kind goods and services, and supporting vulnerable and at-risk groups and underprivileged families. Likewise orphanages were supported globally in over 60 countries through provisions for food, clothing, education, health, and other financial support amounting AED 1.03 billion (USD 280.5 million).



A UAE-KSA grant to provide livestock to farmers. The grant has contributed substantially to a scale-up of FAO humanitarian operations in response to the threat of famine.
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)



SDG 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, together with innovation and infrastructure, can unleash dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate employment and income. They play a key role in introducing and promoting new technologies, facilitating international trade and enabling the efficient use of resources. However, the world still has a long way to go to fully tap this potential. LDCs, in particular, need to accelerate the development of their manufacturing sector if they are to meet the 2030 target, and scale up investment in scientific research and innovation. On a positive note, the carbon intensity of manufacturing industries declined at an annual rate of almost 3 per cent from 2010 and 2016, showing a general decoupling of CO₂ emissions and GDP growth. Total official flows for economic infrastructure in developing countries reached USD 59 billion in 2017, an increase of 32.5 per cent in real terms since 2010. Further, impressive gains have been made in mobile connectivity.

Source: *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019*

SDG 9 was a well-supported goal during these first four years, funds disbursed to projects were valued at AED 5.30 billion (USD 1.44 billion) of which 33 percent was spent in 2019. As clearly detailed in the UN-SDGs 2019 report, LDCs need to accelerate the development of their manufacturing sector if they are to meet the 2030 target: the UAE's funds disbursed to projects advancing SDG 9 supported 14 LDCs in addition to ten lower middle-income countries.

One of the global themes of the UAE's Foreign Assistance Policy for 2017 - 2021 is Transport and Urban Infrastructure, 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 plans to improve public access to services and quality of life, while also assisting developing nations to increase their attractiveness in the world economy. **Road, air and water transport infrastructure** are favored sectors of development.

The UAE conducted projects to improve **road transport infrastructure** worldwide, disbursing AED 850.6 million (USD 231.6 million), mainly as grants. Of the 21 supported countries, five are Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs). Bangladesh, Jordan and Yemen were the most-funded countries. In 2019, at the request of the Senegalese Government, rehabilitation of the road Ndioum-Ourossogui - Bakel (RN2) and associated track roads was undertaken by Abu Dhabi Fund for Development.

In the Maldives, the UAE continued its financial support for

two international airports in the country: the expansion of Velana International Airport in Malé, and a new international airport in Manafaru, on the Noonu Atoll and its runway extension. ADFD has also assisted with the expansion and modernization of Guelmim Airport in Morocco, including the construction of a new air terminal.

Additionally, Morocco was the sole beneficiary of the UAE's assistance towards **water transport infrastructure** with grants totaling AED 550.4 million (USD 149.9 million). The development and rehabilitation of Port of Casablanca, a multiyear project, includes the construction of shipyards and increasing capacity to reinforce its status as one of the largest marine thoroughfares in Morocco, servicing more than a third of the port traffic in the country.

In 2019 in the **agro-industries sector**, a factory to refine and produce sugar was launched in Egypt as well as a tuna fish cannery in Yemen, amounting to AED 378.2 million (USD 103.0 million).



ADFD-funded Tirana Northern Boulevard and Tirana River Rehabilitation projects in Albania. The project is valued at USD 65 million which aims to revitalise the tourism and commercial sectors. The project spans a total area of about 885 hectares, which includes a 2.4-kilometer-long boulevard ranging in width from 40 to 70 meters.

Source: *Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)*



SDG 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Major progress has been made in improving the health of millions of people. Maternal and child mortality rates have been reduced, life expectancy continues to increase globally, and the fight against some infectious diseases has made steady progress. In the case of other diseases, however, progress has slowed or stalled, including global efforts to eradicate malaria and tuberculosis. Far too many deaths occurred because trained health workers or routine interventions, such as immunizations, were not available. In fact, at least half the world's population, many of whom suffer financial hardship, are still without access to essential health services. In rich and poor countries alike, a health emergency can push people into bankruptcy or poverty.

Concerted efforts are required on these and other fronts to achieve universal health coverage and sustainable financing for health; address the growing burden of non-communicable diseases, including mental health; and tackle antimicrobial resistance and environmental factors contributing to ill health, such as air pollution and the lack of safely managed water and sanitation.

Source: *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019*

The UAE's support to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all is made up mostly of grants, including disbursements amounting to AED 4.83 billion (USD 1.31 billion). Nearly a third of this support funded health projects in 30 Least Developed Countries and 23 Lower-middle Income Countries.

As a champion of the universal cause to rid the world of deadly **infectious diseases** such as polio and malaria, the UAE is committed to ending preventable diseases that affect the world's poorest and most vulnerable communities and helping millions of children and adults live healthy, dignified lives. The Reaching the Last Mile Fund (RLMF) is a 10-year, USD 100 million fund launched in 2017 by His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, and supported by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Department for International Development (DFID) and The ELMA Philanthropies. The Fund created a disease elimination institute to translate data and technological advances into policy. Additionally, it works towards eradicating, eliminating, and controlling two debilitating and preventable neglected diseases: river blindness and lymphatic filariasis. In 2019, world leaders came together in Abu Dhabi to the Reaching the Last Mile Forum and AED 9.50 billion (USD 2.50 billion) was pledged by governments and charitable organizations to finally stamp out polio¹⁰. Afghanistan and Pakistan are the two remaining countries with the virus in circulation.

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

The UAE responded to **medical emergencies** in countries affected by crises. Yemen, Syria, Mali, Palestine, Bangladesh, Nigeria and Zimbabwe were among the countries where UAE supported the healthcare needs of millions of vulnerable people. Support to **emergency health** included AED 426.4 million (USD 116.1 million) in funding provided to the World Health Organisation (WHO) in Yemen, to support the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan (UN-HRP) in 2018 and 2019. It also helped provide for the rehabilitation of 20 hospitals in eight governorates, the provision of medicine and logistical facilities to combat cholera, and the implementation of integrated awareness-raising activities about polio, measles, rubella, and other immunization procedures.

Assistance towards the **medical services** sector, mostly in the form of construction of medical hospitals and clinics, as well as funding operational costs and providing medical equipment, amounted to AED 1.88 billion (USD 510.9 million) over the last four years. Medical services in Lower-Middle Income Countries (LMICs) took 45 percent of this grant funding, most notably in Morocco, Pakistan and Egypt. The ten LDCs that benefitted are Yemen, Afghanistan, Sudan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Tanzania, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Comoros and Mali.

AED 50.0 million (USD 13.6 million) was provided to medical education and training and nearly AED 20 million (USD 5.3 million) to malaria control.



Providing basic healthcare in Yemen through the International Organization for Migration (IOM).
Source: *International Organization for Migration (IOM)*

Foreign Aid to Health Sector

Throughout 2019, the United Arab Emirates provided a total amount of USD 261.0 million in healthcare assistance in various countries around the world, not to mention its contributions to several international healthcare organisations worldwide.

The provided support to Health Services, Emergency Health, Infectious Disease Control and Nutrition Programmes constituted nearly 85 percent of the total healthcare assistance, where Yemen, Pakistan and Jordan came in as the most funded countries of the UAE's Health assistance, receiving collectively 54 percent of the total UAE Health aid.

In addition to its substantial cash and in-kind annual support, the UAE is providing valuable intellectual and strategic support to introduce, support and implement various international initiatives in health sector. For instance, in 2018, the UAE hosted the periodic quinquennial meeting of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI).

In addition, in 2019, the UAE hosted **"Reaching the Last Mile"** forum, in Abu Dhabi. This international forum gathered *the world's health leaders in order to exchange the ideas and best practices on how to determine, control and eliminate the infectious diseases.* The forum was held under the motto "Intensifying Efforts to Reach the Goal", with the participation of high-level guests from various sectors including public, private and charitable sectors in addition to the

academic circles, to discuss how to reach the last mile to eliminate the infectious diseases faster.

The forum also included discussion sessions and interactive workshops to explore the achievements that have been made and highlight the challenges, in a bid to explore the available solutions through using the World Health's vaccines, technologies and health infrastructure, along with the public-private partnerships.

Under the auspices of H.H. Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, the "Reaching the Last Mile" forum also witnessed announcing a pack of new initiatives with the aim to eliminate the Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD); affecting 1.5 billion people in the poorest developing countries, in addition to its negative impacts on the economies of these countries amounting to billions of dollars every year.

Since the endorsement of The London Declaration on Neglected Tropical Diseases, on January 30, 2012, the world made significant strides towards eliminating those diseases. Where 31 countries managed to eradicate at least one disease of the NTDs, curing

more than 1 billion people in 2018.

On the other hand, the UAE and its partners recognize the need for more work and concerted efforts in order to spare the preventable death of thousands of lives that the neglected tropical disease take away every year, in addition to their significant implications on the economies, specially the vicious cycle of poverty that detains millions of people out of labour market, together with the children who cannot involve in the education.

There are 205 million people threatened by river blindness in the world, 99 percent of which are in Africa, in addition to 894 million people around the world need preventive chemotherapy against the lymphatic filariasis. The estimated annual cost of the impediment resulted from the lymphatic filariasis exceeds USD 1.0 billion, with the poorest countries are the most affected.

The Last Mile forum, which was held in Abu Dhabi, witnessed also the announcement of new initiatives and partnerships aiming to set the plans to eliminate the neglected tropical diseases, including the announcement of the first-ever World Neglected



Supporting reproductive health projects and children's health in Yemen through the United Nations Population Fund.
Source: United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)

Day) on January 30, 2020. This day was marked to celebrate the attained gains over the past ten years, and as an invitation to provide more investments and efforts to eliminate these diseases, in addition to revitalize and coordinate the partners' efforts to emphasize the urgent need to

commitment, building the political well and public awareness in the affected countries of such diseases.

During the forum, the world health leaders who participate in the global efforts to end polio also asserted their commitment and provided

of the allocated fund to implement the last phase of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI) to eradicate polio (2019-2023).



SDG 4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Education enables upward socioeconomic mobility and is a key to escaping poverty. Nevertheless, millions of children are still out of school, and not all who do attend are learning. More than half of all children and adolescents worldwide are not meeting minimum proficiency standards in reading and mathematics. Disparities in educational opportunities and outcomes are found across regions, and sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Central and Southern Asia lag behind. As a result, many students are not fully prepared to participate in a highly complex global economy. That gap should provide the incentive for policymakers to refocus their efforts to ensure that the quality of education is improved, and that more people of all ages can access it.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019

Education is a key driver for sustainable and inclusive growth. In this respect, the UAE has been and continues to be a global champion for quality education, especially at the primary and secondary levels. The UAE mobilized AED 3.41 billion (USD 929.1 million) to support global education programmes of which 27 percent in 2019. Provided exclusively as grants, this aid reached many developing countries, including 40 Least Developing Countries (LDCs). More than a third of this support went to Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs). Palestine, Jordan, Yemen, Morocco, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania and Ethiopia were the top supported beneficiaries of this aid. Additionally the UAE supported the Sub-Sahara Africa up to AED 205.2 million (USD 55.9 million) which according to UNESCO remains the region with highest out-of-school rates.¹¹

Like in previous years, the UAE continued its funding to several organizations focused in advancing global education, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), among others. Programs integrated into the mandate and specificities of these organizations have been supported particularly in the field of **emergency education**. It is a key sector of activities that UAE intends to maintain as nearly one in four children live in countries affected by conflict or disaster¹². AED 840.1 million (USD 228.7 million) were granted for this purpose and AED 341.0 million (USD 92.8 million) in 2019 alone while including geographical peripheries ranging from Mali to Colombia via Iraq. Moreover, scholarship grants for action program in Lebanon were provided to make sure that Syrian refugee children receive quality education and psychological support.

Extending UAE's educational priority beyond its borders, foreign assistance also served **early childhood education** for children's formative years to maximizing their potential and creativity as well as **primary and secondary education** sectors to ensure that children and youth reach their full potential, through quality education. Since

the implementation of the SDGs, regular attempts were accredited in the development of **educational facilities**, especially in countries lacking basic infrastructure and facilities to provide effective learning environments in both urban and rural areas. More than 40 percent of the total disbursement were allocated to building construction, providing basic drinking waters, sanitation facilities as well as electricity, internet and computers activities went to Least Developed Countries, 30 in Africa as well as in Bangladesh, Afghanistan and Laos. This development was reinforced with **teacher's training** and operational costs including teachers' salaries and wages in a number of countries.

Programmes to help ensure completion of **higher education** in developing countries is the thirdly most funded education sector with grants amounting to a total of AED 600.1 million (USD 163.4 million), representing nearly 20 percent of the total disbursements aligned with SDG 4. Counterparting, the UAE's support to the **vocational training** sector reached AED 90.8 million (USD 24.7 million).

The Dubai Cares organization is playing a key role in helping achieve the SDG 4 and UAE's priority educational challenge worldwide by supporting programs in most sector of activities mentioned above. The total of their contribution reached AED 563.0 million (USD 153.3 million). It also took a leading role as a founding partner of Education Cannot Wait, a global initiative that aims to dedicate AED 6.61 billion (USD 1.8 billion) by 2021 to provide quality education to 8.9 million children living in crisis and emergencies. This is emphasized by the fundraising activities to support education carried out by the International Humanitarian City reaching AED 609.8 million (USD 166.0 million).

The UAE has also pledged AED 367.3 million (USD 100 million) over 2019-21 of which AED 121.2 million (USD 33.0 million) were disbursed in 2019 to support the Global Partnership for Education, which aims to improve the education and learning of 870 million children and young people in 89 developing countries.



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

Global Partnership for Education (GPE)

GPE is a multilateral partnership and fund dedicated exclusively to education in the world's poorest countries. The partnership brings together developing country partners, donor countries, multilateral agencies, civil society, teachers, philanthropic foundations and the private sector.

Created in 2002, GPE strengthens and mobilizes the resources of many to help developing countries to deliver results in education. The partnership also focuses on the most marginalized and vulnerable such as girls, children with disabilities, as well as those living in countries affected by crisis, conflict, or extreme poverty. Since 2003, 29 donors have contributed USD 6.1 billion to the GPE fund and nearly 50 percent of funds have supported countries affected by fragility and conflict. The World Bank and UNICEF oversees the two largest portfolio of GPE implementation grants.

An estimated 263 million children and young people are out of school and about 130 million more children are attending primary school but not learning. Children in low-income countries are the most at risk, with only two out of three completing primary school. UNESCO estimates more than half of the upcoming generation — 825 million of the projected 1.6 billion young people in 2030 — will not be on track to acquire basic secondary education skills. Again, children in low-income countries will suffer the most. Only about one in 10 of them will likely acquire secondary education skills.

Education is crucial to the

development of nations. It fosters innovation and creativity, which are essential to thrive in an ever-evolving environment. Empirical evidence shows that improved education outcomes, particularly for girls and women, reduce poverty and boost economic prosperity, improve peace and security, strengthen public health and food security, and lead to better stewardship of the environment.

Since the creation of the nation, education has been central to United Arab Emirates. The government took significant initiatives prioritizing education, and has achieved the goal of having a first-rate education system. Education is equally important for the UAE's foreign assistance, with AED 751 million (USD 204 million) disbursed in 2019, of which almost half went towards emergency education.

In 2018, the UAE government committed USD 100 million towards the GPE for a three-year period and in 2019 the UAE joined the GPE board, helping to shape a new strategy on the future of education.

With the GPE, the UAE has been particularly keen on a three-pronged approach:

1. Investing in delivering early childhood care and education

to achieve better learning outcomes from school.

2. Investing in girls' education to help partner countries tackle gender equality gaps in their education programmes.
3. Helping educate refugee children and supporting hosting countries' efforts to improve their school systems.

Complementary to the literacy programmes, the UAE is also determined to improve numeracy skills in children, as well as upgrading teacher qualifications and guidance with teaching materials provided in their first language.



Children inside the classroom in Zimbabwe
Source: Global Partnership for Education (GPE)



Children at classroom window in Nigeria
Source: Global Partnership for Education (GPE)



**SDG 7
AFFORDABLE
AND CLEAN
ENERGY**



The world is making progress towards Goal 7 with encouraging signs that energy is becoming more sustainable and widely available. Access to electricity in poorer countries has begun to accelerate, energy efficiency continues to improve, and renewable energy is making impressive gains in the electricity sector. Nevertheless, more focused attention is needed to improve access to clean and safe cooking fuels and technologies for 3 billion people, to expand the use of renewable energy beyond the electricity sector, and to increase electrification in sub-Saharan Africa.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019.

The UAE's disbursement to SDG 7 was AED 3.06 billion (USD 832.9 million) towards this cause – expanding **renewable energy** and **increasing electrification**. Nearly 90 percent of this was provided in the form of grants. More than 46 percent of the total amount disbursed over the last four years was provided to Least Developed Countries including in sub-Saharan countries such as Mauritania, Eritrea, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali. Thirteen Small Island Developing States (SIDs) were among the beneficiaries.

The UAE gave special attention to renewable energy projects around the globe, as well as global advocacy efforts. In January 2020 the country hosted the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) at the World Future Energy Summit in Abu Dhabi. Two investments in clean energy projects were launched by the UAE to support SIDS: The UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund and the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund. The AED 1.29 billion (USD 350.0 million) ADFD-IRENA Project Facility is an on-going programme that funds transformative renewable energy projects in countries that are members of IRENA. The projects aim to strengthen the region's potential to harness energy from renewable sources, while also significantly reducing energy costs.

The fund opens for project applications annually, and is signing between four and six agreements per year, working with public and private counterparts¹³ in the region. In the Caribbean islands, the UAE supported multi-year renewable energy projects that involve the construction of hybrid

solar PV and wind power plants to reduce dependence on conventional energy sources such as fossil fuels through generating electricity from renewable and clean sources. Consistent with the government's plan, this initiative seeks to accelerate sustainable development, create job opportunities and empower women to work in the renewable energy sector.

The UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund successfully completed 5 projects in 5 Pacific island countries. 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 early 8,500 tonnes of 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 mobilizing additional domestic resources for the Pacific island countries.

Energy projects were also developed in other islands such as Comoros, Seychelles, Socotra, Maldives and Philippines.



ADFD-funded USD 15 million, 10-megawatt solar photovoltaic plant in Cuba with a capacity boost to 15MW. The solar plant currently supplies enough electricity for an estimated 10,000 homes.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)

Other Relevant SDGs

SDG 2
ZERO HUNGER

Despite earlier extended progress, the number of people suffering from hunger has been on the rise since 2014. Stunting affects the growth and cognitive development of millions of children, while the prevalence of overweight—the other face of malnutrition—is increasing in all age groups. In the wake of conflicts, climate induced shocks and economic slowdowns worldwide, intensified efforts are needed to implement and scale up interventions to improve access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all. Specifically, attention needs to be given to increasing the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, implementing resilient agricultural practices, and ensuring the proper functioning of markets. Finally, in ensuring that no-one is left behind on the road towards zero hunger, the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition must be broken.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019

One of the main objectives of the UAE's foreign assistance is to improve lives and reduce poverty. This implies making every effort to, among other things, end malnutrition and create sustainable food systems to ensure that people have access to sufficient and healthy food.

For the last four years AED 5.42 billion (USD 1.47 billion) was allocated to SDG 2, to end hunger and achieve food security. More than 40 percent of the funds were disbursed in 2019 and 57 percent of this support was allocated to 33 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Yemen, Sudan, Egypt, Jordan and Somalia received most of the funding.

The United Nations (UN) underlined the importance of increased investments to enhance capacity for agricultural productivity in developing nations. Recognizing the need to enhance capacity for agricultural productivity in developing nations, the UAE supported global agriculture projects and disbursed AED 1.05 billion (USD 285.5 million) for this purpose. **Construction of dams** in Jordan to provide irrigation and potable water enabled increased agricultural productivity.

Similarly, the Sheikh Zayed Canal in Egypt, a project funded through a grant from the UAE government under the management of the ADFD, contributes to creating a new delta in the south, aimed at increasing the total cultivated area to 100,000 acres with permanent and seasonal crops.

In Serbia, multiple irrigation systems projects are supported by the UAE to help improve the country's agriculture development goals.

Food security and **storage** disbursements amounted to AED 1.00 billion (USD 272.3 million), notably in Sudan and Jordan, while **emergency food** was mainly focused on Yemen, Somalia, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Myanmar, prioritizing IDPs and refugees.

International Organizations such as World Food Programme, the Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development, and International Center for Biosaline Agriculture were supported up to AED 2.02 billion (USD 550.4 million).



The UAE supports farmers in Sudan.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)



SDG 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

”

The world is becoming increasingly urbanized. Since 2007, more than half the world's population has been living in cities, and that share is projected to rise to 60 per cent by 2030. Cities and metropolitan areas are powerhouses of economic growth—contributing about 60 per cent of global GDP. However, they also account for about 70 per cent of global carbon emissions and over 60 per cent of resource use. Rapid urbanization is resulting in a growing number of slum dwellers, inadequate and overburdened infrastructure and services (such as waste collection and water and sanitation systems, roads and transport), worsening air pollution and unplanned urban sprawl. To respond to those challenges, 150 countries have developed national urban plans, with almost half of them in the implementation phase. Ensuring that those plans are well executed will help cities grow in a more sustainable and inclusive manner.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019*.

UAE aid supported SDG 11 up to AED 5.10 billion (USD 1.39 billion), of which 85 percent was extended as grants, 55 percent went to Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs), and 24 percent was directed to Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Mali and Iraq were the most supported countries, receiving 57 percent of the total.

Achieving SDG 11 requires sound and inclusive urban and rural planning and management that safeguards the environment, preserves the natural and cultural heritage, and sustainably transforms cities and communities to meet the needs of their inhabitants. Correspondingly, the **urban and rural development sectors**, and **low-cost housing sectors** emerged as the top development projects aligned with SDG 11, with AED 2.68 billion (USD 729.3 million) or 52 percent of the total disbursement.

The UAE continued its **urban development** and management programmes worldwide, including establishing a 4.3 million square metre residential city in

the eastern region of the Greater Cairo Area. The project offers 30,000 residential units, including all accompanying facilities and services such as commercial and education establishments, creating more than 60,000 jobs. In Morocco, 100 housing units were built in addition to the substantial 400,000 housing units constructed in four major cities over the recent decades. The multi-year development projects in Asilah City, which included the construction of roads, nearly 200 housing units, the rehabilitation of the museum, and the provision of facilities for the city, were completed.¹⁴

In **rural areas** in countries such as Sri Lanka, Sudan, Uganda, and Pakistan, large-scale projects such as roads construction, electricity supply, and rehabilitation of water networks were undertaken.



The inauguration ceremony of the Social Housing Project in Seychelles funded by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD). The housing project's cost is USD 9 million (AED 33 million) towards the strategic venture that spans three residential areas on Mahé – the largest and most populated island in the archipelago.

Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)

”



SDG 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Fresh water is a precious resource that is essential to human health, food and energy security, poverty eradication and many other aspects of sustainable development. Water-related ecosystems have always provided natural sites for human settlements, along with a wealth of ecosystem services. Yet, like other natural resources, water is under threat. The demand for water has outpaced population growth, and half the world's population is already experiencing severe water scarcity at least one month a year. Most rivers in Africa, Asia and Latin America are more polluted now than they were in the 1990s. An estimated 50 to 70 per cent of the world's natural wetland area has been lost over the last 100 years. While substantial progress has been made in increasing access to clean drinking water and sanitation, billions of people—mostly in rural areas—still lack these basic services. In response, donors increased their aid commitments to the water sector by 37 per cent between 2016 and 2017. Most countries have recognized the importance of better coordinating the use of water resources, and have put in place integrated plans for their management. However, much more effort is needed to improve access to water and sanitation services, increase wastewater treatment, enhance water use efficiency, expand operational cooperation across transboundary water basins, and protect and restore freshwater ecosystems.

Source: Report of the Secretary-General, The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019

The UAE is one of the top ten water-scarce countries in the world due to its hyper-arid climate - less than 100 mm of rain falls each year. The Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, His Highness Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed, has stressed that water is much more important than oil for the UAE, and water scarcity is a highly critical issue¹⁵. 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.

The UAE extended AED 2.19 billion (USD 597.0 million) towards this cause, of which 23 percent was spent in 33 Least Developed Countries. Lower-middle Income Countries received a significant share, with AED 787.8 million (USD 214.5 million) or 36 percent of the total. In terms of funding type, 87 percent of the disbursements were extended as grants over the four years period.

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. Projects include **large water supply systems** up to AED 1.02 billion (USD 278.0 million) to facilitate the improvement and development of a number of **river basin developments**; construction of water reservoirs, water treatment plants, and large water dams; and funding the drilling of wells and their maintenance in 66 countries for **drinking water supply**, to an equivalent AED 437.0 million (USD 119.0).



A UAE-KSA water project in Yemen through the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan.
Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)



UAE humanitarian and emergency relief assistance has been always a focus and core pillar of the UAE's foreign aid, receiving increasing attention over the years. The UAE's humanitarian assistance disbursements reached AED 2.13 billion (USD 580.5 million) in 2019, accounting for 7.3 percent of total UAE foreign aid in the same year.

This aid was channeled into diverse humanitarian sectors, with food aid, emergency health and education in emergencies receiving the majority of aid. Food aid amounted to AED 982.9 million (USD 267.6 million), accounting for 46.1 percent of the UAE's total humanitarian aid in 2019, while education in emergencies received AED 341 million (USD 92.8 million), representing 16 percent of the total humanitarian aid. Emergency health reached third place, amounting to AED 245.5 million (USD 66.8 million), at 11.5 percent.

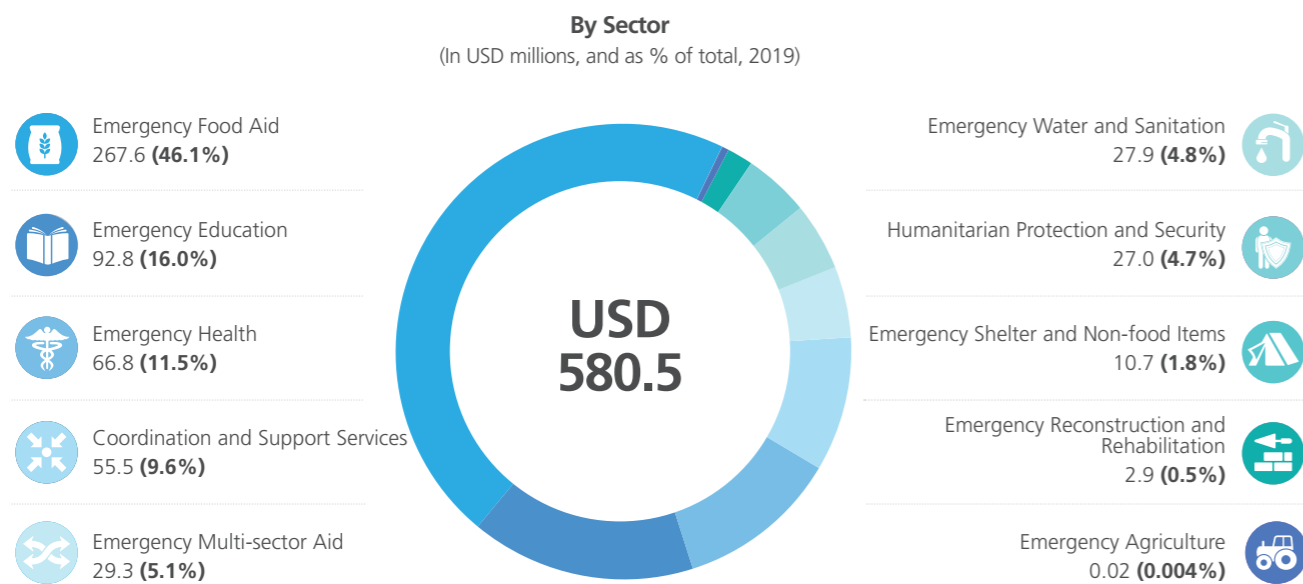
3

UAE Humanitarian Assistance



The International Humanitarian City supports humanitarian response during an emergency.
Source: International Humanitarian City (IHC)

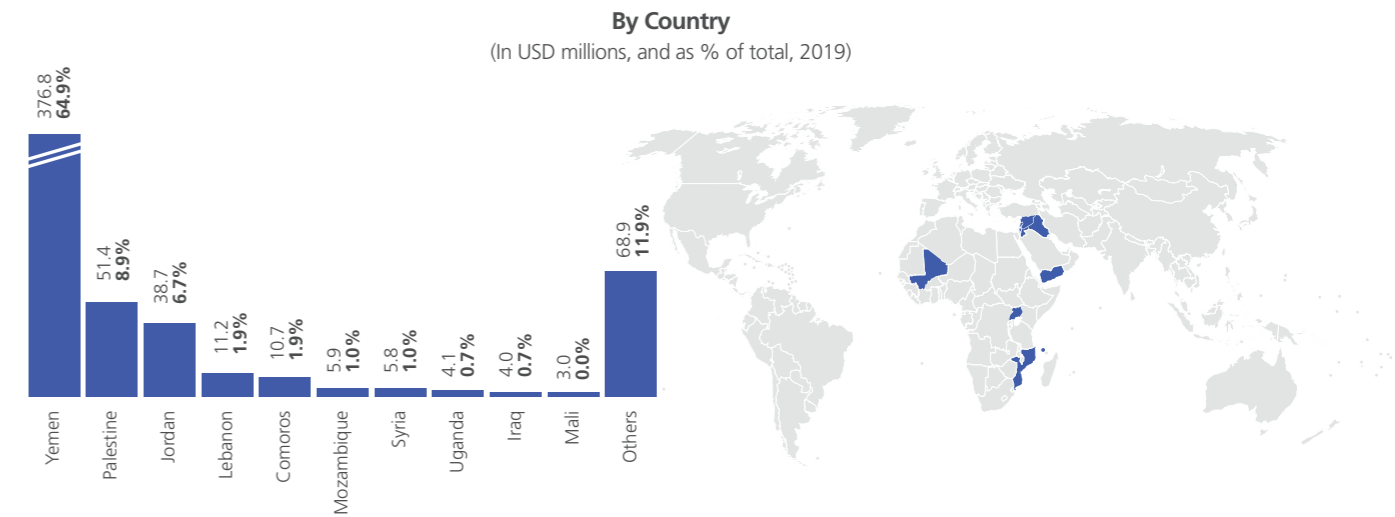
Figure 16: UAE Humanitarian Assistance



In terms of geographic distribution, the UAE's humanitarian aid reached nearly 50 countries across Asia, Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean, and Central Asia. Yemen topped the list as the UAE's largest humanitarian aid recipient in 2019, receiving AED 1.38 billion (USD 376.8 million), at 64.9 percent of the total, and accounting for nearly two-thirds of the UAE's humanitarian assistance. It is worth mentioning that the UAE has provided aid amounting to nearly USD 6 billion since the onset of the Yemeni crisis in 2015 until the end of 2019.

Uganda, Iraq, and Mali. In some humanitarian settings, as is the case with the Syrian crisis, assistance takes a regional nature with the humanitarian response extending to neighboring countries such as Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Egypt. The UAE's humanitarian response to the Syrian crisis inside Jordan represents almost 68.9 percent of the total UAE's aid to the Syrian crisis due to the massive humanitarian support directed to Syrian refugees in Jordan.

In addition to Yemen, other top recipients of UAE aid include: Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon, Comoros, Mozambique, Syria,



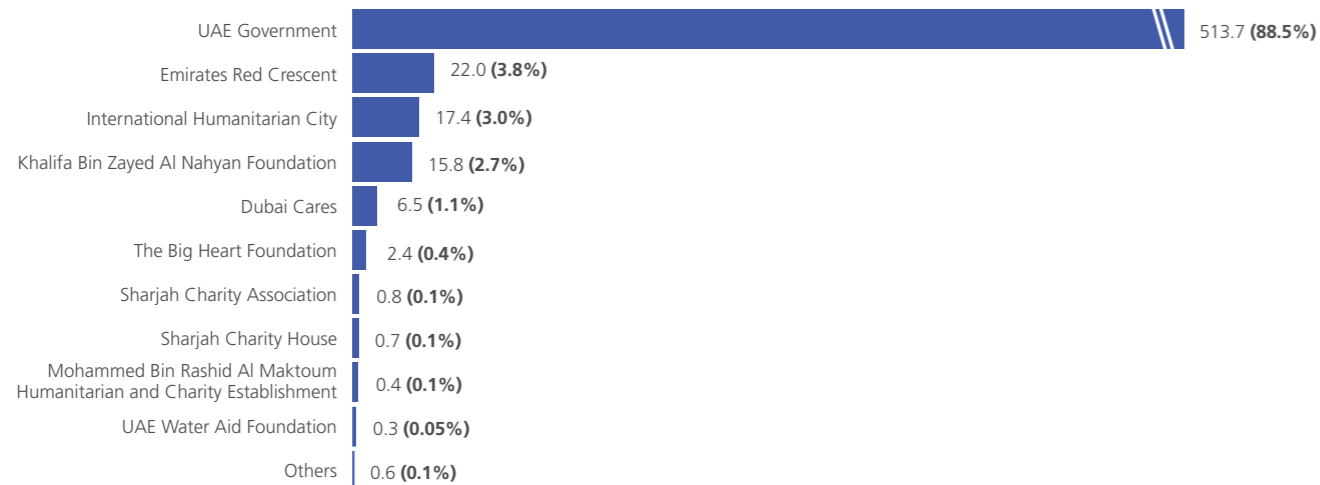
A UAE ship carrying oil derivatives docked at the port of Al Mukalla to support the electricity sector in the Governorate of Hadramaut in Yemen.
Source: Emirates Red Crescent

While various UAE donors have participated in implementing humanitarian aid programs, the UAE Government alone extended AED 1.89 billion (USD 513.7 million), representing 88.5 percent of the UAE's total humanitarian support. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and the Abu Dhabi Department of Finance came in as the top UAE Government supporting donors.

Other UAE donors and global humanitarian aid providers include: the Emirati Red Crescent, the International Humanitarian City (IHC) in Dubai, Khalifa Foundation, Dubai Cares, and the Big Heart Foundation, among others.

By Donor

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



In an endeavor to ensure the effectiveness of the humanitarian response, approximately 70.6 percent of the UAE's humanitarian aid projects were implemented in partnership with UN agencies and organizations and in support of its humanitarian programmes. The World Food Programme and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) topped the list of the UAE's UN partners.

With regards to the humanitarian situation, the World Food Programme alone received an amount of AED 835.3 million (USD 227.4 million), accounting for 39.2 percent of the UAE's humanitarian response.

Other UAE humanitarian organizations and foundations provided contributions amounting to over AED 373.7 million (USD 101.7 million), accounting for 17.5 percent of the UAE's humanitarian aid in 2019, either through direct implementation or through their staff and field teams.

In addition, the UAE supported various multilateral bodies, international initiatives and institutions, including the Global Partnership for Education, which was provided with AED 121.2 million (USD 33 million), along with the UAE's

role on the GPE's Board of Trustees through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, and Dubai Cares' membership on the Board of Trustees of the Education Can't Wait Fund.

Non-governmental organizations were also among the UAE's humanitarian aid channels, receiving an amount of AED 76.5 million (USD 20.8 million), at 3.6 percent of the UAE's total humanitarian aid disbursements in 2019; AED 48.1 million (USD 13.1 million) of which went to the International Committee of the Red Cross, while the rest was channeled via various initiatives, including the Nadia Murad Initiative to implement water and sanitation projects in Sinjar, Iraq. Other funds went to organizations such as War Child, Save the Children and Plan International, which have implemented humanitarian projects around the world.



A UAE-KSA food distribution in Yemen through Imdad Programme.

Source: World Food Programme (WFP)

Building and renovating the Al-Nuri Mosque and Al-Hadba Lighthouse is an example of the efforts of the UAE to preserve human and cultural heritage worldwide.

The project is funded by the UAE to the level of USD 50.4 million and it is managed through the Ministry of Culture and Youth, in cooperation with UNESCO. It aims to restore and rebuild the historical monuments of the city of Mosul, especially the Al-Nuri Mosque and its famous oblique lighthouse known as Al-Hadba, which is 45 meters high and over 840 years old.

The five-year project sends a message to Iraqi youth titled "A Brighter Future", as they are active participants in the reconstruction process. After its completion the project will support the cultural, tourism and economic development of the Mosul community and contributes to building a vibrant and prosperous city that spreads values of tolerance, reconciliation, and openness, returning to its previous era as a platform for science and culture.

The project mainly invests in the skills and abilities of the Mosul youth. The UAE, in cooperation with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of

Cultural Property (ICCROM), launched a training program to build the capacities of 100 Iraqi youth in the fields of archeology, architecture and crafts. The adoption by the Emirates of the reconstruction of Al-Nuri Mosque and its minaret Al-Hadba was a crucial turning point in the life of the Mosulis and the Iraqi people, given its cultural and historical value, as it embodies values, thought, belonging and trust that should be preserved and passed on to future generations.

The first phase of the project, which started in early 2019 and lasted a year, has been completed. The first stage involved removing debris,

mines from the site, documenting and assessing, installing parts that can be saved and laying out a general plan. The second phase of the project includes strengthening the remaining foundation and rebuilding the lighthouse and the mosque.



Renovation of the ancient cultural site Al-Nuri Mosque.
Source: UAE Ministry of Culture and Knowledge Development (MCKD)

United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)

The lack of progress towards peace and reconciliation continues to create an unsustainable economic situation in the Palestinian territories, exacerbated by a decline in private and public consumption and investment. Poverty is on the rise and widespread particularly in Gaza and Palestine's refugee camps. The World Bank predicts in the next two years a decline in real per capita income and an increase in unemployment, which is already alarmingly high. The unemployment rate in the Palestinian territories reached 26 percent in the second quarter of 2019 and 64 percent in Gaza Strip.¹⁶

Many Palestinians lack the resources to put substantial meals on the table. Food insecurity poses a threat with 33 percent of Palestinians or 1.5 million people food insecure. In Gaza, this figure jumps to 69 percent. Water quality is low, particularly in Gaza and mostly polluted. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, for the past decade, Gaza has suffered from a chronic electricity deficit (a situation where demand for electricity far exceeds the supply¹⁷). The shortage of electricity has decreased the availability of water, sanitation and health services, along with undermining its fragile economy, particularly in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors.

Foreign assistance has played a large role in reducing poverty in Palestine. According to the Palestine Central Bureau of Statistics, public aid has reduced the poverty percentage by 11.5 percent, with deep poverty reduced by 20 percent. Thus, the West Bank's economy is seen as fully dependent on aid and 80 percent of Gazans rely on humanitarian aid for survival.

The UAE has longstanding and continued support for the Middle East Peace Process emphasizing the importance of the peace efforts for the security and stability of the region as a whole. Through its foreign aid from 2013 to 2018, the UAE made USD 345.1 million in grants to development programmes and humanitarian assistance. In 2019, USD 66.4 million was provided, of which a majority (USD 57.7 million) was attributed to budget and general programmes such as supporting education facilities, emergency and higher education.

Discounting the bilateral aid to the government, 69 percent of the grant funding was disbursed to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). This aid amounted to USD102.2 million in 2019 totaling USD 283.5 million over the last five years. The UNRWA is dedicated to provide life-saving services – including health care, relief, social services and education – to a million Palestinian refugees registered with the Agency across its five fields of operation in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, the West

Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip. The UAE is a member of the UNRWA's Advisory Commission and cited as its Vice-Chair from 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

Around half a million children in Palestine require assistance to access quality education. Correspondingly, education is a focus sector of UAE assistance and nearly all the contributions to the agency were allocated to this sector of activity, securing access to education for thousands of girls and boys. Programmes focusing on improving early childhood centers to meet early child development pedagogy in preschools are at the heart of our assistance. Additionally the program has a strong literacy focus such that it includes the design and development of Hayya Naqra classroom packs that aim to encourage emerging literacy and engender a love for reading among preschool children.

The stories are sometimes marked by tragedies, which combine individual journeys that are intertwined with courage and very often a driving force that generates hope for others such



A part of Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives, the UAE supports UNRWA Education in Palestine.
Source: United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA)

as the story about the 11-year-old Tala Al-Masri who is pursuing her dream of an education at the UNRWA Zaytoun Elementary Co-Ed B School in Gaza. Born with a severe visual impairment, leaving her with little sight, Tala has been exposed to poverty, deprivation and isolation from an early age. Yet, in spite of the additional challenges presented by her disability, deep in her heart she knows education is her ticket to a bright future. Tala's passion for learning has been clear since she was a child.

Two year ago, the school was able to provide to Tala all school textbooks digitally on a tablet so that she could read enlarged text and participate in a

reading challenge. While she may not be able to clearly make out the details of the objects around her, and sounds often overpower the images and colours, Tala's dreams shine through in her words: "I will someday become a math teacher. I also love horses a lot, I imagine myself riding a horse in a green meadow. I know it's difficult to achieve this dream, but it will happen one day, and I am preparing myself for it".

UNRWA Zaitoun Elementary co-ed school B is one of fourteen UNRWA schools adopted by the UAE. This school adoption project allows some 15,170 Palestine refugee students to pursue their education, even within

the challenging context of recurrent conflicts and a decade-long blockade in Gaza, ensuring that no child is left behind.¹⁸

The UAE's contribution to the agency supported more than 700 schools, allowing these educational institutions to maintain its country programme for the 2019-2020 academic year.



The UAE's foreign aid disbursements in 2019 featured a wide geographical distribution, extending to more than 150 countries worldwide, including 36 countries in Asia, which received 56.2 percent of the total aid amounting to AED 16.53 billion (USD 4.5 billion); 52 countries in Africa, accounting for 33.5 percent and amounting to 9.85 billion (USD 2.68 billion); 33 countries in Europe, at 3.2 percent, amounting to AED 941.3 million (USD 256.3 million); 27 countries in the Americas, at 0.38 percent, amounting to AED 112.6 million (USD 30.6 million); and nine island states accounting for 0.06 percent and amounting to AED 16.5 million (USD 4.5 million) in assistance.

Notably, UAE foreign aid in 2019 witnessed a shift in its geographical focus, with aid disbursements to Africa expanding. In 2019, Asia received 56.2 percent of the total UAE aid, while Africa received 33.5 percent. In 2018, 70 percent went to Asia and 19.3 percent went to Africa.

4

Geographical Focus of UAE Assistance

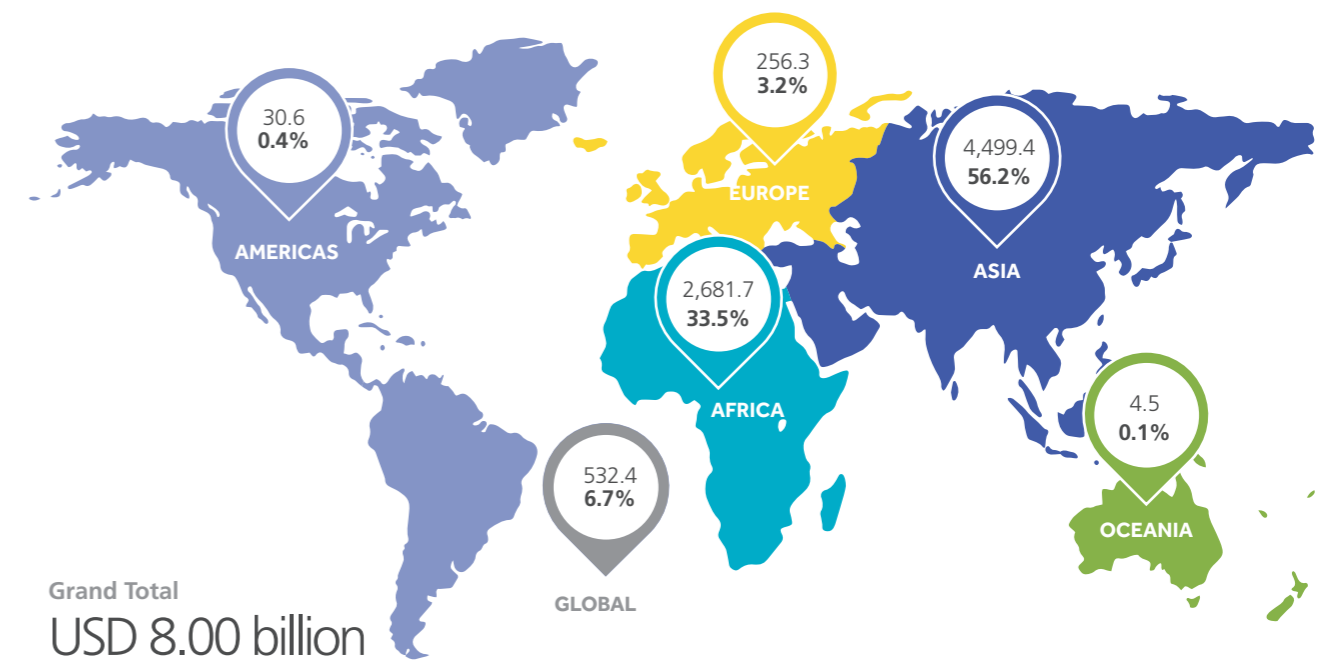


Dubai Cares supports education in Niger.
Source: Dubai Cares

Introduction

This section provides a detailed account of the geographical distribution of the UAE foreign assistance in 2019 and highlights the top recipient continents and supported sectors, in addition to an analysis on the UAE's support to countries in special situations, such as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and the Small Island Developing States (SIDS). A more in-depth accounting of the UAE's foreign assistance activities in number of focus countries in 2019 is presented in the following pages.

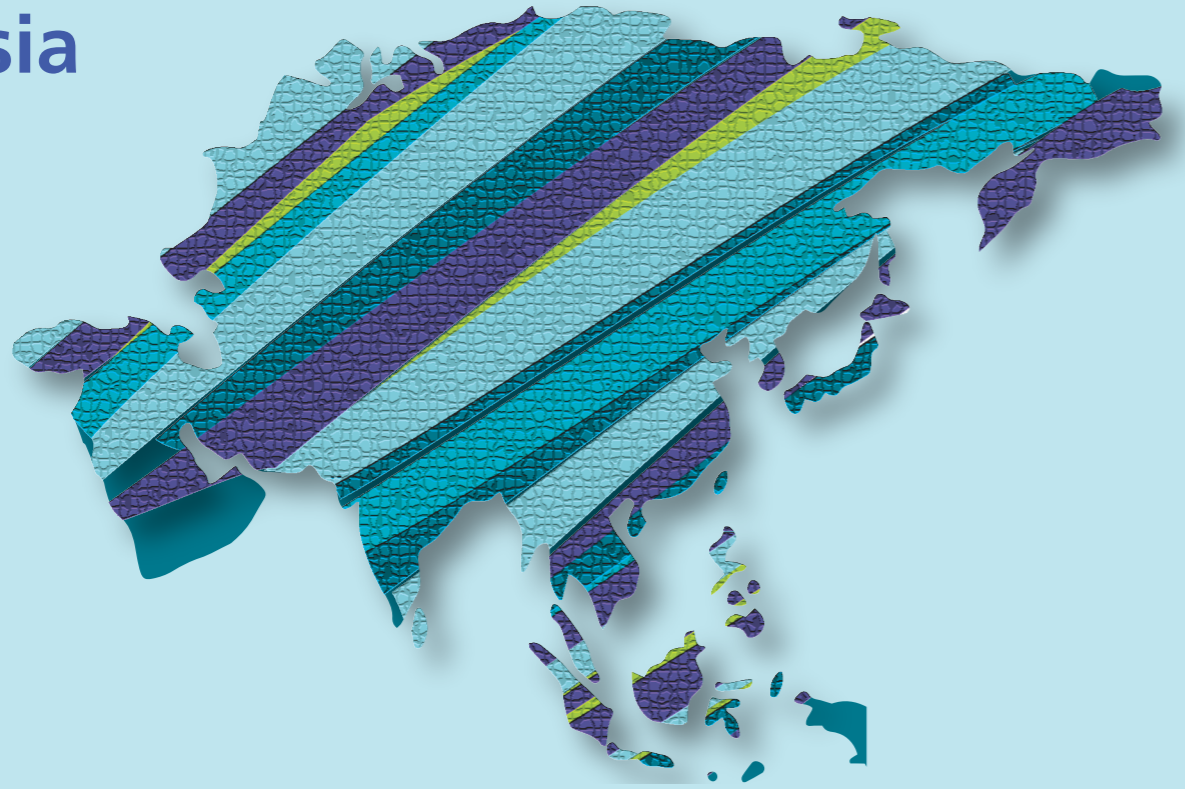
Figure 17: Funds Disbursed, by Continent and Region
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



Continent	Funds Disbursed (USD millions)	% of Total
Asia	4,499.4	56.2%
Western Asia	2,253.3	50.1%
Southern Asia	2,182.1	48.5%
Central Asia	39.1	0.9%
South-Eastern Asia	17.1	0.4%
Multi-region (Asia)	4.9	0.1%
Eastern Asia	2.9	0.1%
Africa	2,681.7	33.5%
Northern Africa	1,868.1	69.7%
Eastern Africa	440.5	16.4%
Western Africa	337.2	12.6%
Multi-region (Africa)	27.1	1.0%
Middle Africa	7.9	0.3%
Southern Africa	1.0	0.04%
Global	532.4	6.7%
Multi-region (Global)	532.4	100%

Region	Funds Disbursed (USD millions)	% of Total
Europe	256.3	3.2%
Southern Europe	225.7	88.1%
Eastern Europe	22.5	8.8%
Northern Europe	6.9	2.7%
Western Europe	1.3	0.5%
Americas	30.6	0.4%
South America	18.1	59.1%
The Caribbean	11.1	36.3%
Central America	1.2	4.0%
Northern America	0.2	0.7%
Oceania	4.5	0.1%
Melanesia	3.6	80.0%
Australia and New Zealand	0.4	8.9%
Multi-region (Oceania)	0.2	5.1%
Polynesia	0.2	3.5%
Micronesia	0.1	2.4%

Asia



In 2019, Asia received more than half of the provided UAE's foreign aid in 2019, at 56.2 percent, amounting to AED 16.53 billion (USD 4.5 billion). This aid was mostly provided in the form of loans, at 68.4 percent, amounting to AED 11.31 billion (USD 3.08 billion), while 31.6 percent was provided in the form of grants amounting to AED 5.2 billion (USD 1.42 billion).

87.7 percent of foreign assistance to Asia in 2019 was provided as development aid, 11 percent was disbursed as humanitarian aid and emergency relief, and the rest (1.3 percent) was provided as charitable giving.

The UAE's foreign aid to Asia in 2019 was channeled to 18 main aid sectors and more than 60 subsectors of foreign aid, with budget and general programs support continued to top the UAE's foreign aid disbursements to Asia, at 71.4 percent, amounting to AED 11.8 billion (USD 3.21 billion).

This aid was predominantly to support the Central Banks of Pakistan and Jordan through foreign currency deposits in support of their balance of payments and the stability of their local currencies' exchange rates to counter excessive foreign exchange demand. In addition, disbursements to the budget and general programs support sector helped in covering the expenses and logistic operations of the UAE-Jordanian Syrian refugees camp Mrajeeb Al Fhood in 2019.

The commodity aid sector came in the second place of the most supported

foreign aid sectors to Asia in 2019, at 6.8 percent. Support to the commodity aid sector in Asia was directed to a number of subsectors including: emergency food aid, amounting to AED 980.9 million (USD 267 million); food aid programs, amounting to AED 77.0 million (USD 21.0 million); and shelter and non-food items, amounting to AED 35.4 million (USD 9.3 million).

The transport and storage sector ranked third at 6.6 percent of the total provided foreign aid to Asia in 2019, at 6.6 percent. Support to this sector

included the following subsectors: the air transport infrastructure sector, amounting to AED 847.9 million (USD 230.9 million) to implement the expansion and construction of new passenger terminals and construction projects in a number of airports; road transport infrastructure, including the construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of a number of highways and local roads, amounting to AED 108.3 million (USD 29.5 million); and the storage sector, including constructing storage facilities for oil derivatives, amounting to AED 43.2 million (USD 11.8 million).

The health sector came as the fourth most supported aid sector to Asia in 2019, at 4.3 percent. Assistance under this sector was provided in various subsectors including: medical services, amounting to AED 260.7 million (USD 71.0 million) to build a number of medical centres, maternity hospitals and clinics to fight eye diseases. Second, the emergency

healthcare subsector, amounted to AED 226.4 million (USD 61.6 million), followed by infectious diseases control, amounting to AED 128.9 million (USD 35.1 million), in addition to the basic nutrition subsector, amounting to AED 91.2 million (USD 24.9 million).

Social Services ranked in the fifth place of the most supported aid sector to Asia in 2019, at 3 percent, amounting to AED 492.5 million (USD 134.1 million). The social services sector included various subsectors, such as low-cost housing amounting to AED 169.9 million (USD 46.3 million), a number of the seasonal programs such as providing meals during the holy month of Ramadan and facilitating Hajj (Pilgrimage), amounting to AED 95.5 million (USD 26.0 million), among other activities of religious and social orientation.

The aforementioned five sectors comprised 92 percent of the total UAE foreign assistance provided to Asia in

2019, amounting to AED 15.2 billion (USD 4.1 billion). Along with these five sectors, other sectors include: construction and urban development, education, energy generation and supply, water, and sanitation and hygiene, among other development and humanitarian sectors.

In terms of foreign aid distribution in Asia by income level in 2019, a significant portion accounting for 62.6 percent aid was directed towards the Lower-Middle Income Countries (LMICs), mostly to Pakistan, Jordan, Palestine, India and Uzbekistan. 11.2 percent of this aid was disbursed in a number of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), such as Yemen, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Myanmar and Cambodia.

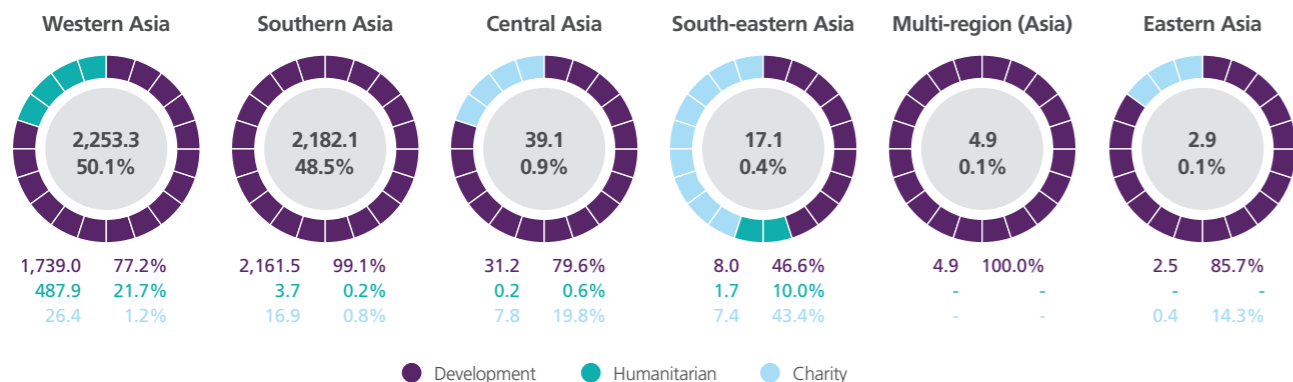
In 2019, the UAE announced commitments towards programs in Asia amounting to AED 5.1 billion (USD 1.39 billion).



The Women's Vocational Training and Rehabilitation Centre (WVTRC) was set up in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa to train women in sewing, embroidery, leatherware, design and decoration.
Source: UAE-Pakistan Assistance Programme (UAE-PAP)

Figure 18: UAE Assistance to Asia

By Region and Assistance Category
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



By Assistance Category and Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)

Development
3,947.0 (87.7%)

- General Budget Support 3,169.3 (80.3%)
- Air Transport Infrastructure 253.5 (6.4%)
- Rural Development 97.8 (2.5%)
- Medical Services 71.0 (1.8%)
- Low-Cost Housing 46.3 (1.2%)
- Others 309.2 (7.8%)

Humanitarian
493.5 (11.0%)

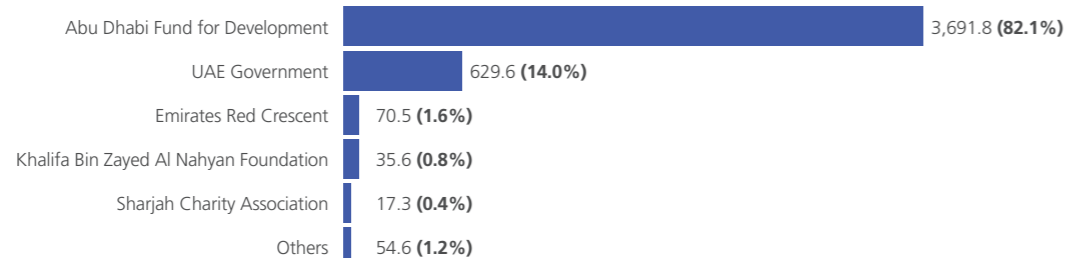
- Emergency Food Aid 267.1 (54.1%)
- Emergency Health 61.6 (12.5%)
- Emergency Education 57.8 (11.7%)
- Coordination and Support Services 34.7 (7.0%)
- Emergency Water and Sanitation 27.9 (5.6%)
- Others 44.5 (9.0%)

Charity
58.9 (1.3%)

- Seasonal Programmes 26.0 (44.1%)
- Religious Sites 15.6 (26.5%)
- Assorted Basic Social Services 10.1 (17.1%)
- Religious Education 7.2 (12.3%)

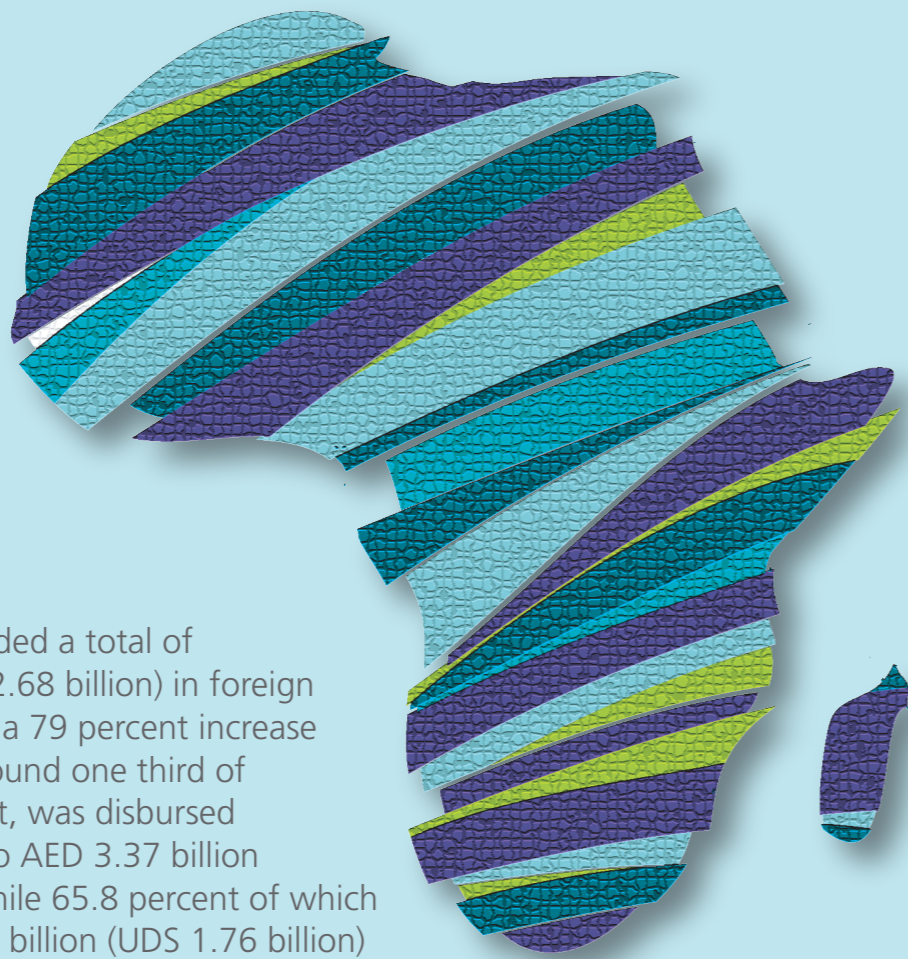
By Donor

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



A child receiving vaccination within the UAE-KSA grant in response to the United Nations Humanitarian Response Plan in Yemen.
Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Africa



In 2019, the UAE provided a total of AED 9.85 billion (USD 2.68 billion) in foreign aid to Africa, reporting a 79 percent increase compared to 2018. Around one third of this aid, at 34.2 percent, was disbursed as grants, amounting to AED 3.37 billion (USD 916.6 million), while 65.8 percent of which amounted to AED 6.48 billion (USD 1.76 billion) was provided in the form of loans.

UAE foreign aid disbursements to Africa in 2019 focused on development, constituting up to 97.2 percent of the total, with the remainder in support of humanitarian and charitable works, at 1.6 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively.

The UAE's foreign aid to Africa in 2019 was channeled to 19 main aid sectors and more than 60 subsectors of foreign aid, with budget and general programs support as the most supported sector in Africa, amounting to AED 6.27 billion (USD 1.7 billion), at 63.7 percent. Disbursements to this sector helped support the general budgets, balance of payments, and the central banks of beneficiary countries. This came in addition to providing debt relief finance of AED 659.1 million

(USD 179.5 million), in settlement of payable financial arrears due to the local development funds.

The commodity aid sector also was one of the most supported foreign aid sectors in Africa in 2019, amounting to AED 631.4 million (USD 171.9 million), at 6.4 percent, of the continent's total disbursed aid. Commodity aid support was mainly directed to food aid, at 86.4 percent. The first shipment included 540 tonnes of wheat dispatched to Sudan, in addition to 180 tonnes of dates and food items to a number of African countries, in addition to emergency shelter and non-food items.

In 2019, five percent of the UAE's foreign assistance to Africa went to

the industry sector, amounting to AED 491.5 million (USD 133.8 million). This assistance was channeled into various subsectors, including the agro-industry subsector, amounting to AED 367.3 million (USD 100 million), as a support to build a plant for sugar production and refining in Egypt and small and medium enterprises (SMEs) development in Egypt and Chad, amounting to AED 124.0 million (USD 33.8 million), with a special focus on families below the poverty threshold and women-led projects

In addition to the previously mentioned sectors, other forms of support were provided to Africa in the social services sector, for implementing seasonal programs such as providing meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan,

facilitating Hajj (Pilgrimage), support for religious sites and other basic social services; and support for the tourism, communications, health, education, energy generation and supply, transport and storage sectors, among others.

In terms of foreign aid distribution in Africa by income level in 2019, both of the Lower Middle-income Countries (LMICs) and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) received

approximate portions, accounting for almost half of the total aid, at 49.9 percent and 48.5 percent, respectively, while the multi-country programs received only one percent of the total aid disbursements to the Dark Continent, amounting to AED 99.5 million (USD 27.1 million).

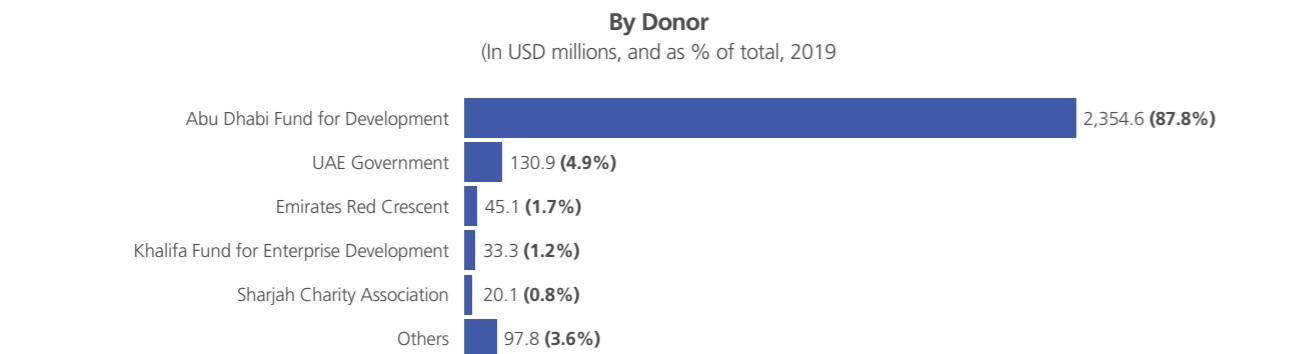
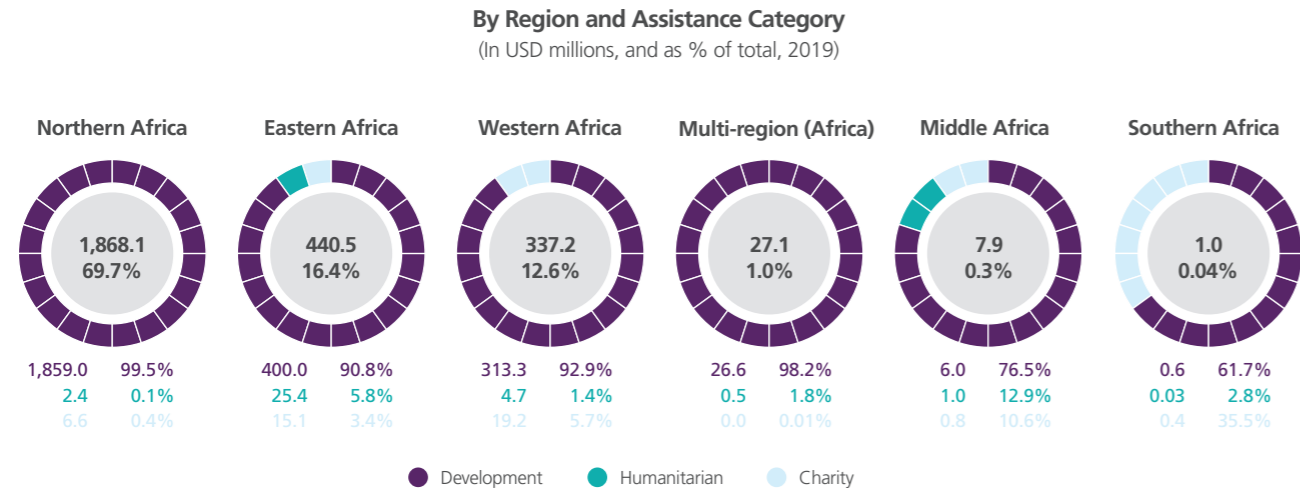
The total commitments announced in 2019 by the UAE for projects to be implemented in Africa amounted to nearly AED 7 billion (USD 1.9 billion),

for 12 African nations, including eight of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), such as Mali, Sudan, Comoros, Somalia, Tanzania, and others.



A five-megawatt photovoltaic project financed by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) and Public Utilities Company in Ile de Romainville, Seychelles. The solar project will benefit 400 low-income households and it's expected to save around two million litres of fuel annually.
Source: Seychelles News Agency

Figure 19: UAE Assistance to Africa



Dubai Cares program in Comoros to improve children's developmental readiness and enhance lower primary learning outcomes and retention rates.
Source: Dubai Cares

Malaria (and tropical diseases)

Despite the success of vaccination programs for polio and some childhood diseases, other diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, acute respiratory infections and diarrheal disease are causing high mortality rates, notably in Africa.

Despite the success of vaccination programs for polio and some childhood diseases, other diseases like malaria, tuberculosis, acute respiratory infections and diarrheal disease are causing high mortality rates, notably in Africa. However, mortality figures give only a partial measure of the toll taken by infectious diseases, and the global burden includes health impact measured by disabilities, deformities, loss of productivity, care and treatment caused by a multitude of diseases like lymphatic filariasis, leishmaniasis, schistosomiasis, sleeping sickness and others.

The disease burden is, however, more devastating since it affects all components of human development, including income, health and education. The impact of infectious diseases on African countries is no longer a crisis only for the healthcare sector, but presents a challenge to all sectors. It has the potential to reverse those gains made in human development in the last few years. Consequently, beyond health issues, these diseases must be seen globally as a development concern, affecting education and acquired knowledge, income and social status, productivity and economic growth and other direct and indirect components of human development such as gender equality and human rights.

In areas with high malaria transmission where very often local weather conditions allow transmission to occur year round, the most vulnerable groups are young children, who have not developed immunity to malaria yet, and pregnant women, whose immunity has been decreased by pregnancy. The costs of malaria – to individuals, families, communities, nations – are enormous.

In 2018, the World Health Organization (WHO)¹⁹ projected 228 million cases of malaria worldwide and an estimated 405,000 people died of the disease. Most were young children in sub-Saharan Africa. In other areas of the world, where malaria is a less prominent cause of death, it can still cause substantial disease and incapacitation, especially in some countries in South America and South Asia.

Thus, within the last decade, increasing numbers of partners and resources have rapidly increased malaria control efforts. This scale-up of interventions has saved millions of lives globally and cut malaria mortality by 25% from 2010 to 2016²⁰, leading to hopes and plans for elimination and ultimately eradication.

The risk of disease can be reduced by preventing mosquito bites with mosquito nets and insect repellents, or

with mosquito control measures such as spraying insecticides and draining standing water. Since 2013 the UAE has funded up to AED 183.4 million (USD 5.0 million) for the Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Partnership, a global alliance launched in 1998 by the WHO, UNICEF, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank in an effort to provide a coordinated global response to the disease. The UAE has supported malaria-affected countries by providing insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNS) in the Sahel Belt region. According to RBM, the development and scale up of these nets are responsible for 68% of the malaria cases prevented in Africa since 2000, contributing to global efforts that saved more than 7 million lives and prevented more than 1 billion malaria cases²¹. The UAE extended this sector of activity to Yemen, a country where malaria is endemic, with more than 78 percent of the country's population living in at risk areas, prompting the UAE to support national malaria control programmes²². In 2019, the UAE extended its financial support to RBM with USD 6 million to support the countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to integrating larval source management into their malaria control programs.

For health strategies to be successful, international solidarity and public-private partnerships are needed to



RBM Partnership to End Malaria.
Source: John Rae/The Global Fund

tackle the problems of shortage and lack of treatments, resistance and the need for new drugs, vaccines and diagnostic procedures. The Emirates Telecommunications Corporation – Etisalat, is a telecommunications operator headquartered in Abu Dhabi. Through its corporate social responsibility pillar, the company committed to the malaria control programme and prevention awareness campaigns in many schools through

the 'Give a Net, Save a Life' campaign and the 'Etisalat Fight Malaria Clubs' in Lagos, Nigeria.

In parallel, to fight malaria, the UAE has a well-established role in leading global advocacy efforts to eradicate infectious diseases worldwide. Over the last five years, the UAE contributed up to USD 204.2 million supporting polio campaigns in Pakistan, and providing treatment against dengue

fever in Yemen and Sri-Lanka. The UAE – hosted-forum "Reaching the Last Mile Fund" committed to ending preventable neglected tropical diseases and aiming to eliminate river blindness and lymphatic filariasis around the world. In 2019 donors pledged USD 2.6 billion²³ for polio eradication to support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative for 2019-2023.



Water project in Mali.
Source: Dar Al Ber Society

Countries in Special Situations

Due to the number of chronic challenges around the world, including geography, climate change, complex development challenges as well as extreme poverty, the UAE

has prioritized focus on the most vulnerable countries as one of the UAE Foreign Aid Policy pillars. This section offers a detailed account of UAE foreign assistance to two

categories of those countries; the Group of Five for the Sahel in Africa (G5 Sahel) and the Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs).

The Group of Five for the Sahel in Africa (G5 Sahel)²⁴

Formed in February 2014, the Group of Five for the Sahel in Africa (G5 Sahel) is an institutional framework for coordination of regional cooperation and includes Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Mali, Chad and Niger. Recognizing the link between security and development, the G5 Sahel aims to review the security structure and make the necessary changes as one of the domestic peace and security priorities in these countries. In this sense, the G5 Sahel developed a program for priority investments and structural projects that prioritize security and basic infrastructure (transportation, energy, and water), in partnership with international donors and development funds.

In 2019, UAE foreign aid disbursements to the G5 Sahel witnessed a significant increase, amounting to AED 1.07 billion (USD 290.4 million), accounting for more than three times its disbursements in 2018. This increase is due to the leap in the provided support to Mali by more than six times in 2019, equivalent to AED 958.7 million (USD 261.0 million), compared with AED 148.4 million (USD 40.4 million) in 2018.

UAE foreign aid to the G5 Sahel in 2019 was directed primarily to the budget and general programs support sector, amounting to AED 922.7 million (USD 251.2 million), at nearly 87 percent of the total aid,

with Mali alone receiving 99.6 percent of the provided aid to this sector in support of its balance of payment and local currency stability.

The social services sector came as the second most supported sector in 2019, amounting to AED 81.1 million (USD 22.1 million). This support was mostly directed to a large segment of the G5 Sahel's population and for the implementation of numerous seasonal programs, such as providing meals during Ramadan, facilitating Hajj, and distributing meat. As for projects with a religious orientation, UAE aid was also allocated for the construction and rehabilitation of mosques, in addition to operating a Quran teaching center, as well

as developing income-generating projects for productive households, families in need, and orphans.

AED 20.8 million (USD 5.7 million) of the UAE's foreign aid extended to the G5 Sahel region in 2019 was allocated to the water and sanitation sector, mainly for potable water, through drilling water wells and implementing initiatives through the UAE Water Aid Foundation (Suqia).

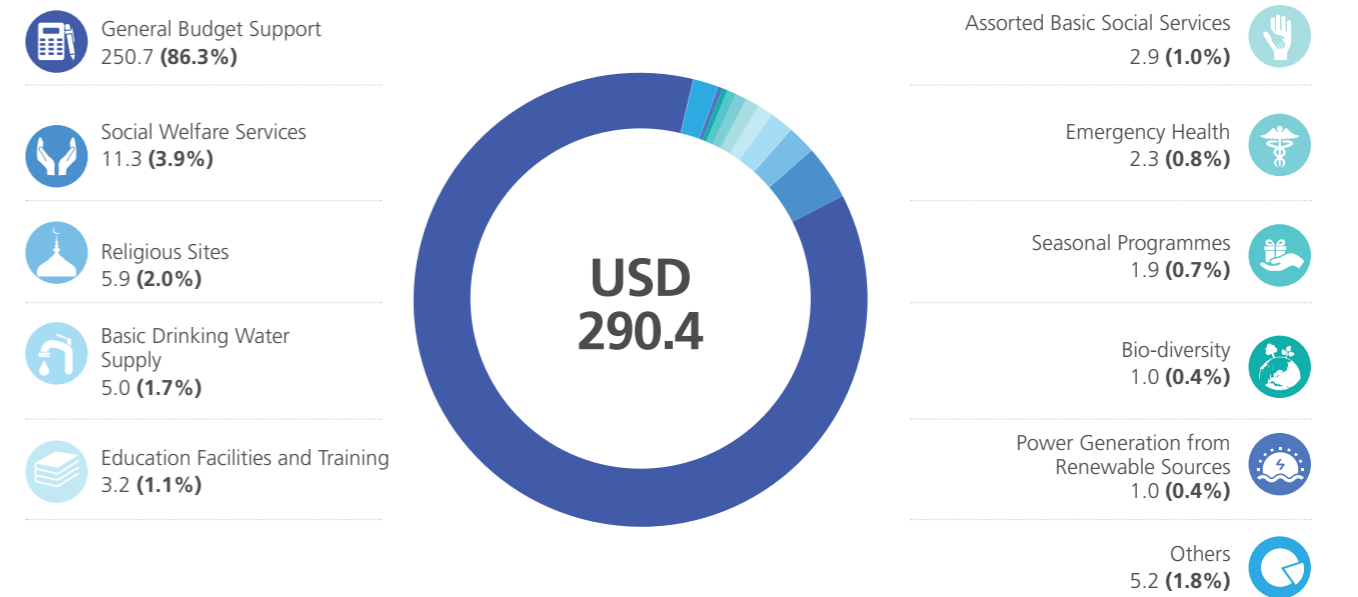
With regards to the education sector, a total of AED 15.0 million (USD 4.1 million) in foreign aid was extended in 2019 for the construction, expansion, and maintenance of a number of schools, operational support for educational facilities, and the provision of school supplies, uniforms, and scholarships.

As for the health sector in the G5 Sahel region, a total of AED 12.8 million

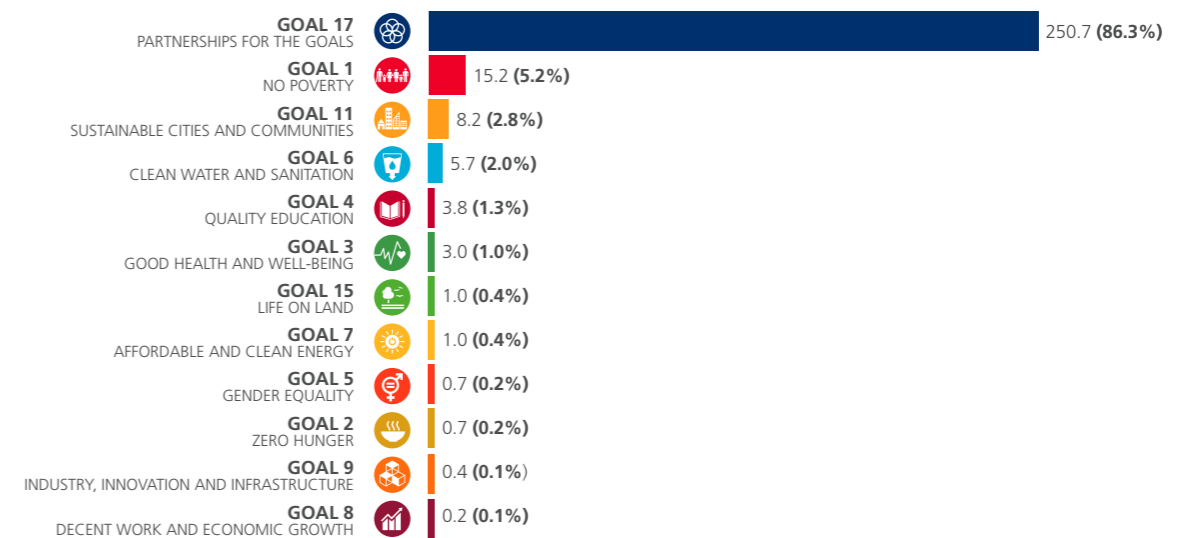
(USD 3.5 million) in foreign aid was extended. Health aid for the region included constructing a number of medical facilities and providing basic nutrition services.

Together, disbursements to these five aid sectors made up approximately 98.7 percent of total UAE assistance to G5 Sahel countries in 2019.

Figure 20: UAE Assistance to the G5 Sahel Countries



By SDGs
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



Least Developed Countries (LDCs)

The Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are a group of countries suffering severe structural obstacles that make sustainable development more challenging due to high vulnerability to economic and environmental shocks and lower resources. The current list of LDCs includes 47 countries, including 33 countries in Africa, 13 in Asia and the Pacific, and one in Latin America.²⁵

In 2019, the UAE's foreign aid umbrella expanded to cover 43 LCDs, generating a total sum of AED 6.62 billion (USD 1.8 billion), accounting for 22.5 percent of the total UAE foreign aid disbursements in 2019. Development aid constituted nearly three quarters of the total (at 74.7 percent), amounting to AED 4.95 billion (USD 1.35 billion), while humanitarian assistance accounted for 22.7 percent, amounting to AED 1.5 billion (USD 409 million), and charitable aid stood at 2.6 percent, accounting for AED 172.2 million (USD 46.9 million). Continuing support for development and to relieve the burden on LCD economies, 71 percent of UAE aid was extended in the form of grants, amounting to AED 4.7 billion (USD 1.28 billion), while 29 percent, amounting to AED 1.92 billion (USD 523.1 million), was provided in the form of loans.

In 2019, Sudan was UAE's top supported LCD country, receiving AED 1.99 billion (USD 543.2 million), at 30 percent, followed by Yemen in second place, amounting to AED 1.77 billion (USD 481.9 million), representing 26.7 percent. Eritrea came in third place, with AED 993.4 million (USD 270.5 million), at 15 percent; then Mali in fourth place, with AED 958.8 million (USD 261.0 million), at 14.5 percent; and Ethiopia in fifth place, receiving AED 207.5 million (USD 56.5 million), at 3.1 percent. The top five LCDs accounted for approximately 90 percent of the UAE's total disbursements to the Least Developed Countries (LCDs) in 2019.

On the sectoral level, UAE foreign aid to the LCDs adopted a holistic approach for the assistance sectors.

In 2019, UAE foreign aid included 19 aid sectors and 69 subsectors, generating a positive impact on achieving development and fulfilling the population's basic needs, particularly those most in need, such as women and children.

Budget and general programs support marked the top supported foreign aid sector to the LCDs in 2019, valued at AED 2.62 billion (USD 712.7 billion) and accounting for 39.5 percent. Directed to the balance of payments in Mali and Sudan in the form of a US Dollar deposit in the Central Bank, efforts were made to maintain the stability of the foreign currency reserve, in addition to providing general budget support to Eritrea to help in covering basic public expenses.

Commodity aid came in the second place among the most supported aid sectors in the LCDs in 2019, accounting for AED 1.6 billion (USD 439.4 million), at 24.4 percent. Commodity aid was directed to various subsectors including: emergency food aid amounting to AED 955.3 million (USD 260.1 million), implementing food aid programs amounting to AED 544.8 million (USD 148.3 million), and various emergency relief items amounting to AED 102 million (USD 27.8 million).

In an effort to help relieve the burden of foreign debts disbursement of LDS and meet the needs of the balance of payments of these countries, AED 659.1 million (USD 179.5 million) of the UAE's foreign aid in 2019 went to finance the debts of the LCDs, including paying Eritrea's financial arrears due to the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development.

With a view to enhance the health system in LDCs, the UAE devoted a total amount of AED 402.0 million (USD 109.5 million) in foreign aid to the health sector in 2019. This aid was channeled to 21 LCDs countries. Yemen came at the top of the list, with 82 percent; followed by Sudan, at 5.6 percent; then Eritrea in third place, at 3.1 percent; Mali in fourth place, at 2.2 percent; and finally Somalia in fifth place, at 1.4 percent.

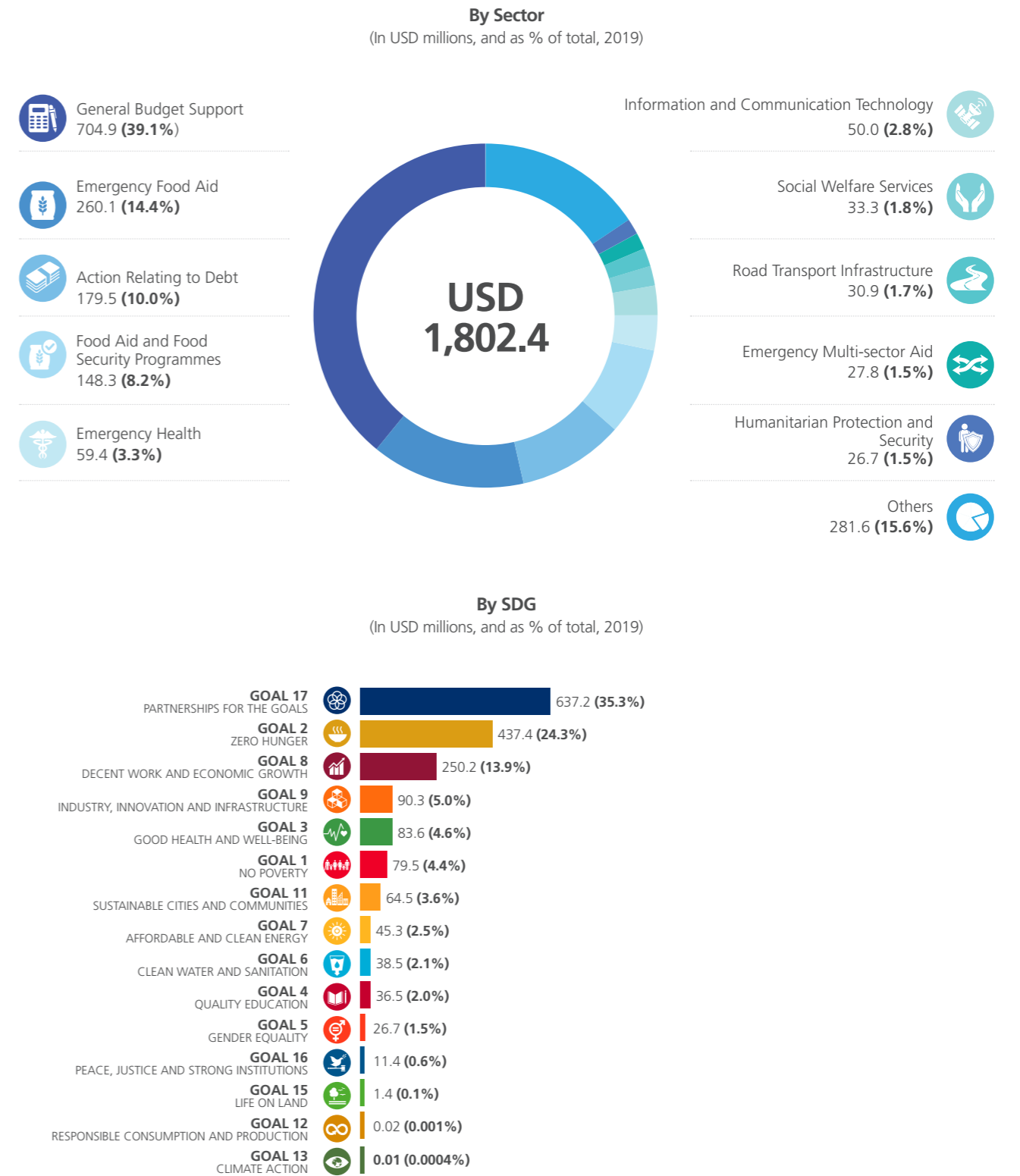
These five LDCs accounted for 94.5 percent of the UAE's health aid to LCDs in 2019. The activities in this sector included providing emergency healthcare, medical services and basic healthcare, basic nutrition, and basic health infrastructure projects.

The social services sector came in fifth place among the most supported aid sectors in the LCDs in 2019, accounting for AED 278.5 million (USD 75.8 million). The activities in this sector included orphan sponsorship; funding income generating projects for productive households; building, rehabilitating, and maintaining mosques and Quran centers; providing cash and in-kind aid to families and individuals; and implementing seasonal programs such as providing meals during the holy month of Ramadan and facilitating Hajj, among other activities with social and religious orientation.

The aforementioned five sectors comprised 84.2 percent of the total UAE foreign assistance provided to the LCDs in 2019, amounting to AED 5.57 billion (USD 1.52 billion). Along with these five sectors, other supported sectors included: communications, energy generation and supply, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, and transport and storage, among other development sectors.

In 2019, the UAE announced commitments towards 10 of the LCDs amounting to AED 8.11 billion (USD 2.21 billion) to implement a number of development and humanitarian projects. More than half of these commitments were made to Sudan (at 56.6 percent), amounting to AED 4.59 billion (USD 1.25 billion), while Yemen received total commitments of AED 1.95 billion (USD 530.0 million), in addition to a commitment of AED 1.03 billion (USD 280.5 million) to Mali. Together, these three countries comprised more than 93 percent of the UAE's commitments to the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) in 2019.

Figure 21: UAE Assistance to LDCs



Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

According to the United Nations classification, the Small Island Developing States (SIDS) are a grouping of 38 countries, spread over the Caribbean, South Pacific, Atlantic, Indian oceans and China South sea. Due to increasingly severe climate change consequences on these countries, such as global warming and an unpredictable rise in sea levels, these island countries are some of the most vulnerable around the world. In addition to their environmental challenges, SIDS usually tend to face similar constraints, such as a narrow resource base depriving them of the benefits of economies of scale; small domestic markets and heavy dependence on a few external and remote markets; and high costs for energy, infrastructure, transportation, communication and servicing. These come in addition to the long distances from export markets and import resources; low and irregular international traffic volumes; low resilience to natural disasters; growing populations; the high volatility of economic growth; limited opportunities for the private sector, and a large economic reliance on their public sector.^{26 27}

In 2019, the UAE provided a total of AED 255.5 million (USD 69.6 million) to 22 Small Island Developing States (referred to later as the "Island Countries") in foreign assistance, 70 percent of which was disbursed as grants, while the remainder, 30 percent, was in the form of loans. Over 80 percent of the UAE's foreign aid to the SIDS in 2019 was in development

aid, 16.2 percent of which was in the form of humanitarian assistance, while 2.6 percent was provided as charitable giving.

Recognizing the importance of developing renewable energy sources in the Island States to fulfill their domestic energy needs and decrease their dependency on fuel imports, more than one-third of the UAE's aid (38 percent) to the SIDS in 2019 was directed to the energy generation and supply sector. Some of these energy projects included: a water and electricity development project in the Comoros, amounting to AED 26 million (USD 7.1 million); a solar energy project in Seychelles, amounting to AED 22.3 million (USD 6.07 million); a solar and wind hybrid project in Antigua and Barbuda, amounting to AED 18.6 million (USD 5.05 million); a solar energy generating project to feed the power grid in Cuba, amounting to AED 18.04 million (USD 4.91 million); a generating energy from waste (EfW) project and a floating solar power plant in the Maldives, amounting to AED 12.6 million (USD 3.44 million).

Additionally, UAE commodity aid was also provided to four SIDS in 2019, amounting to AED 40.77 million (USD 11.1 million), including relief projects and emergency aid to those affected by Cyclone Kenneth in the Comoros and humanitarian assistance to those affected by Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas, in addition to providing 20 tonnes of dates to Mauritius and the Maldives.

In terms of transport and storage, AED 38.26 million (USD 10.42 million) of the UAE's foreign aid disbursements to the SIDS was disbursed in 2019. This aid was provided entirely to the Maldives for the implementation of two major projects: the construction of Maafaru International Airport and Velana International Airport.

In addition to the aforementioned, foreign aid disbursements were also directed to the peace and security sector for projects aiming to enhance security and stability in the Comoros, as well as in support of education sector projects, included building schools, supporting teachers' salaries, providing scholarships, and support for the operational budgets of a number of educational institutions.

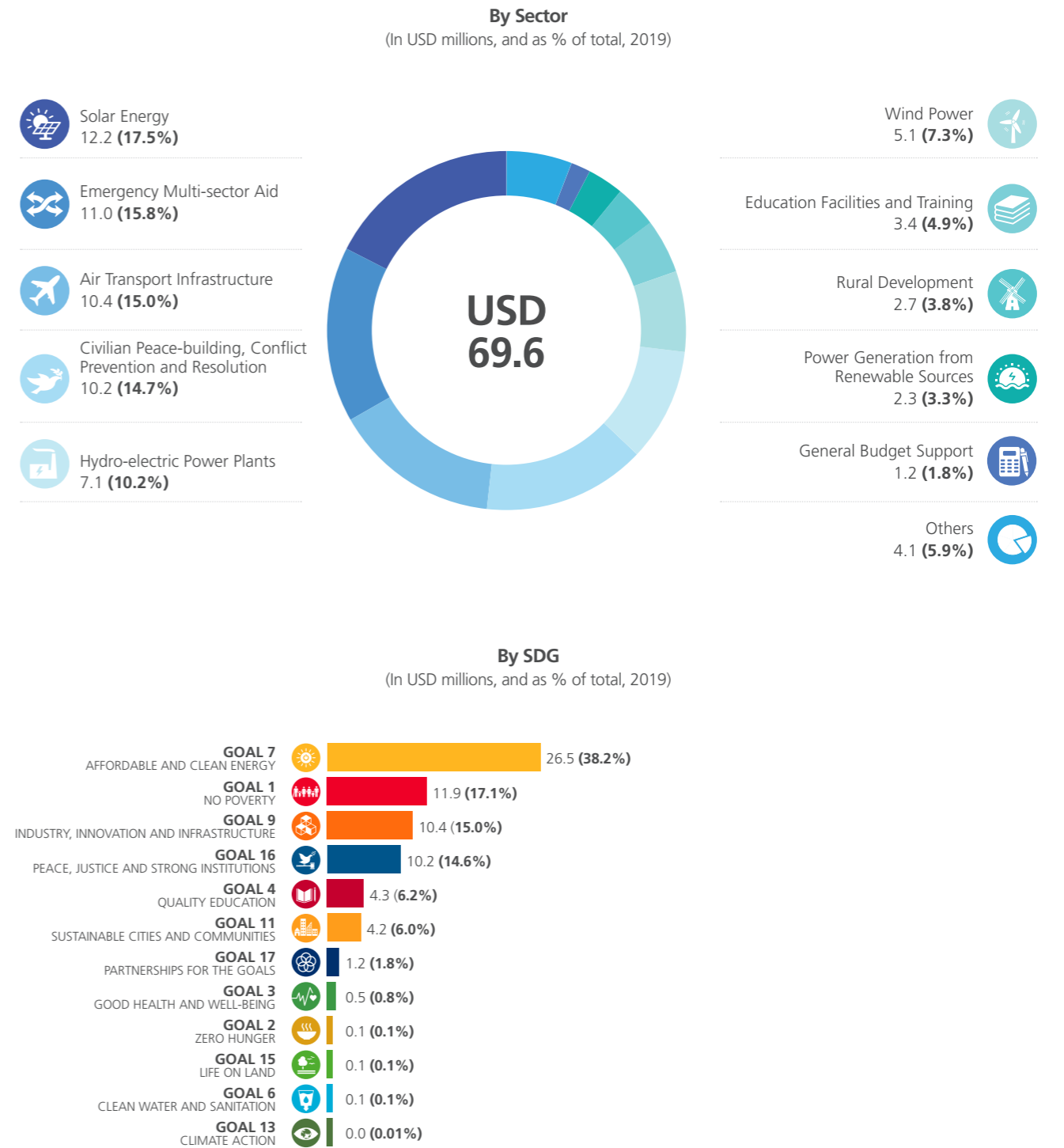
Notably, these sectors absorbed more than 90 percent of the UAE's foreign aid to the SIDS in 2019.

In 2019, the total UAE's commitments to the SIDS generated a total sum of AED 607.3 million (USD 165.4 million) in support of a number of humanitarian and development projects in four SIDS. Comoros topped the list, with AED 317.2 million (USD 86.4 million), followed by the Maldives, amounting to AED 198.3 (USD 54.0 million), then Solomon Island in third place, amounting to AED 55.1 million (USD 15.0 million), and lastly Mauritius in fourth place, with (AED 36.7 (USD 10 million).



Wind farm project constructed in the Upolu island in Samoa, which is home to nearly 75 percent of the population. The wind farm project supplies 1,500 megawatt-hours of power per year. Source: MASDAR

Figure 22: UAE Assistance to SIDS



UAE Renewable Energy Funds Bring Innovative Clean Technology to Island Nations

The UAE's strong commitment to support Small Island Developing States (SIDS) in enhancing their energy security has seen the successful development of a range of innovative, climate-resilient solar and wind projects in the South Pacific and the Caribbean, where energy costs are among the highest in the world.

As part of the UAE's pledge to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Accord, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MoFAIC), the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development Fund (ADFD) and Masdar have created a unique partnership in the UAE-Pacific Partnership Fund (UAE-PPF) and the UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund (UAE-CREF).

Launched in 2013 by Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the aim of the USD 50 million UAE-PPF initiative was to build climate-resilient renewable energy projects in 11 South Pacific island countries to reduce their reliance on diesel power and optimise the use of their natural resources, as well as benefit their economies in areas such as education, healthcare, infrastructure and capacity building.

The South Pacific nations that came under UAE-PPF were: Tonga, Samoa, Fiji, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Vanuatu, the Solomon Islands, Marshall Islands,

Nauru, Palau, and Micronesia.

The 11 projects delivered by Masdar through the UAE-PPF collectively increased the renewable energy generation capacity in the Pacific by 6.5 megawatts. They notably replace 3.2 million litres of imported diesel and displace 8,447 tonnes of carbon dioxide emissions annually.

While most of the projects focused on solar power, one development stands out for its innovation: the first wind power project in Samoa. Situated on Upolu Island, home to the capital Apia, and completed in September 2014, the wind farm's unique bespoke design includes cyclone-proof turbines with foldable masts that allow the mechanism to be placed in a horizontal position during severe weather events. The masts are also anchored to the ground to withstand high wind conditions.

Fully funded by ADFD, the project has an installed capacity of 550kW, while displacing 506 tonnes of carbon dioxide annually. The wind farm

has also helped Samoa to achieve diesel savings of 183,333 litres per year. In addition to diversifying the country's energy mix, the new technology required specialist training to build skills and empower Samoan technicians and engineers to manage the project's advanced equipment. The Pacific Training Programme was also held in conjunction with UAE-PPF and aimed to further develop local expertise in renewable energy to help Pacific Island nations achieve their sustainability goals.

The two-year regional training programme was initiated by MoFAIC in 2017. The first three workshops took place in Fiji, Abu Dhabi and Auckland, New Zealand, while the fourth and final session was held on the sidelines of the General Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) in Abu Dhabi in January 2019.

Covering key technical, legal, commercial, financial, environmental and human resource aspects of renewable energy development, the



The launch of the third cycle of the USD 50 million UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Fund (CREF) at the Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week 2019.
Source: Emirates News Agency (WAM)



A 600 kW solar photovoltaic power plant in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, equipped with a 637 kWh lithium-ion battery system.
Source: MASDAR



The Thomas A. Robinson National Stadium 925kW Solar PV Carport Power Plant project in Bahamas.
Source: MASDAR

Auckland session, for example, drew 22 energy leaders and managers from 11 Pacific Island countries. Around a third of the participants were women.

Under the UAE's Foreign Assistance Policy to empower women and girls, by 2021, all of MOFAIC's aid will include gender equality and women and girls' empowerment as key components of policy and programming. The "100% Women Policy" is also an important focus under the USD 50 million UAE-Caribbean Renewable Energy Forum (CREF) initiative, which was launched at Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week in 2017.

Also fully funded by ADFD, UAE-CREF is the largest renewable energy initiative of its kind in the Caribbean region and aims to deploy hurricane-

resistant renewable energy projects in 16 Caribbean countries to reduce high energy costs in island countries, and increase energy access and enhance climate resilience, while in addition empowering women in the renewable energy sector under UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5.

The inauguration of the first utility-scale solar photovoltaic (PV) plant in the Bahamas in March 2019 marked a significant milestone for the UAE and its commitment to the empowerment of women and girls in the global renewable energy sector.

Developed in partnership with the Bahamas Ministry of Environment and Housing, the Thomas A. Robinson National Stadium 925kW Solar PV

Carport Power Plant in Nassau displaces an estimated 310,000 litres of diesel per year and offsets 856 tonnes of carbon dioxide annually, while the project has been hailed for setting a new resilience benchmark as it is designed to withstand extreme weather conditions and winds of up to 160 miles per hour (257km/h).

The successful inauguration of the project has also boosted the country's capacity to implement and manage future renewable energy projects that will be led by an all-female team.

Headed by Senior Environmental Officer Dr Rhianna Neely-Murphy, the Bahamas Ministry of Environment and Housing's all-female team deployed on the Thomas A. Robinson National Stadium 925kW Solar PV Carport Power Plant project

is testament to the objectives of UAE-CREF to empower women with technical knowledge in renewable energy to reach their full potential.

"Having these women in these positions has been a blessing," Dr Neely-Murphy said. "My team was handpicked to work on this project because of the lack of female leadership in the engineering and construction areas and I believed it was important for us to be represented well. We will use the success of this project to catapult us to implement more renewable energy projects and

continue to change the landscape of renewable energy and women in the country."

Two other projects were also inaugurated in March 2019 under the UAE-CREF programme, including a 350kW solar PV carport and 500kW solar PV plant in Barbados, and a 600kW solar PV plant with a 637kWh lithium-ion battery on Union Island in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, which supplies 100 per cent of the island's daytime power needs by renewable energy.

All three projects deliver a combined total of 2.35MW of solar and 637kWh of battery storage capacity and displace more than 2.6 million tonnes of carbon dioxide annually. Together, they also achieve diesel savings of more than 895,000 litres per year.



UAE-CREF solar PV project in the Bahamas won the "Distributed Generation Project" in 2019 at the 11th Caribbean Renewable Energy Forum (CREF) held in Miami, USA.
Source: MASDAR

Selected Countries

The following pages further describes the UAE foreign assistance to five of the supported developing economies in 2019. These are **Egypt** and **Sudan** from the African continent, and **Pakistan, Jordan** and **Yemen** from Asia.

Pakistan



Emirates Polio Campaign in Pakistan.
Source: UAE Pakistan Assistance Program (UAE PAP)

Classified as a middle-income country, Pakistan is the world's sixth most populous country, with a total population of more than 200 million people. Half of them either live in extreme poverty or are vulnerable to it, especially in the rural areas. Pakistan's largest challenge is to reduce poverty and raise the standard of living for its people. These aims can be achieved through sustainable and comprehensive economic growth while providing job opportunities for youth and to the growing labor force. However, numerous constraints

hinder this economic growth, such as unstable macroeconomics, inadequate infrastructure and communications, the lack of governance and institutions, the inefficiency of the labor force, poor health services, limited access to finance, especially for the Small to Medium Enterprises (SMEs), and security threats. Addressing these constraints would improve the business climate, increase local savings and investments, increase competitiveness, diversify the economy and exports, improve public services, and reduce poverty.²⁸

In 2019, Pakistan received more than one-quarter of the UAE's foreign aid, at 26.6 percent, amounting to AED 7.82 billion (USD 2.13 billion); 94 percent of which was presented in loans, while the remaining six percent was in the form of grants. The majority of this aid, at 99 percent, went to development projects in support of the Pakistani Government's capacity building and development efforts and providing the population's basic needs, while humanitarian and charitable aid received less than 1 percent.



Embassy officials inaugurate the Spring Water Supply and other projects under the UAE Water Aid scheme, implemented under the Mohammed Bin Rashed Humanitarian and Charity Establishment in the Kokra area of Muzaffarabad.
Source: UAE Embassy in Pakistan

In 2019, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development was the largest donor of the UAE's foreign aid to Pakistan, valued at AED 7.66 billion (USD 2.08 billion), accounting for 98 percent of the UAE's aid disbursements to Pakistan in 2019. ADFD's disbursements in Pakistan were allocated to two main sectors of assistance: the budget and general programs support sector, through the Central Bank of Pakistan, in the form of a AED 7.35 billion (USD 2 billion) deposit; and the construction and urban development sector to finance the third phase of Pakistani projects implemented by the UAE Pakistan Assistance Program (UAE-PAP), amounting to AED 318.5 million (USD 86.7 million).

The health sector ranked third in the UAE's most supported aid sectors in Pakistan in 2019, accounting to AED 131.0 million (USD 35.7 million). Four key UAE donors contributed in the extended health aid to Pakistan. The UAE Government has heavily supported global efforts to eradicate polio and finance the third and fourth

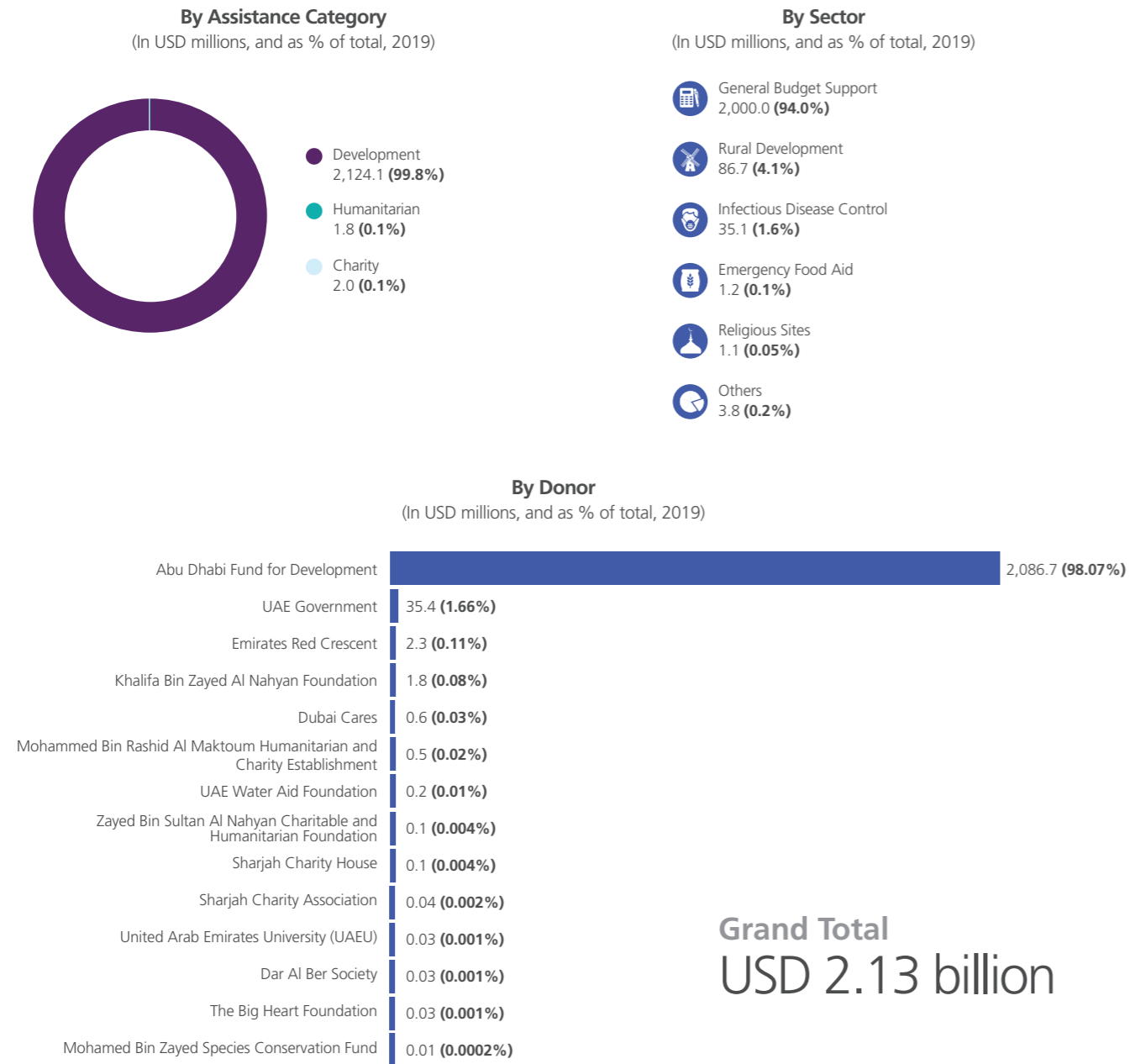
phases of the UAE's campaign for immunization against polio. Sharjah Charity International provided a contribution to the construction and equipment of the Endoscopic Surgery section in Sheikh Zayed Hospital. The Emirati Red Crescent offered a contribution to build a medical facility, and the Sharjah Charity House has contributed to cover treatment costs for a group of blood disease patients.

The social services sector came in as the UAE's fourth most supported aid sector in Pakistan in 2019, amounting to AED 7.6 million (USD 2.1 million). Activities included the construction, rehabilitation, and support of mosques; implementing seasonal programs such as providing meals during the holy month of Ramadan, distributing sacrifice meat and facilitating Hajj; supporting people with special needs; providing cash and in-kind assistance for families and individuals, and providing income-generating assets, such as sewing machines for productive households.

In an effort to address the consequences of the natural disasters that affected Pakistan in 2019, commodity aid was provided to those affected by floods in Baluchistan. This aid included emergency shelter, non-food items and food aid, including providing 20,000 bags of wheat and 20 tonnes of dates to people in need, as well as various relief items to those affected by an earthquake striking Pakistan in 2019.

This came in addition to implementing basic drinking water supply projects amounting to AED 3.15 million (USD 0.86 million). These projects included drilling water wells and extending water pipes from the water sources to 20 villages in the Kashmir region, reaching 25,000 beneficiaries. Other recipient aid sectors included education, the biosphere, and biodiversity.

Figure 23: UAE Assistance to Pakistan



One of water supply projects implemented by the UAE Pakistan Assistance Program (UAE-PAP).
Source: UAE Pakistan Assistance Program (UAE-PAP)

Arab Republic of Egypt



The power station has a capacity of 750 MW and is linked to the national grid on a 220-kilovolt transmission line. The power station served the large urban and agricultural bloc of Benha, the capital of the Qalubia Governorate in the East Delta.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)

According to the World Bank's classification, the Arab Republic of Egypt is a lower-middle income country, with a total population of nearly 100 million people; 32.5 percent of whom live under the poverty threshold. This means that more than 32 million people require the basic needs of housing, food, health, education, and social services. Over the past five years, the Egyptian Government has implemented a number of reforms, included implementing an economic reform program that aims to achieve economic stability and address macroeconomic imbalances by freeing the exchange rate, regulating public finance, and engaging in reform in the power sector.

These reforms and measures have helped in boosting growth rates, generating surplus in the preliminary budget, reducing the debt-to-GDP ratio, replenishing foreign exchange reserves, alleviating power supply shortages, and stimulating investments in renewable energy. However, there is a need to develop additional long-term development strategies to improve the overall business climate, increase private sector job opportunities, and enhance

social inclusion.²⁹

Over the past five years (2015-2019), Egypt received more than one-quarter of total UAE foreign aid, at nearly 28 percent, accounting for AED 37.68 billion (USD 10.26 billion), including AED 4.69 billion (USD 1.28 billion) in 2019.

UAE foreign aid disbursements to Egypt during 2019 were almost entirely allocated to development projects, at 99.7 percent, amounting to AED 4.68 billion (USD 1.27 billion), while humanitarian and charitable aid received the remainder. 96.7 percent of the UAE's foreign aid to Egypt in 2019 was in the form of loans, amounting to AED 4.54 billion (USD 1.24 billion).

The UAE's foreign aid disbursements to Egypt in 2019 were extended by 18 UAE donors, with three donors topping the list: the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), at 94.1 percent, amounting to AED 4.42 billion (USD 1.2 billion), followed by Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development, at 2.61 percent, amounting to AED 122.4 million (USD 33.3 million), and the UAE Government in third place, at 1.32 percent, amounting to

AED 62.1 million (USD 16.9 million). In this sense, the three donors accounted for 98 percent of total UAE foreign aid to Egypt, in addition to other donors, such as the Emirati Red Crescent, the Sharjah Charity International, the Big Heart Foundation, Dar Al Ber Society, Dubai Cares, and other charitable organizations.

UAE foreign aid to Egypt in 2019 was earmarked for 11 main aid sectors and 24 subsectors, including various development, humanitarian, and charitable fields.

The budget and general programs support sector came in as the UAE's most-supported development sector in Egypt in 2019, at 78.3 percent, amounting to AED 3.67 billion (USD 1 billion) in the form of a deposit in the Central Bank of Egypt to support the balance of payments, foreign exchange reserves, and to help in the stabilization of the local currency exchange rate. Aid to the manufacturing industry came in as the second-most funded sector in Egypt in 2019, at 10.5 percent, amounting to AED 490.7 million (USD 133.6 million), mainly directed to two main industries: the agro-industry subsector, through building a plant

for sugar production and refining; and to small and medium enterprise development across various Egyptian governorates, with a special focus on those living in extreme poverty and women's empowerment.

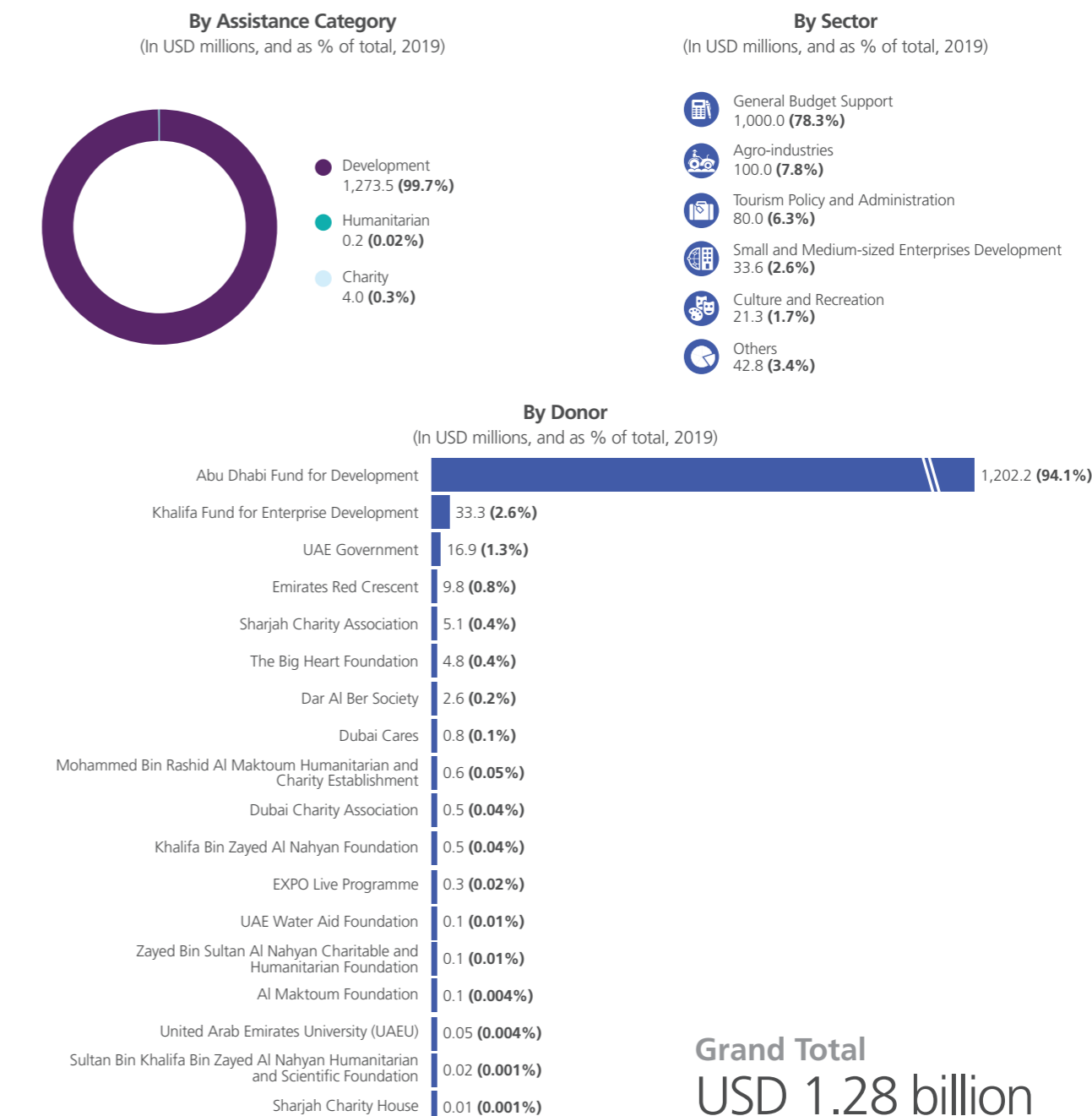
The tourism industry came in third place, amounting to AED 293 million (USD 80 million), through projects developed by the Abu Dhabi Tourism Development and Investment Company. The social services sector

came in fourth place, amounting to AED 143.9 million (USD 39.2 million). This assistance was earmarked to implement various projects including seasonal programs, such as providing meals during Ramadan, facilitating Hajj, and distributing meat, in addition to implementing cultural and recreational programs, building mosques, sponsoring orphans, and offering other basic social services. The health sector came in fifth place, amounting to AED 52.1 million

(USD 14.2 million). This aid was directed as financial support to the Egyptian National Cancer Institute and to Al Azhar Hospital. These five aid sectors accounted for 99.2 percent of total UAE foreign aid to Egypt in 2019.

In addition to the UAE's aid disbursements to Egypt in 2019, a total commitment of AED 662.4 million (USD 180.3 million) was pledged towards projects in the industrial, tourism, and social services sectors.

Figure 24 UAE Assistance to Egypt



Micro Enterprises Support Project Loan in the Arab Republic of Egypt

Micro, small and medium enterprises are one of the most important pillars of supporting the economies of countries because of their impact on job creation. This goal is achieved through business support services, awareness-raising and financial support programmes that aim to foster entrepreneurship.

In 2015, Khalifa Fund launched its international outreach programme in neighbouring countries. As of year-end 2019, Khalifa Fund is active in 22 countries with a portfolio valued at USD 935 million, allocated to enhance and develop the Innovation and MSMEs sector in order to create robust economic and social impacts and ensure the long-term suitability of the MSME sector.

The Khalifa Fund International Outreach Programme was designed to integrate both technical and financial support components; providing capacity building and funding mechanisms to ensure effective, efficient and sustainable economic and social impacts.

The international approach of Khalifa Fund is designed to support beneficiary countries and territories in key areas such as: job creation, poverty reduction, women and youth empowerment, and support for undeveloped rural areas.

In 2015, Khalifa Fund commenced operations in Egypt, following a directive from His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, to support the Egyptian economy. With

an allocated budget of USD 200 million for the period from 2015-2021, Khalifa Fund developed and implemented an MSME outreach programme targeting approximately 200,000 formal and informal sector beneficiaries.

As of year-end 2019, approximately 66% of the total amount in Egypt (USD 133.33 million) has been disbursed to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) since the first tranche of USD 33.33 million was disbursed in October 2015.

The purpose of the Khalifa Fund International Outreach Programme is to reduce poverty, promote rural development, empower women and foster job creation in Egypt through loans to MSMEs. The programme is focused on improving the standard of living of people with deteriorating financial conditions, especially women, with particular attention on the most impoverished rural areas.

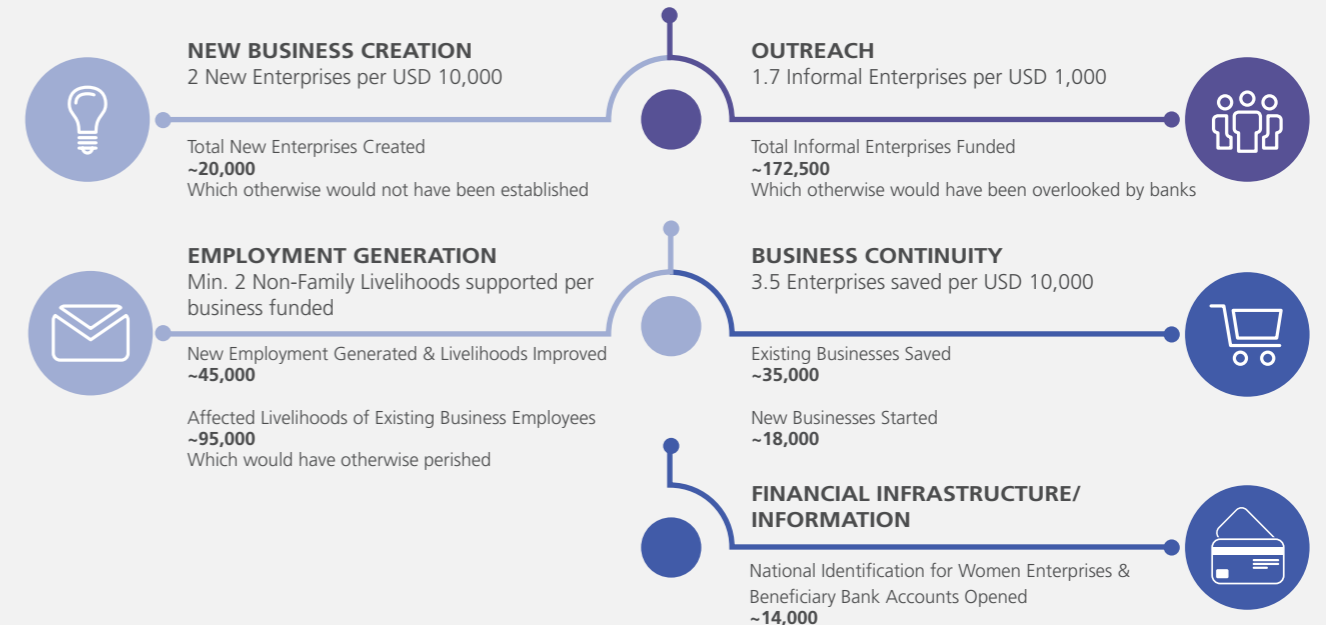
International Outreach Program Performance Framework:

As of year-end 2019, the International Outreach Programme shows the following achievements:



A blacksmith works in her workshop in Egypt financed by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA).
Source: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA)

A study conducted on behalf of Khalifa Fund shows the following economic and social performance indications for the period from October 2016 – March 2019:



Sudan



Abu Dhabi Fund for Development provides agricultural supplies in Sudan.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)

In 2019, Sudan witnessed a regime change and initiated a transitional period that set out to achieve various aims, including peace-building, legal reforms, addressing the economic crisis, implementing reforms to the state's institutions and further building them, developing the foreign policy, enhancing women's and youth rights, and increasing their participation in the political, economic and social spheres while working on achieving social development.

For years, Sudan has suffered massive economic and developmental issues resulting in 65 percent of its population remaining below the poverty threshold, in addition to high levels of inflation up to 114 percent, which negatively affected the purchasing power of households and their ability to meet basic needs. Sixty percent of impoverished families live in rural areas and rely on agriculture as the main source of income. Unemployment is also a significant challenge that weighs on the state and its institutions, with an employment rate of 32.1 percent out of the total

labor force valued at 25 million people of the country's total population of 41.7 million people. It is also notable that 42 percent of the total population are young, 85 percent of whom are unemployed.

In response, the UAE has multiplied its foreign aid disbursements to Sudan in 2019 by more than eight times, amounting to AED 1.995 billion (USD 543.2 million), comparing with 2018. More than half of this aid (54 percent) was extended as grants to support the country's efforts to achieve stability. More than 99 percent of the UAE's foreign aid disbursements to Sudan in 2019 was devoted to development sectors, while the remainder was disbursed as humanitarian and charitable aid.

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development provided 97.8 percent of total UAE foreign aid disbursements to Sudan in 2019, amounting to AED 1.95 billion (USD 543.2 million), predominantly to the budget and general programs support sector, in support of the balance of payments, amounting to

AED 448.9 million (USD 122.2 million) and a deposit of AED 918.3 million (USD 250 million) in the Central Bank of Sudan, followed by the commodity aid sector, in collaboration with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to provide 540,000 tonnes of wheat, amounting to AED 542 million (USD 147.6 million) to fulfill their food needs and support the strategic reserve of wheat. In addition to ADFD, another 11 UAE donors provided foreign aid to Sudan in 2019, including but not limited to Dar Al Ber, Al Maktoum Foundation, Sharjah Charity International, Khalifa Foundation, the Emirati Red Crescent, and others.

Education was the UAE's third most supported foreign aid sector in Sudan in 2019, amounting to AED 35.3 million (USD 9.6 million) disbursed to renovate schools' furniture, contribute to the operational budgets of a number of schools, support religious education, and provide annual support to the Africa International University (AIU), in addition to providing scholarships.

The health sector ranked as the

UAE's fourth most supported foreign aid sector in Sudan in 2019, amounting to AED 22.6 million (USD 6.2 million). Assistance to this sector included providing medicines, implementing medical projects, and offering an eye disease treatment campaign in a number of the poor rural areas, in addition to providing medical supplies to a number of pharmacies. The social services sector came in fifth place, amounting to AED 20.7 million (USD 5.65 million). This aid was directed to implement seasonal programs, such as

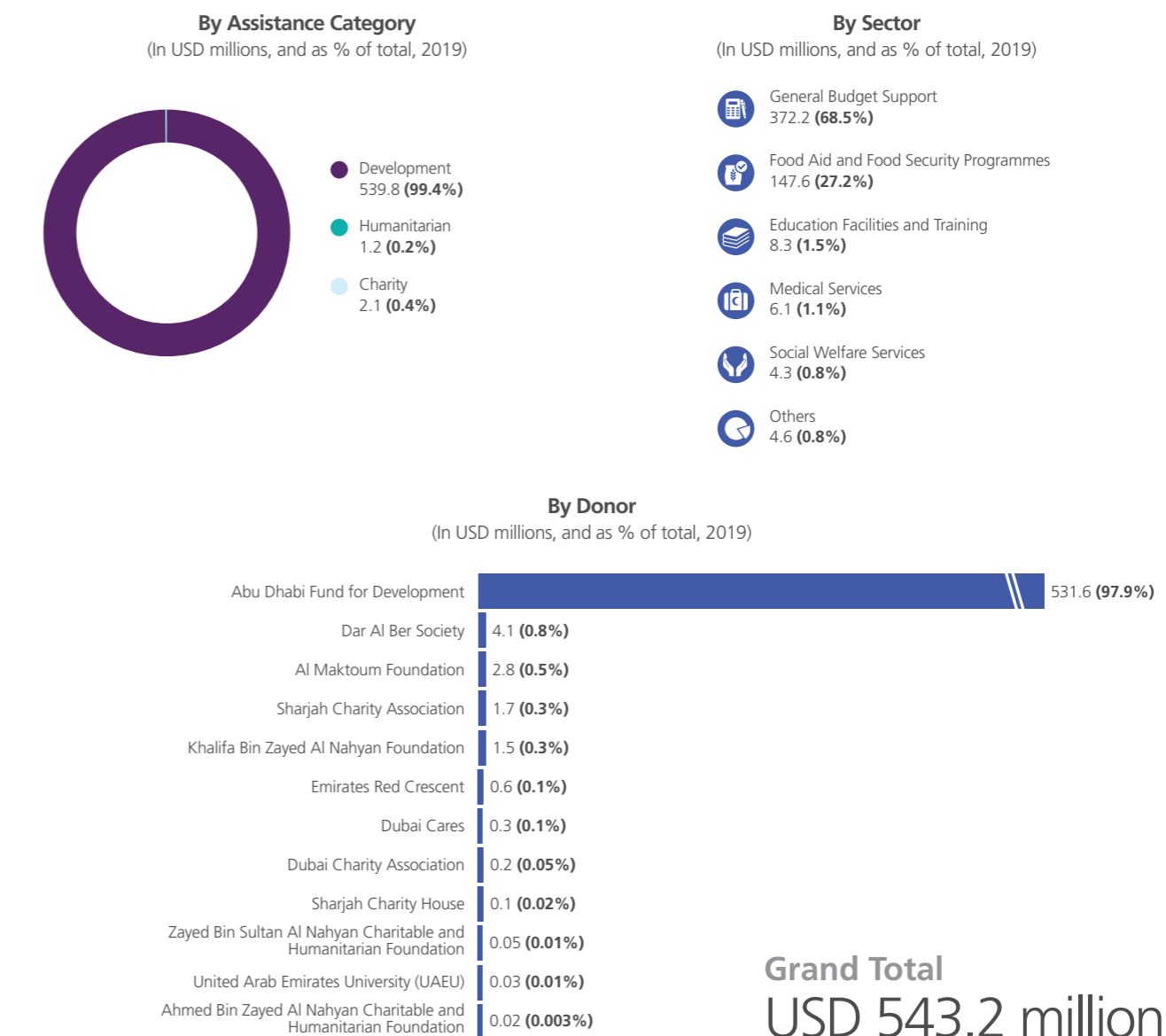
providing meals during Ramadan, distributing meat, and facilitating Hajj, in addition to providing cash and in-kind assistance to families and individuals, sponsoring orphans, and income generating projects for productive households.

These five aid sectors accounted for 99.87 percent of total UAE foreign aid to Sudan in 2019.

In terms of the UAE's commitments to Sudan, a total of AED 4.59 billion (USD 1.25 billion) in commitments

was pledged in 2019 towards five main aid sectors, including pledges in support of budget and general program support amounting to AED 3.9 billion (USD 1.06 billion); commodity aid sector amounting to AED 543.2 million (USD 147.9 million); the health sector, amounting to AED 74.9 million (USD 20.4 million), and education and agriculture sectors.

Figure 25: UAE Assistance to Sudan



Jordan



A USD 210 million Petroleum Storage Facilities project in Jordan funded by Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD).
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has been enormously affected by regional conflicts, the fluctuation in primary commodities' prices, and geopolitical shifts in the region. The Syrian crisis, for instance, has impacted Jordan's financial situation due to the influx of Syrian refugees, estimated to account for nearly 10 percent of Jordan's total population. This massive population increase, along with the increasing cost incurred to fulfill the enormous demand on infrastructure and public services, has strained the country's provision of offerings in the water and sanitation, electricity, solid waste management, health, and education sectors. These pressures come in concurrence with Jordan's scarcity of natural resources and gaps in available service systems. These developments have created an urgent need for a comprehensive and ambitious agenda to strengthen Jordan's response to this crisis and its implications on economic and social stability.³⁰

In response, the UAE extended AED 7.3 billion (USD 1.98 billion) in foreign aid to Jordan from 2015-2019, including AED 1.84 billion (USD 500.2 million) in 2019 alone.

UAE foreign aid disbursements to Jordan in 2019 were extended by 16 UAE donors, with Abu Dhabi Fund for Development topping the list at nearly 90 percent, amounting to AED 1.65 billion (USD 449.2 million), followed by the UAE Government at 7.8 percent, amounting to AED 143.6 million (USD 39.1 million). Khalifa Foundation took third place at 0.97 percent, amounting to AED 17.8 million (USD 4.9 million), then the Emirati Red Crescent, at 0.48 percent, amounting to AED 8.8 million (USD 2.4 million), and finally Dubai Cares Foundation in fifth place at 0.47 percent, amounting to AED 8.6 million (USD 2.3 million). These five UAE donors accounted for 99.5 percent of total UAE foreign aid to Jordan in 2019.

Budget and general programs support came in as the UAE's most supported foreign aid sector in Jordan in 2019, amounting to AED 1.52 billion (USD 413.4 million). Aid to this sector predominately supported Jordan's general budget with an amount of AED 183.6 million (USD 50.0 million), in addition to a AED 1.22 billion (USD 333.3 million) deposit in the

Central Bank of Jordan to support monetary stability and replenish the general budget's deficit. The budget and general programs support sector also covered logistical and operational expenses of the Emirati Red Crescent in support of the Emirati-Jordanian camp and the field hospital in the Mrageeb Al Hood camp. Public facilities, safety, security and information systems management expenses were covered.

Commodity aid came in as the second-highest funded foreign aid sector in Jordan in 2019, amounting to AED 79.3 million (USD 21.6 million). Wheat storage silos were expanded, providing food aid and various relief items, as well as emergency shelter and non-food items. Energy generation and supply came in third place, amounting to AED 56.9 million (USD 15.5 million), to implement renewable energy projects. The education sector came in fourth place, with AED 56.4 million (USD 15.4 million). Disbursements to this sector were used to implement projects under the Public Universities Development Program, developing vocational education in national colleges, providing scholarships, and

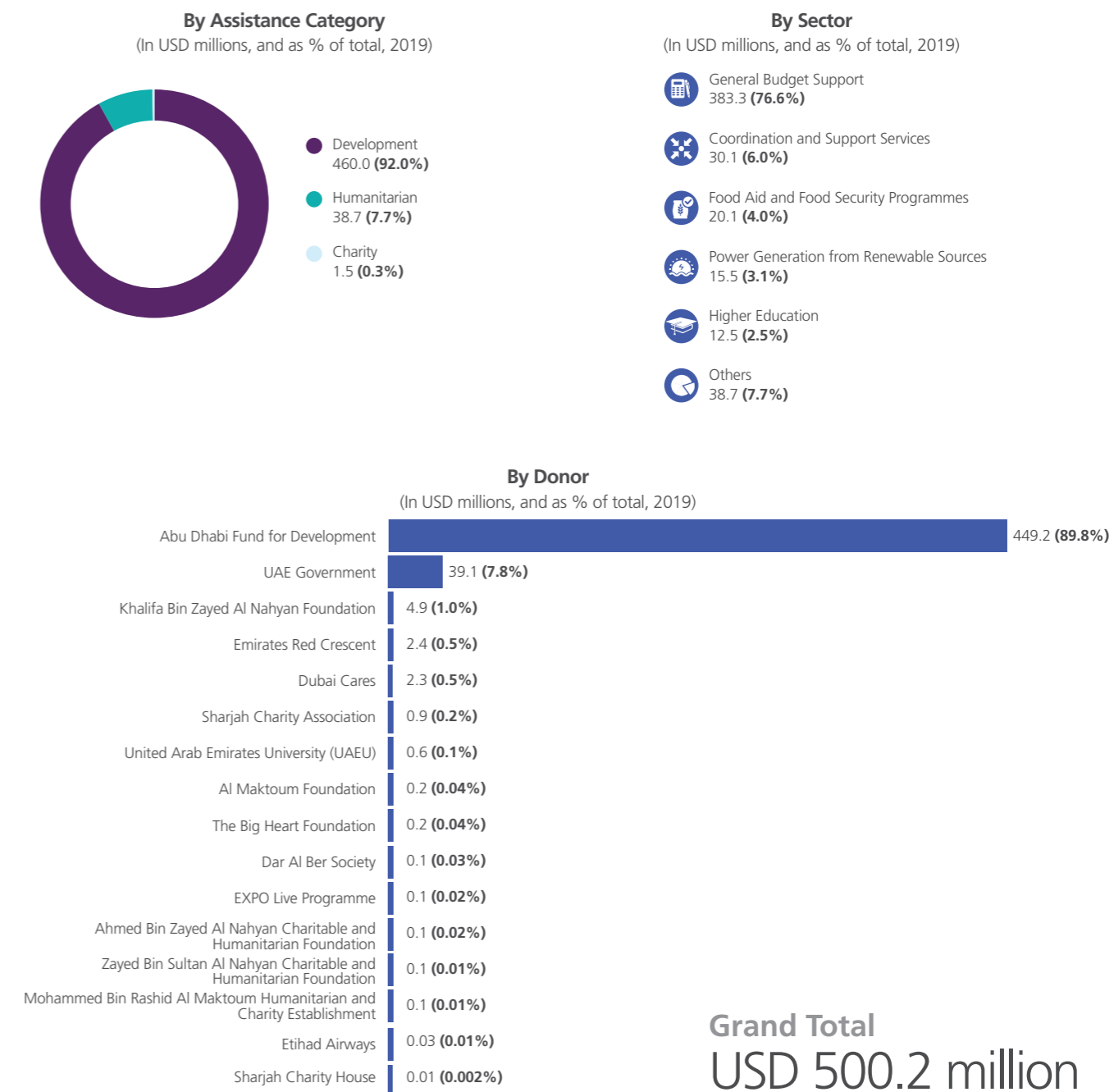
providing Education in Emergencies services to Syrian refugee children. The health sector was the fifth most supported foreign aid sector to Jordan in 2019, amounting to AED 54.6 million (USD 14.9 million). Activities under this sector included the construction of the Cancer Treatment Center, the expansion of King Hussein Medical City, support to the King Hussein Cancer Centre, support

to the operational budget of the Al Maktoum Center for Cerebral Palsy, and coverage of medical expenses for the UAE-Jordan field hospital.

Funds extended to these five sectors accounted for 96.1 percent of the total UAE foreign aid disbursements to Jordan in 2019, in addition to other sectors including transport and storage, government and civil Society,

social services, water and sanitation, and peace and security. The UAE's commitments made to Jordan in 2019 amounted to AED 7.4 million (USD 2 million).

Figure 26: UAE Assistance to Jordan



Yemen



One of the UAE water projects in Yemen.
Source: United Nations (UN)

By 2019, Yemen was experiencing one of the world's worst humanitarian crises for the fourth year in a row. 24.4 million people were in need of some form of humanitarian assistance for survival, compared with 14.7 million people in 2014 before the onset of the crisis. In addition, the number of acutely food-insecure areas increased in 2019 to reach 190 directorates, a 60 percent increase over 107 directorates in 2018.³¹

As an extension of its remarkable humanitarian role in Yemen, the UAE provided AED 21.8 billion (USD 5.95 billion) over the past five years (2015-2019), accounting for 16.2 percent of total UAE foreign aid disbursements worldwide. This included AED 1.77 billion (USD 481.9 million) in 2019, entirely extended as grants.

The UAE's foreign aid disbursements to Yemen in 2019 were extended

by ten UAE donors, with the UAE Government topping the list at 84.7 percent, amounting to AED 1.5 billion (USD 408.3 million), followed by the Emirati Red Crescent, at 9.9 percent, amounting to AED 174.7 million (USD 47.6 million), then Abu Dhabi Fund for Development in third place, at 4.9 percent, amounting to AED 86.5 million (USD 23.6 million). These three UAE donors accounted for 99.5 percent of total UAE foreign aid to Yemen in 2019.

In response to Yemen's humanitarian needs, particularly food aid, 78.2 percent of the UAE's foreign aid disbursements to Yemen in 2019 was extended as humanitarian assistance, amounting to AED 1.38 billion (USD 376.8 million), while 19.3 percent was provided as development aid, amounting to AED 342.1 million (USD 93.2 million), and the remainder was disbursed as charitable giving at 2.5 percent, amounting to

AED 43.8 million (USD 11.9 million).

The UAE's foreign aid to Yemen in 2019 was channeled to 15 main development sectors and 35 subsectors covering various humanitarian and development needs. Commodity aid topped the list as the UAE's most supported foreign aid sector amounting to AED 980.0 million (USD 266.8 million). In order to bridge the food security gap in Yemen, several UAE's donors, including the Emirati Red Crescent, provided thousands of food baskets to the Yemeni people. In addition, a number of Emirati cargo ships carrying tonnes of food items and emergency non-food items were dispatched. The Emdad Initiative to fight hunger in Yemen also received AED 440.0 million (USD 120.0 million), with a keen eye to prioritizing the food needs of 10 million-12 million Yemeni, especially those most in need of

women and children, in participation with the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. In addition to another AED 363.7 million (USD 99.0 million) as part of the UAE's 2019 pledge to Yemen, in support of the Food Security Programme in Yemen. In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UAE also provided food aid valued at AED 73.5 million (USD 20.0 million), in addition to the UAE Relief Team in Yemen contributions, amounting to AED 11.4 million (USD 3.1 million).

At least 14 million Yemenis severely lack access to health services. Therefore, an amount of AED 330.3 million (USD 89.9 million) was allocated to the Health sector, possessing the UAE's second most funded aid sector in Yemen in 2019. Health aid was predominately focused on the emergency health sector and involved AED 176.3 million (USD 48 million) in support to the World Health Organization (WHO) as part of the UAE's 2019 pledge to Yemen devoted to providing water and sanitation, reproductive health services, the protection of women

and girls, and immunization and medical campaigns to fight cholera and other diseases. An amount of AED 86.5 million (USD 23.5 million) was allocated to the World Food Programme to provide school feeding programs for students, in addition to cooperation with international organizations working in Yemen to provide medical services and mobile clinics in various Yemeni governorates while building and rehabilitating hospitals in Yemen with the Emirates Red Crescent UAE Relief Team in Yemen.

As for the transport and storage sector in Yemen, AED 90.1 million (USD 24.5 million) in foreign aid was allocated to a number of development projects, including road construction and rehabilitation in Lahij governorate, the development and rehabilitation of Aden International Airport, maintenance of Hawlaf seaport, and road construction in Socotra.

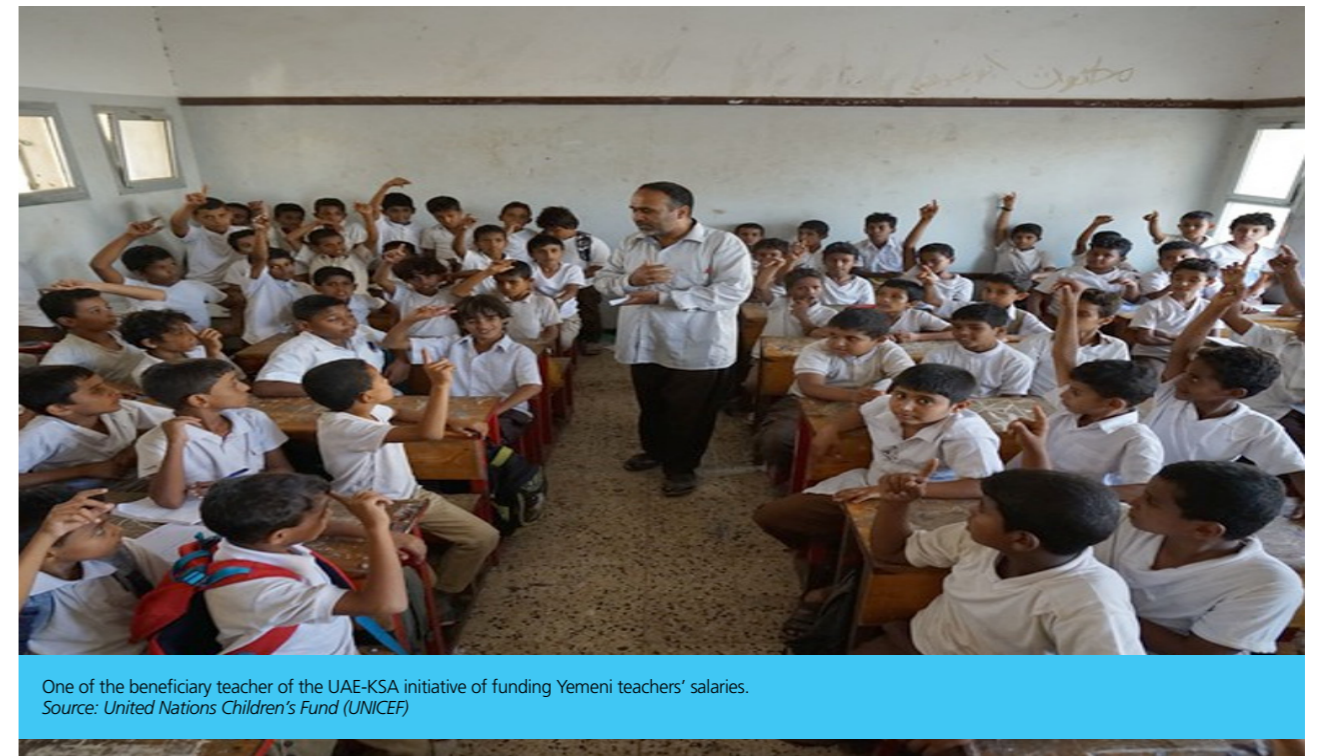
In terms of water and sanitation, AED 86.3 million (USD 23.5 million) in foreign aid was provided in support of projects during 2019. These projects involved sanitation facilities

rehabilitation in a number of Yemeni governorates, building drinking water tanks, rehabilitation of a drinking water project on the west coast and in liberated governorates, providing water coolers, and building a water purification plant in Socotra.

In addition, an amount of AED 53.7 million (USD 14.6 million) was allocated in 2019 to the energy generation and supply sector in Yemen. Activities included the rehabilitation of Al Mukha power station, funding a solar energy project in Socotra, and supplying and distributing a solar energy system, as well as providing power generators.

The above-mentioned aid sectors accounted for 87 percent of total UAE foreign aid to Yemen in 2019.

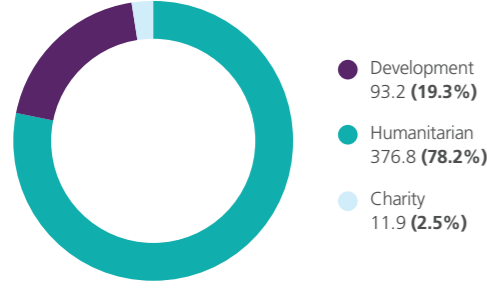
In terms of UAE commitments made to Yemen in 2019, AED 1.95 billion (USD 529.9 million) was committed in support of a number of development sectors, such as commodity aid, construction and urban development, health, industry, transport and storage.



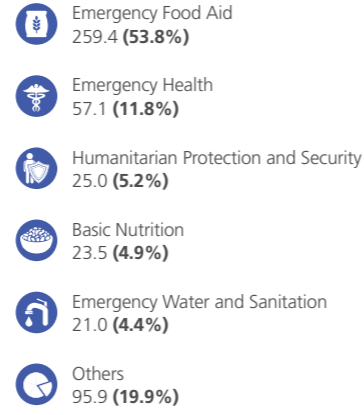
One of the beneficiary teacher of the UAE-KSA initiative of funding Yemeni teachers' salaries.
Source: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

Figure 27: UAE Assistance to Yemen

By Assistance Category
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)

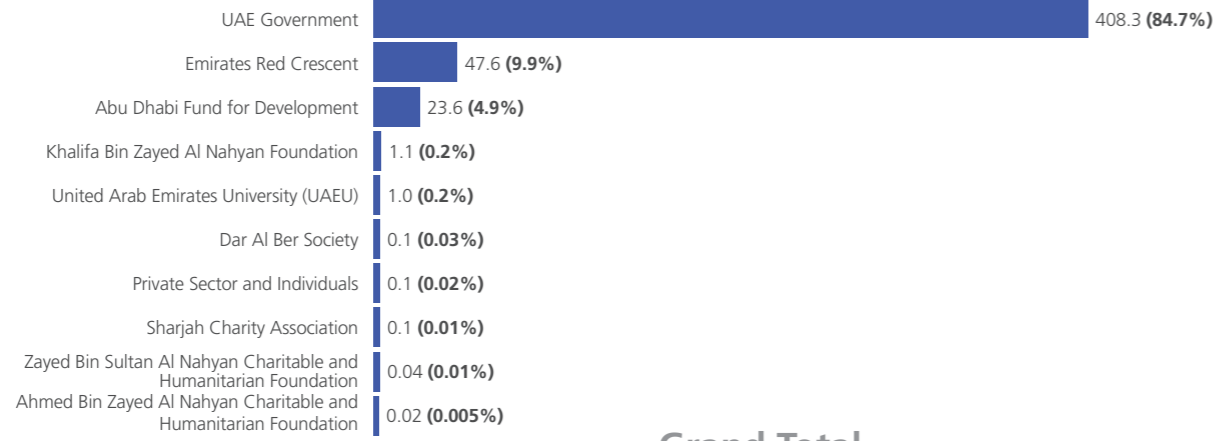


By Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



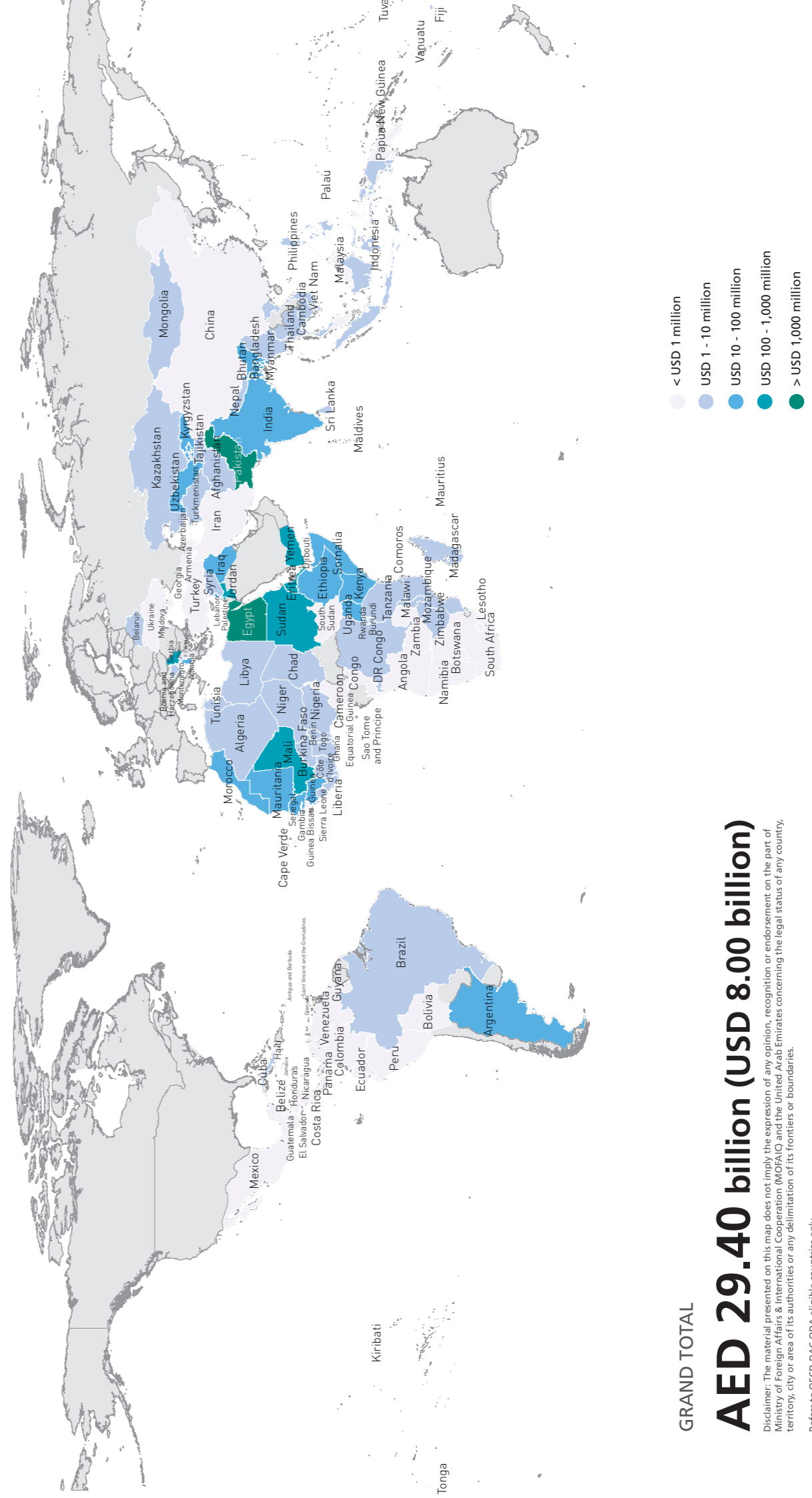
By Donor

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



Grand Total
USD 481.9 million

UAE FOREIGN AID DISBURSEMENTS IN 2019



GRAND TOTAL

AED 29.40 billion (USD 8.00 billion)

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

Refers to OECD-DAC ODA eligible countries only.

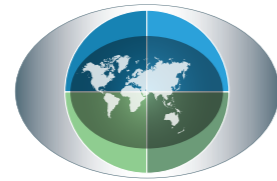


The UAE's foreign aid donors (referred to hereinafter as the "UAE donors") are playing a critical and vital role in the UAE's humanitarian, development and charity work. Working based on clear visions and plans aimed at maximising the impact of the provided aid, UAE donors are focused on alleviating dire humanitarian situations and supporting the development of fragile communities through sustainable projects consistent with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 2030 Agenda. The UAE donors include a number of UAE entities and foundations. The UAE Government is a major donor, in addition to another 40 UAE associations, establishments, charities, development funds, humanitarian foundations and private sector companies.

This section highlights the foreign aid efforts provided by each UAE donor in 2019. As in previous years, figures are recorded under the UAE entity that either implemented or funded the project; therefore, UAE-based private sector support is recorded under the implementing entity.

5

UAE Donors



صندوق أبوظبي للتنمية
ABU DHABI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

Over the years, Abu Dhabi Fund for Development has established itself as one of the leading development aid funds worldwide



The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development was established the same year the United Arab Emirates was founded, in 1971. Its purpose is to provide development aid to developing countries in the form of concessionary loans and administering grants on behalf of the Abu Dhabi government. It aims to finance development projects in order to support efforts to achieve economic and social development in developing countries.

ADFD is one of the leading UAE donors, providing 79.2 percent of the total UAE foreign aid disbursed in 2019, amounting to AED 23.29 billion (USD 6.34 billion) - an increase of 64 percent over 2018. In addition, pledged foreign aid commitments in 2019 totalled nearly AED 10.4 billion (USD 2.83 billion).

The ADFD's geographic umbrella has extended to cover 39 countries worldwide, including 18 African states, 14 countries in Asia, four countries in the Americas, and three countries in Europe, in addition to its contributions to funding global programmes in a number of countries around the world.

In continuation of ADFD's role in achieving sustainable development in developing countries, its General Programme Assistance sector took the majority of the Fund's support, valued at AED 18.62 billion (USD 5.1 billion), accounting for nearly 80 percent of ADFD's aid in 2019. This was followed by the Transport and Storage sector, amounting to AED 1.11 billion (USD 303.0 million), representing 4.8 percent. Debt Relief and Finance received AED 659.0 million (USD 179.0 million), representing 2.8 percent; Commodity Aid received AED 616.0 million (USD 168.0 million), representing 2.7 percent; and Construction and Urban Development received AED 429.0 million (USD 117 million),

representing 1.8 percent. In total, these five aid sectors accounted for 92 percent of ADFD's total disbursements in 2019, with the rest provided to other sectors including Industrialisation, Energy Generation and Supply, Tourism, Health and Water.

One of the notable development projects financed by ADFD in 2019 was the support provided to build a plant for sugar production and refining in Egypt, amounting to AED 367.0 million (USD 100.0 million). Others included the third phase of projects carried out in Pakistan, through the UAE Pakistan Assistance Programme (UAE-PAP), providing AED 318.0 million (USD 87.0 million); developing tourism projects in Egypt totalling AED 294.0 million (USD 80.0 million); and providing the first shipment of wheat to Sudan, amounting to AED 542.0 million (USD 148.0 million). Other projects were also supported, such as expanding the capacity of silos, implementing renewable energy projects in Jordan, rehabilitation of the river basin and Northern Boulevard in Albania, building Manafaru Airport in the Maldives, and projects to increase access to electric power in a number of island states.

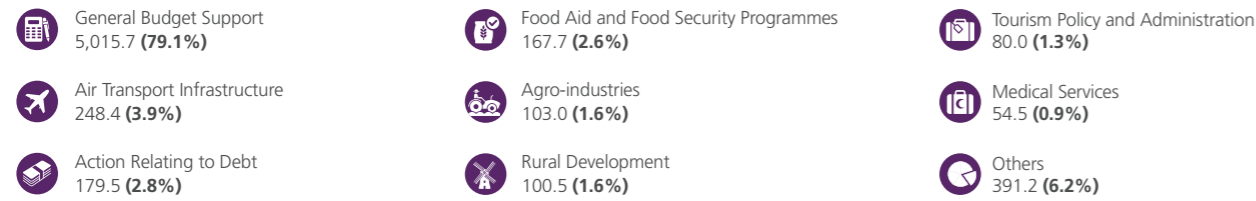


Waste to energy project in Maldives. The project aims to address the country's waste management and energy challenges through the construction of facilities that will use waste in an eco-friendly manner to generate about 4MW of energy.
Source: Abu Dhabi Development Fund (ADFD)

Figure 28: Funds Disbursed

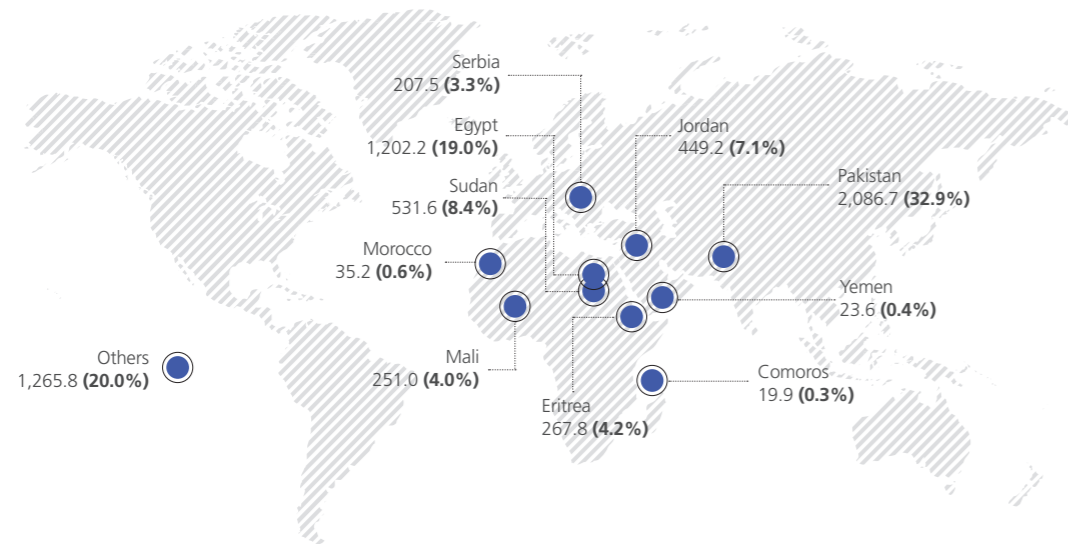
By Assistance Category and Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)

Development
6,340.5 (100%)



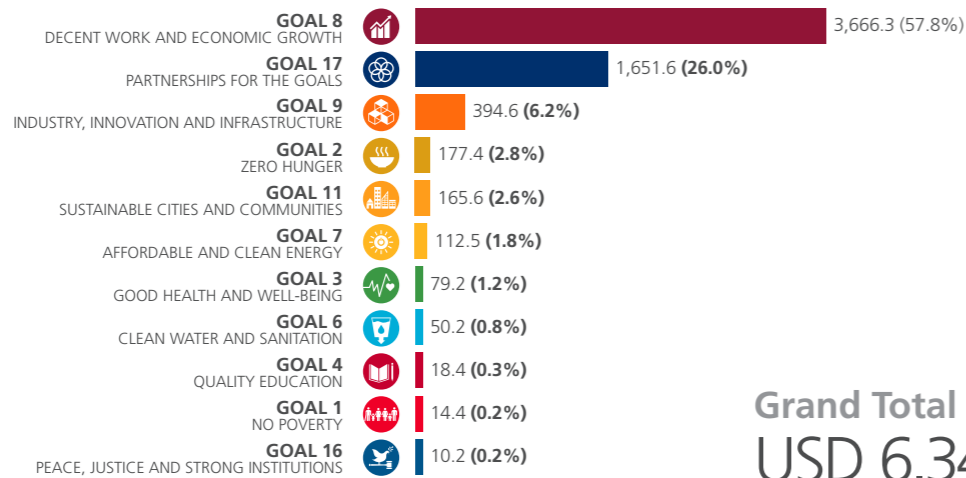
By Country

(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



By SDG

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



Grand Total
USD 6.34 billion



Abu Dhabi Fund for Development provides agricultural supplies in Sudan.
Source: Abu Dhabi Development Fund (ADFD)



United Arab Emirates

Towards improving quality of life for disadvantaged communities, alleviating poverty and promoting global peace and prosperity



According to the guidelines of the UAE Foreign Aid Policy, the UAE Government aims to support the governments and communities of partner developing countries in their quest to achieve their development plans and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), while cooperating with other donors and development organisations. The Government aims to highlight neglected issues and vulnerable communities that lack adequate support, in order to unify humanitarian and development efforts.

In 2019, the UAE Government (comprised of 16 local and federal government entities) disbursed AED 3.62 billion (USD 985.7 million) in foreign aid. AED 1.89 billion (USD 514.0 million) was provided as humanitarian assistance, at 52.1 percent, while AED 1.7 billion (USD 462 million) was disbursed as development aid, at 47 percent, with the remainder provided as charitable assistance. The UAE Government's total foreign assistance over the past five years (2015-2019) amounts to AED 62.20 billion (USD 16.94 billion).

Entirely provided as grants, the UAE Government disbursements in 2019 went to 16 development sectors and nearly 48 subsectors, with the Commodity Aid sector the top supported sector, with AED 1.01 billion (USD 274.4 million), at 27.8 percent of the UAE Government's total aid. This was followed by the General Programme Assistance sector with AED 856.3 million (USD 233.2 million), at 23.7 percent; the

Health sector with AED 584.0 million (USD 159.0 million), at 16.1 percent; the Education sector with AED 356.5 million (USD 97.1 million), at 9.9 percent; and the Government and Civil Society sector with AED 227.8 million (USD 62.0 million), at 6.3 percent. These five sectors accounted for 83.8 percent of the total UAE Government aid disbursements for the year.

Among Least Developed Countries (LDCs), 23 countries received nearly 50 percent of the total UAE Government disbursements in 2019, amounting to AED 1.8 billion (USD 491.5 million); an additional six countries over the previous year. Disbursements representing 22.5 percent of the total went to 15 Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs), amounting to AED 815.8 million (USD 222.0 million). More than quarter of the UAE Government disbursements, 25.4 percent, amounting to AED 917.9 million (USD 250.0 million) went to Global Programmes and Partnerships (multinational). In addition to these partnerships

and initiatives, the UAE's granted AED 367.0 million (USD 100.0 million) to the Global Partnership for Education (GPE) over the next three years to improve education and learning outcomes of 870 million children and young people in 89 developing countries. The UAE also funded a new and innovative initiative in cooperation with the World Bank, providing AED 73.0 million (USD 20.0 million) to promote women's entrepreneurship, and help empower women in the developing countries to increase their access to finance, markets, technology and networks necessary to start and grow their businesses.

Other international organisations to receive UAE aid included: The International Alliance for the Protection of Heritage in Conflict Areas (ALIPH), United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and its Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the Food and Agriculture organisation (FAO), the United Nations Children's

Fund (UNICEF), the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Women, and the World Bank.

With regard to the UAE Government's top recipient countries in 2019, Yemen received 41.4 percent, amounting to AED 1.5 billion (USD 408.3 million), followed by Palestine with 10.7 percent, receiving AED 386 million (USD 105.0 million), Ethiopia at 5.1 percent, amounting to AED 184.0 million (USD 50.2 million), and Jordan and Pakistan in the fourth and fifth places, at 3.97 percent and 3.59 percent, respectively. The five countries account for nearly two-thirds of the total UAE Government aid disbursements in 2019 (64.7 percent).



The UAE support food security programmes in Yemen.
Source: World Food Programme/ Saleh Bahulis



From 2014 to April 2019, over 407 million drops of polio vaccine were delivered to more than 71 million Pakistani children as part of the Emirates Polio Campaign. Source: UAE-Pakistan Assistance Programme (UAE-PAP)

Figure 29: Funds Disbursed

By Assistance Category and Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)

Development
462.3 (46.9%)

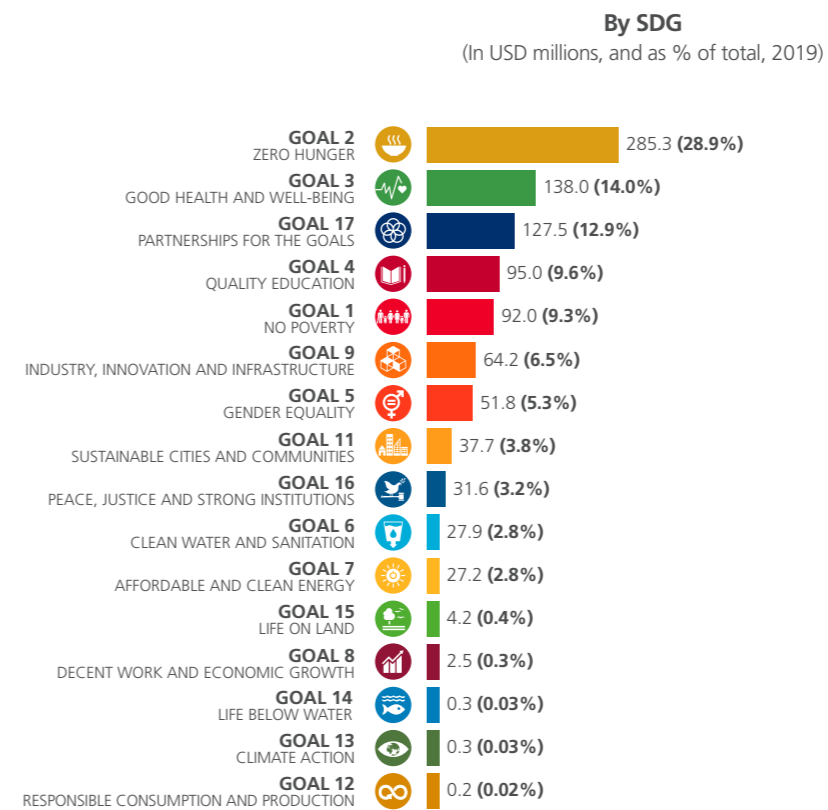
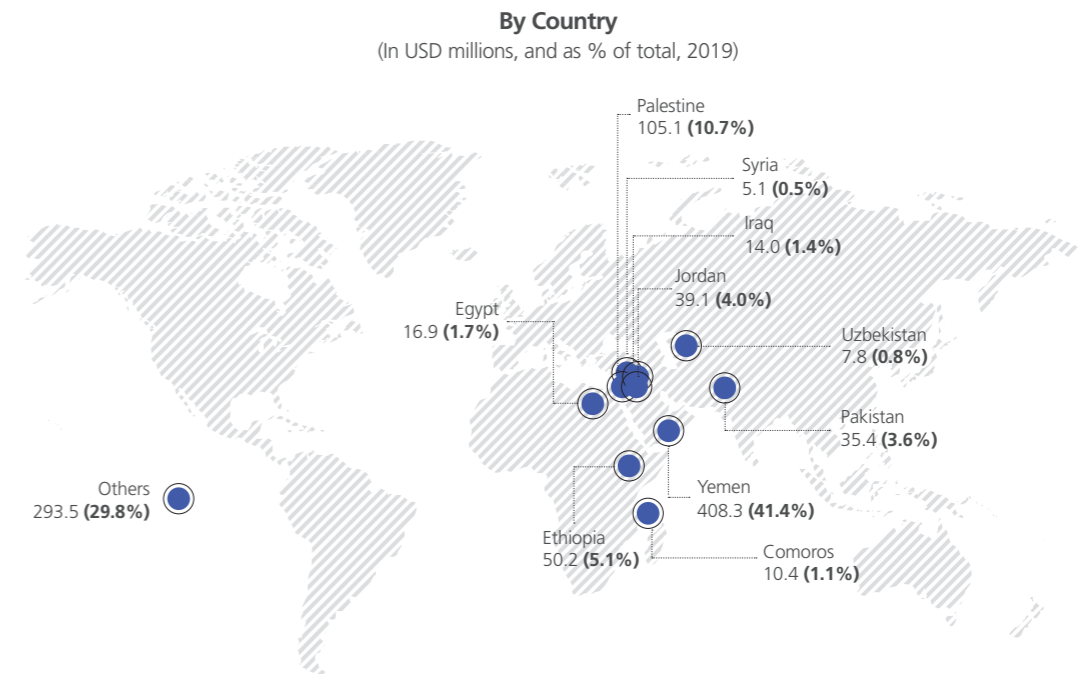
- Contributions to International Organisations
115.1 (24.9%)
- General Budget Support
59.7 (12.9%)
- Information and Communication Technology
50.0 (10.8%)
- Public Sector Policy and Administration
41.3 (8.9%)
- Infectious Disease Control
39.1 (8.5%)
- Others
157.1 (34.0%)

Humanitarian
513.7 (52.1%)

- Emergency Food Aid
251.0 (48.9%)
- Emergency Education
83.5 (16.3%)
- Emergency Health
59.9 (11.7%)
- Coordination and Support Services
39.3 (7.7%)
- Emergency Water and Sanitation
27.6 (5.4%)
- Others
52.4 (10.2%)

Charity
9.7 (1.0%)

- Religious Education
7.8 (80.3%)
- Seasonal Programmes
1.4 (15.0%)
- Assorted Basic Social Services
0.3 (3.5%)
- Religious Sites
0.1 (1.2%)



Grand Total
USD 985.7 million



Mobilizing the power of the humanity in support of the most vulnerable



Since its inception in 1983, the Emirates Red Crescent has been regarded as the UAE's main humanitarian aid donor. It is a part of the global Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, extending unique and prompt humanitarian efforts in order to build safe and healthy societies, achieve local and international peace, and disseminate international humanitarian law principles worldwide.

In 2019, Emirates Red Crescent expanded to cover about 95 countries, generating a total sum of AED 455 million (USD 124.0 million). Twenty-six Least Developed Countries accounted for 60 percent of the ERC's aid disbursements, amounting to AED 273.0 million (USD 74.0 million), while 24.4 percent of the ERC's aid went to 24 LMICs, accounting for AED 111.0 million (USD 30.0 million). Altogether, almost 85 percent of the ERC's disbursements in 2019 went to these two categories of country to help relieve their suffering and fulfill their urgent humanitarian needs.

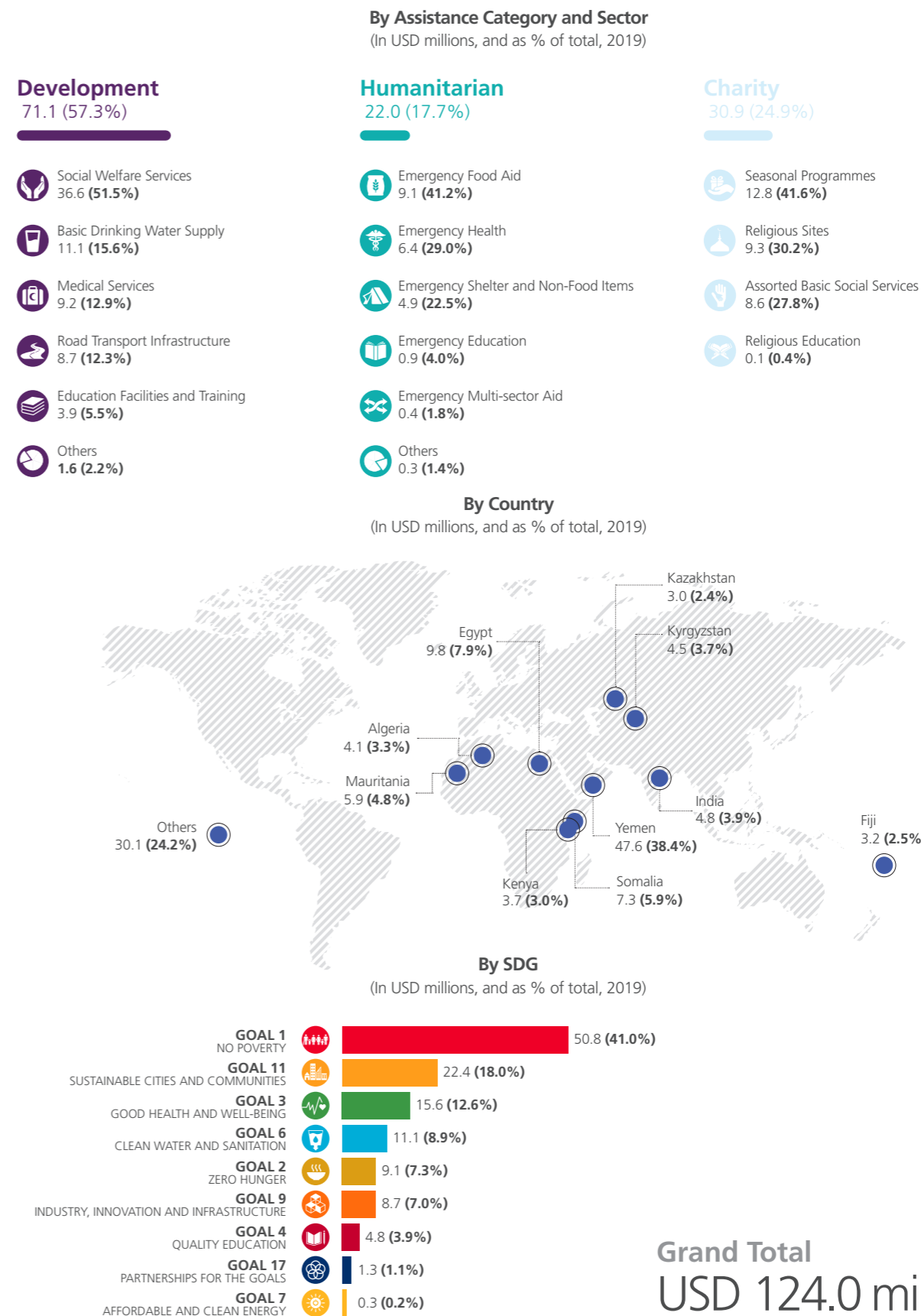
In 2019, the ERC's aid disbursements were directed to ten main sectors, with the Social Services sector accounting for more than half of this aid (54.4 percent), amounting to AED 248 million (USD 67.0 million). In addition, the ERC collaborated with nearly 61 establishments, organisations, foundations and civil society entities operating in the beneficiary countries to implement Social Services aid projects, including UAE Relief Team in Yemen, receiving AED 36.0 million (USD 10.0 million), "Ebeid sons Foundation" in Egypt, receiving AED 34.0 million (USD 9.0 million), "Khadijah Foundation for Orphan Children" and the "National Foundation For Health Progress And Research Development", among other national institutions, in addition to cooperation with 79 UAE embassies worldwide, generating a total sum of AED 28.0 million (USD 8.0 million).

In 2019, Yemen was one of the top ERC recipient countries, accounting for AED 175.0 million (USD 48.0 million) or 38.4 percent of the total aid. This helped provide various basic services and needs to the Yemeni people such as health facilities, food baskets and stable goods, schooling, fuel and electricity, as well as implementing a number of projects to generate income for households.



The Emirates Red Crescent visited remote villages in Yemen. Source: Emirates Red Crescent (ERC)

Figure 30: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 124.0 million



مندوقف خليفة لتطوير المشاريع
Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development

Spreading self-employment culture, and promoting innovation in entrepreneurship



Established in 2007, Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development is a financially and administratively independent, non-profit socio-economic development agency of the Government of Abu Dhabi. The purpose of the Fund is to help develop the small to medium enterprises (SME) sector in Abu Dhabi, and in the UAE generally, by instilling and enriching the culture of entrepreneurship amongst UAE nationals, as well as providing them a full financial and non-financial integrated support system to develop small to medium-sized investments in the UAE. Since 2017, Khalifa Fund's activity has expanded to provide support and development to international small to medium enterprises.

In 2019, Khalifa Fund provided AED 184.9 million (USD 50.3 million) in foreign aid, continuing the Fund's international efforts in support of small to medium enterprises in number of countries around the world.

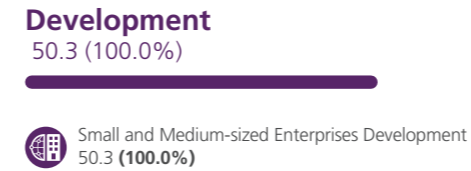
In 2019, 66.2 percent of Khalifa Fund's foreign aid amounting to AED 122.4 million (USD 33.3 million), went to finance micro-enterprises in various governorates of Egypt, with special focus on families below poverty line and women's empowerment. The Fund also supported the development of small to medium enterprises in Chechnya, through the establishment of the Sheikh Zayed Fund to spread a culture of entrepreneurship, with AED 36.7 million (USD 10.0 million) disbursed. Khalifa Fund also provided AED 25.7 million (USD 7.0 million) contribution in support of small to medium enterprises in Belarus to promote innovation, relieve poverty, enhance economic development, and create job opportunities.



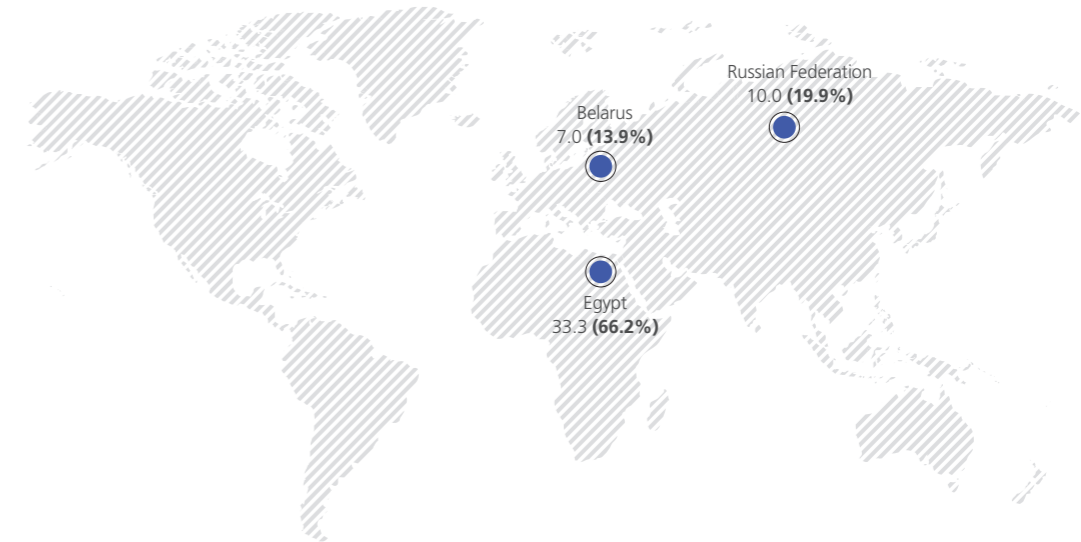
A woman in Egypt works in her business financed by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA).
Source: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA)

Figure 31: Funds Disbursed

By Assistance Category and Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



By Country
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



By SDG
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)



Grand Total
USD 50.3 million



مؤسسة خليفة بن زايد آل نهيان
للأعمال الإنسانية

KHALIFA BIN ZAYED AL NAHYAN
FOUNDATION

Providing support to the underprivileged, in partnership with UN agencies and public benefit organisations



Since its establishment in 2007, Khalifa Foundation has worked to support the United Nations and independent international organisations' efforts, through providing healthy food, addressing malnutrition in underprivileged communities and providing safe water, in addition to supporting parents and their children. In addition, the Foundation's strategy supports scientific initiatives in the medical field, aiming to provide treatments to fatal diseases.

In 2019, Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation disbursed foreign aid of AED 178.8 million (USD 48.7 million), with more than half of this support (51.7 percent) focused on five countries: Lebanon, receiving AED 44.0 million (USD 12.0 million), or nearly 25 percent; Jordan, with AED 18.0 million (USD 5.0 million), at ten percent; Palestine, with AED 16.0 million (USD 4.0 million), at 9 percent; and Afghanistan and Somalia, at almost 4 percent each.

Khalifa Foundation's top-supported sectors included Commodity Aid, accounting for almost one third of the Foundation's foreign aid disbursed in 2019 (at 32.2 percent), amounting to AED 58.0 million (USD 16.0 million). The Commodity Aid provided within the UAE's response campaign to the Syrian refugee crisis included heaters and food items worth AED 36.0 million (USD 10.0 million), in addition to distributing 490 tons of dates worldwide in countries such as Yemen, Lebanon, Mauritius, Maldives, Somalia, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Egypt, and Morocco.

The Health sector came second in the Foundation's disbursements in 2019, at 24 percent, accounting for AED 43.0 million (USD 12.0 million), which was spent on implementing a number of projects in 11 countries. Four countries received 81 percent of the sector's disbursements: Jordan, at 39.7 percent; Tajikistan, at 14.4 percent;

Turkmenistan, at 14.2 percent, and Somalia, at 12.7 percent.

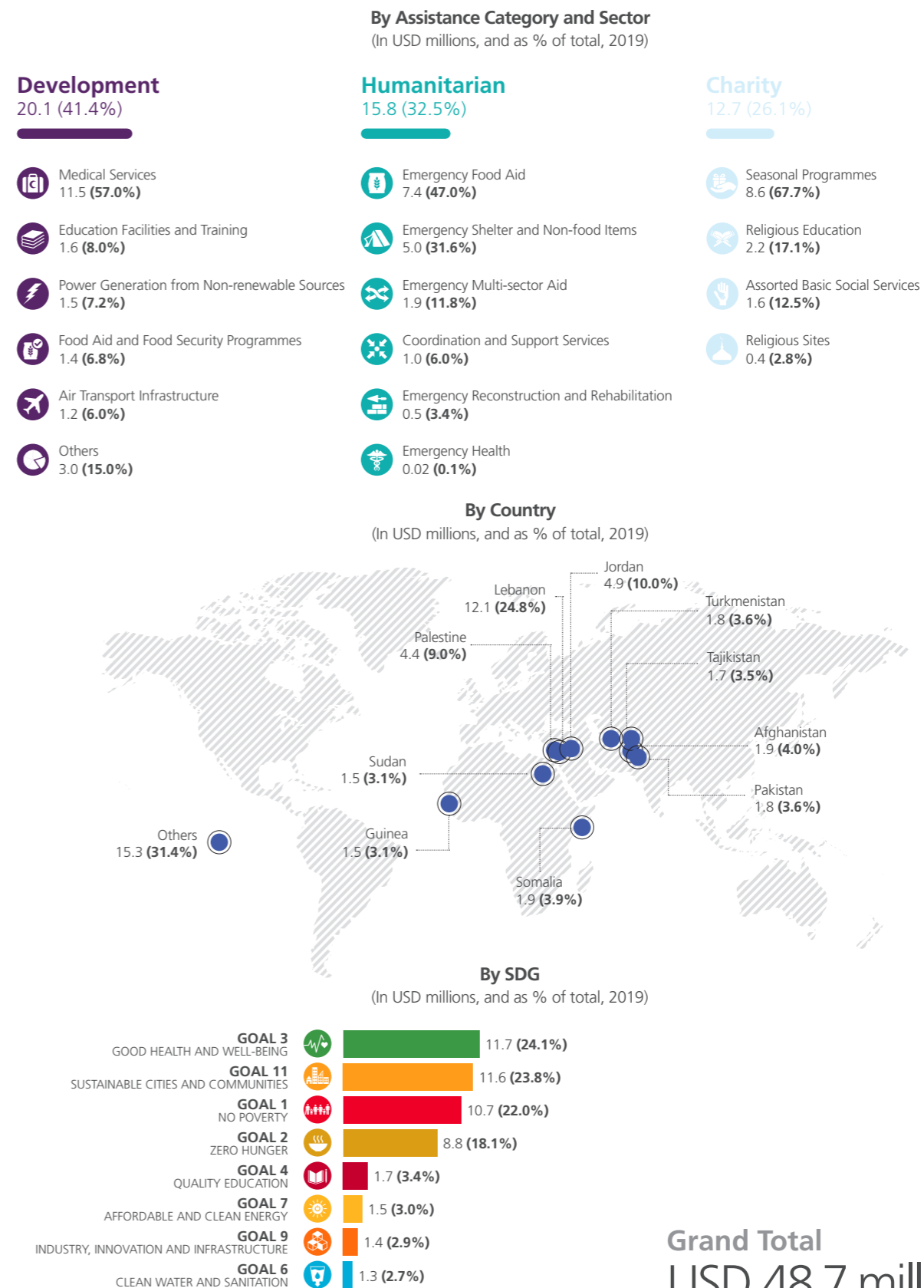
In addition to the Commodity Aid and Health sectors, the Foundation's aid disbursements in 2019 included Social Services, Education, and Energy Generation and Supply sectors, at 23.2 percent, 7.9 percent and 3 percent, respectively.



Palestinian refugee students of Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Elementary Co-Educational School in northern Gaza received school supplies.

Source: Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation

Figure 32: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 48.7 million



A humanitarian foundation which aims to enhance access for children in developing countries to quality primary education



Since its launch in 2007, the primary goal of Dubai Cares has been to enhance access to quality primary education through the implementation of integrated programmes aiming to eliminate the obstacles that prevent children's enrolment in the schools. These include infrastructure, clean water, sanitation and hygiene, meals, medication, and early childhood development programmes. Dubai Cares also facilitates teacher training, educational curricula development, reading, writing, and maths skills.

In 2019, Dubai Cares provided total foreign aid of AED 151.7 million (USD 41.3 million), focused on two sectors: Education, disbursing a total of AED 143.0 million (USD 39.0 million), at 94.1 percent, and Health, which received AED 9.0 million (USD 2.0 million), at 5.9 percent.

In 2019, Dubai Cares was the largest donor to the UAE's development programmes in the education sector, providing over one third (36 percent) of the UAE's total disbursements to this sector, amounting to AED 394.0 million (USD 108.0 million). (This percentage was calculated after discounting the UAE Government's share, amounting to AED 356.5 million).

Dubai Cares' education services expanded to more than 39 countries around the world, including Jordan, Mozambique, Uganda, Iraq and Ghana. The main focus areas of the Foundation's projects include scientific research, vocational training, primary and secondary education, early childhood education, education in emergencies, teacher training, education and training facilities, and providing basic life-skills for youth and adults.

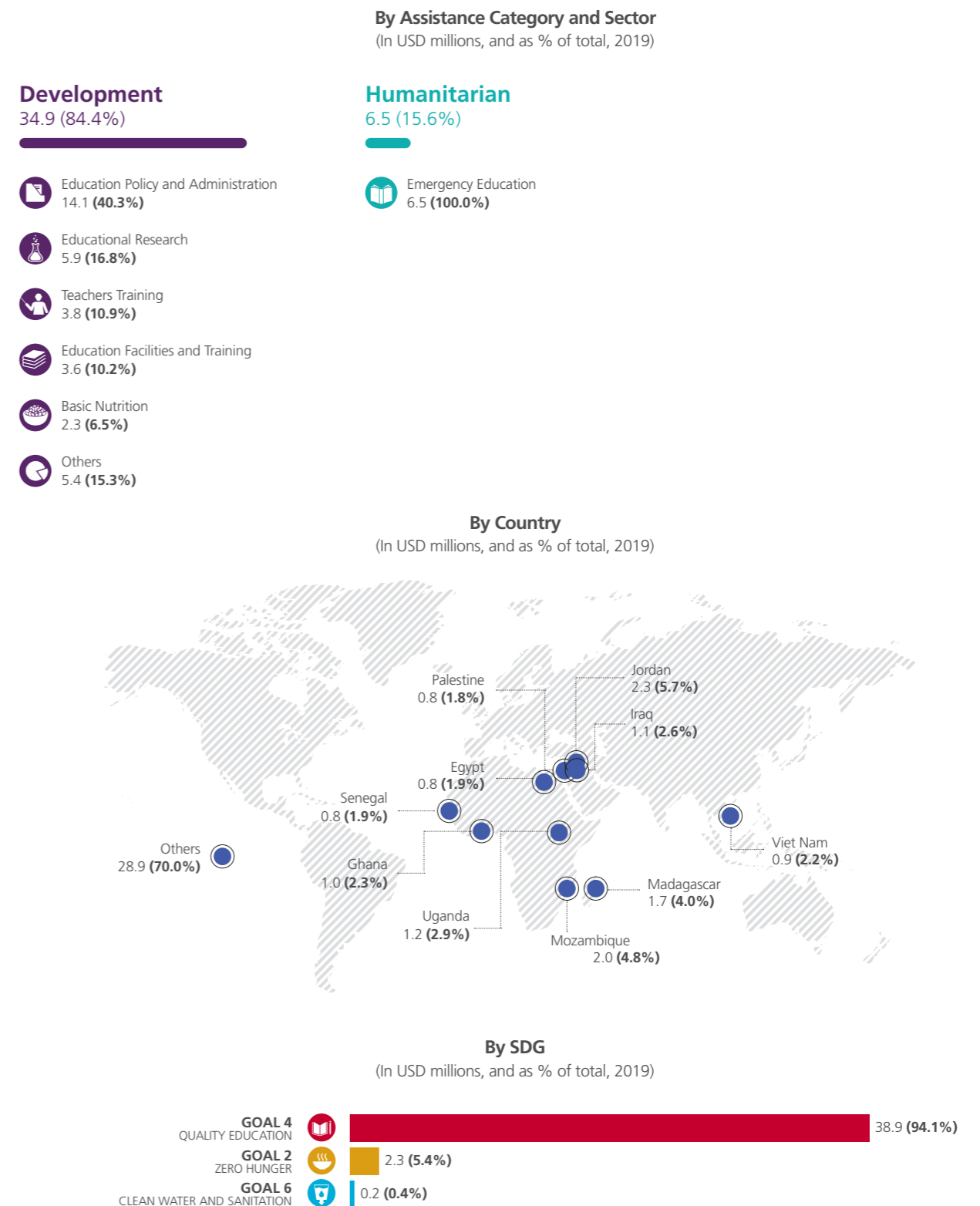
In 2019, Dubai Cares provided foreign aid to the health sector equivalent to AED 9.0 million (USD 2.0 million) in five countries: Madagascar, Pakistan, India, Liberia and Zimbabwe. The funding aimed to enhance children's

health and the quality of education outcomes, through the implementation of programmes aiming to treat diseases such as intestinal worms for 3.8 million school-age children, in addition to implementing a number of workshops and training to raise awareness about hygiene best practice and the importance of providing water and sanitation facilities for students.



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

Figure 33: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 41.3 million



The Leadership in Humanitarian Action Sustainability



Sharjah Charity International was established in 1989 with a view to provide humanitarian and charitable aid inside and outside the UAE, through endowment projects, in-kind and cash donations in basic social services, and support for orphans and families in need.

In 2019, Sharjah Charity International extended foreign aid amounting to AED 138.6 million (USD 37.7 million) to a number of countries. India received 15.5 percent of the Association's disbursement, equivalent to AED 21.0 million (USD 6.0 million), followed by Egypt with AED 19.0 million (USD 5.0 million), or 13.7 percent; Bangladesh with AED 14.0 million (USD 4.0 million), or 10.4 percent; and Mauritania and Lebanon, at 5.4 percent and 4.8 percent, respectively. These five countries accounted for nearly half of the Association's disbursements in 2019, at 49.7 percent. Sharjah Charity Association's total foreign assistance extended over the past five years (2015-2019) was AED 720.0 million (USD 196.0 million).

Of the 2019 total, 57.3 percent was directed to fund development programmes, another 40.5 percent to charitable aid, and the remainder was earmarked to support humanitarian and emergency relief in a number of countries.

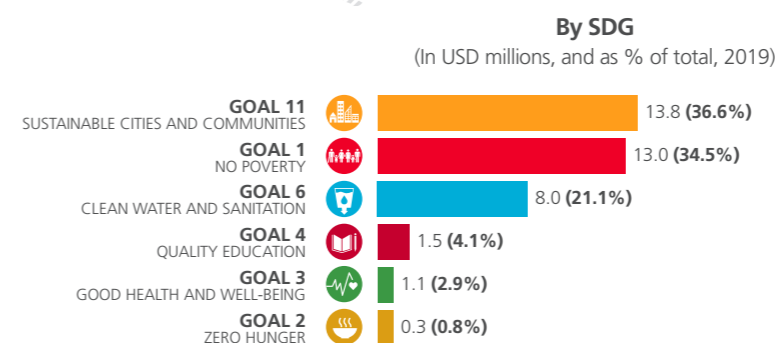
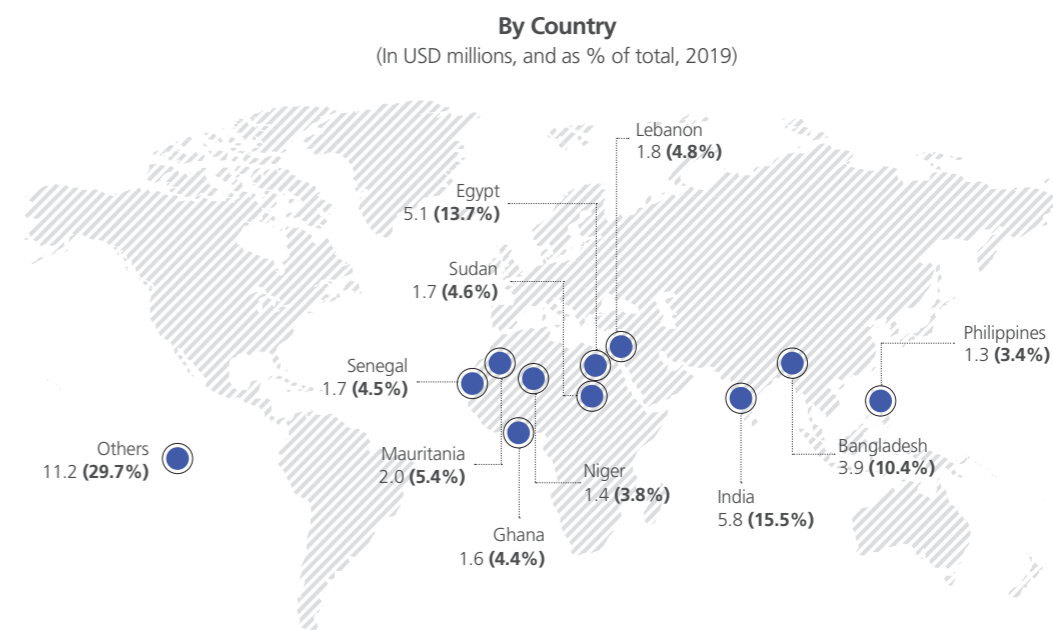
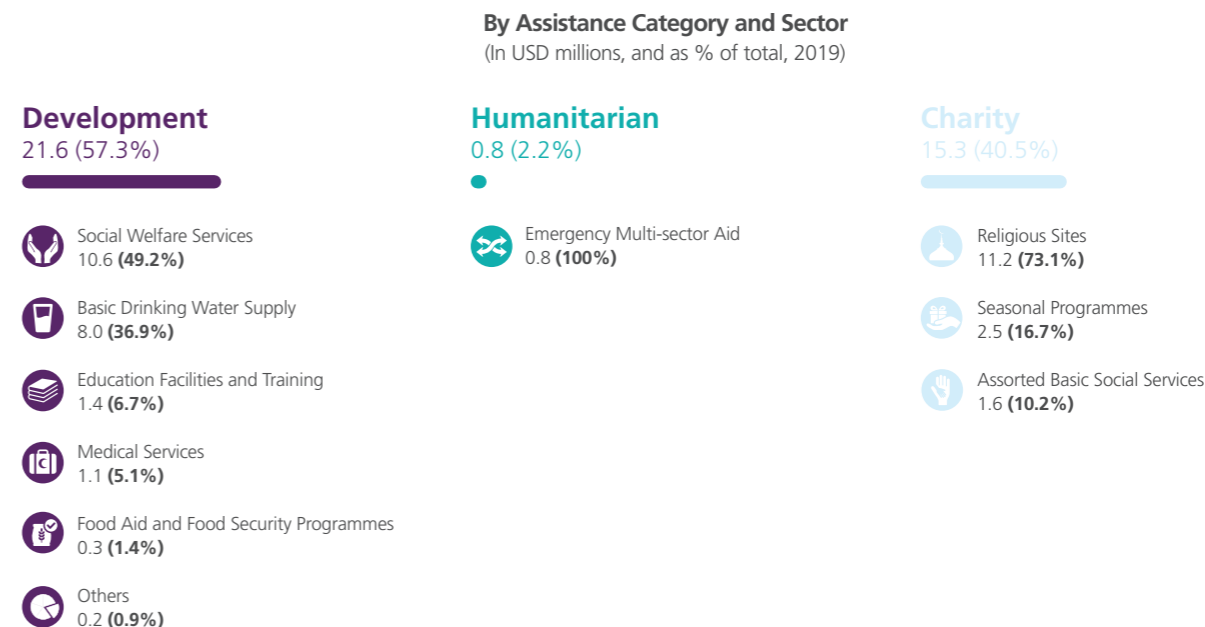
Among the most notable implemented projects in 2019 was building nearly 1000 mosques worldwide, at a cost of AED 41.0 million (USD 11.2 million), including 421 mosques in India, 149 in Bangladesh, 47 in Egypt, 98 in Ghana, and

146 in Senegal. Support for orphans was also one of the Association's top-supported charitable activities, providing support to almost 28,000 orphans in 25 countries worldwide, with funds disbursed of AED 37 million (USD 10 million), in addition to funding the drilling of 9,600 water wells, building 158 classrooms, and other projects.



Sharjah Charity International dispatched relief supplies to people affected by floods in Sudan.
Source: Sharjah Charity International Association

Figure 34: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 37.7 million



Sustainability in Humanitarian, Charitable and Cultural work in order to Build Tolerant and Happy Societies



Dar Al Ber Society is regarded as one of the first philanthropic and charitable organisations in the UAE, established in Dubai, in 1979. The Society's objective is to implement endowment and charitable projects that achieve social sustainability, reciting and teaching Quran, raising cultural awareness of the tolerance of the Islamic religion, women's empowerment, and enhancing innovation and creativity.

In 2019, Dar Al Ber Society disbursed AED 94.2 million (USD 25.6 million) in foreign aid. Development aid represented more than two thirds of this support (69.8 percent), amounting to AED 66.0 million (USD 18.0 million), while the charitable assistance received 29.4 percent. This support was disbursed in 44 countries worldwide. 60 percent of which went to 20 countries of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including: Sudan, Niger, Benin, Burkina Faso and Somalia, continuing its multi-year special focus on supporting the needs of the underprivileged and vulnerable in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

A significant portion of the Society's aid in 2019, at 41.2 percent, amounting to AED 39.0 million (USD 11.0 million), was allocated to implement number of economical development projects in 29 countries. Some of the most significant projects include: providing income generating projects to the poor families, such as conveyance of farms, livestock breeding, providing sewing machines, among others. Niger, Egypt, Benin, Sudan, India and Côte d'Ivoire were on top of these countries.

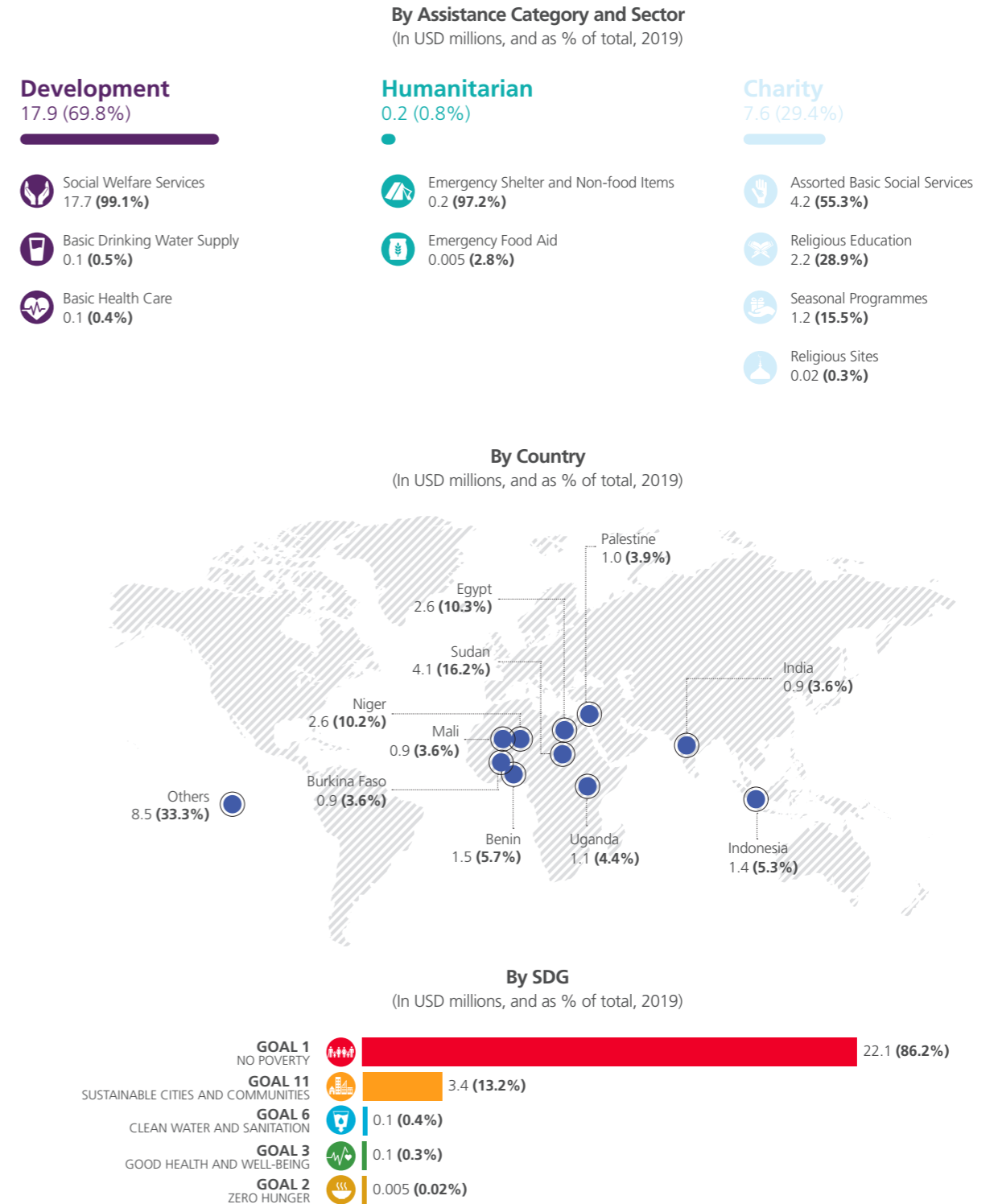
Support for orphans also was one of the Society's top supported charitable activity in 2019, disbursing AED 26.0 million (USD 7.0 million) in 19 countries, including:

Sudan, Uganda, Palestine, Egypt, Mauritania and Senegal, in addition to support for teachers and students in 27 countries, cash, in-kind and social assistance for families and individuals in 32 countries, amounting to AED 15.0 million (USD 4.0 million).



Dar Al Ber Society supports waterworks project in Mali.
Source: Dar Al Ber Society

Figure 35: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 25.6 million



Implementing sustainable humanitarian and charitable projects to enable safe and fortunate communities



Established in 1994, the Dubai Charity Association is a non-governmental organisation providing charitable and humanitarian assistance inside and outside the UAE. Over 25 years of outstanding work, the Association continues its humanitarian commitment to disseminate charity within an innovative administrative operating system based on the highest standards of quality.

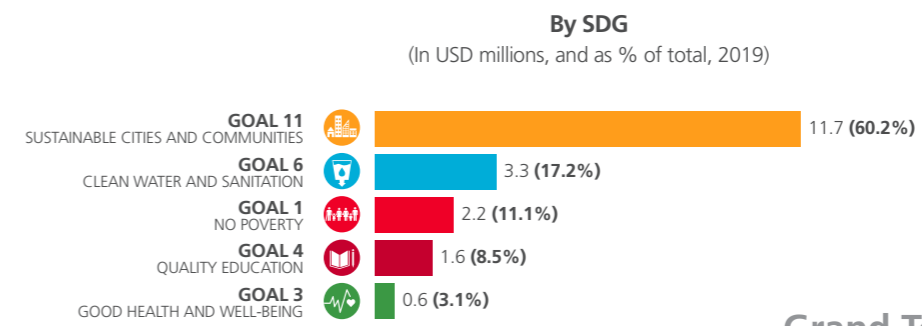
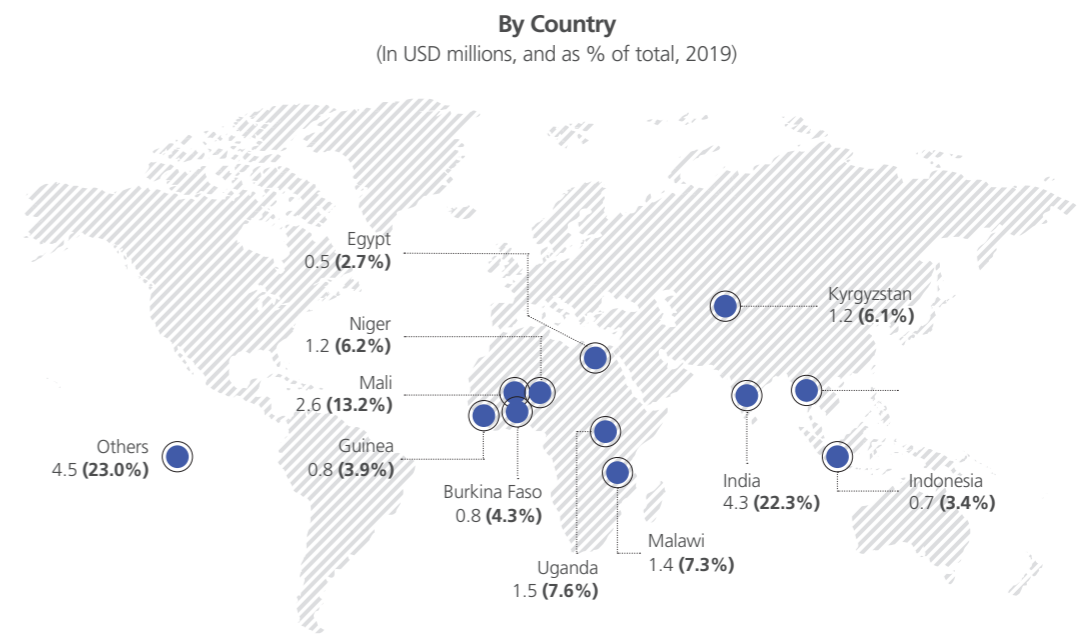
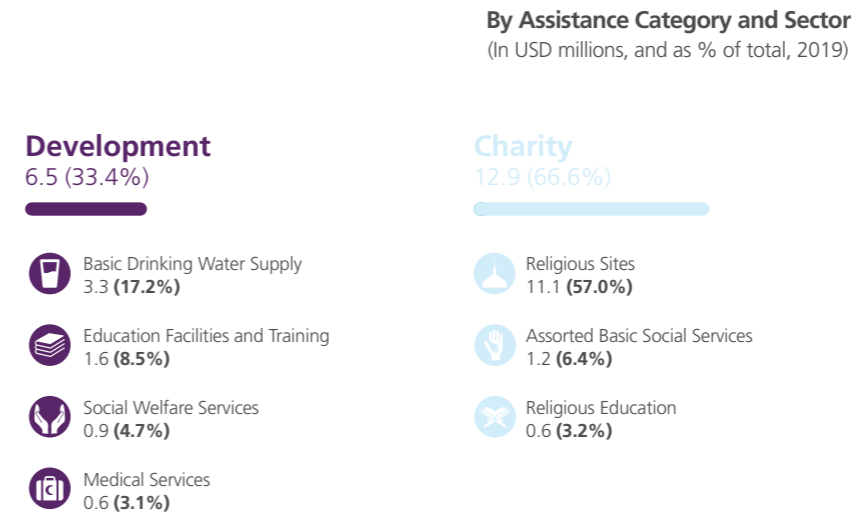
In 2019, Dubai Charity Association provided AED 71.3 million (USD 19.4 million) in total foreign assistance, with more than half of this funding (55.5 percent) dedicated to 22 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Eleven countries categorised as Lower-Middle Income Countries (LMICs) received 41 percent, from a total of 37 beneficiary countries..

In 2019, charitable works received the majority of Dubai Charity Association's foreign aid, accounting for 66.6 percent, largely towards the construction of mosques, projects with cultural and religious motivation and basic social services. Its development assistance was focused on four main areas: medical services, providing basic water supplies, productive households projects and education support, including providing students with school supplies, bags and uniforms.



Rehabilitation of mosques in India.
Source: Dubai Charity Association

Figure 36: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 19.4 million



المدينة العالمية للخدمات الإنسانية
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN CITY

Building partnerships for finding solutions to the challenges of international humanitarian work



Since its establishment in 2007, the Dubai-based International Humanitarian City (IHC) has strengthened the position of Dubai as a hub for emergency humanitarian assistance. IHC has the ability to respond to crises by providing the basic logistic infrastructure, facilities and services to international humanitarian organisations to enable them to fulfil their objectives around the world. In addition, the IHC plays a pivotal role in facilitating efficient first responses to crises at a global level. IHC's strategic location allows rapid relief to be within reach in all corners of the world.

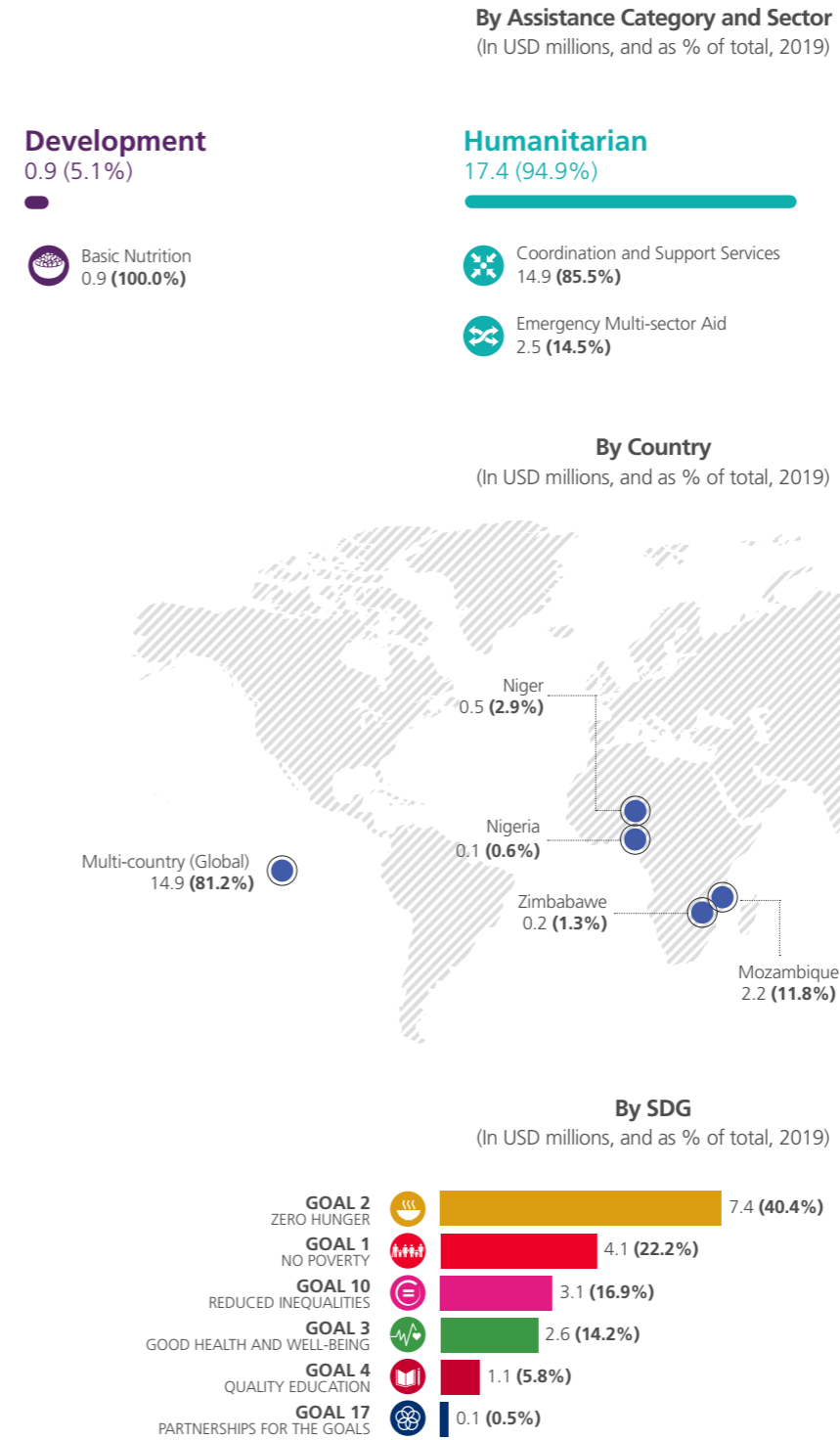
In 2019, the IHC provided a total of AED 67.3 million (USD 18.3 million) in foreign aid, a 38.0 percent increase over 2018 disbursements. This was mainly as humanitarian assistance, at 95.0 percent, amounting to AED 64.0 million (USD 17.0 million), while the remainder was provided as development assistance.

Coordination and Support Services was the IHC's most supported subsector in 2019, with AED 55.0 million (USD 15.0 million) disbursed, at 81.0 percent of the total, while emergency multi-sector aid and the provision of basic nutrition took the remainder at 13.7 percent and 5.1 percent, respectively.



The International Humanitarian City (IHC) supports humanitarian response during an emergency.
Source: International Humanitarian City

Figure 37: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 18.3 million



One of the UAE's principal charitable organisations on the local, regional and international level

The Al Maktoum Foundation, established in 1997, is known for its work in the education sector, fulfilling the needs of underprivileged communities, supporting the health sector and people with special needs, and providing relief and medical aid in emergencies and disasters.

In 2019, Al Maktoum Foundation disbursed AED 64.1 million (USD 17.4 million) in foreign aid, largely to development projects, at 76.3 percent, amounting to AED 49.0 million (USD 13.0 million), while the charitable projects received 23.4 percent, accounting for AED 15.0 million (USD 4.0 million).

More than half of this support (55.9 percent), was dedicated to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), at AED 36.0 million (USD 10.0 million), with Sudan as Al Maktoum Foundation's most supported country, amounting to AED 10.0 million (USD 3.0 million), followed by Ethiopia with AED 4.0 million (USD 1.0 million), then Chad and Democratic Republic of the Congo.

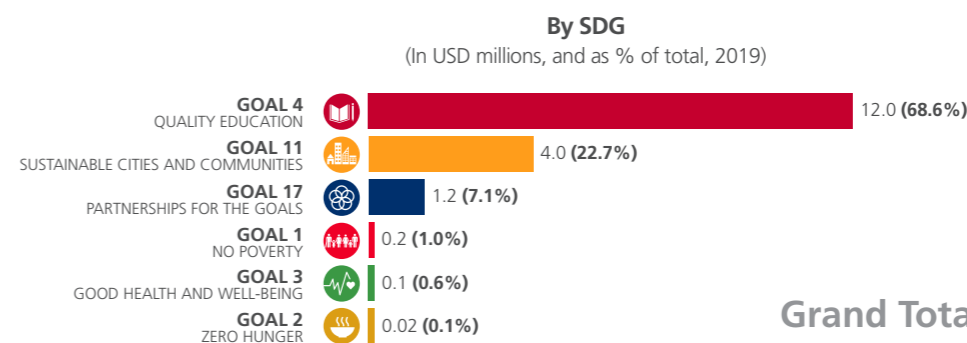
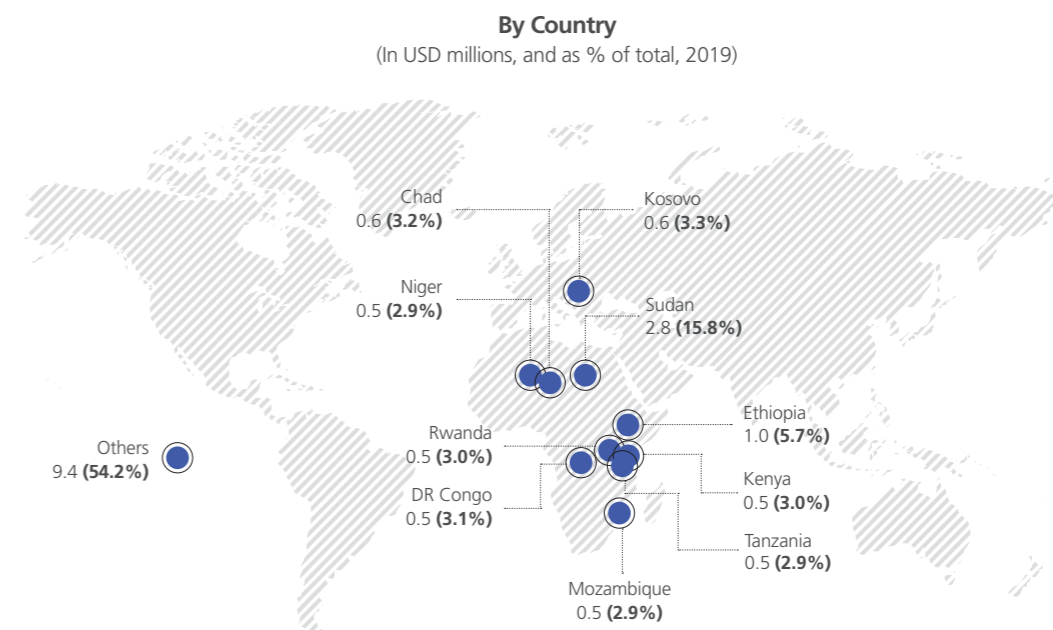
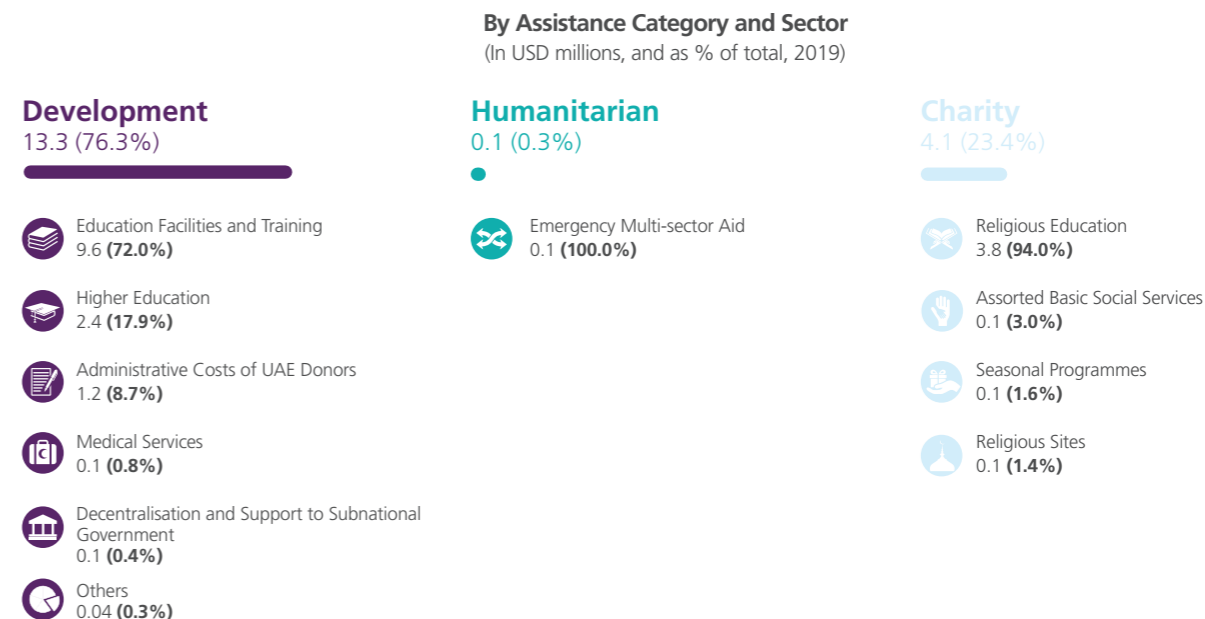
True to its commitment to supporting the UAE's foreign aid education projects, the Al Maktoum Foundation dedicated more than 90 percent of its projects in 2019 towards education in 28 countries, amounting to AED 58.0 million (USD 16.0 million). Activities in this sector largely involved ensuring uninterrupted access to learning by funding the operational budgets of a number of schools, including in Sudan, Somalia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, Niger, Rwanda and Kenya.

In addition to the financial support extended to a number of Islamic cultural centres that provide religious education, the Foundation also provided annual support to education institutions, such as International University of Africa and Al-Maktoum College of Higher Education in Scotland.



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

Figure 38: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 17.4 million



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

Working towards achieving humanitarian principles by providing aid to the needy and the bereft inside and outside the UAE



Within a few years, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment has become one of the active actors in the humanitarian and charitable field, inside the UAE and abroad. Since its establishment in 1997, it has extended a helping hand to those who need assistance inside and outside the UAE.

In 2019, Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment provided AED 47.5 million (USD 12.9 million) in foreign assistance. The aid covered a wide geographical spread in nearly 65 countries, including 20 of the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), and 20 of the Lower Middle-income Countries (LMICs). Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Uganda, Kazakhstan and Egypt topped the Establishment's recipient countries in 2019.

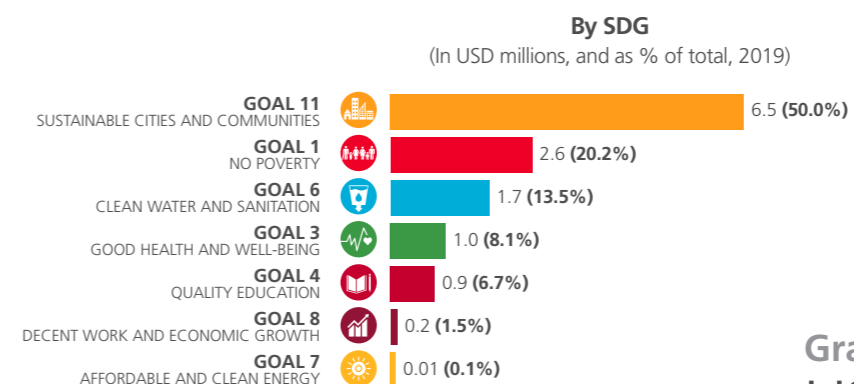
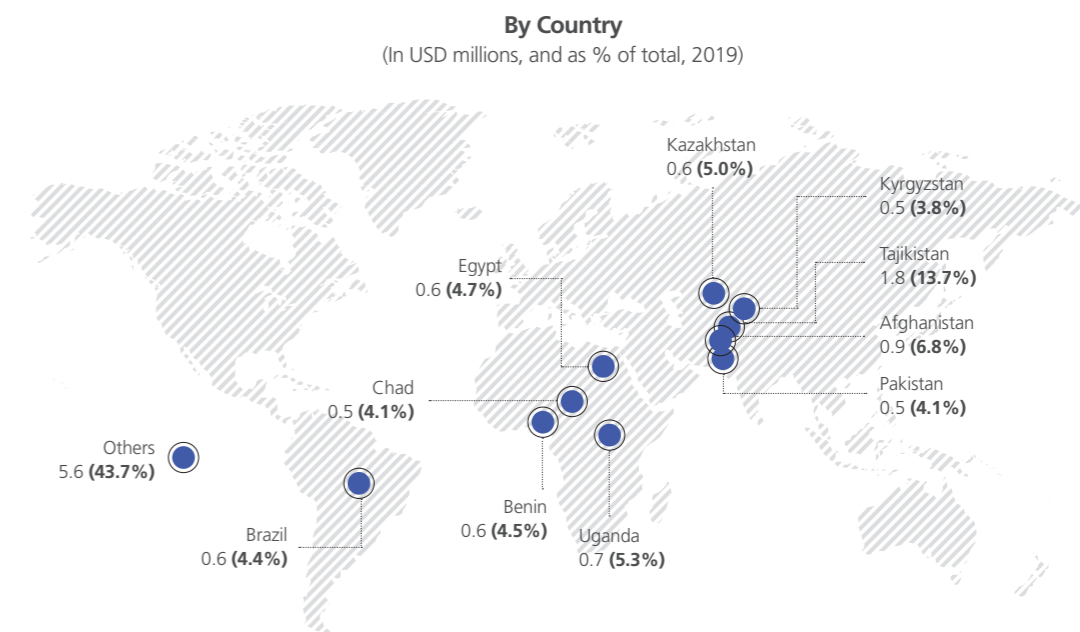
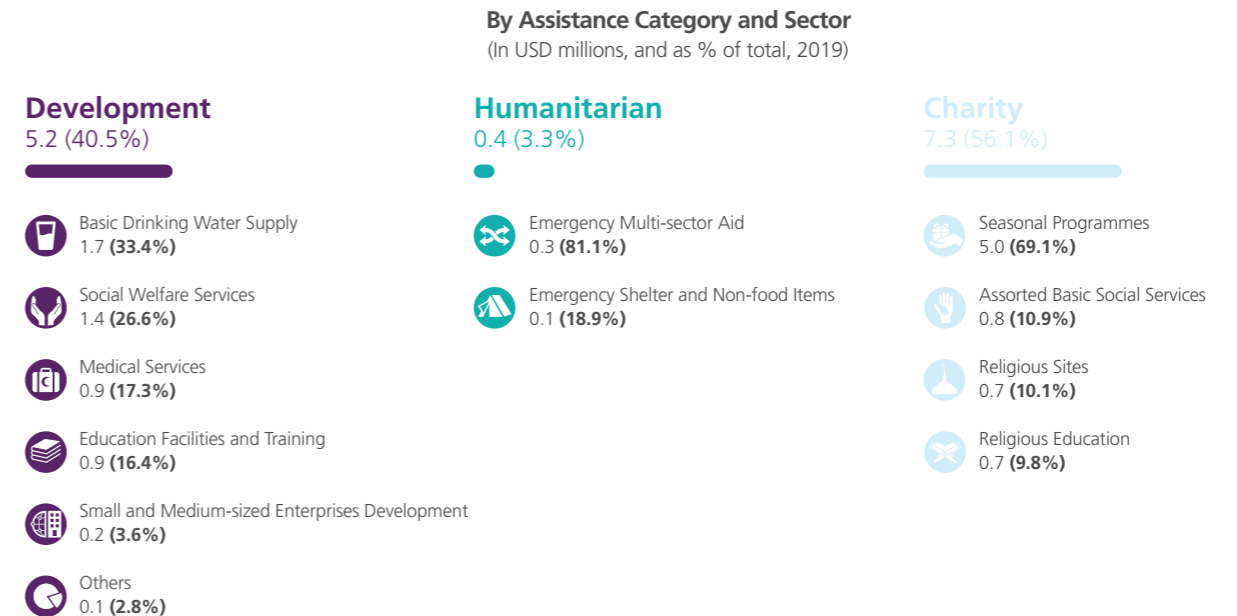
More than half of the Establishment's global efforts in 2019 (at 56 percent) were delivered as charitable aid, accounting for AED 27.0 million (USD 7.0 million), largely as seasonal programmes during the Holy Month of Ramadan in various countries around the world, including Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Latvia, Angola, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

In development aid, the Establishment provided AED 19.0 million (USD 5.0 million) in 2019 to 26 countries, mainly to provide basic drinking water supply, medical services, education facilities, and assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises.



Officials from the UAE Embassy in Pakistan distribute school bags at the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Primary School in the Hattian Bala village of Muzaffarabad.
Source: Mohamed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment

Figure 39: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 12.9 million



Tackling poverty through various initiatives



Sharjah Charity House was established in 1996 as an endowment with the aim of supporting families and communities. Over more than 20 year of operation, the organisation extended its foreign aid with a special focus on charitable works, humanitarian response, and providing access to basic social services in various countries around the world, especially the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

In 2019, Sharjah Charity House provided AED 36.3 million (USD 9.9 million) in foreign assistance, representing a 26 percent increase over its 2018 disbursements. True to its operational objectives, 44.7 percent of this assistance was earmarked to support 10 Least Developed Countries (LDCs), accounting for AED 16.2 million (USD 4.4 million).

More than half of these grants, or 52.3 percent, went to fund social services projects, such as orphan sponsorship in eight countries, including Chad, Uganda, Lebanon and Myanmar. The organisation also provided cash and in-kind social assistance to families and individuals, implemented sacrifice meat programs, built and restored mosques, and supported income-generating projects and productive households.

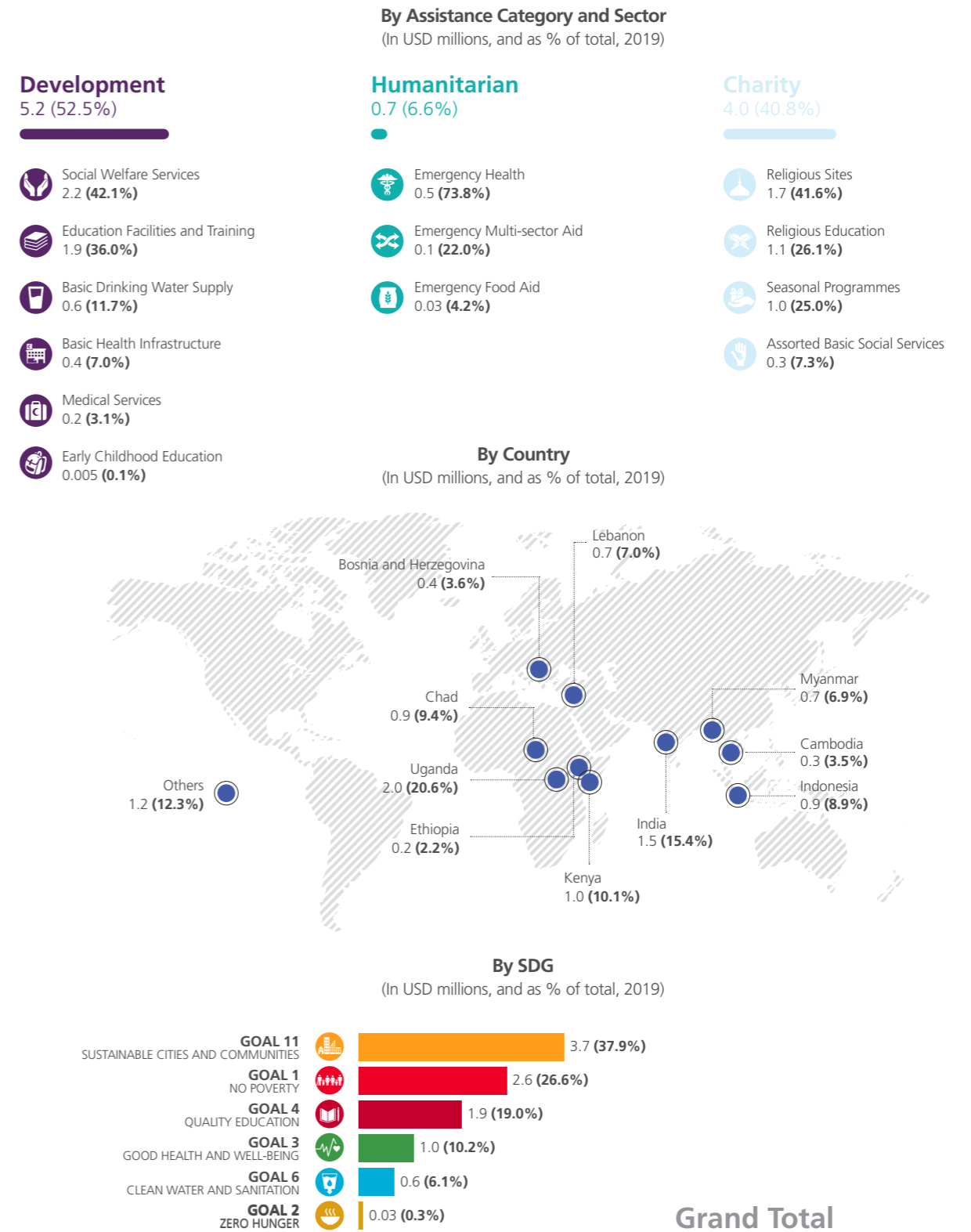
In education, AED 10.7 million (USD 2.91 million) of Sharjah Charity House's disbursed aid in 2019 was directed to 14 countries, in addition to implementing assorted programmes in number of countries in Africa. Its education projects included building and restoring classrooms, ensuring uninterrupted access to learning, and providing

support to Imams, religious students, Islamic and Quran teaching centres.



Sharjah Charity House in cooperation with the UAE Embassy in Ukraine distributed school bags to orphans in the city of Poltava. Source: Sharjah Charity House Foundation

Figure 41: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 9.9 million



Al Rahma Charity Association

Working to provide constant care for families to ease their burdens



Al Rahma Charity Association is regarded as one of the oldest voluntary and charitable organisations working in the UAE, inaugurated in December 1988 under the name of Zakat and Alms-giving Committee. In May, 2004, its name was changed to Al Rahma Charity Association to keep pace with people's various needs by implementing diverse projects such as building schools and mosques, drilling water wells, support to orphanages, students, people with special needs and families in need.

In 2019, Al Rahma Charity Association provided AED 32.3 million (USD 8.8 million), 57 percent of which was disbursed as development aid, while the remainder (43 percent) was in charitable assistance. This aid was largely directed to support three countries; Uganda 46 percent, amounting to AED 14.9 million (USD 4.0 million); Indonesia 24.6 percent, amounting to AED 7.9 million (USD 2.2 million); and India 13.7 percent, accounting for AED 4.4 million (USD 1.2 million). Multi-Country Programmes (Global) amounted to AED 5.0 million (USD 1.4 million).

Social Welfare Services was one of Al Rahma Charity Association's top supported sectors in 2019, its contributions in this sector including building orphanages in Uganda and supporting orphans in India, Indonesia and Uganda, generating a total sum of AED 10.9 million (USD 3.0 million). In addition, religious sites were developed including building and rehabilitating mosques at a cost of AED 10.7 million (USD 2.9 million), alongside implementing seasonal programs such as providing meals for breakfast during the Holy month of Ramadan, sacrifice meat, support for productive households and family sponsorship.

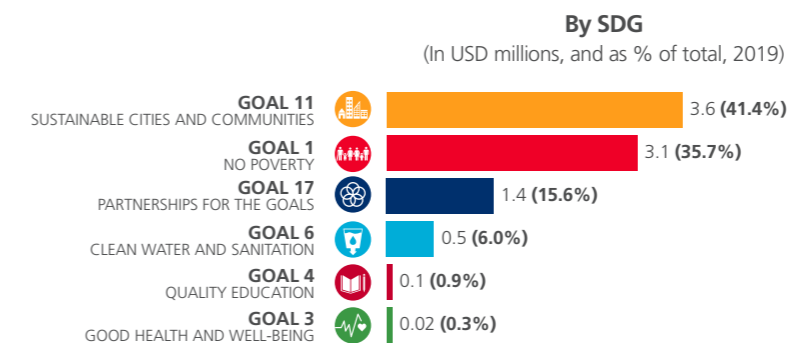
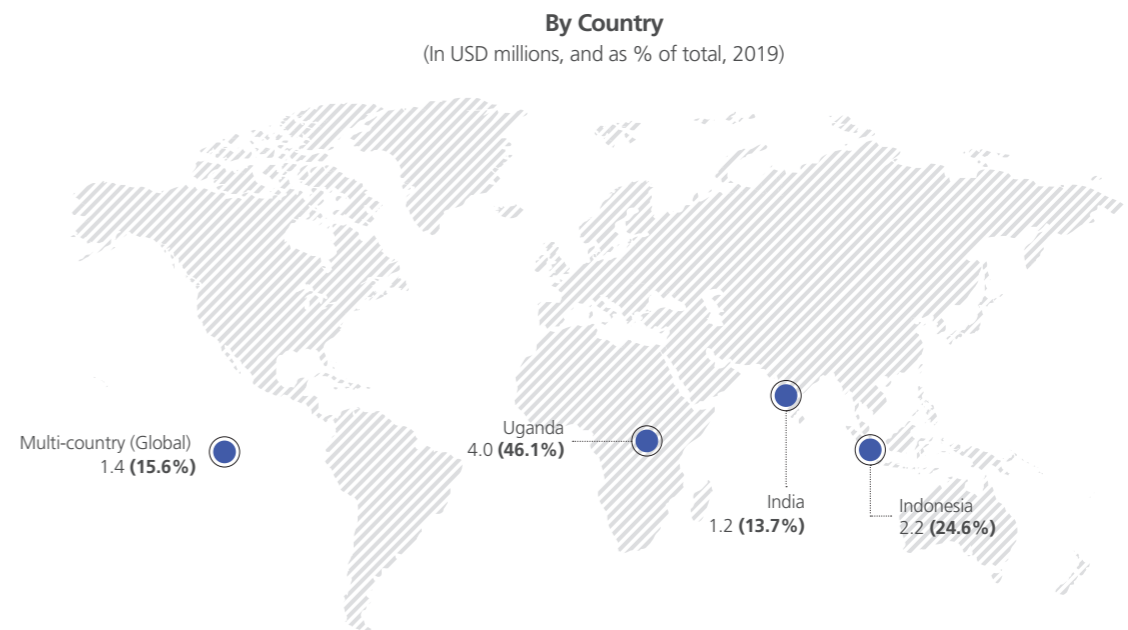
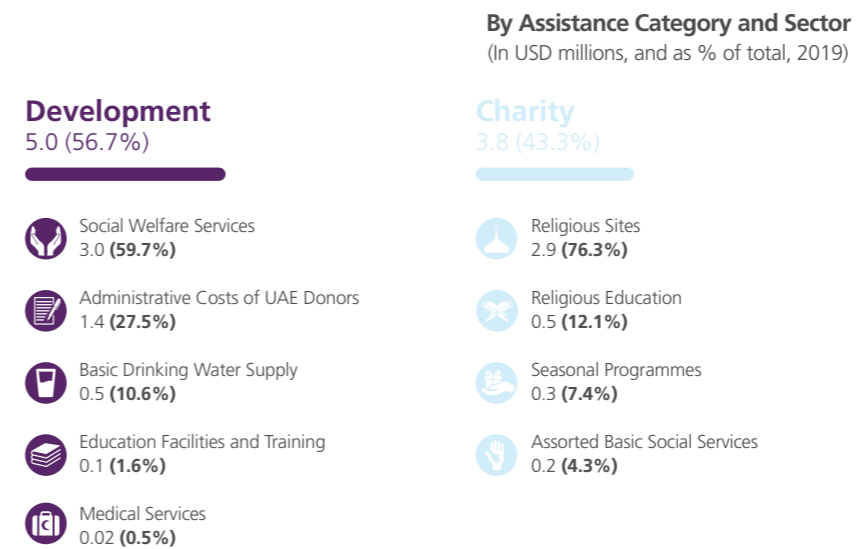
With regard to development projects in 2019, the Association developed a number of drinking water supply systems by

providing pumps and drilling equipment for water wells in India and Uganda. In the education sector, classrooms were built in Indonesia and Uganda, in addition to providing health services through building a medical clinic in Indonesia.



Al Rahma Charity Association distributed clothing in Uganda. Source: Al Rahma Charity Association

Figure 42: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 8.8 million



مؤسسة القلب الكبير
The Big Heart Foundation

Mobilizing humanitarian efforts in support of children, vulnerable and needy families around the world



Initially a fundraising campaign in 2013, The Big Heart Foundation became a fully-fledged organisation in 2015. The Foundation's humanitarian efforts mainly focus on assisting children, vulnerable and needy people and their families inside and outside the UAE. The Big Heart Foundation's aim is to work in areas that are most in need for support, where it has delivered tangible results in more than ten countries, including Lebanon, Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Malaysia.

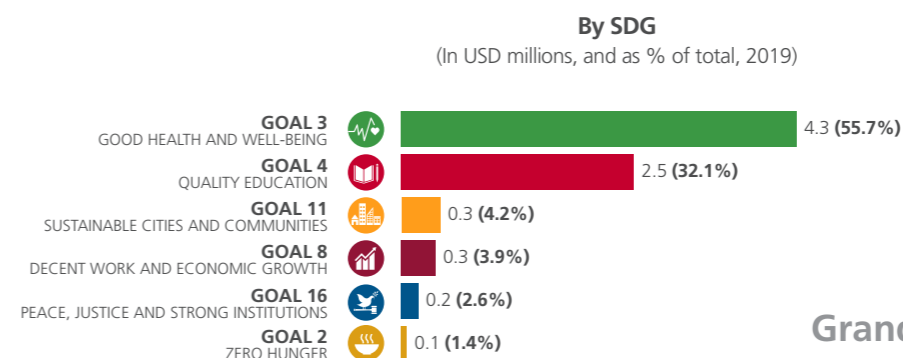
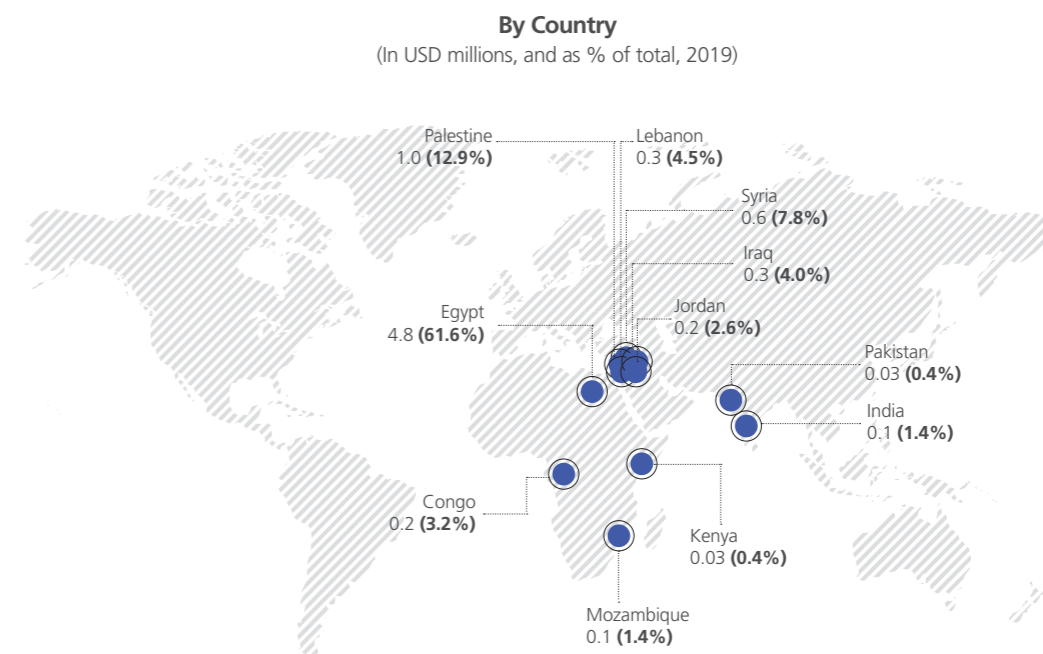
In 2019, The Big Heart Foundation provided AED 28.4 million (USD 7.7 million) in foreign aid, with 67 percent of its disbursements in 2019 funding development projects, with the remainder going to humanitarian assistance.

The Big Heart Foundation collaborated with number of entities in beneficiary countries, including: The Egyptian National Cancer Institute, which received more than a third of the Foundation's foreign assistance in 2019 (35.5 percent), amounting to AED 10.0 million (USD 3.0 million); UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to provide support in Syria, Jordan and Kenya; World Food Programme in Mozambique; the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Egypt; and the Magdi Yacoub Foundation in Egypt. The Foundation also worked with many other charitable organisations in Lebanon, Iraq, Pakistan and Palestine.



The establishment of The Big Heart School for Children with Hearing Impairment in Palestine.
Source: The Big Heart Foundation

Figure 43: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 7.7 million



Expo Live's Innovation Impact Grant Programme

Consolidating global efforts in order to build a sustainable future in the UAE and the world



Expo Live's Innovation Impact Grant Programme is one of Expo 2020 Dubai's initiatives, and plays a vital role in providing finance, orientation and promotion to breakthrough solutions that will meaningfully improve the lives of peoples across the globe.

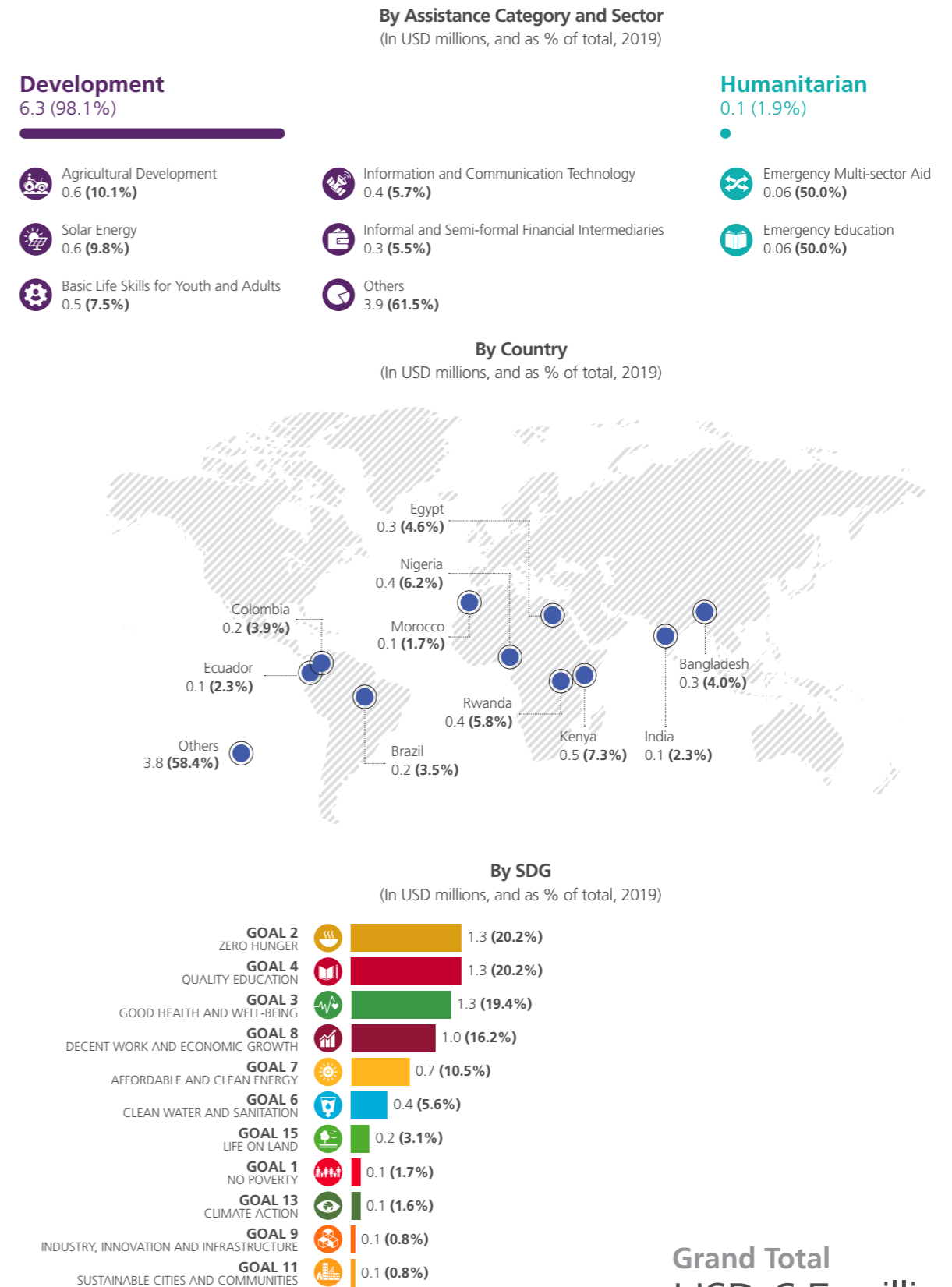
In 2019, Expo Live disbursed AED 23.8 million (USD 6.5 million), representing an increase of 11 percent over 2018 disbursements, to provide seed-funding to innovative projects in 46 countries around the world, including projects in the United Kingdom, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Egypt, Sweden and Bangladesh.

Innovation projects in the health sector were a main focus, including developing a retinal imaging system, providing innovative disinfecting equipment for medical and surgical kits, and developing an application to create care plans for people of determination that is more effective and efficient than traditional methods. In the agriculture sector, the programme financed innovative agricultural extension initiatives in a number of developing countries, in addition to initiatives to help forecast weather for small-scale farmers using information technologies and communications, in order to increase their productivity and maximise resources utilisation.



Decentralised waste management solutions and technology in India supported by Expo Live Innovation Impact Grant Programme through Kabadiwalla Connect.
Source: EXPO Live

Figure 44: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 6.5 million



Implementing charitable and sustainable programmes and projects to improve healthcare and education



Since its establishment in 1992, Zayed Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation (Zayed Foundation) has been committed to providing aid and support to those in need, without discrimination based on gender, race, creed or colour, upholding human rights and dignity. Zayed Foundation is keen to invest in human capital by adopting an innovative approach that enhances capacities, transfers knowledge and improves quality of life. The Foundation works with its partners and the international community to advance the UAE's active humanitarian global role, while adhering to principals of integrity and transparency.

In 2019, Zayed Foundation's foreign aid increased more than three times over its 2018 disbursements distributing AED 22.8 million (USD 6.2 million) across 84 countries including 24 countries in Asia, 35 countries in Africa, 15 countries in Europe, six countries in Oceania and four in the Americas.

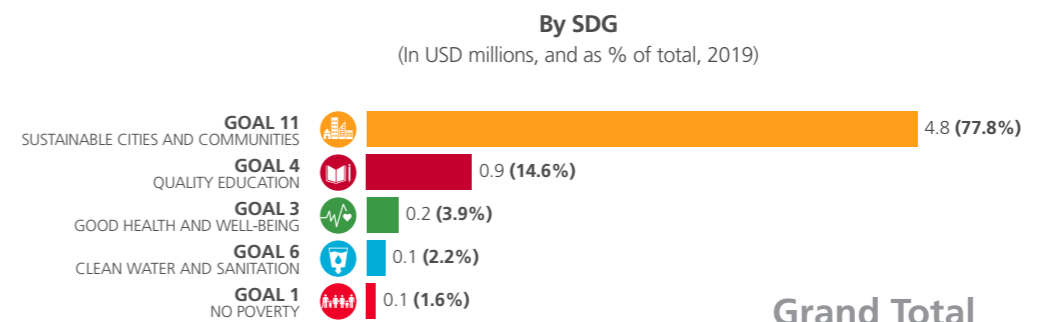
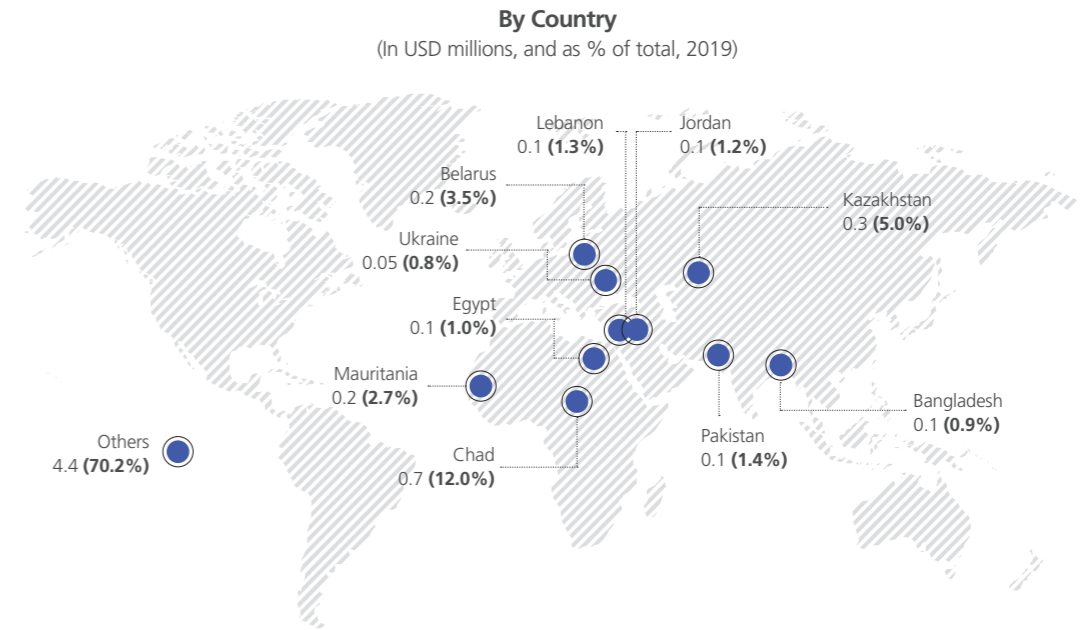
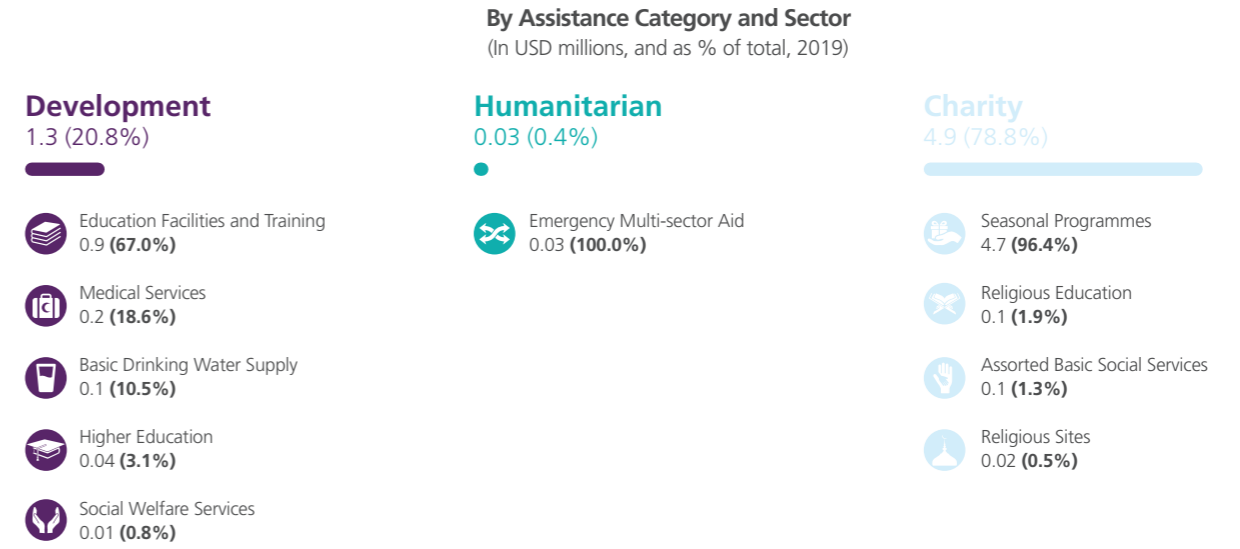
In the assistance category, 78 percent of Zayed Foundation's foreign aid in 2019 was exclusively provided to support charitable programmes, primarily for projects with religious orientation such as providing meals during the holy month of Ramadan, sponsorship of Hajj pilgrims, and support families in need.

In addition to its annual charitable works, the Foundation carried out several development projects in 2019, including in education, health, and social services sectors such as classroom construction, providing support to educational and medical centres, and drilling wells to provide drinking water.



President Idriss Deby Itno of Chad and Mohammed Ali Mosbeh Ali Al Shamsi, UAE Ambassador to Chad launched the Sheikh Zayed Educational Complex Project in the Chadian capital, N'Djamena. Source: Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Charitable Foundation

Figure 45: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 6.2 million



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

Prioritising well-being, health and education for people in need



Established in 2010, Ahmad Bin Zayed Foundation committed itself to supporting underprivileged families and communities in many developing countries, through the provision of social welfare services, health and food aid.

In 2019, the total foreign assistance delivered by Ahmad Bin Zayed Foundation reached AED 9.3 million (USD 2.5 million). The majority of this (93 percent) was extended in the form of development aid, with the remainder going towards charitable and humanitarian assistance, at 4.8 percent and 2.2 percent, respectively.

In 2019, the Foundation focused its foreign aid support on seven countries, including Uzbekistan, Jordan, Senegal, Sudan and Yemen, in addition to contributing in the implementation of multi-country Programmes in Africa and worldwide.

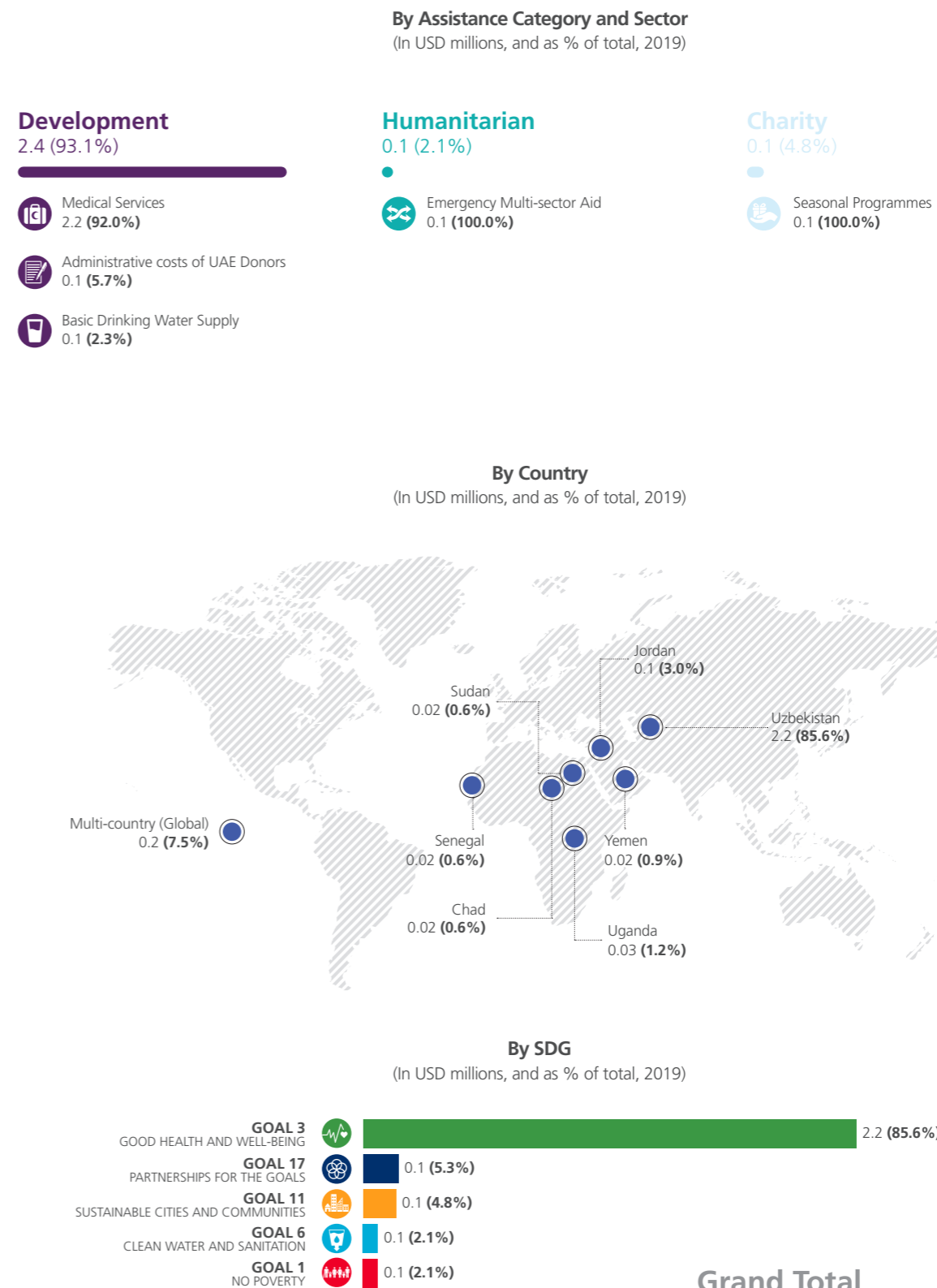
The health sector received the majority of the Foundation's disbursements in 2019, at 85 percent, which went to fund the completion of the construction of a hospital dedicated to treat children's infectious diseases, in addition to the implementation of seasonal programmes (providing breakfast meals during the Holy month of Ramadan), providing assorted emergency relief items to Syrian refugees,

and providing basic drinking water supply through the drilling of water wells.



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

Figure 46: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 2.5 million



Assisting communities in need through financial support and innovative, sustainable investment in pure water solutions



UAE Water Aid Foundation (Suqia) is a non-profit organisation working under the auspices of the Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives (MBRGI) launched in 2014, works to develop solutions for water scarcity and the provision of drinking water to impoverished communities that suffer from water scarcity and pollution. Water Aid Foundation has a positive impact to the lives of more than 13 million people in 36 countries.

With grant disbursements of AED 5.9 million (USD 1.6 million) in 2019, UAE Suqia implemented projects in 16 countries. Working towards the realisation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6: "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all", Bangladesh, Madagascar, Pakistan, Benin and Egypt were the most supported countries during the year.

The Foundation's largest project in 2019 was the National Campaign for Supporting Rohingya Women and Children, with a total of AED 1.0 million (USD 0.3 million) to build 67 surface wells, to the benefit of 21,105 people. In addition, the Foundation provided basic drinking water supply through a number of country programmes, such as WASH programme in Madagascar's largest two cities, Antananarivo and Mahajanga, benefiting 14,250 children and 33,750 community members.

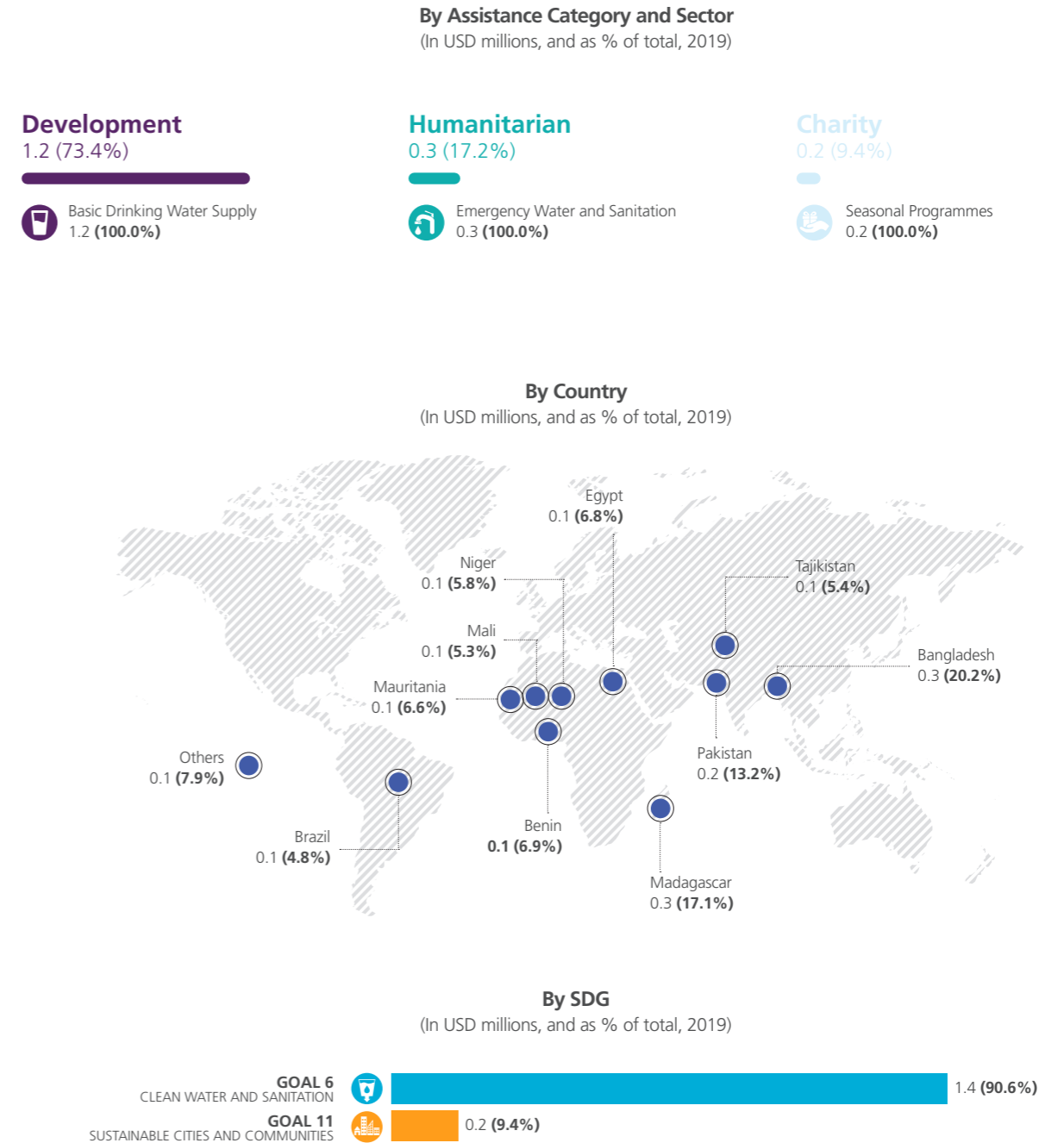
In addition, the Foundation has implemented pure drinking water projects for nearly 155,000 beneficiaries in a number

of countries, including surface and artesian well-drilling, extending and renovating water networks, and providing water purification equipment.



The Water Aid Foundation builds water wells in Bangladesh under Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum Global Initiatives. Source: UAE Water Aid Foundation - Suqia

Figure 47: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 1.6 million



The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund contributes to the conservation of Pancake Tortoise (*Malacochersus tornieri*).
Source: Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

صندوق محمد بن زايد
للمحافظة على الكائنات الحية
The Mohamed bin Zayed SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

Global presence and notable international reputation thanks to its support and protection for all living creatures without discrimination or bias for a geographic territory or a specie.



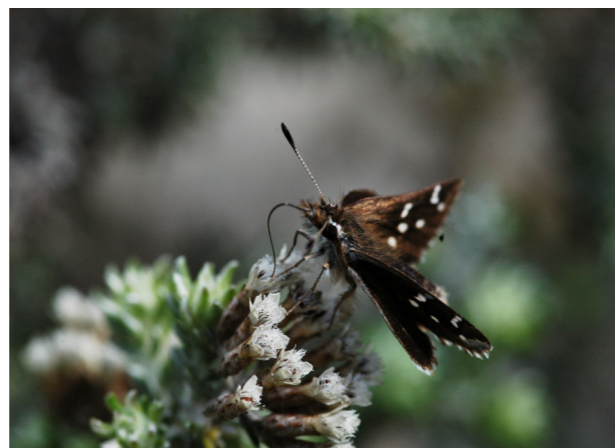
The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund is an innovative philanthropy providing small grants to boots-on-the-ground, in-the-field species conservation projects for the world's most threatened species. Through innovative micro-financing, the MBZ Fund empowers conservationists to fight the extinction crisis instead of bureaucracy and red-tape.

Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund is administered by an independent board of directors comprising local and international environment experts. In 2019, the Fund's board of directors approved AED 5.7 million (USD 1.5 million) in grants.

Throughout 2019, the Fund's activities expanded to advocate for international biodiversity efforts in 62 countries, without bias to geographic location or to a country's income level, including 14 countries in Asia, 19 countries in Africa, 18 countries in the Americas, eight countries in Europe and three countries in Oceania.

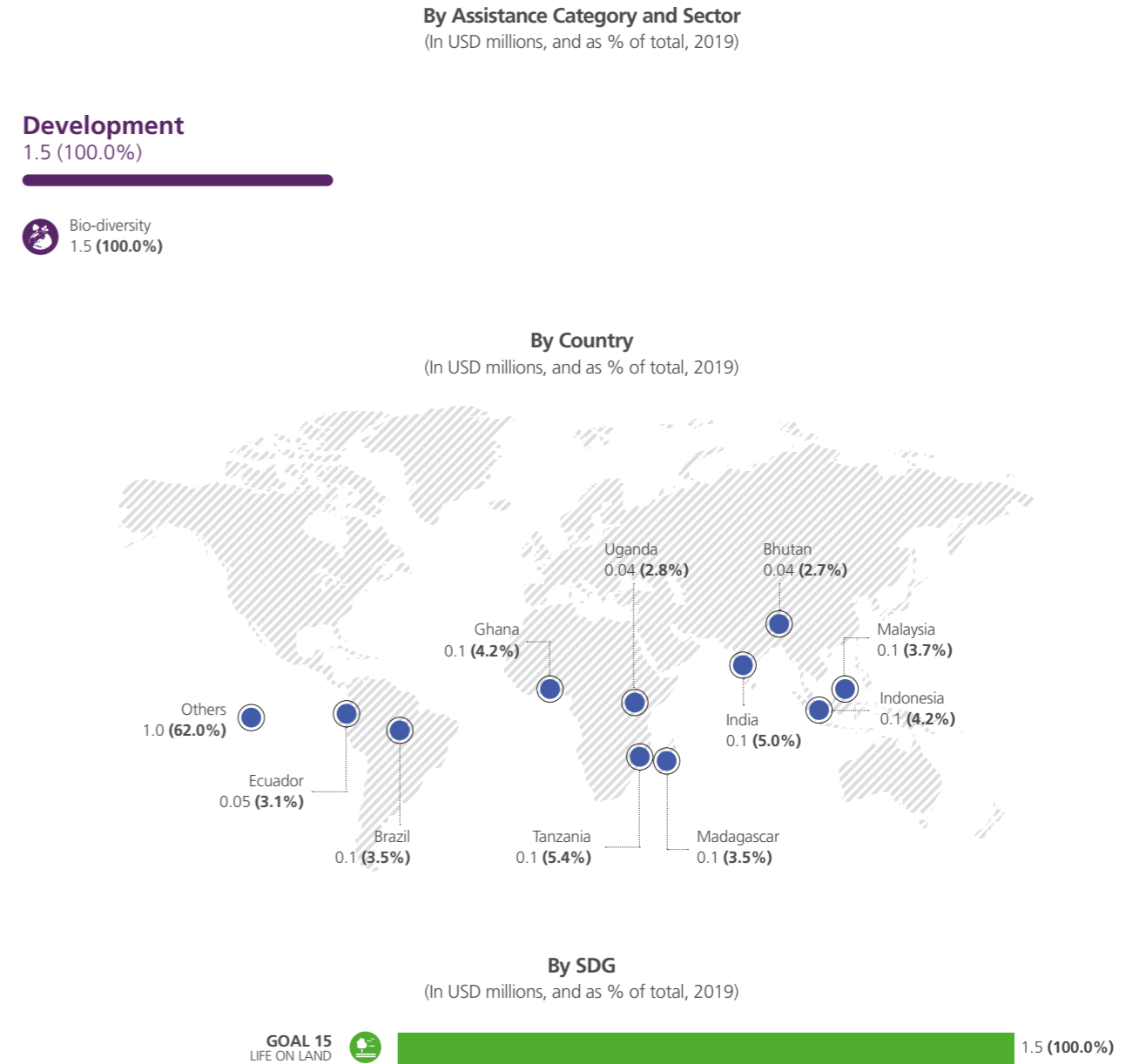
In addition, the financial grants provided by the Fund in 2019 supported nearly 170 species conservation projects worldwide in cooperation with a variety of associations, bodies, institutions, universities, civil society organisations, museums, regional centres and funds concerned with environment and wildlife conservation. These include Alfian A Rija Park in Tanzania, the Wildlife Conservation Society in Nigeria, the Wildlife Protection Society Program in Vietnam, the American Bird Conservancy in Bhutan, the University

of Washington in Uganda and the Institute of Ecology and Biodiversity in Chile.



The Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund contributes to the conservation of Barber's Cape Flat Ranger (*Kedestes barberae bunta*).
Source: Mohamed bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

Figure 48: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 1.5 million



Fighting blindness and visual impairment throughout the world



Noor Dubai Foundation's guidelines drawn upon the fact that everyone has the right to lead a healthy life, and that "everyone has the right to enjoy eyesight". The Foundation envisions "A world where medical services are attainable for all without discrimination, where all individuals living in low income regions and suffering from visual disabilities have access to eye healthcare and are given equal and fair opportunities of treatment that will improve their quality of life.

In 2019, Noor Dubai Foundation provided a total grants of AED 2.6 million (USD 0.7 million) in support of eyesight treatment programmes and providing ophthalmology healthcare. This aid comes also as part of the Foundation's objectives and in pursuit of achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages".

In continuation of its cooperation with The Carter Center since 2016, half of the Foundation's aid (57 percent) in 2019 went to Ethiopia through a four-year project (2016-2020) to prevent and eliminate trachoma, a contagious bacterial eye infection that is the leading infectious cause of blindness worldwide. This project aims to perform over 300,000 surgeries, build 500 household latrines, issue over 64 million medications, and reach 13,836 villages with eyesight-saving information and enhance awareness to prevent and eliminate trachoma.

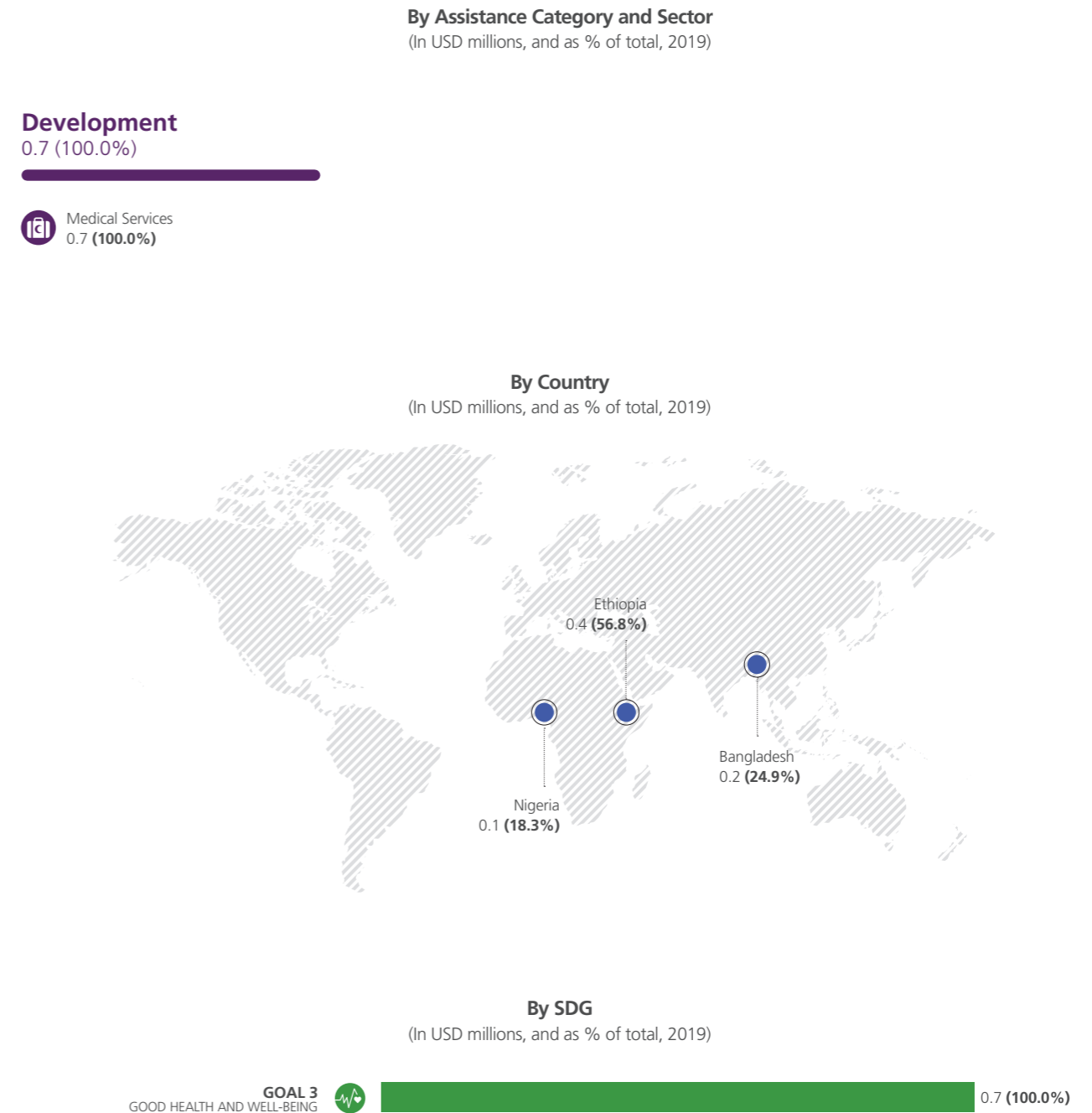
True to its commitment to provide an outstanding medical services, mobile eye clinics also continued to operate in the poor neighbourhoods that lack medical services, particularly for eye diseases, therefore, in 2019, the Noor Dubai Foundation set up four camps in Bangladesh, through which the Foundation's team of doctors and ophthalmic

medical practitioners conducted 20,000 eye examinations, 2,100 surgical operations, and provided 5,600 eyeglasses. Also in Nigeria, a mobile eye camp was set up, in which 3,220 eye examinations were conducted, 676 surgical operations were performed, and 1,373 eyeglasses were distributed.



Noor Dubai Foundation conducted a comprehensive eye program in Nigeria.
Source: Noor Dubai Foundation

Figure 49: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 0.7 million



مؤسسة سمو الشيخ سلطان بن خليفة آل نهيان
الإنسانية والعلمية
H. H. Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa AL Nahyan
Humanitarian & Scientific Foundation

Standing by support groups of patients and their families



Since its inception in 2011, H.H. Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation works to support scientific and medical research in a number of strategic fields, in addition to helping support patients and their families, especially those who suffer from common inherited disorders, such as Thalassaemia and other blood diseases.

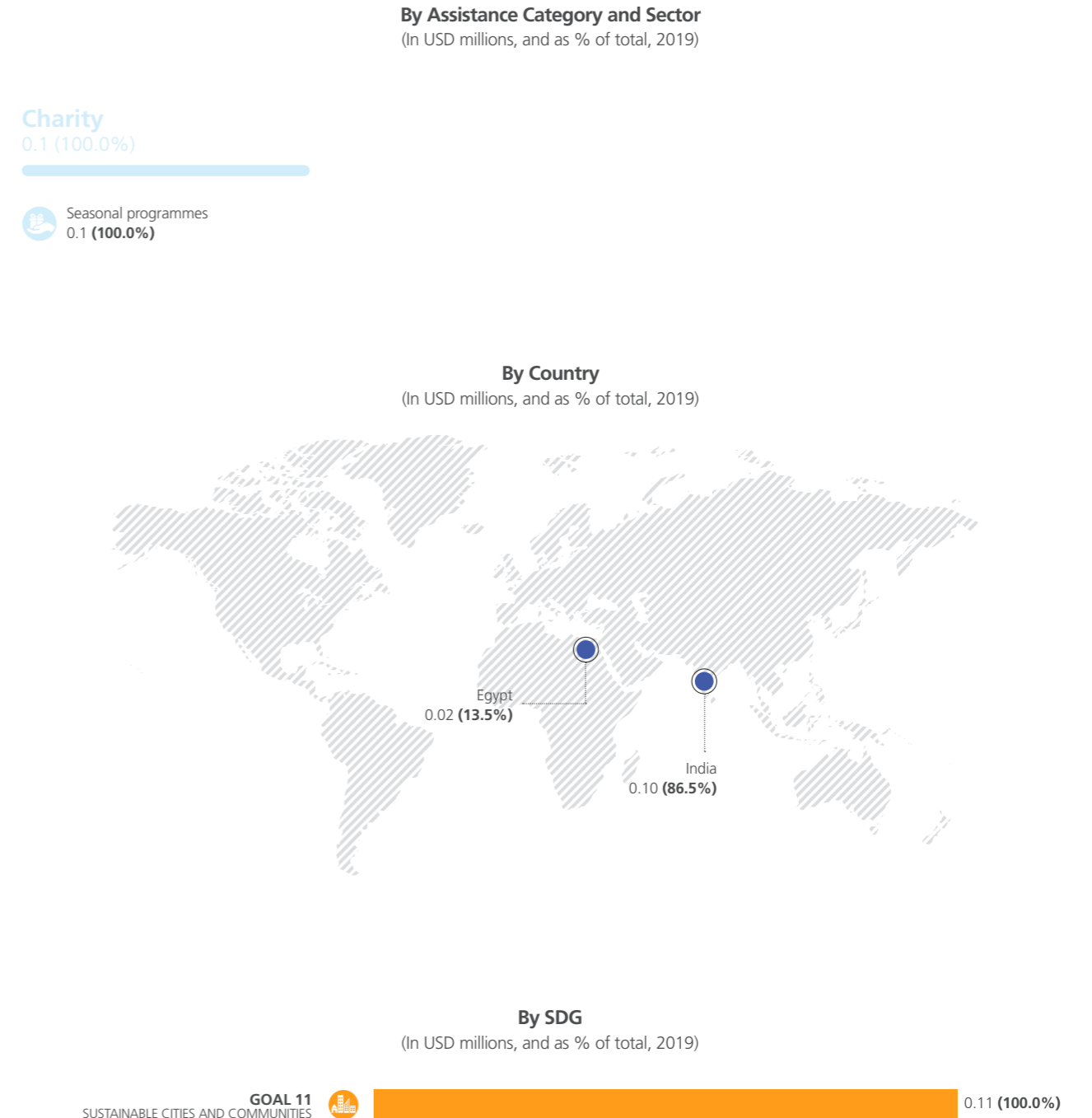
In 2019, Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa Foundation provided AED 0.42 million (USD 0.11 million) in foreign assistance, mainly to Egypt and India.

Entirely provided as grants, the Foundation's foreign assistance activities included seasonal programmes such as providing meals during the Holy month of Ramadan and facilitating Hajj (pilgrimage).



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

Figure 50: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 0.11 million



Child abuse victims work on a puzzle at the Dubai Foundation for Women and Children.
Source: Dubai Foundation for Women and Children



Building strong bonds for life



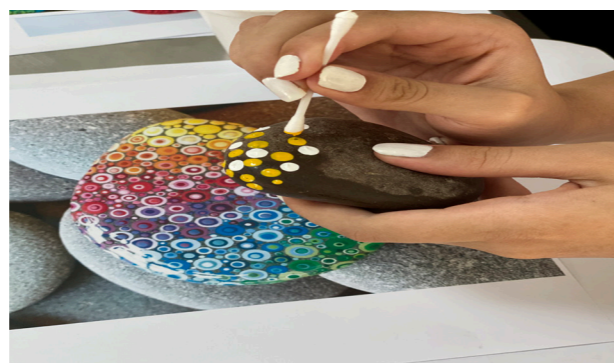
The Dubai Foundation for Women and Children (DFWAC) is the first UAE authorised non-profit shelter for women and children who are victims of domestic violence, child abuse or human trafficking. Established in 2007, it provides victims with immediate shelter, protection and support under international conventions for human rights.

In 2019, DFWAC provided a total of AED 8.2 million (USD 2.2 million), with an increase of more than 28 percent over its disbursements in 2018. These disbursements were provided to extend a hand of help to the victims of violence in various countries, granting them the opportunity for a fresh start, safer and more stable life.

Since its inception, the Foundation focusing its services on a number of social pillars, such as: Care and Rehabilitation, community awareness, programmes and research. With regard to care and rehabilitation for instance, the Foundation is working towards spreading the awareness about the importance of preventing domestic violence, child abuse and human trafficking through the implementation of many awareness programmes such as campaigns, symposiums, lectures and educational activities in schools and universities, also through lectures and workshops through audio, visual and printed media.

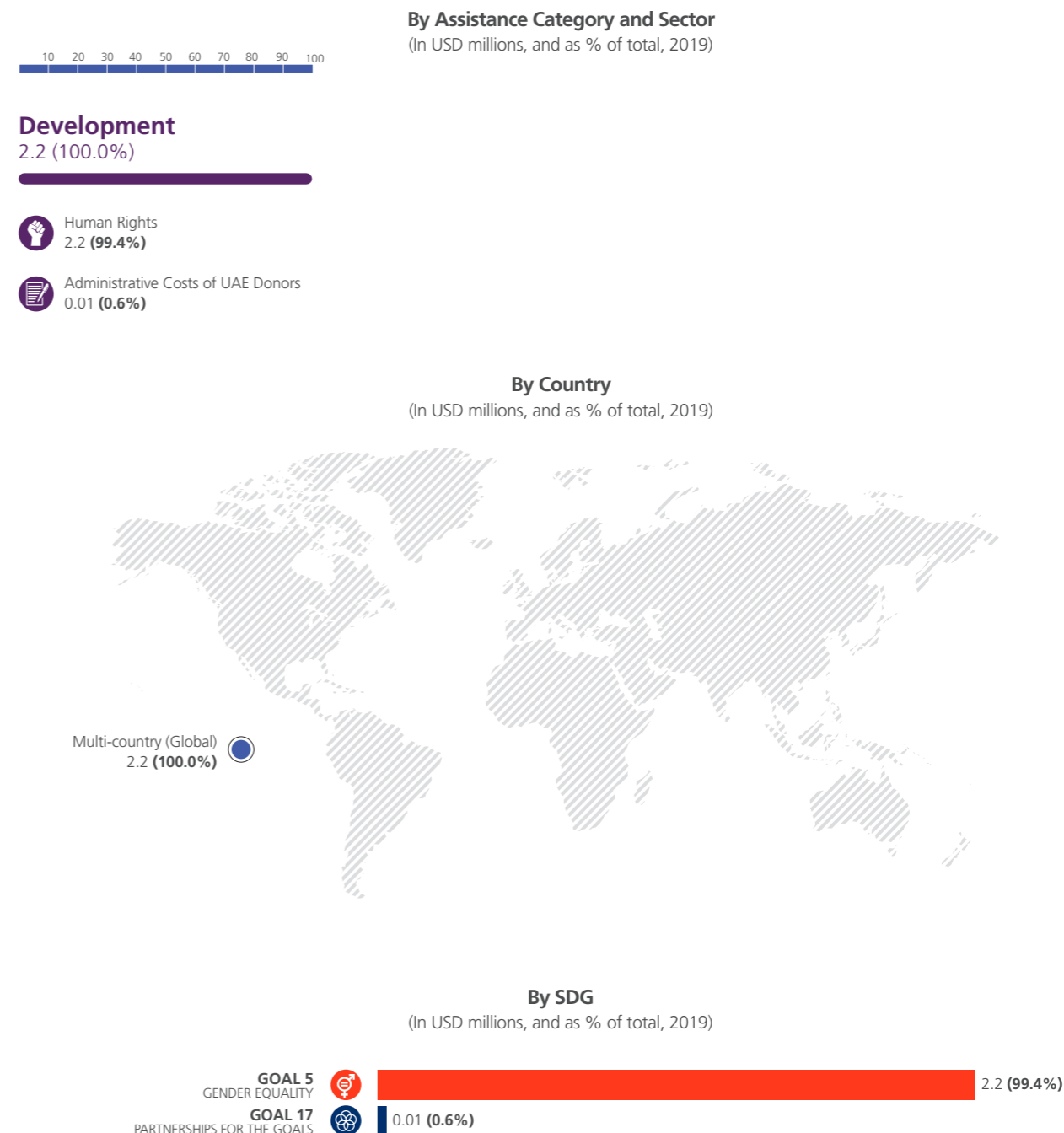
One of the most notable DFWAC's child protection annual campaigns is "Protect Childhood" which is being held

during the month of April, in recognition of the importance of raising awareness about sexual assault and child abuse. It aims to prevent the physical and emotional abuse of children by mobilizing adults, families and communities to take proactive action to protect the children before they are harmed.



The Dubai Foundation for Women and Children conducted stone painting workshop in Dubai International Art Center.
Source: Dubai Foundation for Women and Children

Figure 52: Funds Disbursed



Grand Total
USD 2.2 million



Providing safe shelter, healthcare and psychological support for the victims of human trafficking



Since its establishment in 2009, Ewa'a Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking (Ewa'a) have provided protection for human trafficking victims across the UAE, upholding their dignity through the provision of safe and temporary shelter. In addition, Ewa'a helps in the prevention of human trafficking by increasing social awareness in order to achieve security and stability in the community. Ewa'a also works to ensure the successful reintegration of victims into communities.

Driven by the economic situations in their homelands and the desire to escape poverty many migrant workers brave the unknown in often-unfamiliar places that can pose significant risks. Some workers find themselves exploited by human trafficking, particularly vulnerable women and children.

Reiterating its commitment to fight these crimes at home and overseas, the UAE has taken significant steps to stamp out this practice, including increasing penalties to include jail sentences of up to 20 years, and increasing the social awareness of the crime. The UAE Government has established shelters for victims of human trafficking, providing them with a full range of support in accordance with the local and international conventions in regards to human rights and fighting human trafficking.

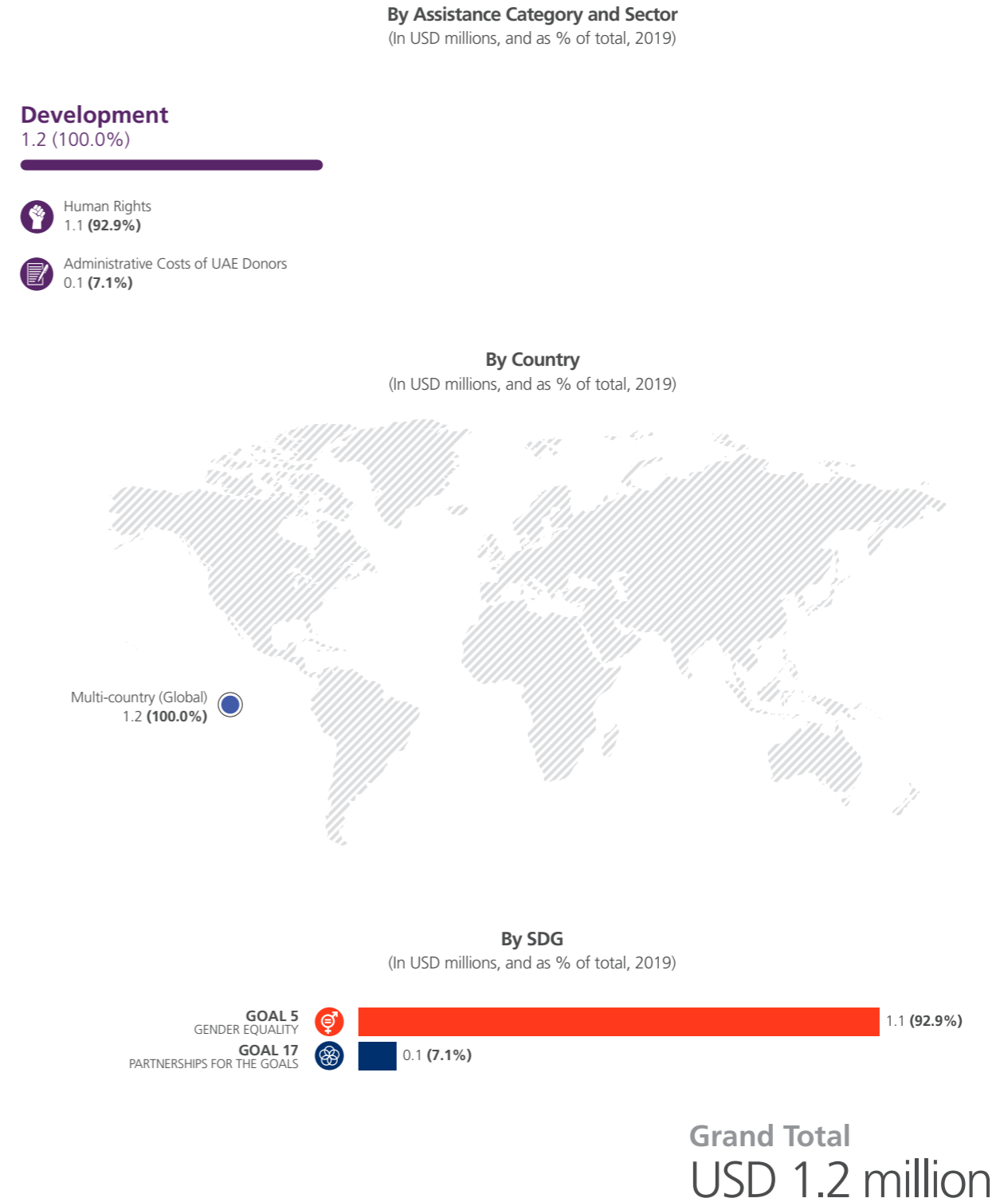
In 2019, Ewa'a Shelters for Victims of Human Trafficking provided AED 4.3 million (USD 1.2 million) to accommodate 60 residents in four shelters. Since 2009, more than 310 women and children have been received by Ewa'a

referred through law enforcement authorities, social centres, mosques, embassies, hospitals, or via Ewa'a social media accounts and telephone hotline.



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

Figure 53: Funds Disbursed





6

UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA)

Introduction

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

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

2019 UAE ODA Disbursements

The UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA) on a grant-equivalent basis stood at AED 8.19 billion (USD 2.2 billion), representing 0.55% of the UAE's GNI in 2019. Under the cash-flow methodology used in the past, net ODA was AED 9.08 billion (USD 2.47 billion) in 2019, while gross ODA was AED 9.95 billion (USD 2.70 billion). Within the United Arab Emirates' ODA on a grant-equivalent basis in 2019, 87.4 percent was provided in the form of grants and 12.6 percent in the form of non-grants.

2019 UAE ODA towards Humanitarian Assistance

In 2019, nearly a quarter of the UAE's bilateral ODA was allocated to humanitarian aid. Total bilateral humanitarian ODA amounted to AED 2.03 billion (USD 552.28 million). Humanitarian assistance was directed largely to support those affected by the crises in Syria and Yemen. The UAE's humanitarian ODA in 2019 was provided in the form of grants.

By Income Level

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

In 2019, least developed countries received 58.02% of the UAE's ODA on a grant-equivalent basis, equal to AED 4.75 billion (USD 1.29 billion). This was directed to support 40 Least Developed Countries (LDCs). Yemen, Sudan, Eritrea, Mali and Ethiopia were the UAE's top five supported LDCs in 2019. The UAE allocated 2 % of grant-equivalent basis ODA to small island developing states in 2019, equal to AED 166.6 million (USD 45.36 million).

In 2019, the UAE disbursed AED 2.05 billion (USD 557.2 million) to support Lower-middle Income Countries (LMICs), representing 25 percent of the total. Jordan, Pakistan and Palestine were the top three most-supported LMICs.

By Funding Type

In 2019, the UAE's ODA was provided mainly in the form of grants, accounting for 87.44 percent of the total. The UAE's ODA grants in 2019 amounted to AED 7.66 billion (USD 1.95 billion). ODA to LDCs was 88.16 percent provided as grants.

By Sector

In terms of assistance category, 75.25 percent of UAE ODA was directed to global development programmes. The rest were provided as humanitarian ODA.

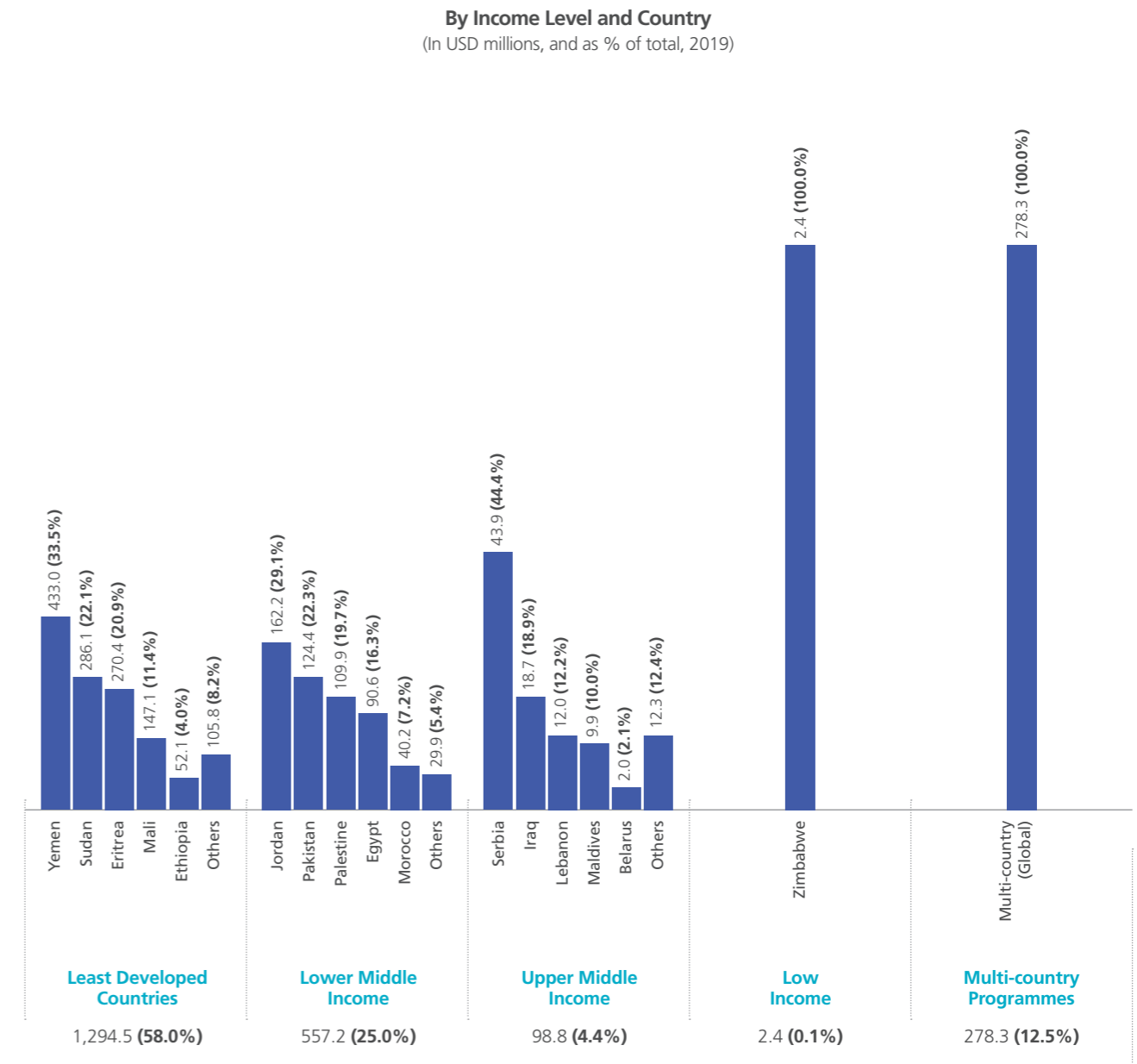
Over 31 percent of the total UAE ODA went towards the General Programme Assistance sector. This aid enabled supporting development priorities of three countries largely as General Budget Support.

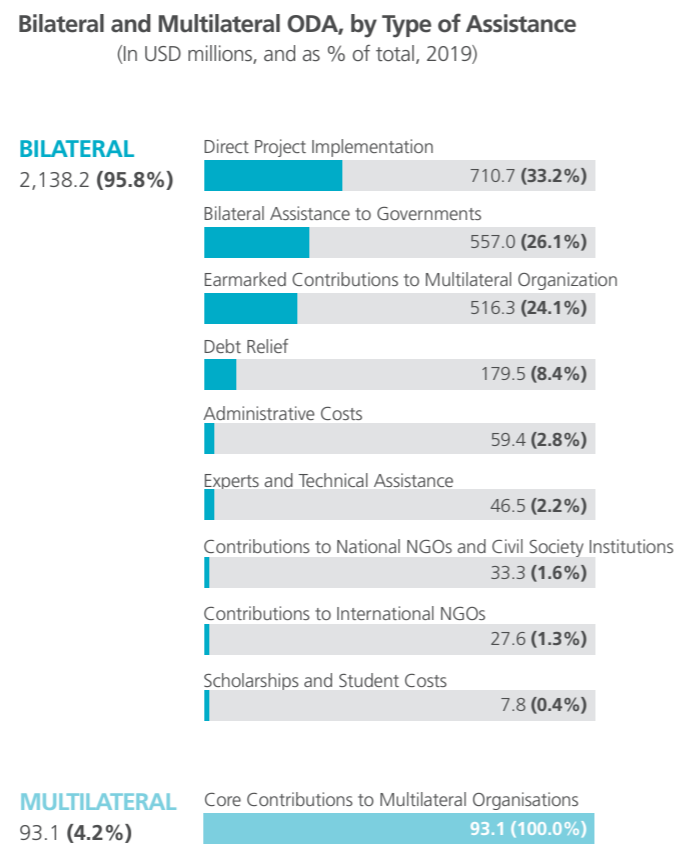
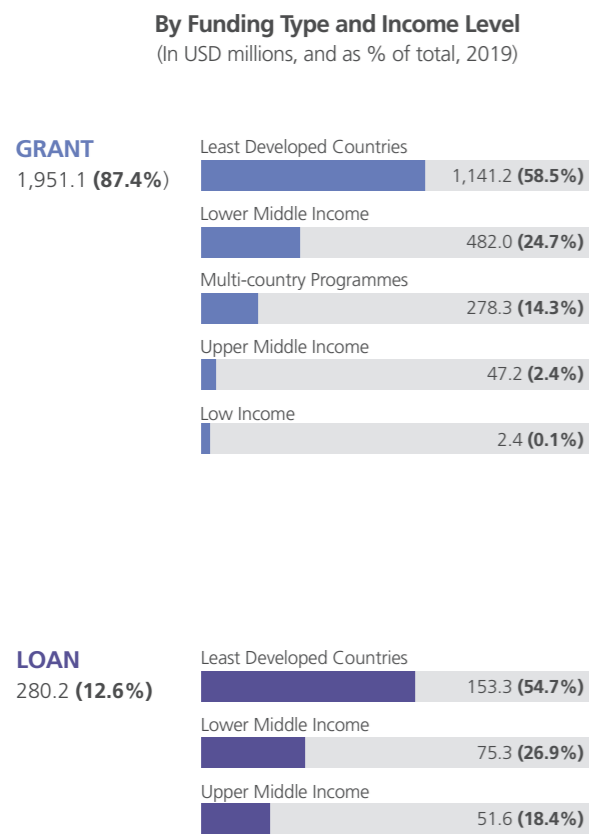
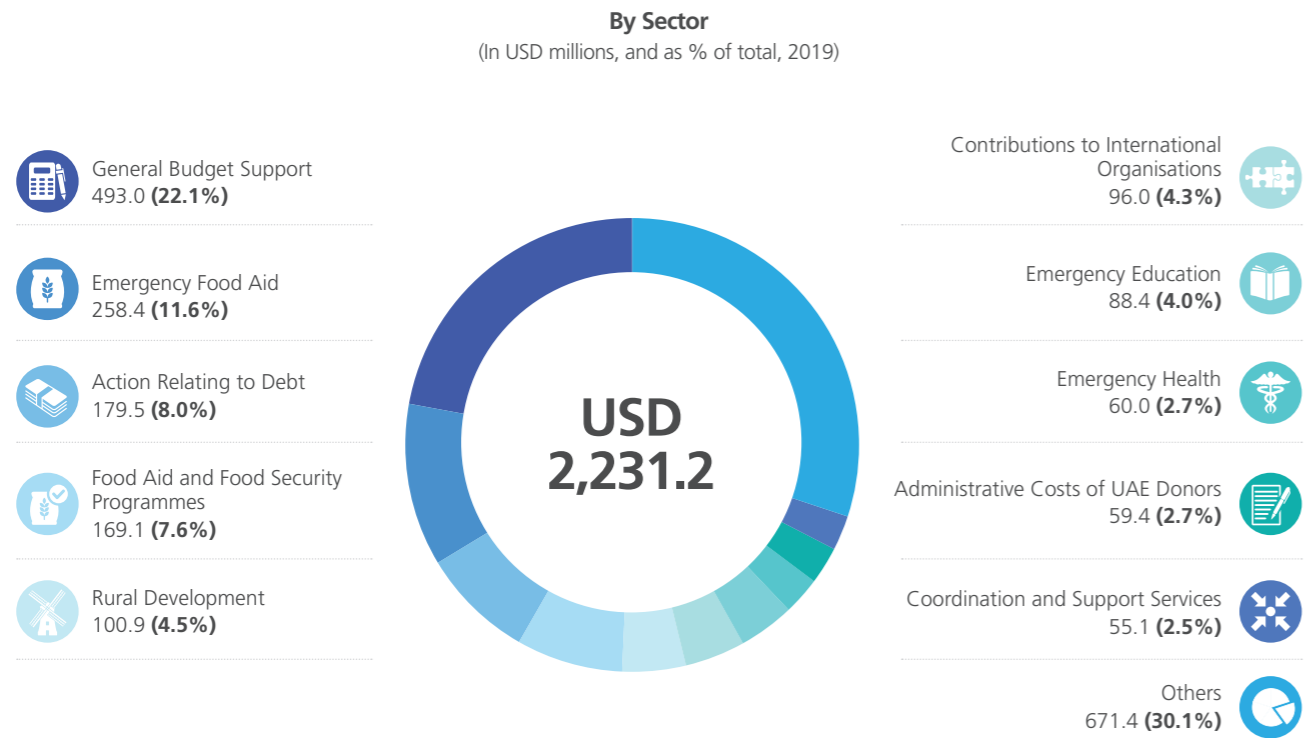
Commodity aid, largely as food aid, was also a top supported sector in 2019, with AED 1.69 billion (USD 460.60 million) in ODA, followed by the Debt Financing and Relief sector, at AED 659.12 million (USD 179.45 million). The UAE's ODA towards the education sector reached AED 580.6 million (USD 158.1 million). Although not exclusively ODA, Section 2 offers additional insights into the UAE's support towards global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sectors of focus.

Bilateral and Multilateral ODA

Multilateral ODA – counting only the contributions provided to support multilateral organisations' regular core budget, including that of the United Nations (UN) – accounts for only 4.2 percent of the UAE's ODA in 2019. The rest, AED 7.85 billion (USD 2.14 billion) was provided bilaterally. More than 85 percent of the total ODA in 2019, this funding includes bilateral support to governments, technical assistance, projects implemented by the UAE donor entities, as well as contributions to non-governmental organisations and civil societies. It also includes earmarked contributions to the United Nations (UN). About 87 percent of the UAE's bilateral ODA was provided in the form of grants.

Figure 54: UAE ODA on a Grant-equivalent Basis Disbursements

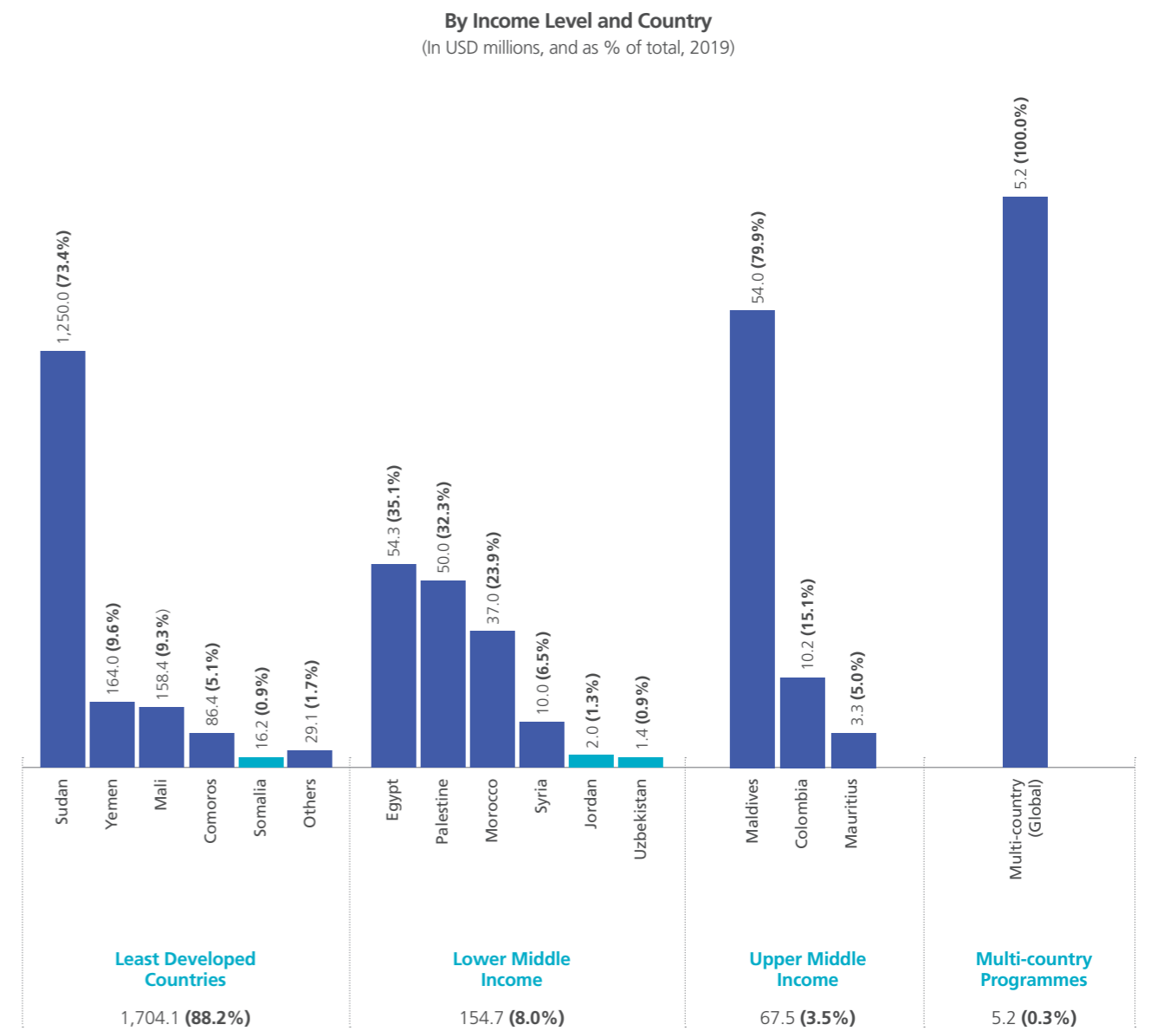





ODA Commitments


Total ODA commitments, on a grant-equivalent basis, made by the UAE in 2019 to 20 countries and multi-country programmes amounted to AED 7.09 billion (USD 1.93 billion). Least Developed Countries (LDCs) are the most supported group, with more than 88 percent of the total or AED 6.26 billion (USD 1.70 billion). Meanwhile, more than 8 percent was allocated to support six Lower Middle Income (LMICs). Sudan, Yemen and Mali were the top supported developing countries, in terms of ODA commitments made in 2019.


Figure 55: UAE ODA Commitments




By Sector
(In USD millions, and as % of total, 2019)


 General Budget Support
1,203.4 (62.3%)


 Food Aid and Food Security Programmes
147.9 (7.7%)


 Emergency Multi-sector Aid
146.1 (7.6%)


 Rural Development
62.1 (3.2%)

 Construction Policy and Administration
61.4 (3.2%)


 Emergency Education
50.0 (2.6%)

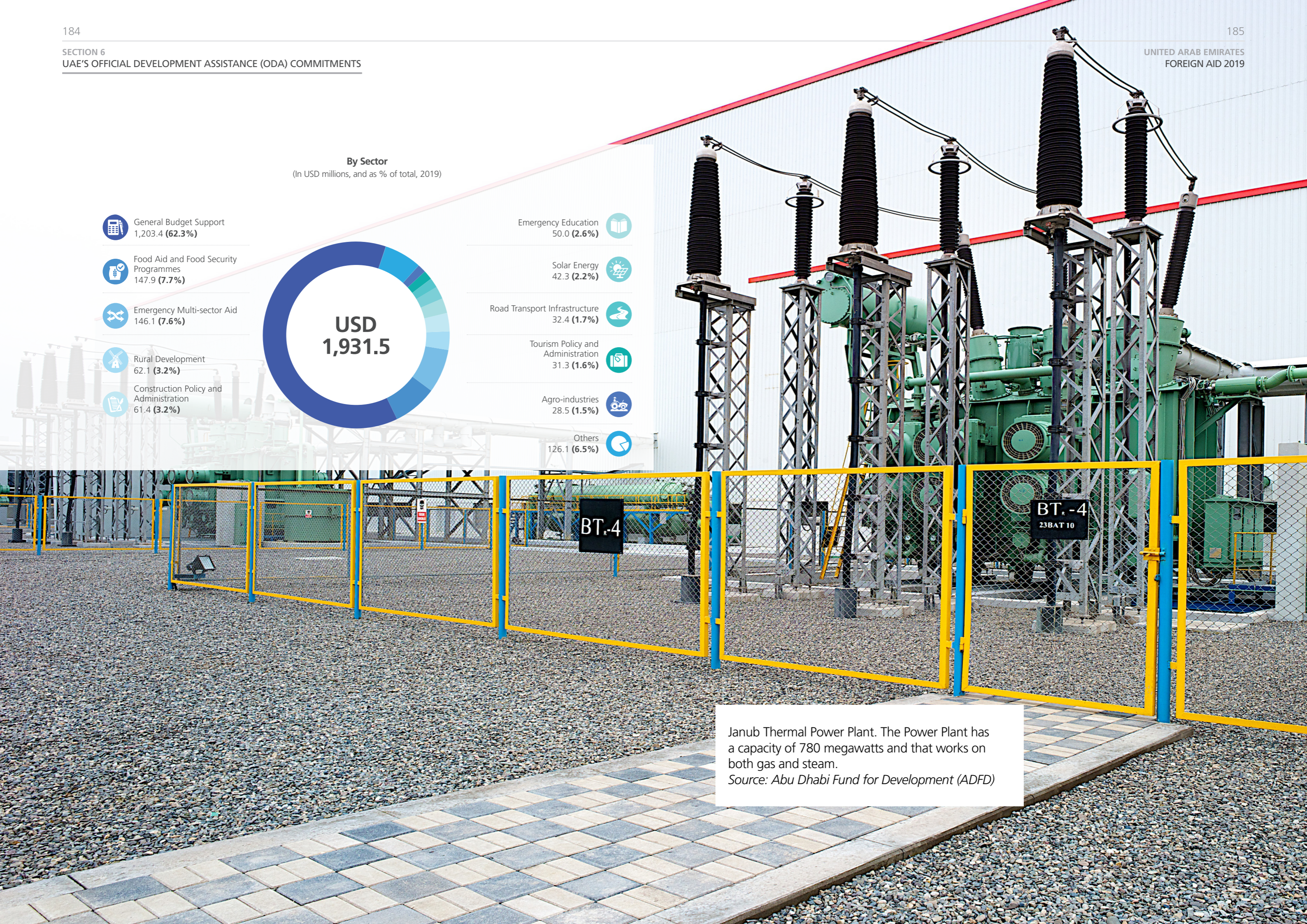
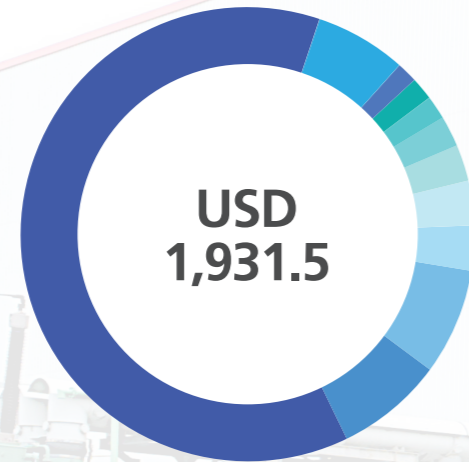
 Solar Energy
42.3 (2.2%)

 Road Transport Infrastructure
32.4 (1.7%)

 Tourism Policy and Administration
31.3 (1.6%)

 Agro-industries
28.5 (1.5%)

 Others
126.1 (6.5%)



Janub Thermal Power Plant. The Power Plant has a capacity of 780 megawatts and that works on both gas and steam.
Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)

Appendix 1: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA, to Least Developed Countries (LDCs), by Country and Sector (in USD)

Least Developed Countries (LDCs)	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Afghanistan	5,074,968	4,657,319
Construction and Civil Development	1,840,000	1,840,000
Health	1,247,718	1,247,718
Social Services	1,566,935	1,212,976
Education	301,703	301,703
Water and Sanitation	69,605	54,922
Commodity Aid	49,006	-
Angola	40,839	-
Social Services	27,226	-
Commodity Aid	13,613	-
Bangladesh	11,128,453	3,314,012
General Programme Assistance	1,026,752	1,026,752
Energy Generation and Supply	1,758,780	838,145
Health	925,061	602,044
Education	1,393,531	416,387
Water and Sanitation	1,574,314	332,007
Commodity Aid	247,334	98,677
Transport and Storage	1,494,691	-
Social Services	2,707,990	-
Benin	4,162,708	623,888
Education	631,382	333,747
Water and Sanitation	485,778	168,695
Energy Generation and Supply	60,000	60,000
Commodity Aid	49,929	39,943
Biosphere and Biodiversity	21,503	21,503
Social Services	2,777,987	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Bhutan	41,540	41,540
Biosphere and Biodiversity	41,540	41,540
Burkina Faso	4,378,948	379,046
Education	573,660	353,500
Biosphere and Biodiversity	14,002	14,002
Water and Sanitation	221,431	11,544
Social Services	3,516,765	-
Commodity Aid	31,310	-
Health	21,781	-
Burundi	1,422,009	297,504
General Programme Assistance	218,483	218,483
Government and Civil Society	50,019	50,019
Education	527,033	29,002
Social Services	626,474	-
Cambodia	1,220,402	111,622
Education	376,145	90,394
Biosphere and Biodiversity	21,228	21,228
Water and Sanitation	249,126	-
Social Services	573,903	-
Chad	5,409,028	2,799,654
Education	1,429,507	1,338,083
Biosphere and Biodiversity	1,022,750	1,022,750
Industry	188,946	151,157
Health	416,121	149,632
Water and Sanitation	457,249	131,389
Energy Generation and Supply	8,304	6,643
Social Services	1,413,784	-
Commodity Aid	63,980	-
General Programme Assistance	408,386	-
Comoros	31,890,775	31,372,469
Commodity Aid	10,748,619	10,748,619
Peace and Security	10,200,000	10,200,000
Energy Generation and Supply	7,078,682	7,078,682
Construction and Civil Development	2,670,000	2,670,000
Education	751,184	626,178
Health	48,991	48,991
Social Services	109,815	-
Water and Sanitation	11,226	-
General Programme Assistance	272,257	-
Djibouti	240,236	31,794
Education	33,733	31,794
Water and Sanitation	79,063	-
Social Services	127,439	-
DR Congo	1,541,057	1,534,136
Peace and Security	1,000,000	1,000,000
Education	534,136	534,136
Social Services	6,921	-
Eritrea	270,459,426	270,445,108
Debt Financing and Relief	179,450,797	179,450,797
General Programme Assistance	80,000,000	80,000,000
Energy Generation and Supply	4,920,000	4,920,000
Health	3,380,000	3,380,000
Education	1,494,202	1,494,202
Transport and Storage	1,200,109	1,200,109
Social Services	14,318	-

Appendices

APPENDICES

Ethiopia	56,481,327	52,061,365
Communication	49,959,161	49,959,161
Education	1,200,677	975,107
General Programme Assistance	1,141,767	941,767
Health	629,077	174,244
Biosphere and Biodiversity	7,001	7,001
Commodity Aid	442,984	4,084
Water and Sanitation	1,846,198	-
Social Services	1,254,463	-
Gambia	4,011,570	1,945,889
Transport and Storage	2,883,202	1,427,514
Education	662,707	518,375
Water and Sanitation	29,186	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Social Services	300,347	-
Guinea	11,115,377	9,658,229
Energy Generation and Supply	7,566,496	7,566,496
Social Services	2,320,887	1,540,000
Government and Civil Society	510,000	510,000
Education	392,676	31,732
Biosphere and Biodiversity	10,001	10,001
Water and Sanitation	297,620	-
Commodity Aid	4,084	-
Health	13,613	-
Guinea Bissau	645,655	31,794
Education	31,794	31,794
Social Services	613,861	-
Haiti	50,000	50,000
Water and Sanitation	50,000	50,000
Kiribati	100,000	75,000
Education	100,000	75,000
Lesotho	9,045	-
Social Services	9,045	-
Liberia	4,888,849	4,337,541
Agriculture	2,500,000	2,500,000
Education	1,704,318	1,650,020
Health	250,027	187,520
Water and Sanitation	310,642	-
Social Services	123,862	-
Madagascar	1,996,499	1,563,399
Health	1,125,123	843,842
Education	525,057	393,793
Water and Sanitation	272,257	272,257
Biosphere and Biodiversity	53,507	53,507
Social Services	20,555	-
Malawi	3,287,046	1,805,144
Commodity Aid	1,398,857	1,398,857
Social Services	1,589,486	250,476
Education	264,900	150,910
Biosphere and Biodiversity	4,901	4,901
Water and Sanitation	28,903	-

Mali	261,025,483	147,077,049
General Programme Assistance	250,190,580	143,116,500
Health	2,419,004	2,300,000
Peace and Security	700,000	700,000
Energy Generation and Supply	1,015,519	569,964
Water and Sanitation	858,711	269,161
Education	381,702	61,424
Agriculture	62,301	60,000
Commodity Aid	37,226	-
Social Services	5,360,442	-
Mauritania	10,074,739	685,597
Education	693,264	286,023
Water and Sanitation	1,569,797	189,360
Transport and Storage	381,160	188,213
Social Services	7,379,521	22,000
Commodity Aid	653	-
General Programme Assistance	1,838	-
Health	48,506	-
Mozambique	6,541,507	5,788,174
Commodity Aid	3,940,787	3,816,948
Education	2,454,745	1,954,677
Health	13,500	13,500
Biosphere and Biodiversity	3,049	3,049
Social Services	129,426	-
Myanmar	2,037,657	1,044,728
Commodity Aid	1,149,741	1,027,226
Biosphere and Biodiversity	17,502	17,502
Social Services	674,981	-
Water and Sanitation	115,843	-
Education	79,589	-
Nepal	1,091,601	420,964
Education	433,013	295,768
Water and Sanitation	145,991	99,992
Biosphere and Biodiversity	25,203	25,203
Social Services	460,168	-
Commodity Aid	13,613	-
Health	13,613	-
Niger	9,527,680	2,245,980
Education	1,014,445	728,484
Health	579,381	531,952
General Programme Assistance	599,726	531,662
Water and Sanitation	2,565,059	453,882
Commodity Aid	352,130	-
Social Services	4,416,938	-
Rwanda	2,860,633	2,024,466
Education	2,430,525	1,649,497
Health	224,982	224,982
Energy Generation and Supply	149,988	149,988
Social Services	55,139	-

Sao Tome and Principe	4,951	4,951
Biosphere and Biodiversity	4,951	4,951
Senegal	10,640,327	4,293,873
Transport and Storage	6,844,541	3,426,466
Education	1,222,719	785,343
Water and Sanitation	301,031	79,063
Social Services	2,249,994	3,000
Commodity Aid	4,084	-
Health	17,959	-
Sierra Leone	7,007,644	3,090,824
Energy Generation and Supply	4,288,048	1,536,866
Education	1,540,663	1,500,000
Water and Sanitation	454,948	36,820
Biosphere and Biodiversity	17,137	17,137
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Commodity Aid	21,481	-
Social Services	549,237	-
Somalia	20,874,534	12,554,622
Construction and Civil Development	9,550,000	9,550,000
Health	1,531,149	1,493,994
Education	1,230,793	1,084,047
Commodity Aid	399,412	389,760
Water and Sanitation	611,680	36,820
Social Services	7,382,972	-
General Programme Assistance	163,354	-
Agriculture	5,174	-
South Sudan	886,104	249,975
Education	249,975	249,975
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Commodity Aid	500,000	-
Sudan	543,162,566	286,083,268
Commodity Aid	148,838,010	148,688,268
General Programme Assistance	372,218,895	122,218,895
Education	9,602,211	8,714,127
Health	6,157,130	6,040,000
Construction and Civil Development	421,977	421,977
Water and Sanitation	278,504	-
Social Services	5,645,839	-
Tanzania	3,243,080	934,508
Education	839,210	767,739
Commodity Aid	158,230	83,673
Biosphere and Biodiversity	83,096	83,096
Social Services	1,404,984	-
Water and Sanitation	594,205	-
General Programme Assistance	163,354	-

Togo	1,672,802	355,504
Education	443,741	355,504
Commodity Aid	4,084	-
Water and Sanitation	909,501	-
Social Services	315,476	-
Tuvalu	150,375	7,000
Environment and Climate Change	7,000	7,000
Social Services	7,246	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Uganda	19,838,326	7,310,116
Commodity Aid	4,058,401	4,046,721
Energy Generation and Supply	3,846,992	1,895,478
Education	2,736,092	1,203,485
Water and Sanitation	637,837	60,890
Banking and Financial Services	50,000	50,000
Biosphere and Biodiversity	43,946	43,946
Social Services	8,013,023	6,873
General Programme Assistance	2,723	2,723
Health	449,313	-
Vanuatu	271,215	203,411
Education	271,215	203,411
Yemen	481,900,844	433,024,643
Commodity Aid	266,821,395	256,897,845
Health	89,934,079	74,423,896
Peace and Security	25,000,000	25,000,000
Water and Sanitation	23,495,443	23,437,561
Transport and Storage	24,529,940	15,817,716
Energy Generation and Supply	14,615,589	14,356,672
Construction and Civil Development	13,247,133	13,179,069
General Programme Assistance	5,612,214	4,107,265
Industry	2,960,000	2,960,000
Education	2,408,840	1,592,984
Government and Civil Society	692,867	692,867
Fishing	475,682	475,682
Social Services	12,065,507	40,929
Agriculture	24,013	24,013
Communication	18,143	18,143
Zambia	11,209	-
Social Services	11,209	-
Grand Total	1,802,419,030	1,294,536,105

Appendix 2: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA to Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs), by Country and Sector (in USD)

Land-locked Developing Countries (LLDCs)	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Afghanistan	5,074,968	4,657,319
Construction and Civil Development	1,840,000	1,840,000
Health	1,247,718	1,247,718
Social Services	1,566,935	1,212,976
Education	301,703	301,703
Water and Sanitation	69,605	54,922
Commodity Aid	49,006	-
Armenia	121,364	-
Social Services	116,361	-
Education	5,003	-
Azerbaijan	82,470	-
Social Services	82,470	-
Bhutan	41,540	41,540
Biosphere and Biodiversity	41,540	41,540
Bolivia	34,493	18,002
Biosphere and Biodiversity	18,002	18,002
Social Services	16,491	-
Botswana	36,271	27,226
Commodity Aid	27,226	27,226
Social Services	9,045	-
Burkina Faso	4,378,948	379,046
Education	573,660	353,500
Biosphere and Biodiversity	14,002	14,002
Water and Sanitation	221,431	11,544
Social Services	3,516,765	-
Commodity Aid	31,310	-
Health	21,781	-
Burundi	1,422,009	297,504
General Programme Assistance	218,483	218,483
Government and Civil Society	50,019	50,019
Education	527,033	29,002
Social Services	626,474	-
Chad	5,409,028	2,799,654
Education	1,429,507	1,338,083
Biosphere and Biodiversity	1,022,750	1,022,750
Industry	188,946	151,157
Health	416,121	149,632
Water and Sanitation	457,249	131,389
Energy Generation and Supply	8,304	6,643
Social Services	1,413,784	-
Commodity Aid	63,980	-
General Programme Assistance	408,386	-

Eswatini	30,100	-
Social Services	30,100	-
Ethiopia	56,481,327	52,061,365
Communication	49,959,161	49,959,161
Education	1,200,677	975,107
General Programme Assistance	1,141,767	941,767
Health	629,077	174,244
Biosphere and Biodiversity	7,001	7,001
Commodity Aid	442,984	4,084
Water and Sanitation	1,846,198	-
Social Services	1,254,463	-
F.Y.R Macedonia	149,741	-
Social Services	13,613	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Kazakhstan	4,605,485	797,001
Education	395,138	274,757
Social Services	3,610,751	250,476
Commodity Aid	371,424	158,072
Water and Sanitation	207,671	113,695
Health	20,501	-
Kyrgyzstan	11,841,630	371,469
Transport and Storage	506,398	180,064
Water and Sanitation	2,174,745	93,393
Social Services	3,733,511	65,342
Education	5,326,186	32,671
Commodity Aid	2,723	-
Health	98,067	-
Latvia	76,250	-
Social Services	62,637	-
Health	13,613	-
Lesotho	9,045	-
Social Services	9,045	-
Malawi	3,287,046	1,805,144
Commodity Aid	1,398,857	1,398,857
Social Services	1,589,486	250,476
Education	264,900	150,910
Biosphere and Biodiversity	4,901	4,901
Water and Sanitation	28,903	-
Mali	261,025,483	147,077,049
General Programme Assistance	250,190,580	143,116,500
Health	2,419,004	2,300,000
Peace and Security	700,000	700,000
Energy Generation and Supply	1,015,519	569,964
Water and Sanitation	858,711	269,161
Education	381,702	61,424
Agriculture	62,301	60,000

Commodity Aid	37,226	-
Social Services	5,360,442	-
Moldova	180,166	-
Education	10,005	-
Social Services	34,032	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Mongolia	2,146,080	2,031,732
Education	2,031,732	2,031,732
Social Services	114,348	-
Nepal	1,091,601	420,964
Education	433,013	295,768
Water and Sanitation	145,991	99,992
Biosphere and Biodiversity	25,203	25,203
Social Services	460,168	-
Commodity Aid	13,613	-
Health	13,613	-
Niger	9,527,680	2,245,980
Education	1,014,445	728,484
Health	579,381	531,952
General Programme Assistance	599,726	531,662
Water and Sanitation	2,565,059	453,882
Commodity Aid	352,130	-
Social Services	4,416,938	-
Rwanda	2,860,633	2,024,466
Education	2,430,525	1,649,497
Health	224,982	224,982
Energy Generation and Supply	149,988	149,988
Social Services	55,139	-
Tajikistan	5,745,724	3,192,796
Health	2,201,580	2,086,418
Education	852,649	421,050
Water and Sanitation	1,360,531	399,458
Social Services	1,299,430	285,870
Commodity Aid	31,534	-

Turkmenistan	1,774,818	1,774,818
Health	1,669,509	1,669,509
Commodity Aid	105,309	105,309
Uganda	19,838,326	7,310,116
Commodity Aid	4,058,401	4,046,721
Energy Generation and Supply	3,846,992	1,895,478
Education	2,736,092	1,203,485
Water and Sanitation	637,837	60,890
Banking and Financial Services	50,000	50,000
Biosphere and Biodiversity	43,946	43,946
Social Services	8,013,023	6,873
General Programme Assistance	2,723	2,723
Health	449,313	-
Uzbekistan	15,179,107	9,377,651
Government and Civil Society	7,833,656	7,833,656
Construction and Civil Development	5,001,361	1,405,593
Commodity Aid	95,780	95,780
Education	31,732	31,732
Health	2,188,946	10,890
Social Services	27,632	-
Zambia	11,209	-
Social Services	11,209	-
Zimbabwe	2,496,124	2,420,011
Health	2,174,386	2,130,381
Commodity Aid	239,631	239,631
Industry	50,000	50,000
Water and Sanitation	2,518	-
Social Services	29,590	-
Grand Total	414,958,666	241,130,852

Appendix 3: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), by Country and Sector (in USD)

Small Island Developing States (SIDS)	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Antigua and Barbuda	5,053,090	1,653,508
Energy Generation and Supply	5,053,090	1,653,508
Bahamas	255,701	-
Commodity Aid	250,000	-
Biosphere and Biodiversity	5,701	-
Belize	14,502	14,502
Biosphere and Biodiversity	14,502	14,502
Cape Verde	23,411	-
Social Services	23,411	-
Comoros	31,890,775	31,372,469
Commodity Aid	10,748,619	10,748,619
Peace and Security	10,200,000	10,200,000
Energy Generation and Supply	7,078,682	7,078,682
Construction and Civil Development	2,670,000	2,670,000
Education	751,184	626,178
Health	48,991	48,991
Social Services	109,815	-
Water and Sanitation	11,226	-
General Programme Assistance	272,257	-
Cuba	5,350,071	1,921,980
Energy Generation and Supply	4,911,516	1,642,215
General Programme Assistance	408,129	272,000
Biosphere and Biodiversity	7,766	7,766
Social Services	22,660	-
Dominica	136,129	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Fiji	3,293,375	-
Education	3,150,000	-
Social Services	7,246	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Guinea Bissau	645,655	31,794
Education	31,794	31,794
Social Services	613,861	-
Guyana	136,129	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-

Haiti	50,000	50,000
Water and Sanitation	50,000	50,000
Jamaica	8,001	8,001
Biosphere and Biodiversity	8,001	8,001
Kiribati	100,000	75,000
Education	100,000	75,000
Maldives	14,797,542	9,918,501
Transport and Storage	10,416,918	7,950,541
Energy Generation and Supply	3,435,178	1,927,385
Commodity Aid	40,575	40,575
Social Services	51,237	-
Education	717,505	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Mauritius	193,127	68,769
Commodity Aid	60,768	60,768
Biosphere and Biodiversity	8,001	8,001
Social Services	67,269	-
Education	57,089	-
Palau	9,995	-
Social Services	9,995	-
Papua New Guinea	34,705	34,705
Biosphere and Biodiversity	34,705	34,705
Sao Tome and Principe	4,951	4,951
Biosphere and Biodiversity	4,951	4,951
Seychelles	7,135,852	-
Health	481,615	-
Education	58,311	-
Social Services	388,466	-
Energy Generation and Supply	6,071,331	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Tonga	7,246	-
Social Services	7,246	-
Tuvalu	150,375	7,000
Environment and Climate Change	7,000	7,000
Social Services	7,246	-
General Programme Assistance	136,129	-
Vanuatu	271,215	203,411
Education	271,215	203,411
Grand Total	69,561,843	45,364,591

Appendix 4: UAE Foreign Assistance and ODA, by Donor and Country (in USD)

Donor and Country	Foreign Assistance	ODA
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	6,340,500,108	1,182,119,540
Afghanistan	1,840,000	1,840,000
Albania	10,397,495	1,302,058
Antigua and Barbuda	5,053,090	1,653,508
Argentina	15,088,484	-
Bangladesh	3,253,471	838,145
Colombia	350,000	350,000
Comoros	19,948,682	19,948,682
Cuba	4,911,516	1,642,215
Egypt	1,202,175,777	59,921,054
Eritrea	267,750,797	267,750,797
Gambia	2,883,202	1,427,514
Guinea	8,160,000	8,160,000
Iraq	3,120,000	3,120,000
Jordan	449,210,000	115,910,000
Kenya	2,292,404	816,068
Kyrgyzstan	506,398	180,064
Lebanon	500,953	134,245
Malawi	250,476	250,476
Maldives	13,852,096	9,877,926
Mali	251,015,519	143,686,464
Mauritania	381,160	188,213
Morocco	35,200,000	35,200,000
Multi-country (Asia)	1,101,306,934	-
Multi-country (Global)	50,326,107	50,326,107
Multi-country (Oceania)	230,000	230,000
Niger	631,636	312,732
Pakistan	2,086,700,000	86,700,000
Palestine	3,000,000	3,000,000
Russian Federation	250,000	-
Senegal	6,844,541	3,426,466
Serbia	207,470,732	43,915,522
Seychelles	6,341,331	-
Sierra Leone	4,288,048	1,536,866
Somalia	9,550,000	9,550,000
Sudan	531,628,895	281,628,895
Tunisia	1,385,788	438,231
Uganda	3,846,992	1,895,478
Uzbekistan	5,001,361	1,405,593
Yemen	23,556,221	23,556,221
Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	2,545,331	-
Chad	15,519	-
Jordan	76,776	-
Multi-country (Africa)	54,451	-
Multi-country (Global)	136,129	-
Senegal	15,519	-

Sudan	15,519	-
Uganda	31,037	-
Uzbekistan	2,178,056	-
Yemen	22,325	-
Al Maktoum Foundation	17,441,323	11,481,345
Australia	16,857	-
Benin	296,720	296,720
Burkina Faso	353,500	353,500
Burundi	297,504	297,504
Cameroon	225,727	225,727
Chad	562,229	562,229
Comoros	153,715	153,715
DR Congo	534,136	534,136
Egypt	50,517	-
Ethiopia	995,796	941,767
Gambia	264,782	264,782
Ghana	331,647	331,647
Ireland	3,155,415	-
Jordan	214,971	142,277
Kenya	525,105	525,105
Kosovo	583,240	-
Mozambique	504,500	504,500
Netherlands	90,549	-
Niger	502,320	502,320
Nigeria	188,275	188,275
Rwanda	518,559	518,559
Senegal	150,512	150,512
Somalia	496,072	496,072
South Africa	432,321	432,321
South Sudan	249,975	249,975
Sudan	2,761,608	2,704,298
Tanzania	498,546	498,546
Togo	326,751	326,751
Uganda	280,107	280,107
United Kingdom	1,879,365	-
Al Rahma Charity Association	8,789,502	-
India	1,207,906	-
Indonesia	2,160,660	-
Multi-country (Global)	1,372,216	-
Uganda	4,048,720	-
Dar Al Ber Society	25,642,420	-
Afghanistan	806	-
Albania	103,696	-
Benin	1,460,077	-
Burkina Faso	927,660	-
Burundi	509,156	-
Chad	19,058	-
Côte d'Ivoire	792,165	-
Egypt	2,641,948	-
Eritrea	3,428	-
Ethiopia	105,010	-

APPENDICES

Gambia	347,934	-
Ghana	703,890	-
Guinea	30,906	-
India	933,070	-
Indonesia	1,350,897	-
Jordan	147,195	-
Kenya	570,780	-
Kosovo	118,015	-
Lebanon	54,451	-
Malaysia	4,901	-
Mali	934,477	-
Mauritania	691,317	-
Mauritius	99,703	-
Mexico	37,485	-
Nepal	307,401	-
Niger	2,605,413	-
Nigeria	848	-
Pakistan	27,226	-
Palestine	990,930	-
Philippines	41,913	-
Russian Federation	11,598	-
Senegal	597,804	-
Seychelles	103,735	-
Somalia	757,794	-
South Africa	95,290	-
Sri Lanka	356,276	-
Sudan	4,142,009	-
Tajikistan	292,528	-
Tanzania	590,969	-
Thailand	652,452	-
Togo	108,740	-
Uganda	1,115,292	-
Ukraine	111,933	-
Yemen	144,248	-
Dubai Cares	41,311,915	30,983,936
Bangladesh	475,183	356,387
Cambodia	120,525	90,394
Comoros	500,027	375,020
Ecuador	125,014	93,760
Egypt	773,999	580,499
Ethiopia	516,011	387,008
Gambia	190,041	142,530
Ghana	969,212	726,909
Guatemala	182,712	137,034
Honduras	182,712	137,034
India	649,123	486,842
Indonesia	700,076	525,057
Iraq	1,066,931	800,198
Jordan	2,338,972	1,754,229
Kenya	117,109	87,832
Kiribati	100,000	75,000
Liberia	450,054	337,541
Madagascar	1,650,180	1,237,635
Malawi	201,214	150,910
Mali	38,338	28,753
Morocco	166,780	125,085

Mozambique	2,000,272	1,500,204
Multi-country (Africa)	500,054	375,041
Multi-country (Global)	19,262,232	14,446,674
Nepal	394,358	295,768
Nicaragua	291,378	218,533
Niger	38,338	28,753
Pakistan	636,577	477,433
Palestine	752,011	564,008
Peru	500,051	375,038
Philippines	300,033	225,025
Rwanda	660,072	495,054
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	247,170	185,377
Senegal	767,205	575,403
Sudan	304,047	228,035
Tajikistan	300,033	225,025
Tanzania	274,223	205,667
Togo	38,338	28,753
Uganda	1,183,980	887,985
Vanuatu	271,215	203,411
Viet Nam	900,098	675,074
Zimbabwe	176,019	132,014
Dubai Charity Association	19,404,299	-
Afghanistan	953	-
Albania	66,085	-
Bangladesh	379,378	-
Benin	437,185	-
Burkina Faso	836,444	-
Cambodia	401,383	-
Congo	278,053	-
Côte d'Ivoire	77,076	-
Djibouti	113,569	-
Egypt	519,481	-
Estonia	66,485	-
Ethiopia	45,894	-
Gambia	29,186	-
Ghana	430,161	-
Guinea	753,986	-
India	4,321,082	-
Indonesia	666,729	-
Kazakhstan	282,262	-
Kyrgyzstan	1,175,655	-
Liberia	6,997	-
Malawi	1,424,677	-
Mali	2,570,663	-
Mauritania	147,895	-
Nepal	55,475	-
Niger	1,204,367	-
Nigeria	73,373	-
Philippines	2,938	-
Senegal	26,981	-
Sierra Leone	39,259	-
Somalia	26,256	-
Sudan	248,187	-
Tajikistan	415,456	-

Tanzania	379,924	-
Thailand	266,458	-
Togo	162,238	-
Uganda	1,469,206	-
Ukraine	2,900	-
Dubai Foundation For Women and Children	2,227,175	-
Multi-country (Global)	2,227,175	-
Emirates Red Crescent	123,952,004	-
Afghanistan	50,368	-
Albania	1,404,831	-
Algeria	4,102,984	-
Armenia	25,864	-
Australia	29,948	-
Austria	114,154	-
Bangladesh	58,535	-
Belarus	27,226	-
Belgium	21,781	-
Benin	934,679	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,993,357	-
Brazil	34,032	-
Bulgaria	21,781	-
Burkina Faso	721,131	-
Cape Verde	18,513	-
Chad	283,008	-
Chile	14,974	-
China	20,419	-
Colombia	34,032	-
Comoros	58,535	-
Côte d'Ivoire	18,513	-
Cuba	8,168	-
Djibouti	29,948	-
Egypt	9,773,167	-
Eritrea	10,890	-
Eswatini	10,890	-
Ethiopia	2,185,259	-
F.Y.R Macedonia	13,613	-
Fiji	3,150,000	-
France	16,289	-
Georgia	16,335	-
Ghana	888,304	-
Guinea	28,587	-
Guinea Bissau	563,027	-
India	4,787,375	-
Indonesia	294,013	-
Iraq	401,107	-
Ireland	21,781	-
Italy	5,445	-
Japan	13,613	-
Jordan	2,396,522	-
Kazakhstan	3,010,292	-
Kenya	3,734,473	-
Kosovo	27,226	-
Kyrgyzstan	4,534,623	-
Latvia	20,419	-
Lebanon	1,497,079	-

Liberia	18,513	-
Malaysia	33,488	-
Mali	2,855,574	-
Mauritania	5,944,856	-
Mauritius	5,445	-
Mexico	31,310	-
Moldova	20,419	-
Mongolia	32,671	-
Montenegro	27,226	-
Morocco	144,349	-
Mozambique	23,142	-
Multi-country (Asia)	728,334	-
Myanmar	307,650	-
Netherlands	19,058	-
New Zealand	24,503	-
Niger	1,486,673	-
Nigeria	20,419	-
Norway	14,974	-
Pakistan	2,315,503	-
Palestine	44,044	-
Philippines	64,004	-
Romania	24,503	-
Russian Federation	19,058	-
Senegal	53,907	-
Serbia	20,419	-
Seychelles	16,335	-
Sierra Leone	891,104	-
Singapore	27,226	-
Somalia	7,304,279	-
South Africa	29,948	-
South Sudan	500,000	-
Spain	43,561	-
Sri Lanka	412,990	-
Sudan	641,113	-
Switzerland	181,596	-
Tajikistan	540,279	-
Tanzania	132,931	-
Thailand	1,260,707	-
Togo	700,785	-
Tunisia	34,032	-
Uganda	883,407	-
Ukraine	37,037	-
United Kingdom	10,890	-
United States of America	15,029	-
Viet Nam	25,864	-
Yemen	47,555,736	-
Etihad Airways	87,118	-
India	53,984	-
Jordan	25,066	-
Maldives	2,116	-
Nepal	1,400	-
Philippines	4,551	-
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	1,176,851	1,176,851
Multi-country (Global)	1,176,851	1,176,851

APPENDICES

EXPO Live Programme	6,469,681	3,899,808
Argentina	50,000	-
Australia	60,000	-
Bangladesh	259,984	259,984
Benin	60,000	60,000
Brazil	224,982	224,982
Bulgaria	50,000	-
Cameroon	100,000	100,000
Chile	50,000	-
China	50,000	50,000
Colombia	249,980	249,980
Costa Rica	60,000	60,000
Denmark	99,992	-
Ecuador	149,988	149,988
Egypt	299,980	299,980
France	50,000	-
Germany	50,000	-
Ghana	50,000	50,000
Guatemala	50,000	50,000
Haiti	50,000	50,000
India	149,988	149,988
Ireland	249,980	-
Japan	120,000	-
Jordan	100,000	100,000
Kenya	469,975	469,975
Lebanon	110,000	110,000
Malaysia	60,000	60,000
Mali	60,000	60,000
Morocco	110,000	110,000
Multi-country (Asia)	180,000	-
Nepal	99,992	99,992
Netherlands	249,984	-
New Zealand	50,000	-
Nigeria	399,971	399,971
Peru	110,000	110,000
Philippines	50,000	50,000
Portugal	60,000	-
Russian Federation	100,000	-
Rwanda	374,969	374,969
South Korea	50,000	-
Sweden	299,975	-
Uganda	100,000	100,000
Ukraine	50,000	50,000
United Kingdom	749,943	-
United States of America	50,000	-
Zimbabwe	50,000	50,000
International Humanitarian City	18,318,772	18,318,772
Bangladesh	402,061	402,061
Mozambique	2,168,228	2,168,228
Multi-country (Global)	14,866,915	14,866,915
Niger	531,952	531,952
Nigeria	109,987	109,987
Zimbabwe	239,631	239,631

Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	48,683,823	35,079,918
Afghanistan	1,925,400	1,875,373
Albania	40,022	-
Argentina	30,016	-
Armenia	30,016	-
Australia	64,149	-
Bangladesh	126,923	76,896
Belarus	49,249	-
Belgium	23,523	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	50,027	-
Brazil	15,008	-
Burkina Faso	470,256	-
Burundi	523,045	-
Chad	50,027	-
Comoros	797,609	797,609
Czech Republic	30,016	-
Egypt	469,589	69,371
Eritrea	1,200,109	1,200,109
Ethiopia	9,757	4,084
Germany	54,914	-
Ghana	15,008	-
Greece	23,713	-
Guinea	1,496,518	1,456,496
India	150,592	-
Indonesia	52,513	-
Iraq	944,623	744,514
Ireland	36,156	-
Italy	8,331	-
Japan	78,995	-
Jordan	4,851,893	4,651,784
Kazakhstan	222,177	169,148
Kenya	589,811	539,784
Kosovo	89,057	39,029
Lebanon	12,090,509	11,663,224
Libya	952,900	952,900
Malaysia	571,707	521,679
Maldives	783,094	40,575
Mauritania	75,041	-
Mauritius	60,768	60,768
Montenegro	11,845	-
Morocco	89,971	69,371
Mozambique	35,019	-
Multi-country (Asia)	2,314,838	-
Netherlands	15,031	-
New Zealand	25,014	-
Nigeria	50,027	-
Pakistan	1,752,584	1,248,908
Palestine	4,402,396	600,327
Philippines	30,016	-
Portugal	8,331	-
Rwanda	641,024	-
Senegal	93,588	43,561

Serbia	92,002	-
Seychelles	495,230	-
Singapore	103,471	-
Somalia	1,883,755	1,883,755
South Africa	40,022	-
South Korea	95,353	-
Spain	229,809	-
Sri Lanka	122,985	92,969
Sudan	1,532,029	1,490,246
Sweden	25,014	-
Switzerland	270,858	-
Syria	27,226	27,226
Tajikistan	1,685,496	1,685,496
Tanzania	127,751	57,713
Thailand	169,676	-
Turkey	40,022	-
Turkmenistan	1,774,818	1,774,818
Uganda	25,014	-
Ukraine	30,016	-
United Kingdom	53,961	-
United States of America	69,371	-
Uzbekistan	106,670	106,670
Viet Nam	25,014	-
Yemen	1,135,515	1,135,515
Khalifa Fund for Enterprise Development	50,333,333	14,360,823
Belarus	7,000,000	1,822,723
Egypt	33,333,333	12,538,100
Russian Federation	10,000,000	-
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	1,547,992	1,250,373
Argentina	17,002	17,002
Australia	42,756	-
Bahamas	5,701	-
Barbados	5,001	-
Belize	14,502	14,502
Benin	21,503	21,503
Bhutan	41,540	41,540
Bolivia	18,002	18,002
Brazil	54,007	54,007
Burkina Faso	14,002	14,002
Cambodia	21,228	21,228
Cameroon	30,666	30,666
Chile	34,955	-
Colombia	27,504	27,504
Costa Rica	10,116	10,116
Côte d'Ivoire	6,001	6,001
Cuba	7,766	7,766
Ecuador	47,506	47,506
El Salvador	5,001	5,001
Ethiopia	7,001	7,001
France	41,084	-
Georgia	8,001	8,001
Ghana	65,228	65,228
Guinea	10,001	10,001

India	76,696	76,696
Indonesia	65,129	65,129
Iran	6,801	6,801
Italy	46,606	-
Jamaica	8,001	8,001
Kenya	11,232	11,232
Madagascar	53,507	53,507
Malawi	4,901	4,901
Malaysia	56,871	56,871
Malta	5,001	-
Mauritius	8,001	8,001
Mexico	33,384	33,384
Mozambique	3,049	3,049
Myanmar	17,502	17,502
Namibia	24,003	24,003
Nepal	25,203	25,203
New Zealand	6,001	-
Nigeria	22,503	22,503
Pakistan	5,001	5,001
Panama	6,001	6,001
Papua New Guinea	34,705	34,705
Peru	21,503	21,503
Philippines	40,243	40,243
Russian Federation	15,002	-
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	13,902	13,902
Sao Tome and Principe	4,951	4,951
Sierra Leone	17,137	17,137
South Africa	37,103	37,103
Spain	23,603	-
Sri Lanka	27,001	27,001
Sweden	7,501	-
Tanzania	83,096	83,096
Turkey	15,302	15,302
Uganda	43,946	43,946
Ukraine	16,115	16,115
United Kingdom	22,903	-
United States of America	41,506	-
Viet Nam	41,006	41,006
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	12,934,638	4,430,149
Afghanistan	881,980	640,242
Angola	27,226	-
Azerbaijan	54,451	-
Bangladesh	324,912	53,950
Belarus	54,451	-
Benin	577,628	147,173
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27,226	-
Brazil	564,579	95,856
Bulgaria	27,226	-
Burkina Faso	14,430	11,544
Burundi	68,064	-
Chad	530,901	326,708
Côte d'Ivoire	19,058	-

APPENDICES

Egypt	608,494	87,122
Equatorial Guinea	20,419	-
Estonia	40,839	-
Eswatini	13,613	-
Ethiopia	408,386	174,244
Gambia	19,058	-
Ghana	110,918	45,173
Guinea	81,677	-
Guinea Bissau	40,839	-
India	288,592	-
Indonesia	16,335	4,356
Iraq	163,354	-
Japan	231,418	-
Jordan	54,451	-
Kazakhstan	645,794	407,732
Kenya	163,354	-
Kosovo	95,290	21,781
Kyrgyzstan	490,822	191,405
Latvia	27,226	-
Lebanon	217,806	65,342
Liberia	27,226	-
Malaysia	68,064	-
Maldives	13,613	-
Mali	272,089	217,671
Mauritania	227,716	84,160
Mauritius	13,613	-
Moldova	13,613	-
Mongolia	81,677	-
Montenegro	68,064	-
Morocco	114,348	-
Mozambique	27,226	-
Multi-country (Asia)	210,671	-
Nepal	68,064	-
Niger	181,110	48,574
Nigeria	66,703	21,781
Pakistan	528,723	348,925
Philippines	158,998	26,137
Poland	27,226	-
Senegal	317,316	38,225
Serbia	27,226	-
Seychelles	27,226	-
South Africa	27,226	-
Spain	54,451	-
Sri Lanka	149,741	65,342
Syria	68,064	32,671
Tajikistan	1,769,387	1,105,790
Tanzania	100,515	25,960
Thailand	359,607	12,458
Tunisia	95,290	-
Uganda	690,229	97,155
Ukraine	149,741	32,671
Zimbabwe	19,058	-

Noor Dubai Foundation	703,854	-
Bangladesh	174,984	-
Ethiopia	400,000	-
Nigeria	128,870	-
Private Sector and Individuals	224,109,081	-
Multi-country (Global)	224,021,309	-
Yemen	87,771	-
Sharjah Charity Association	37,724,408	-
Afghanistan	30,197	-
Albania	93,614	-
Angola	13,613	-
Argentina	5,445	-
Armenia	5,445	-
Australia	10,890	-
Azerbaijan	9,529	-
Bangladesh	3,920,695	-
Benin	129,406	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100,525	-
Bulgaria	5,445	-
Burkina Faso	972,032	-
Burundi	7,249	-
Cambodia	318,828	-
Canada	9,529	-
Chad	621,224	-
Chile	13,449	-
Comoros	33,022	-
Costa Rica	5,445	-
Côte d'Ivoire	44,484	-
Djibouti	64,924	-
Egypt	5,149,919	-
Ethiopia	809,580	-
Gambia	22,836	-
Ghana	1,644,815	-
Guinea	479,489	-
India	5,835,090	-
Indonesia	411,378	-
Iran	20,828	-
Jordan	873,332	-
Kazakhstan	87,986	-
Kenya	1,101,400	-
Kosovo	4,526	-
Kyrgyzstan	80,893	-
Lebanon	1,804,141	-
Liberia	375,329	-
Madagascar	20,555	-
Malaysia	5,445	-
Mali	4,084	-
Mauritania	2,019,782	-
Montenegro	15,613	-

Morocco	14,021	-
Mozambique	13,839	-
Multi-country (Asia)	150,253	-
Nepal	120,318	-
Netherlands	5,445	-
New Zealand	24,503	-
Niger	1,443,165	-
Nigeria	77,369	-
Pakistan	40,839	-
Palestine	857,475	-
Philippines	1,280,808	-
Portugal	41,548	-
Russian Federation	8,168	-
Rwanda	30,125	-
Senegal	1,701,857	-
Serbia	14,549	-
Sierra Leone	92,289	-
Singapore	5,445	-
Somalia	61,001	-
South Africa	182,705	-
Spain	9,529	-
Sri Lanka	612,426	-
Sudan	1,729,215	-
Tajikistan	515,191	-
Tanzania	805,815	-
Thailand	209,726	-
Togo	335,949	-
Tunisia	5,445	-
Uganda	61,270	-
Viet Nam	10,890	-
Yemen	69,476	-
Zambia	4,288	-
Zimbabwe	7,453	-
Sharjah Charity House	9,869,540	-
Afghanistan	43,561	-
Argentina	8,168	-
Armenia	50,044	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	358,808	-
Burkina Faso	27,226	-
Cambodia	343,945	-
Canada	16,335	-
Chad	926,419	-
Egypt	8,168	-
Ethiopia	221,386	-
India	1,518,748	-
Indonesia	879,222	-
Jordan	8,168	-
Kenya	1,000,545	-
Kyrgyzstan	15,029	-
Latvia	13,613	-
Lebanon	689,999	-
Moldova	10,005	-
Mozambique	38,443	-

Multi-country (Africa)	487,003	-
Multi-country (Asia)	35,393	-
Myanmar	685,278	-
Nigeria	79,581	-
Pakistan	84,400	-
Sri Lanka	143,594	-
Sudan	81,677	-
Tanzania	13,806	-
Uganda	2,028,395	-
Ukraine	52,585	-
Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation	114,985	-
Egypt	15,519	-
India	99,466	-
The Big Heart Foundation	7,726,304	-
Congo	246,089	-
Egypt	4,755,675	-
India	110,000	-
Iraq	306,000	-
Jordan	200,000	-
Kenya	31,420	-
Lebanon	346,895	-
Mozambique	110,000	-
Pakistan	27,225	-
Palestine	993,000	-
Syria	600,000	-
UAE Government	985,657,669	917,702,479
Albania	136,129	-
Algeria	36,755	36,755
Bahamas	250,000	-
Bangladesh	1,374,718	1,026,752
Belarus	6,390	3,190
Benin	136,129	-
Bulgaria	19,398	-
Burkina Faso	5,638	-
Chad	1,588,559	1,150,906
Comoros	10,369,699	10,097,442
Costa Rica	179,337	-
Cuba	408,129	272,000
Dominica	136,129	-
DR Congo	1,000,000	1,000,000
Egypt	16,917,245	16,917,245
Ethiopia	50,159,161	49,959,161
F.Y.R Macedonia	136,129	-
Fiji	136,129	-
Gambia	136,129	-
Guatemala	136,129	-
Guyana	136,129	-
Iraq	14,000,000	14,000,000
Jordan	39,087,221	39,087,221

APPENDICES

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
FOREIGN AID 2019

Kosovo	136,129	-
Kyrgyzstan	5,000,000	-
Liberia	4,000,000	4,000,000
Malawi	1,398,857	1,398,857
Maldives	136,129	-
Mali	3,190,580	3,000,000
Mauritania	27,638	22,000
Moldova	136,129	-
Mongolia	2,000,000	2,000,000
Montenegro	136,129	-
Morocco	4,452,491	4,452,491
Mozambique	1,612,193	1,612,193
Multi-country (Africa)	26,041,928	26,041,928
Multi-country (Asia)	5,059,324	800,000
Multi-country (Global)	219,004,684	170,006,988
Myanmar	1,027,226	1,027,226
Niger	797,138	729,074
Nigeria	638,312	586,354
Pakistan	35,392,074	35,392,074
Palestine	105,104,819	105,104,819
Philippines	58,839	15,000
Russian Federation	3,791,366	-
Senegal	43,839	43,839
Serbia	136,129	-
Seychelles	136,129	-
Sierra Leone	1,672,948	1,536,820
Somalia	200,174	36,820
South Africa	28,417	-
South Sudan	136,129	-
Syria	5,100,000	5,100,000
Tajikistan	100,735	100,735
Tanzania	163,354	-
Thailand	54,000	-
Tuvalu	143,129	7,000
Uganda	4,019,841	4,005,445
Uzbekistan	7,833,656	7,833,656
Yemen	408,257,568	407,300,123
Zimbabwe	1,998,366	1,998,366
UAE Water Aid Foundation	1,593,640	1,443,218
Bangladesh	321,617	299,837
Benin	109,382	98,492
Brazil	76,259	65,369
Chad	68,745	54,451
Egypt	108,903	95,290
Indonesia	10,890	-
Kyrgyzstan	10,890	-
Madagascar	272,257	272,257
Mali	84,160	84,160
Mauritania	105,200	105,200
Niger	92,576	92,576
Pakistan	210,727	199,837
Philippines	10,890	-
Tajikistan	86,640	75,750
Thailand	13,613	-

Uganda	10,890	-
United Arab Emirates University (UAEU)	9,883,208	7,833,757
Afghanistan	301,703	301,703
Bosnia and Herzegovina	15,866	15,866
Burkina Faso	31,732	-
China	111,062	111,062
Djibouti	31,794	31,794
Egypt	47,660	47,660
Eritrea	1,494,202	1,494,202
Ethiopia	588,099	588,099
France	-	-
Gambia	111,062	111,062
Guinea	31,732	31,732
Guinea Bissau	31,794	31,794
India	63,588	63,588
Indonesia	31,732	31,732
Jordan	587,789	587,789
Kazakhstan	47,598	47,598
Malaysia	111,249	111,249
Mauritania	286,023	286,023
Mongolia	31,732	31,732
Morocco	206,445	206,445
Multi-country (Asia)	2,001,854	-
Nicaragua	-	-
Pakistan	31,794	31,794
Palestine	667,429	667,429
Rwanda	635,883	635,883
Senegal	15,866	15,866
Seychelles	15,866	-
Somalia	587,975	587,975
Sudan	31,794	31,794
Syria	540,377	540,377
Tanzania	63,526	63,526
Thailand	63,464	63,464
Uzbekistan	31,732	31,732
Yemen	1,032,783	1,032,783
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	6,215,783	1,169,150
Armenia	9,995	-
Australia	14,992	-
Azerbaijan	18,490	-
Bangladesh	55,991	-
Belarus	219,954	199,891
Belgium	13,992	-
Bolivia	16,491	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,494	-
Botswana	36,271	27,226
Brazil	16,491	-
Bulgaria	14,992	-
Burkina Faso	4,897	-
Burundi	16,991	-
Cambodia	14,492	-
Cape Verde	4,897	-

Chad	743,339	705,360
Comoros	29,484	-
Côte d'Ivoire	12,493	-
Croatia	7,996	-
Cuba	14,492	-
DR Congo	6,921	-
Egypt	65,151	14,179
Eswatini	5,597	-
Ethiopia	29,986	-
Fiji	7,246	-
Gambia	7,341	-
Germany	7,996	-
Ghana	9,995	-
Guinea	42,481	-
Guinea Bissau	9,995	-
India	3,074	-
Indonesia	14,992	-
Jordan	73,346	-
Kazakhstan	309,375	172,522
Kenya	9,495	-
Kyrgyzstan	27,320	-
Latvia	14,992	-
Lebanon	81,494	39,978
Lesotho	9,045	-
Liberia	10,730	-
Malawi	6,921	-
Malaysia	26,985	-
Maldives	10,494	-
Mauritania	168,111	-
Mauritius	5,597	-
Montenegro	10,494	-
Morocco	34,981	-
Mozambique	5,597	-
Multi-country (Asia)	3,177,310	-

Namibia	9,045	-
Nepal	19,389	-
New Zealand	31,233	-
Niger	12,993	-
Nigeria	12,493	-
Pakistan	89,089	-
Palau	9,995	-
Philippines	9,995	-
Romania	14,992	-
Russian Federation	29,984	-
Senegal	11,394	-
Serbia	12,993	-
Sierra Leone	6,858	-
Singapore	24,986	-
Somalia	7,228	-
South Africa	9,045	-
Spain	39,978	-
Sri Lanka	20,489	-
Sudan	46,475	-
Switzerland	29,984	-
Syria	919	-
Tajikistan	39,978	-
Tanzania	8,625	-
Thailand	2,499	-
Tonga	7,246	-
Tunisia	34,981	-
Tuvalu	7,246	-
Ukraine	46,592	9,995
United Kingdom	54,923	-
Uzbekistan	27,632	-
Venezuela	14,492	-
Yemen	39,201	-
Zambia	6,921	-
Zimbabwe	5,597	-
Grand Total	8,004,964,759	2,231,250,121

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. The analyses presented is derived from a 1:1 mapping of every UAE foreign assistance activity as it supports a particular SDG goal, target and its corresponding indicator.
3. <https://roadmap2050.report/executive-summary/>
4. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/10/12/statement-on-women-entrepreneurs-finance-initiative-we-fi>
5. <https://ida.worldbank.org/about/what-is-ida>
6. <https://www.tamimi.com/law-update-articles/women-in-the-uae/>
7. <https://www.uae-embassy.org/about-uae/women-uae>
8. <https://www.arabianbusiness.com/banking-finance/440986-expat-remittances-from-uae-drop-by-25-in-2019>
9. https://www.unocha.org/sites/unocha/files/GHO-2020_v9.1.pdf
10. <https://www.thenational.ae/uae/health/abu-dhabi-forum-sees-dh9-5bn-pledge-to-wipe-out-polio-for-good-1.939838>
11. <https://unesco.org/sub-sahara-africa-remains-region-with-highest-out-of-school-rates-unesco/>
12. <https://unesco.org/sub-sahara-africa-remains-region-with-highest-out-of-school-rates-unesco/>
13. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=14199>
14. <https://www.adfd.ae/PublishingImages1/ADFD-annual-report-2018-English.pdf>
15. <https://www.emirates247.com/news/government/water-is-more-important-than-oil-for-uae-mohammed-bin-zayed-2011-12-13-1.432657>
16. <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/250361570664056483/EN-MPO-OCT19-Palestine.pdf>
17. <https://reliefweb.int/report/occupied-palestinian-territory/un-electricity-crisis-brings-gaza-verge-disaster>
18. <https://www.unrwa.org/newsroom/features/guided-light-her-heart-tala-determined-achieve-her-dreams>
19. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/malaria>
20. https://www.cdc.gov/malaria/malaria_worldwide/impact.html
21. <https://endmalaria.org/about-us/impact>
22. <http://www.emro.who.int/yem/yemen-news/who-scales-up-response-for-increase-in-malaria-in-yemen.html>
23. <https://www.reachingthelastmile.com/>
24. <http://www.ami.mr/Depeche-61543.html>
25. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category.html>
26. <http://unohrlls.org/about-sids/>
27. <https://news.un.org/ar/story/2019/09/1040582>
28. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/pakistan/overview>
29. <https://www.albankaldawli.org/ar/country/egypt/overview#1>
30. <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/889451482353062720/pdf/102746-ARABIC-Jordan-CPF-Arabic-version.pdf>
31. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/2019_Yemen_HRP_V22_Ar.pdf