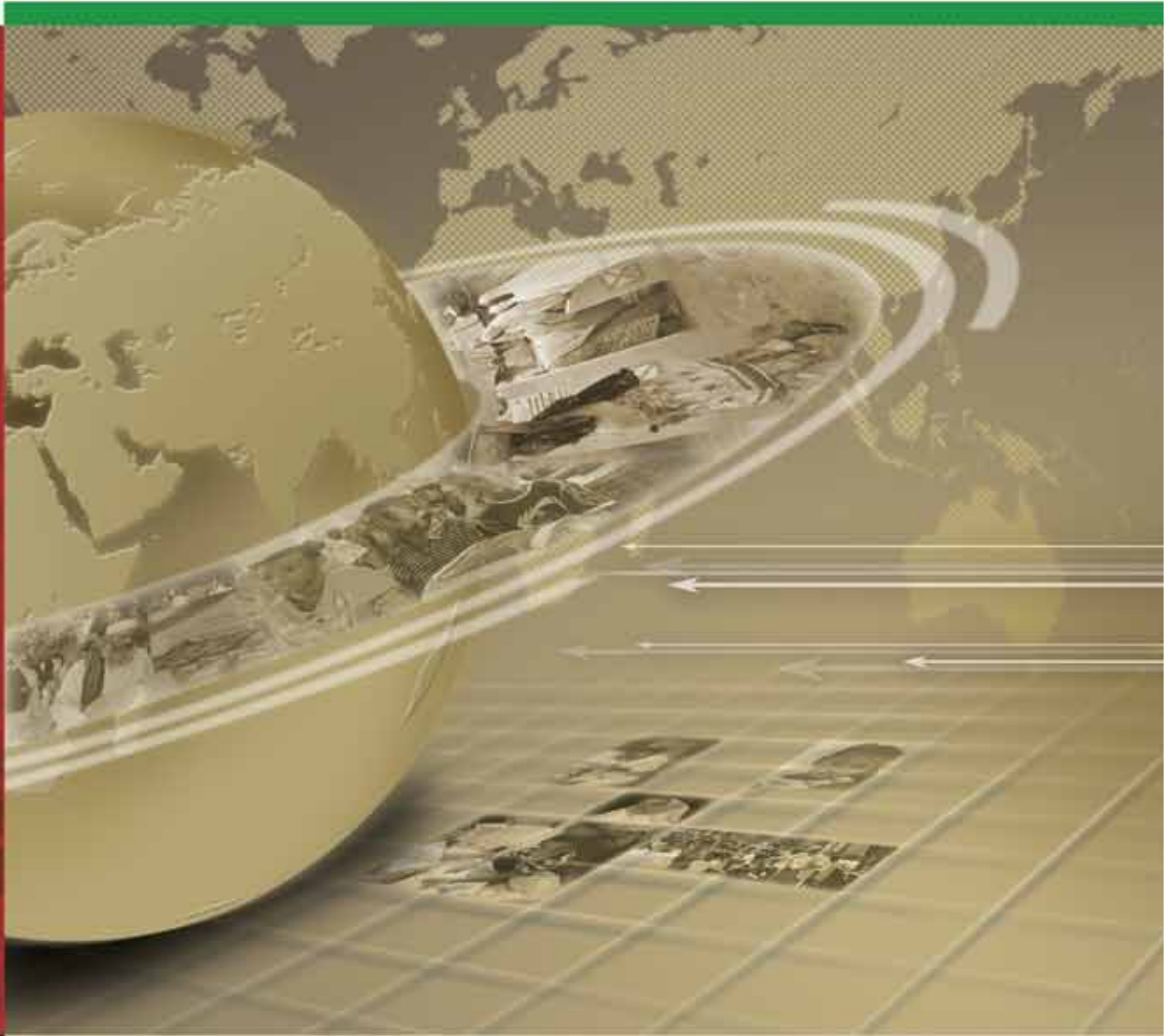




مكتب تنسيق المساعدات الخارجية لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة
UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

FOREIGN AID

2011

United Arab Emirates Foreign Aid 2011
Published in Abu Dhabi by the
UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid
September 2012

ISBN No: 978-9948-16-763-1

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Printed on 100% environment-friendly paper



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



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Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai



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



FOREWORD

H.H. Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan
Ruler's Representative in the Western Region of Abu Dhabi
and President of the UAE Office for the Coordination of
Foreign Aid (OCFA)

Since the formation of the United Arab Emirates in 1971, our nation has lived up to the wise vision of its founding father, the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, who said that development was the responsibility of every citizen.

This ethos has not only provided the guiding light for the extraordinary achievements of our nation in four short decades, but has also been the foundation of our activities in the global arena. As a country bestowed with significant resources – human and natural – we have embraced our responsibility to play a leading role in foreign aid to other nations. Supporting development is not only about helping fund new infrastructure, it is also about contributing to individual wellbeing and advancement. Our leadership recognizes that social and economic progress are inextricably linked, and this has informed our extensive foreign aid around the world.

I am honored to report that in 2011, 34 donor entities in the UAE disbursed AED 7.74 billion (\$ 2.11 billion) in grants and loans to development, humanitarian, and charitable programs in 128 countries. In times of humanitarian crises in other countries, the citizens of our nation responded with their hearts, pledging financial and other support to alleviate the suffering of people in far-flung corners of the world. Our donor organizations have done much in other countries to help the most neglected members of society by providing shelter, food, and education to orphaned and deprived children to help them strive for a better life.

Our development initiatives in countries across the world have played a meaningful role in the creation of valuable infrastructure, including roads and water facilities, to promote inclusive progress for all the citizens of the countries where we have supported projects. As Muslims, we have an obligation from Allah to share our wealth with others and to help people become productive members of society. This extends beyond our own national boundaries to countries that share a historical or strategic path with the UAE.

The following report – the third prepared by the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid – provides a transparent and detailed account of foreign aid activities in 2011. These substantial disbursements to more than half the world's countries were guided by directives from the UAE's President, His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, under the directions of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, and with the vital support of His Highness General Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces.

I would like to offer a personal acknowledgement to the UAE's foreign aid community on the difference it continues to make in all four corners of the globe – building schools and hospitals, roads and bridges, supporting extensive immunization programs, providing much-needed humanitarian relief to regions that suffered devastating natural disasters and conflict. Thank you for your selfless work that has helped millions around the world, and my appreciation for your cooperation with OCFA in documenting our country's foreign aid for this report. And finally, my sincere gratitude to the people of the UAE whose generosity and concern for the welfare of those less fortunate have helped confirm our nation's commitment to its aid initiatives around the world.

With heartfelt thanks,

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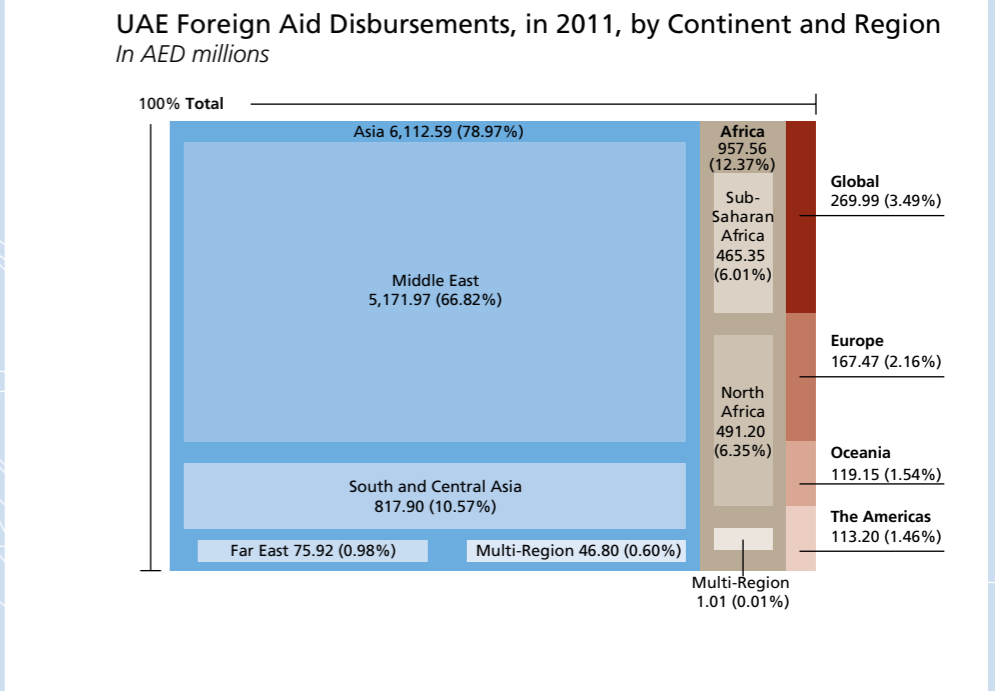
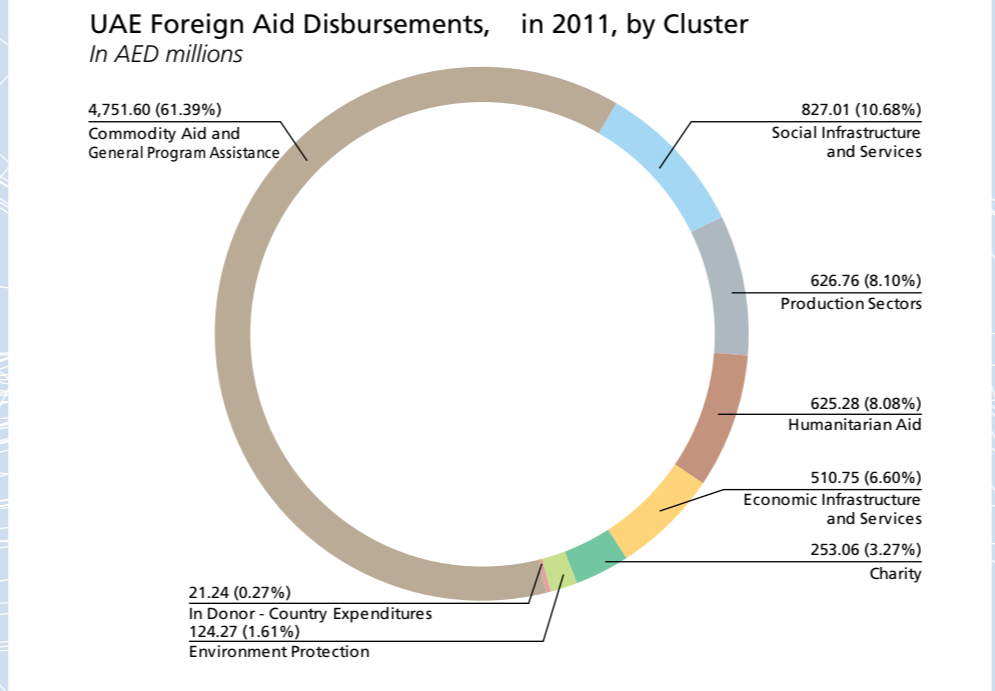
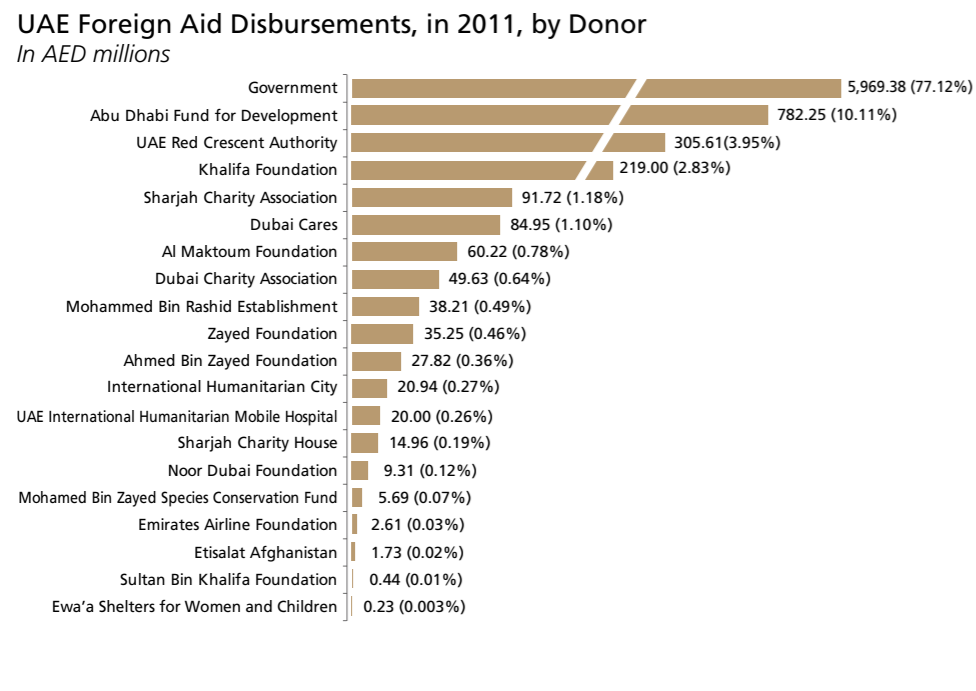
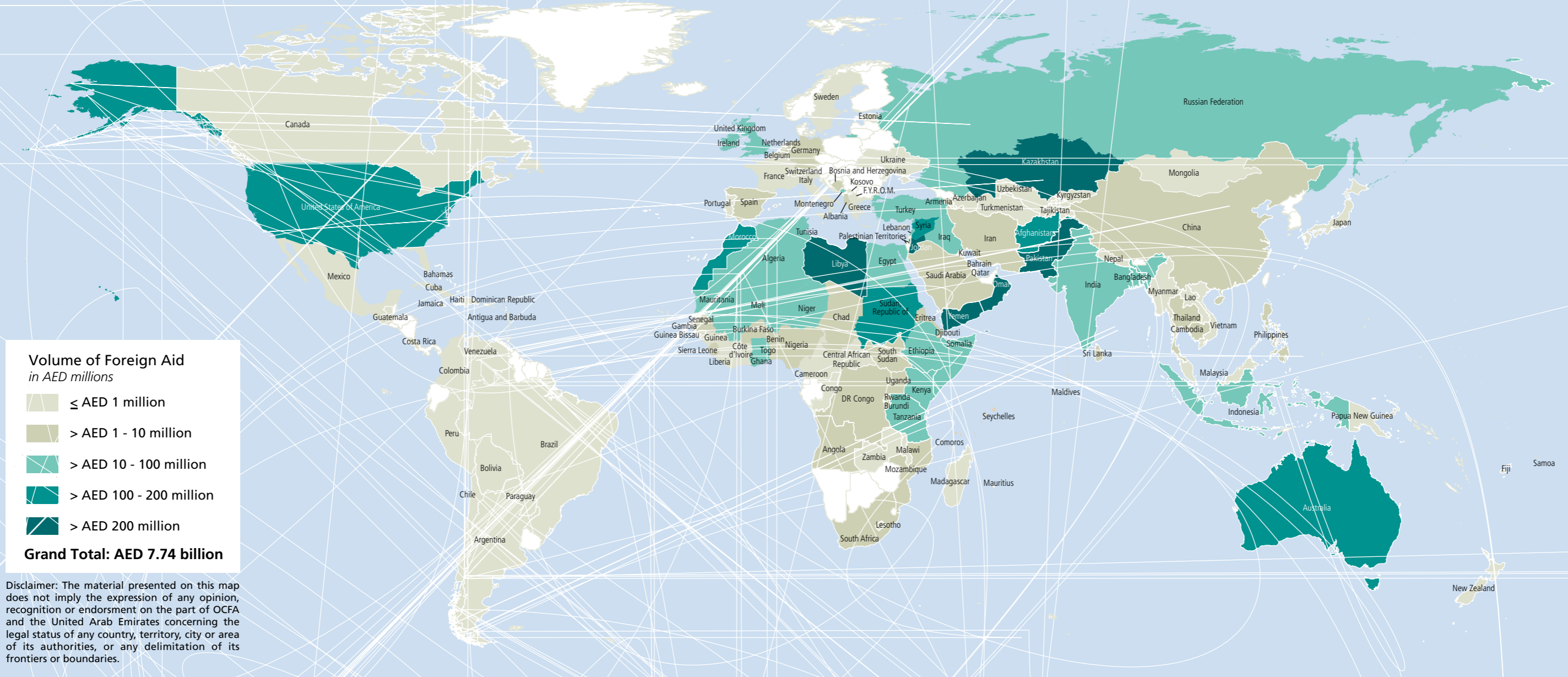
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UAE Foreign Aid Disbursements in 2011





Baku road, Azerbaijan. Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) supports infrastructure projects to improve the quality of life for local citizens. (Source: ADFD)

“We believe that the benefit of the fortune granted to us by God should spread to cover our brothers and friends.”

The late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, founder of the UAE (may his soul rest in peace)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

UAE Foreign Aid 2011 is the third in an annual series published for the Government of the United Arab Emirates by the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA). It presents data from 34 donor entities in total, which all reported detailed information about the grants and loans that they made in the course of the year; 15 of these are government entities, grouped together under the name “Government”, and 19 are other donor organizations.

This report offers considerably more detailed information about the activities of each donor organization than in previous years. First, it provides more information about their major programs. Secondly, this report offers a new level of analysis of the ways in which UAE donors offer their assistance, identifying those that work with multilateral or local partners and those that implement projects directly, either by hiring contractors or consultants, or by providing budget support directly to other governments. And, thirdly, the information in the report can now be freely explored and customized on the *Foreign Aid Tracking Service (FATS)*, an interactive database of UAE foreign aid data from 2009 to 2011, available at ocfa.gov.ae.

Information about the geographical spread of the UAE’s aid is provided in a new format, with focus countries presented in a regional context; and the 2011 data is compared with the figures for 2009 and 2010.

The report also highlights the particular national character of the UAE’s aid, with features about the programs of assistance for orphan children, and the charitable programs of several donors which support the religious and cultural ties between the people of the UAE and the people of other countries.

In 2011, UAE donor organizations disbursed a total of AED 7.74 billion (\$2.11 billion) in grants and loans to development, humanitarian, and charity programs in 128 countries. In addition, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) committed another AED 674.9 million (\$183.7 million) to development programs beyond 2011.

The UAE Government was again the largest donor, giving AED 5.97 billion, more than 77 percent of total aid, followed by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), which disbursed AED 782.3 million. While AED 6.86 billion was disbursed for development projects, representing 88.7 percent of the total UAE foreign aid and an increase of 210.2 percent over the figure for 2010, the UAE also responded generously to humanitarian crises, dispatching coordinated UAE Relief Teams to contribute to international efforts to assist those displaced by fighting in Libya, the victims of the famine in the Horn of Africa, and thousands of people affected by flooding in Pakistan. Overall, AED 625.3 million was spent on humanitarian aid in 2011, an increase of 54.2 percent over the figure for 2010. A total of AED 253.1 million was devoted to charitable projects, an increase of 36.9 percent over 2010.

In 2011, the UAE spent AED 5.17 billion (66.8 percent of the total) on assistance to countries in the Middle East. AED 817.9 million was spent in South and Central Asia, AED 491.2 million in North Africa and AED 465.3 million in Sub-Saharan Africa. The individual countries receiving the most aid were the Sultanate of Oman with AED 3.68 billion, Jordan with AED 757.5 million, and Kazakhstan with AED 315.9 million.



INTRODUCTION

Since its first publication in June 2010, the annual *UAE Foreign Aid* report has rapidly become a major part of the country's efforts to improve transparency and accountability, as well as significantly raising the UAE's profile as a major donor of humanitarian and development assistance.

As with the previous report, the UAE Office for Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA) conducted a study of *UAE Foreign Aid 2010* to obtain comments and opinions from donor organizations and other relevant entities, in order to identify ways in which future reports could be improved. As far as possible, the recommendations of that study have been incorporated into this document, which examines the UAE's foreign aid in 2011.

This report introduces three main changes resulting from the review of the 2010 report:

1. Under the heading "Types of Assistance", it breaks down the donors' activities according to whether they implemented projects directly, worked in partnership with local or multilateral organizations, or gave grants directly to other government entities.
2. Section Two presents information about the geographical distribution of the UAE's aid in a new layout, with descriptions by region, and a comprehensive overview of the UAE's activities in nine countries.
3. Section Four contains substantially more narrative detail about the donors' major activities.

Three donor organizations are included in this report for the first time, and the report also includes data provided by International Humanitarian City (IHC) about fundraising activities undertaken in the UAE by international organizations, which IHC facilitated.

Reporting Data to International Bodies

Since its establishment, OCFA has continued to report details of UAE contributions to the international bodies which monitor development and humanitarian aid. As in the previous year, in 2011 OCFA formally submitted records of the UAE's official aid flows in 2010 to the Development Cooperation Directorate of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), using the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)'s Creditor Reporting System. Ranked according to OECD criteria, which look at Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a proportion of Gross National Income (GNI), the UAE was the 26th most generous donor in the world in 2010.

As well as reporting to the OECD, OCFA records information regarding the UAE's response to humanitarian emergencies with the United Nations Financial Tracking Service (FTS), a real-time database of the international response to humanitarian emergencies, managed by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). According to the data recorded on FTS, the UAE was the 8th largest donor to humanitarian emergencies between 2009 and May 2012, when contributions are calculated as a proportion of GNI.

Navigating the 2011 Report

This report includes an executive summary, four main sections including statistical charts, a number of feature articles and stories, and appendices. **Section One** looks at the overall picture of UAE foreign aid in 2011, in comparison with 2009 and 2010 figures. **Section Two** examines the geographical distribution of aid, focusing on the main regions where aid was disbursed, showcasing nine of the top recipient countries of UAE foreign assistance. **Section Three** provides an analysis of the UAE's aid by cluster and sector of activity and **Section Four** presents the UAE's major foreign aid donors.

Since the publication of *UAE Foreign Aid 2010*, OCFA has launched the online *Foreign Aid Tracking Service (FATS)*, enabling donor organizations to document their foreign aid records online, and allowing users to access the data published in this and previous reports online and to customize it for their own purposes.

OCFA recognizes that there are many ways in which this report could be further improved and is committed to working with all of its partners to ensure that its annual reports offer an increasingly comprehensive and accurate account of the UAE's foreign aid activities.

Definitions

In order to streamline and standardize the reporting of the UAE's foreign aid activities, in 2011 OCFA issued the first edition of the *UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Framework* which incorporates a revised version of the *UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Standards and Guidelines*. The framework was developed in consultation with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development's experts on development statistics, and is designed to suit the unique context of the UAE foreign aid sector, while also being compatible with international reporting standards.

The central component of the reporting framework is OCFA's online *Foreign Aid Tracking Service (FATS)*, which is an online reporting system that is supported and governed by the updated standards for reporting foreign aid data, including guidance notes. By linking the UAE's reporting framework to those of international bodies such as the OECD and the United Nations, these standards and guidelines also help to raise the UAE's foreign aid profile internationally.

The *UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Framework* is subject to continuous review and revision based on comments from users in the UAE donor organizations and other key stakeholders, and can be found at ocfa.gov.ae. A few of the most pertinent terms are listed and defined below.

Commitments and Disbursements

As with the 2010 report, **commitments** and **disbursements** are treated separately in *UAE Foreign Aid 2011*, in order to present a clear picture of aid given and received during the course of 2011. Although commitments are reported here, the focus of this report's analysis is on disbursements, consistent with the way in which data is recorded with the OECD.

Appendix III shows commitments made in 2011.

Type of Funding: Grants and Loans

Grants are *cash and in-kind assistance, for which no legal debt is incurred by the recipient* (i.e. they do not have to be repaid). These can include emergency humanitarian aid, charitable donations, budget support to national governments and many types of project aid.

Loans are defined as *transfers in cash or in-kind for which the recipient incurs legal debt*, such as: investment-related loans to developing countries or a loan in a joint venture with the recipient.

Source of Funding: Official and Private

Foreign aid is provided either by official government sources or by private donors. In the case of the UAE, **official** means funds received from the federal ministries, from an Emirate's government, or local departments. **Private** funds are those received from UAE residents and/or commercial entities through UAE donor organizations.

Correctly identifying the funding source is essential to establish the country's Official Development Assistance (ODA) when reporting to the OECD. While some UAE donors receive all of their funds from one source or another, there are several organizations whose funds come in part from private sources and in part from the government. OCFA is helping these organizations to establish systems to record this distinction. In cases where this has not yet been possible, assistance in this report has been recorded as private.

Nature of Assistance: Cash and In-kind Donations

Whereas the majority of contributions were given in **cash**, a number were given **in-kind**: a donation may have taken the form of goods or services, such as vehicles or the services of medical personnel. In these cases, the contribution has been recorded as an equivalent monetary value.

Category of Assistance: Development, Humanitarian, and Charity

UAE donors were asked to specify whether their funds were directed towards development, humanitarian or charity programs. **Development** refers to assistance provided to programs aimed at improving the quality of life, such as constructing roads, economic assistance, budgetary support, hospitals or schools. **Humanitarian** refers to assistance designed to save lives, alleviate suffering, maintain and protect human dignity during and after emergencies, including when the support relates to long term assistance to refugees and displaced persons. **Charity** refers to assistance provided with a cultural or religious motivation or purpose, such as building mosques, support for Hajj pilgrims, or providing iftar meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

Strict categorizations according to these criteria can be difficult. However, donors have used the *UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Framework* to place each aid activity in one of these three categories of assistance, and were given additional help from OCFA where necessary.

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

Types of Assistance

A new level of analysis has been introduced into this report, to provide a deeper understanding of how the UAE donor organizations disburse their funds. As opposed to the simple bilateral/multilateral distinction made in previous reports, and displayed under the title "modes of disbursement", the 2011 data is disaggregated into six "types of assistance":

1. **Bilateral assistance**; assistance to governments and government entities
2. **Core contributions to regional and international multilateral organizations**; un-earmarked funds given towards the core costs of regional and international multilateral organizations
3. **Other contributions to regional and international multilateral organizations**, including donations to the work of a multilateral organization in a specific country/project/program
4. **Contributions to international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)**, whether or not earmarked for a specific country or project
5. **Contributions to national NGOs and civil society** in the country of operation
6. **Direct project implementation**, where the donor carries out the project directly, or by hiring a contractor

Levels of Analysis: Regions and Countries, Clusters and Sectors

This report includes a breakdown of data by country, region of operation, sector and donor. A full list of assistance by region and sector is included in Appendix II. Nine countries and five regions have been profiled in greater detail in Section Two.

In order to facilitate the recording of data with the OECD and the FTS, the **sectors and sub-sectors** of activity have been defined so as to be compatible with the reporting structures of these international bodies. Sectors can also be grouped under broader **Clusters**, to facilitate comparisons from year to year. This report looks at ten clusters, as follows (the sectors included in each cluster are shown in parenthesis): **Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance, Social Infrastructure and Services** (Education, Government and Civil Society, Health, Population Policies / Programs and Reproductive Health, Social Infrastructure and Services, Water and Sanitation), **Production Sectors** (Agriculture, Industry, Infrastructure Development, Tourism), **Humanitarian Aid, Economic Infrastructure and Services** (Communication, Energy Generation and Supply, Transport and Storage), **Charity, Environment Protection, In Donor - Country Expenditures, Debt Management and Unallocated/Unspecified**.

Methodology

While preparing this report, OCFA received data on foreign aid in more than 1,800 records from 34 donor entities. The Government is listed as one donor, and includes records from 15 different local and federal departments and entities.

This information was then cross-checked, formatted and classified according to the definitions outlined above, before being resubmitted to the contributing organizations for verification. The information in the report was provided entirely by UAE donor organizations, and was accepted by OCFA. The total value of the activities reported by the donor organizations constitutes the UAE's foreign aid for 2011, as shown in Exhibit 2 in Section One.

As in the previous reports, OCFA commissioned KPMG to undertake an external quality control review, to examine the process by which the data received from the donor organizations was recorded, classified and analyzed. KPMG conducted the exercise and made recommendations, which were implemented by OCFA before the data was finalized.^{1 2}

When all the records submitted by donor organizations had been compiled and analyzed, OCFA prepared a submission to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of those activities eligible to be included in the UAE's Official Development Assistance (ODA). In order to be eligible for inclusion, activities must relate to funds disbursed during the year, be for the benefit of low, lower-middle or upper-middle-income countries and fall within the DAC's definition.³ The full list of differences between the UAE's overall foreign aid and the UAE's ODA are shown in Exhibit 1. Once the OECD/DAC has accepted the UAE's submission, it publishes the figures and compares them with the nation's Gross National Income (GNI), to produce the UAE's ODA/GNI ratio for the year, and define the nation's ranking in the list of donor countries.⁴

With the exception of the exhibits in Section One, which compare the UAE's total foreign aid with the UAE's ODA, as well as 2009, 2010 and 2011 figures, all numbers in this report relate to the wider definition of UAE Foreign Aid in 2011.

EXHIBIT 1 Differences between ODA, as Reported by OECD/DAC and UAE Reporting of Foreign Aid

Official Development Assistance (ODA) Reporting	UAE Foreign Aid Reporting
Reports official flows only	Reports official and private flows
Reports loan repayments	Does not report loan repayments
Does not report religious and cultural assistance	Reports religious and cultural assistance as charity aid
Reports on ODA eligible countries only (based on Gross National Income)	Reports on all recipient countries (irrespective of income level)



Libyan refugees at a camp set up and administered by the UAE Relief Team in Ra's Ajdir, on the Tunisian side of the border with Libya. (Source: UAE Relief Team)

FEATURE
1

UAE Relief Team: Libya Crisis

In February 2011, protests erupted throughout Libya, leading to violent clashes and a period of armed conflict that precipitated a major humanitarian crisis. Within weeks, supplies of medicine, fuel and food were dangerously low in the country's urban centers, more than a million people fled their homes and hundreds of thousands crossed the borders into Tunisia, Egypt and Niger.

The Libya crisis provided the trigger for a major new initiative in the UAE's response to humanitarian emergencies. On 25 February the country's President, His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, instructed the UAE donor organizations involved in humanitarian relief operations to establish a joint humanitarian initiative, the 'UAE Relief Team', to assist people affected by the emergency. The response that followed included the coordinated efforts of the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA), the Khalifa Foundation, the Zayed Foundation, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment and the Government itself.⁵

These organizations provided a combined total of AED 247.7 million or \$67.4 million (out of the total AED 248.1 million) in response to the Libya crisis, and to support the refugees at the Libya-Tunisia border, and the Libya-Egypt border. Two planes carrying relief supplies were dispatched and, on 3 March, two cargo ships, organized in the context of the UAE/Turkey Joint Humanitarian Assistance for Libya, transported members of the Red Crescent Authority, as well as medicine, medical equipment, food and non-food items, and two mobile kitchens and bakeries with the capacity to produce 10,000 loaves of bread daily.

At the peak of the crisis, the UAE Relief Team set up refugee camps and hospitals on the Tunisian and Egyptian borders in Ra's Ajdir, Al Zintan, Al Dehiba and Salloum, providing shelter to over 27,000 displaced people and medical services for more than 16,000 patients. The team rented houses for Libyan families and, coming to the aid of more than 3,000 migrant workers who had fled the country, enabled them to return to their home countries.

In order to support the communities receiving the influx of evacuees from Libya, the UAE Relief Team gave financial assistance to Tunisian hospitals and families hosting refugees, as well as delivering medical supplies to Al Dehiba, Tatouine, Ben Guerdane and Remada hospitals in the south of the country. Within Libya itself, the UAE's humanitarian mission delivered diesel fuel and ambulances, and supported local and national health structures in Misrata, Al Zintan, Ra's Lanuf, Ajdabiya and Al Majr.



A student in Pakistan, benefitting from the work of the UAE Pakistan Assistance Project (Source: UAE Pakistan Assistance Project)

In 2011, UAE donor organizations spent a total of AED 218.0 million on education projects in 56 countries.

OVERVIEW OF 2011 UAE FOREIGN AID

UAE Aid in Numbers

In 2011, the UAE disbursed a total of AED 7.74 billion (\$2.11 billion) in grants and loans to support development, humanitarian and charity programs in 128 countries around the world. UAE donors committed a further AED 674.9 million (\$183.7 million), to be disbursed in support of development programs beyond 2011.⁶

While this report contains an overview of all of the UAE's foreign aid activities in 2011, the rest of this section differentiates, where possible, the amounts that can be recorded as Official Development Assistance (ODA) according to the criteria of the OECD/DAC, with comparisons across 2009, 2010 and 2011. It should be noted that the figures for the UAE's 2011 ODA are provisional.

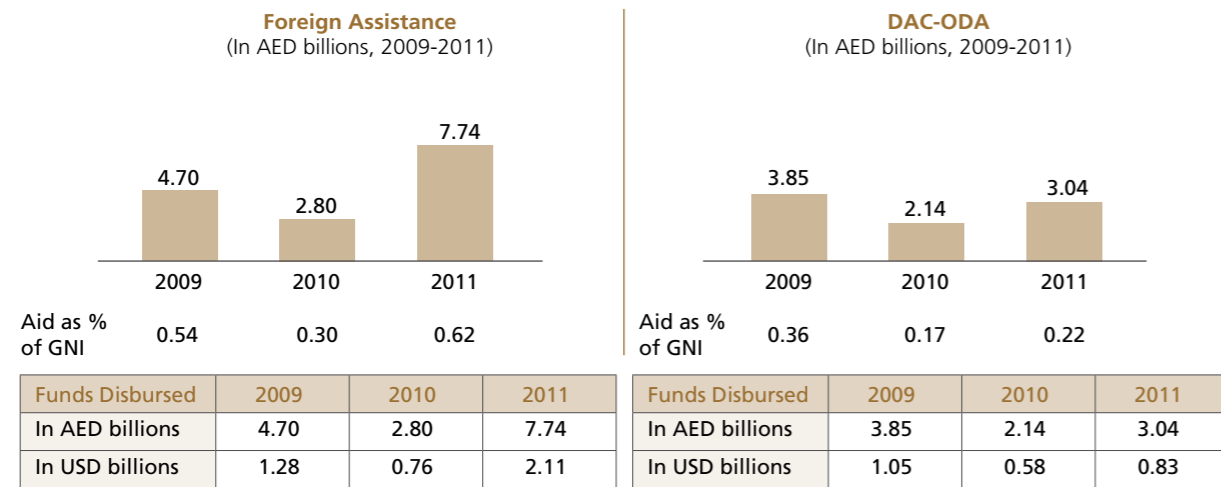
A. Total Disbursements and as a Proportion of GNI

Total foreign aid disbursements by the UAE in 2011 increased by 176.2 percent over 2010. While several donor organizations saw variations in their disbursements when compared to previous years, the overall rise in the UAE's aid is largely accounted for by the almost sixfold increase in spending by the Government. The Middle East and South and Central Asia regions were the biggest recipients of this rise, receiving 77.4 percent of the UAE's total foreign aid in 2011, a 321.4 percent increase over 2010.

In 1970, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution urging donor countries to contribute at least 0.7 percent of their Gross National Product to developing countries. The target has been reiterated many times since, and more recently has been calculated as 0.7 percent of Gross National Income (GNI). The DAC reports each year on how donors have performed against the target, issuing tables which show the ratio of ODA to GNI for each donor country. This measurement is now internationally accepted as the means for comparing levels of ODA provided by different countries. In 2010, as in 2009 and 2008, only five countries (Denmark, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) exceeded the target of 0.7 percent.⁷

Approximately AED 3.04 billion of the UAE's total disbursements in 2011 can be recorded as Official Development Assistance (ODA) with the OECD/DAC.⁸ When measured against the UAE's Gross National Income, then, the UAE's ODA for 2011 will be approximately 0.22 percent.

EXHIBIT 2 Total Disbursements



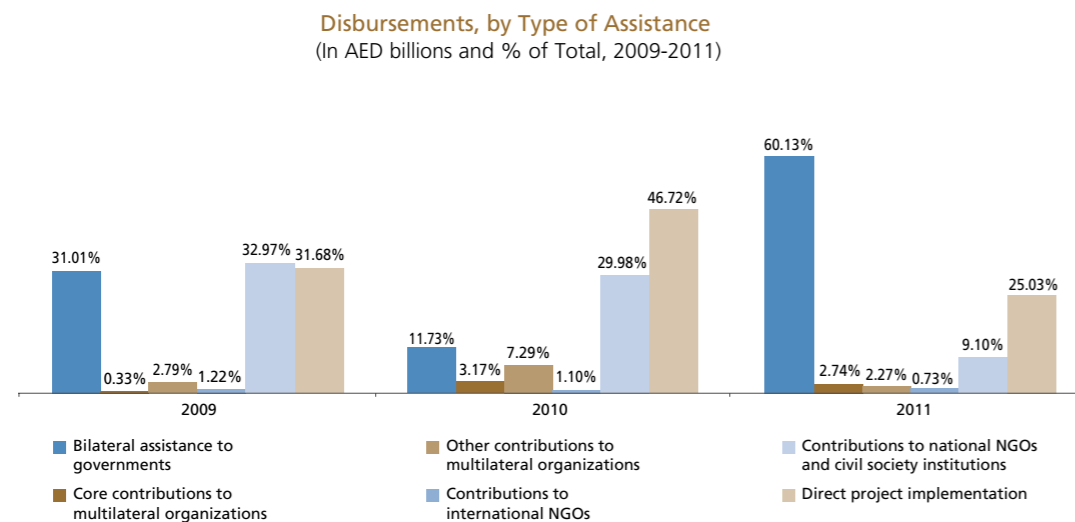
B. Types of Assistance

As explained in detail in the Introduction, a new level of analysis has been introduced into this report, to provide a deeper understanding of how the UAE donor organizations disburse their funds. The 2011 data is segregated into six types of assistance, as opposed to the simple bilateral/multilateral distinction made in previous reports.

The UAE's bilateral assistance accounted for 60.1 percent of total disbursements in 2011. The second largest component was projects implemented directly by the donor organization, as more than two thirds of UAE donor organizations extended at least some of their aid in this way.

In 2011, 5.7 percent of the UAE's foreign aid was delivered through regional and international entities, either as contributions to their core costs or as earmarked funding for a specific project/country. Although the proportion of the UAE's total foreign aid being given through multilateral organizations and international NGOs declined in 2011 over 2010, the gross levels of funding through these channels in 2011 amounted to AED 443.9 million, an increase of 37.0 percent over 2010, when it amounted to AED 324.1 million.

EXHIBIT 3 Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance



Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed (In AED billions)		
	2009	2010	2011
Bilateral assistance to governments	1.46	0.33	4.65
Core contributions to multilateral organizations	0.02	0.09	0.21
Other contributions to multilateral organizations	0.13	0.20	0.18
Contributions to international NGOs	0.06	0.03	0.06
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	1.55	0.84	0.70
Direct project implementation	1.49	1.31	1.94

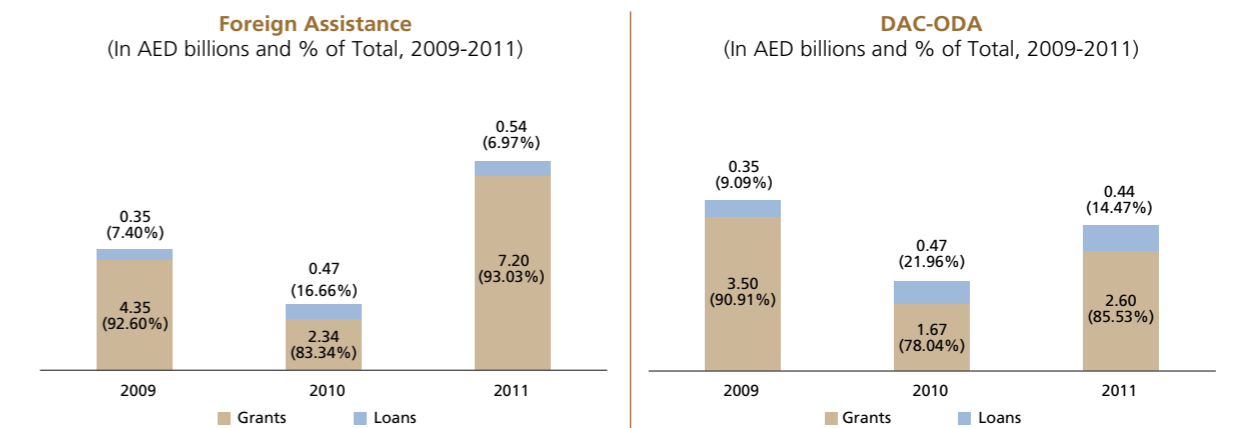
C. Grants and Loans

Out of the AED 7.74 billion disbursed by the UAE in foreign assistance in 2011, 93.0 percent (AED 7.20 billion) was in the form of grants. AED 539.6 million was disbursed as concessional loans by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD). Of the funds committed by the ADFD to eight countries for disbursement in future years, 94.8 percent was in the form of concessional loans.

As in 2010, when reporting the UAE's total foreign assistance for the year, OCFA did not deduct the repayments received in the year being reported against loans made in previous years; when reporting to the DAC, these repayments are deducted.

In 2011, assistance given in the form of grants increased by 208.3 percent from 2010, and by 65.6 percent compared with 2009. Assistance in the form of loans increased by 15.6 percent when compared with 2010, and by 55.2 percent when compared with 2009.

EXHIBIT 4 Funds Disbursed, by Funding Type



Funding Type	Funds Disbursed (In AED billions)		
	2009	2010	2011
Grants	4.35	2.34	7.20
Loans	0.35	0.47	0.54

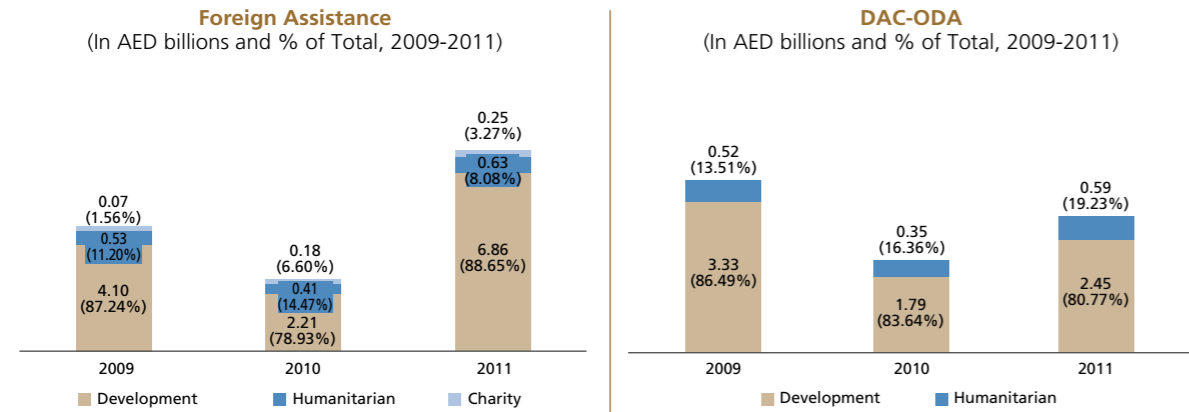
Funding Type	Funds Disbursed (In AED billions)		
	2009	2010	2011
Grants	3.50	1.67	2.60
Loans	0.35	0.47	0.44

D. Development, Humanitarian, and Charity Contributions

As in 2009 and 2010, the bulk of the UAE's foreign aid in 2011 (88.7 percent) was directed towards development projects. Assistance for humanitarian programs comprised 8.1 percent of the year's funding, and the remainder went to charitable programs. This year, due to improved reporting, all projects have been successfully classified under a particular category of assistance, i.e. development, humanitarian or charity. Funds disbursed for charitable programs are not included in the ODA data reported to the DAC.

In 2011, disbursements for development projects tripled (AED 6.86 billion) in comparison to 2010, and increased by 67.5 percent when compared to 2009 reported data. Although declining as a proportion of total disbursements, the volume of humanitarian aid in 2011 increased by 54.2 percent over 2010 and by 18.9 percent over 2009.

EXHIBIT 5 Funds Disbursed, by Assistance Category



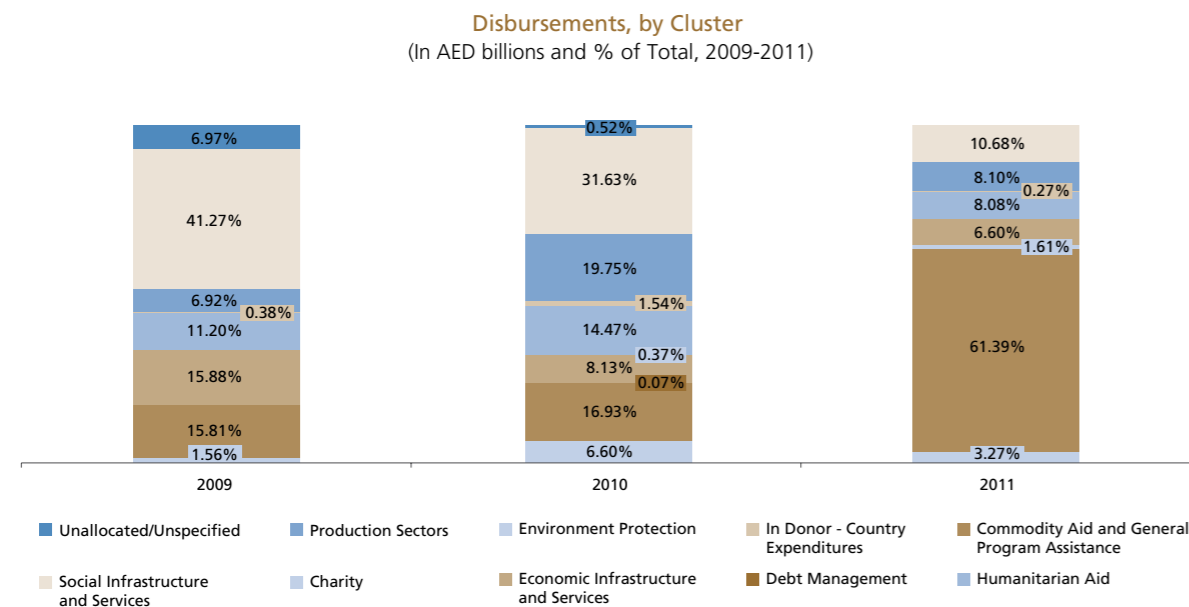
Assistance Category	Funds Disbursed (In AED billions)		
	2009	2010	2011
Development	4.10	2.21	6.86
Humanitarian	0.53	0.41	0.63
Charity	0.07	0.18	0.25

Assistance Category	Funds Disbursed (In AED billions)		
	2009	2010	2011
Development	3.33	1.79	2.45
Humanitarian	0.52	0.35	0.59
Charity	-	-	-

E. Distribution by Cluster

As described in detail in Section Three, this year's report classifies the UAE's aid according to ten main clusters of activity. The bulk of assistance provided by UAE donor organizations in 2011 was directed towards the commodity aid and general program assistance cluster, accounting for 61.4 percent of the total. The very large increase in this cluster is accounted for in part by the grant of AED 3.67 billion to Oman for budget support. There was also a sharp rise in the volume of activities that fell within the humanitarian cluster, increasing by 54.2 percent when compared to 2010, when it amounted to AED 405.5 million.

EXHIBIT 6 Funds Disbursed, by Cluster



Cluster	Funds Disbursed (In AED billions)		
	2009	2010	2011
Charity	0.07	0.18	0.25
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	0.74	0.47	4.75
Debt Management	-	0.002	-
Economic Infrastructure and Services	0.75	0.23	0.51
Environment Protection	-	0.01	0.12
Humanitarian Aid	0.53	0.41	0.63
In Donor - Country Expenditures	0.02	0.04	0.02
Production Sectors	0.33	0.55	0.63
Social Infrastructure and Services	1.94	0.89	0.83
Unallocated/Unspecified	0.33	0.01	-

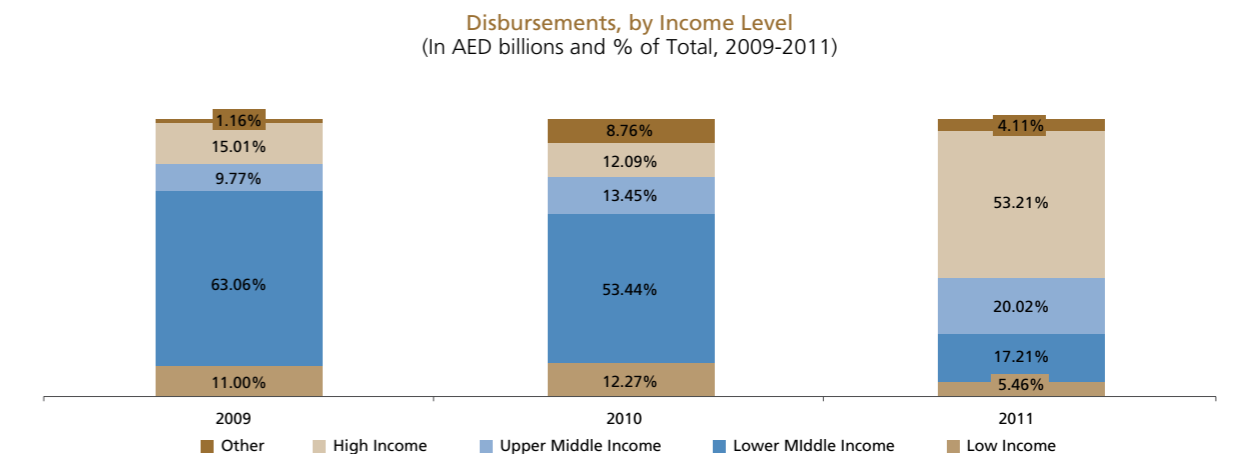
F. Income Level Distribution

The World Bank ranks countries in terms of their income levels, based on their Gross National Income (GNI) per capita. The groups are: **low income**, \$1,005 or less; **lower middle income**, \$1,006 - \$3,975; **upper middle income**, \$3,976 - \$12,275; and **high income**, \$12,276 or more. Countries in the low and middle income groups are considered by the DAC as eligible for ODA; the list of ODA-eligible recipients is reviewed every three years.

Owing to changes in their GNI per capita levels, the World Bank made some adjustments to the rankings, with effect from 1 January 2011, for Barbados, Croatia, Sultanate of Oman, and Trinidad and Tobago. As of that date, Oman was moved from the 'upper middle' to 'high income' category and therefore ceased to be eligible for ODA. This change explains the sharp increase in the percentage of the UAE's aid going to high income countries, when compared with previous years.⁹

A full list of the countries receiving aid from the UAE in 2011, by geographical region, and showing the income level of each country, can be found online at ocfa.gov.ae.

EXHIBIT 7 Funds Disbursed, by Income Level

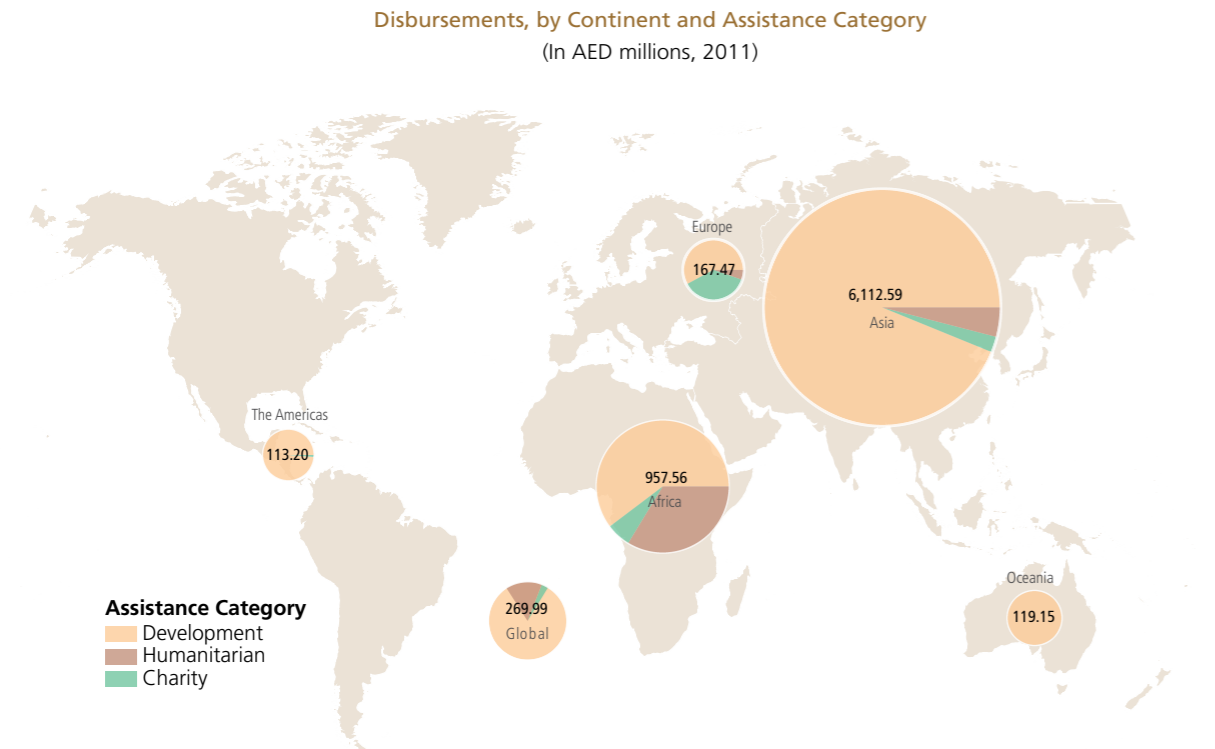


Income Level	Funds Disbursed (In AED billions)		
	2009	2010	2011
Low Income	0.52	0.34	0.42
Lower Middle Income	2.96	1.50	1.33
Upper Middle Income	0.46	0.38	1.55
High Income	0.70	0.34	4.12
Other	0.05	0.25	0.32

G. Geographical Distribution

In terms of geographical distribution, UAE foreign assistance in 2011 remained largely concentrated in Asia (79.0 percent of total disbursements), with a focus on the Middle East (66.8 percent of total disbursements), and Africa (12.4 percent of total disbursements). Regional and country overviews are provided in Section Two of the report.

EXHIBIT 8 Funds Disbursed, by Continent

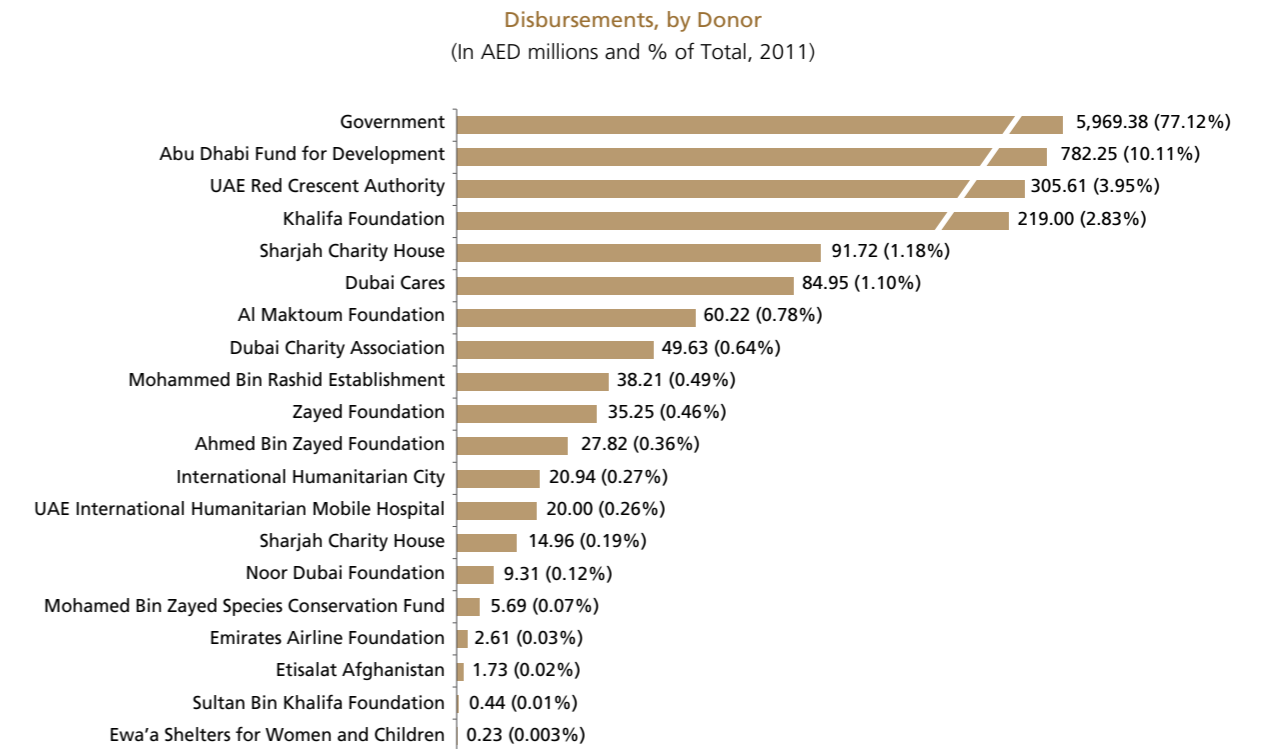


Continent	Funds Disbursed	
	In AED	In USD
Asia	6,112,592,582	1,664,196,184
Africa	957,564,746	260,703,716
Europe	167,468,094	45,594,363
Oceania	119,149,841	32,439,380
The Americas	113,199,283	30,819,298
Global	269,991,455	73,507,066
Grand Total	7,739,966,001	2,107,260,007

H. Donors

There were a number of variations in the sums disbursed by donors in 2011, when compared with previous years. Several donors reported an increase in their contributions over 2010, including: The Government (+495.2 percent), Sharjah Charity Association (+42.7 percent), Dubai Cares (+84.4 percent), Dubai Charity Association (+62.2 percent), Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment (+186.2 percent), Sharjah Charity House (+10.7 percent), Noor Dubai Foundation (+5718.3 percent), and Etisalat Afghanistan (+33.3 percent). The Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation, Sultan Bin Khalifa Foundation and Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children reported their activities for the first time. Also for the first time, International Humanitarian City (IHC) has reported the results of fundraising activities undertaken by international humanitarian organizations based at IHC.

EXHIBIT 9 Funds Disbursed, by Donor



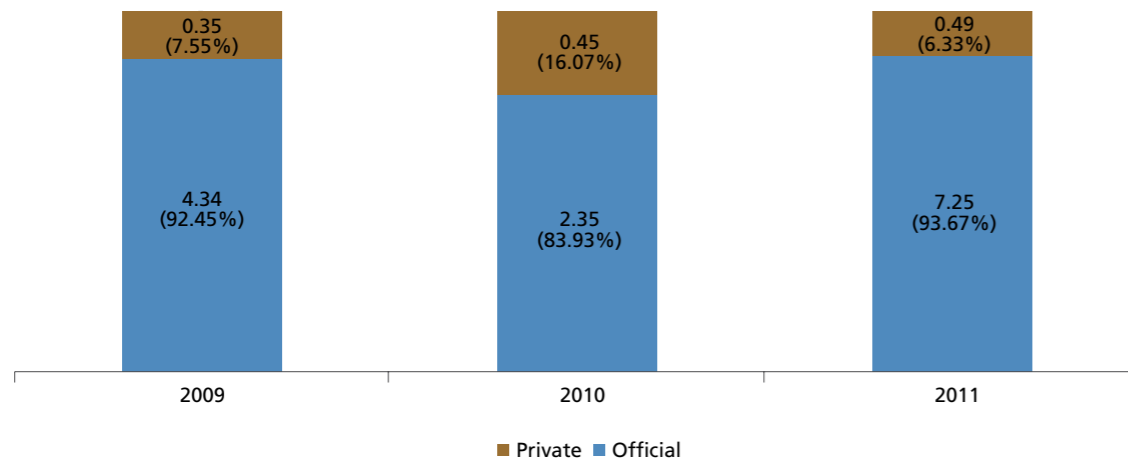
Donor	Funds Disbursed	
	(In AED)	(In USD)
Government	5,969,379,872	1,625,205,520
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	782,251,810	212,973,539
UAE Red Crescent Authority	305,606,772	83,203,587
Khalifa Foundation	219,003,394	59,625,209
Sharjah Charity Association	91,718,493	24,971,003
Dubai Cares	84,954,184	23,129,372
Al Maktoum Foundation	60,221,799	16,395,807
Dubai Charity Association	49,625,703	13,510,946
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	38,213,648	10,403,934
Zayed Foundation	35,253,635	9,598,049
Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation	27,822,145	7,574,774
International Humanitarian City	20,942,149	5,701,647
UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital	20,000,000	5,445,140
Sharjah Charity House	14,958,963	4,072,683
Noor Dubai Foundation	9,309,350	2,534,536
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	5,694,966	1,550,494
Emirates Airline Foundation	2,613,422	711,522
Etisalat Afghanistan	1,733,656	472,000
Sultan Bin Khalifa Foundation	435,048	118,445
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	226,992	61,800
Total	7,739,966,001	2,107,260,007

I. Official and Private Flows

Of the total funds disbursed by UAE donors in 2011, 93.7 percent came from official sources, while 6.3 percent was from private sources. In addition to the UAE Government, the following organizations confirmed that their funding came entirely from official sources: the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, the Khalifa Foundation, the Al Maktoum Foundation, the Zayed Foundation, the UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital, Noor Dubai Foundation, the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, Etisalat Afghanistan, and Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children. The Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment and International Humanitarian City indicated that 80.0 percent and 78.0 percent of their funding came from official sources respectively, while one third of the UAE Red Crescent Authority's funding came from official sources. All other organizations are recorded as being funded from private sources.

EXHIBIT 10 Funds Disbursed, by Funding Source

Disbursements, by Funding Source
(In AED billions and % of Total, 2009-2011)



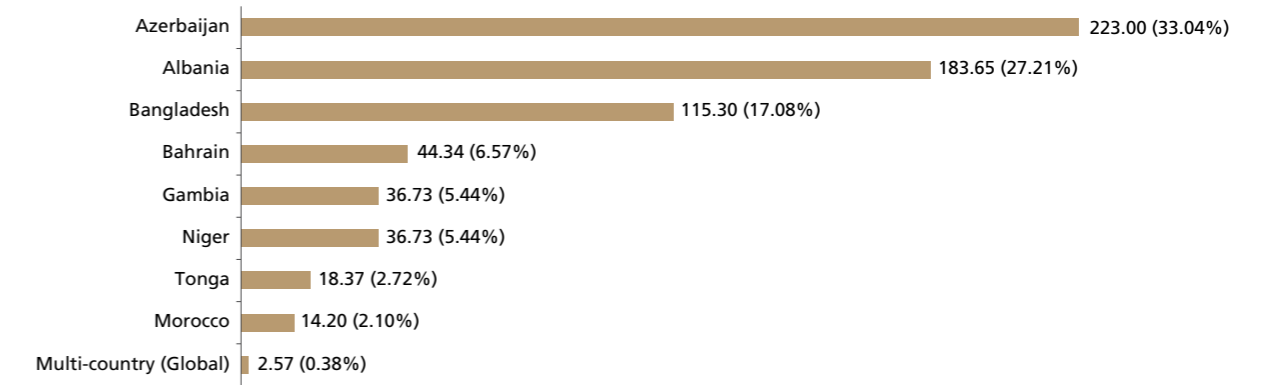
Funding Source	Funds Disbursed (In AED billions)		
	2009	2010	2011
Official	4.34	2.35	7.25
Private	0.35	0.45	0.49

J. Commitments

In addition to the funds disbursed in 2011, commitments were made to provide a further AED 674.9 million towards the development of eight countries in future years. This includes a commitment of AED 2.6 million from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) in support of the Arab League and the Arab Development Portal project.

EXHIBIT 11 Funds Committed

Commitments, by Country
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)



Country	Funds Committed	
	In AED	In USD
Azerbaijan	223,000,000	60,713,313
Albania	183,650,000	50,000,000
Bangladesh	115,300,000	31,391,233
Bahrain	44,340,000	12,071,876
Niger	36,730,000	10,000,000
Gambia	36,730,000	10,000,000
Tonga	18,365,000	5,000,000
Morocco	14,200,000	3,866,049
Multi-country (Global)	2,571,100	700,000
Total	674,886,100	183,742,472

K. Supporting the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were originally adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly at its Millennium Summit in 2000. The extremely rapid economic and social development that the UAE itself has enjoyed has allowed the country to achieve the great majority of its MDG targets in a very short period of years. A principal motivation for the UAE Government's foreign aid program is therefore to support the achievement of the MDGs by other countries that are committed to the eradication of poverty and the promotion of economic and social development for all.

In that context, the UAE considers its entire foreign aid program as fully in line with the principles of partnership, as defined in MDG 8, "Develop a Global Partnership for Development".

As in previous years, in 2011 UAE donor organizations provided assistance that promoted the achievement of specific MDGs. The following paragraphs give some illustrations of this work.

Millennium Development Goals	
	End Poverty and Hunger
	Universal Education
	Gender Equality
	Child Health
	Maternal Health
	Combat HIV/AIDS
	Environmental Sustainability
	Global Partnership

In 2011, Dubai Cares provided assistance worth AED 85.0 million for projects in 22 countries, which all reflected the organization's core commitment to promoting the achievement of MDG 2 ("Achieve Universal Primary Education") and MDG 3 ("Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women"). More details can be found on page 76 (Dubai Cares) and page 27 (Feature on Girls' Education).

In direct support of MDG 4, "Reduce Child Mortality", under an agreement announced by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, and Bill Gates, Co-Chair of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization (GAVI), received AED 18.0 million in general support and a special grant of AED 33.4 million for its programs in Afghanistan.

The Health Authority - Abu Dhabi (included in this report under 'Government') also gave AED 18.4 million (\$5.0 million) to Roll Back Malaria (RBM), an international partnership dedicated to combating the disease. This was the second of five promised installments worth a total of \$25.0 million (AED 91.8 million), and is a substantial contribution towards MDG 6 ("Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases").

Several donors contributed towards the attainment of MDG 7, "Environmental Sustainability". The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) disbursed funds amounting to AED 55.8 million in six countries, and made a commitment of AED 18.4 million in support of solar energy projects in Tonga. Other UAE donor organizations contributed a total of AED 40.8 million to the water and sanitation sector of activity.

The general approach adopted by the ADFD and its partner organizations in the Coordination Group of Arab Institutions in their development projects is fully aligned with the principles of partnership elaborated in MDG 8. The fund regularly joins consortia of international donors in financing the major infrastructure projects which are essential to enable governments to provide their populations with the power supply, communications systems or access to markets and social services, without which progress towards the achievement of all MDGs is not possible. In Afghanistan, a land-locked country, the fund is working in triangular partnerships with the British and German governments to support major projects in the transport and storage sector.

Finally, OCFA continues to promote knowledge about the MDGs in its information products. As an example, all Humanitarian Country Profiles (HCPs) contain an assessment of the country's progress towards the achievement of the MDGs.¹⁰ In 2011, HCPs were issued on Yemen, Pakistan, Afghanistan and Somalia.



*Girl attending a class in Al Hudaydah, Yemen.
(Source: Dubai Cares)*

FEATURE 2

Girls' Education

For girls living in poverty, education is a key to bringing about change for themselves, their families and communities; girls who are educated are less likely to be exploited, to fall victim to trafficking or to be infected with HIV. Girls' education creates a virtuous cycle. Women who are educated are more likely to have healthy children of their own, and contribute more to their community's economy.¹¹

However, in many parts of the world it is still true that girls are less likely to go to school, to remain in school or to achieve in education. The World Bank estimates the economic cost to 65 low and middle income countries of failing to educate girls to the same standard as boys at \$92.00 billion each year, without measuring the social cost of lost opportunities for millions of girls and women.¹²

The empowerment of girls and women, largely through education, has been a major priority for the UAE during the country's rapid development. Whereas there were just 19,000 registered schoolgirls in 1972-73, by 2007 nearly half of students registered across the UAE were girls, with a female literacy rate of 90 percent. According to a 2010 PricewaterhouseCoopers report, at 77 percent, "the UAE is registering the highest rate of females in higher education in the entire world".¹³

Recognizing that girls' education is a fundamental component of any country's development, Dubai Cares launched a Girls' Education Campaign during the Holy Month of Ramadan in 2011. Through a combination of its core funds and money raised from the general public in the UAE, the organization was able to donate AED 2.6 million (\$0.7 million) towards a major program in Pakistan.

The campaign followed the success of previous projects in Pakistan where, in rural areas, boys are currently three times more likely than girls to receive a primary education, and 62 percent of out-of-school girls are unlikely to ever enroll. As a result of the renovation and reconstruction of schools, the provision of supplies, training of teachers, and formation of School Management Committees, there was an overall 14 percent increase in the enrollment of girls from poor towns and rural villages in 185 targeted schools.

Operating in South Punjab and Upper Sindh, Pakistan, the Dubai Cares' 2011 campaign also aimed to enhance girls' school enrollment and retention through community engagement, engendering a positive change in attitudes among teachers and parents, and creating a conducive learning environment in government schools. Working with Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi (ITA), a Pakistan-based NGO, the program has so far benefited 70,000 girls, 500 teachers, 4,500 mothers and over 15,000 community members.



The UAE Relief Team response to the food crisis in the Horn of Africa (Source: Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment).

In 2011, UAE donor organizations spent a total of AED 625.3 million on humanitarian aid in over 30 countries.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID IN 2011

This section provides information on the geographic distribution of UAE aid in 2011 by continent, region and country. The UAE disbursed funds in support of projects in 128 countries in 2011. The Middle East and South and Central Asia are the top two recipients of foreign assistance from the UAE.

The following pages give a detailed account of the UAE's activities in nine of the top recipient countries of UAE foreign assistance, as well as an overview of the country's engagement in five regions.

EXHIBIT 12 Funds Disbursed

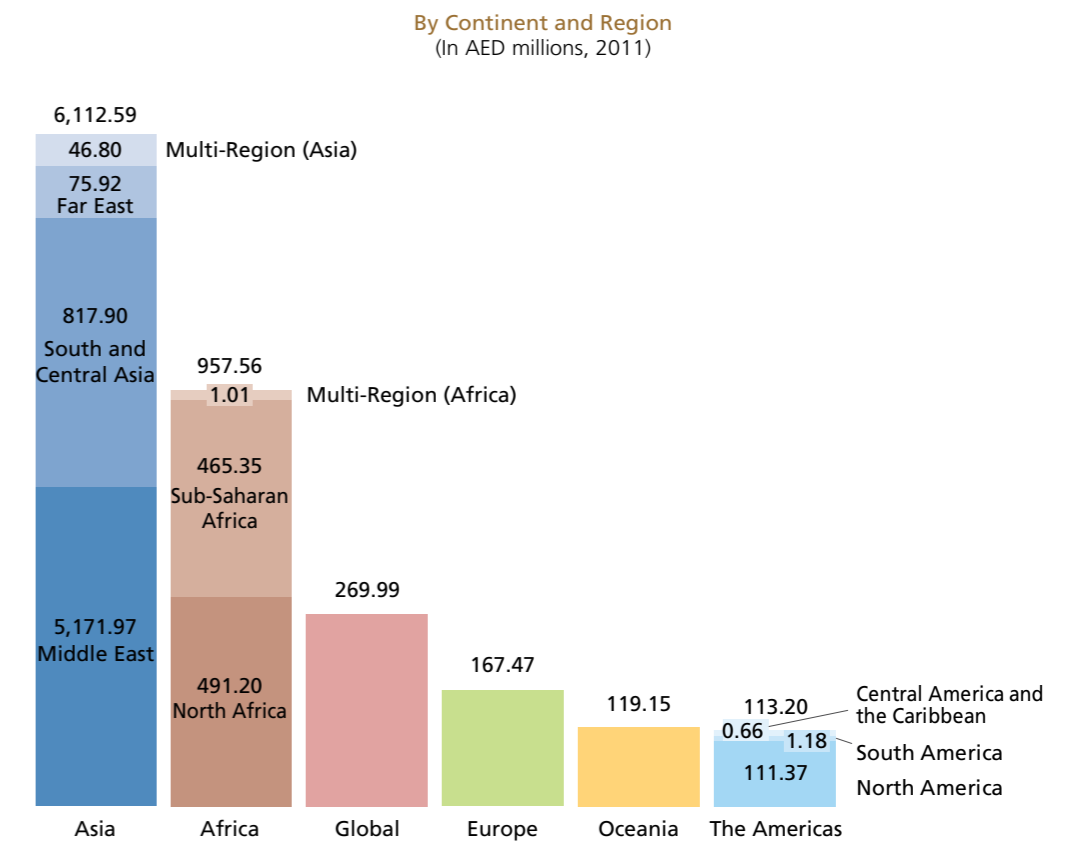


EXHIBIT 13 Funds Committed

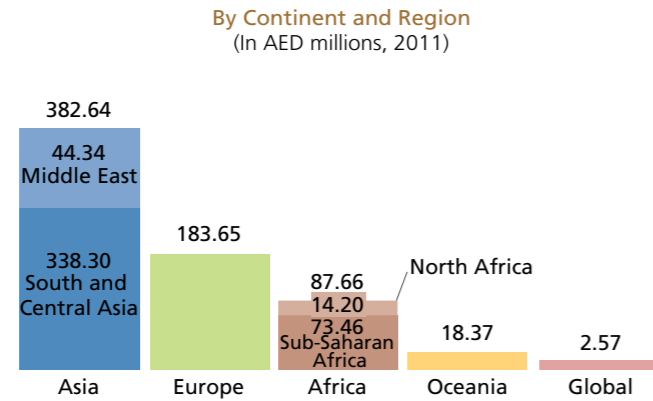
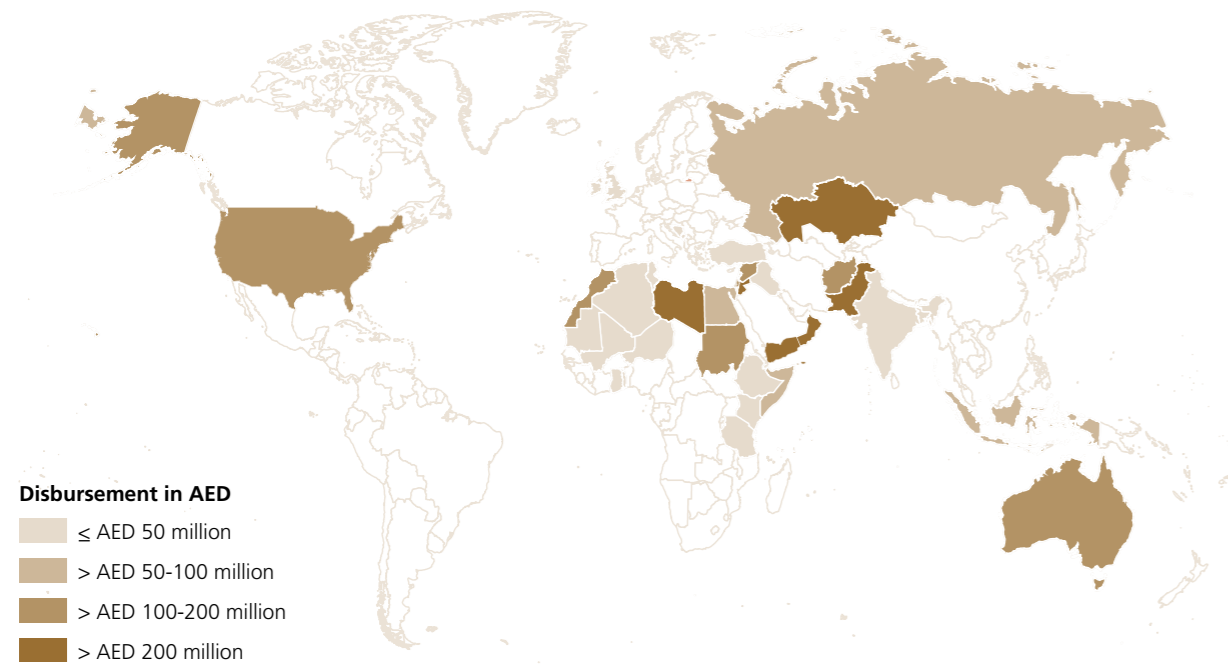


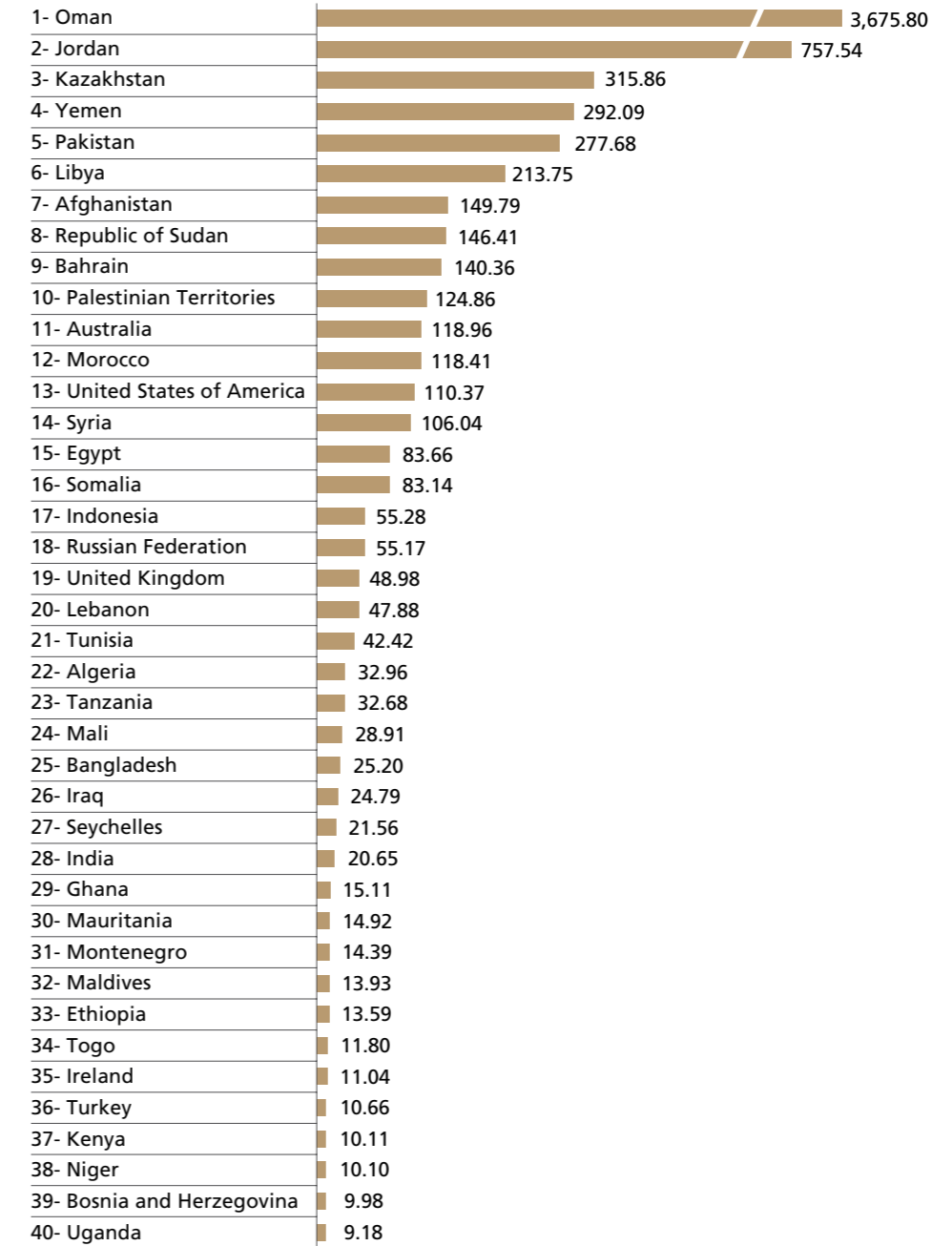
Exhibit 14 shows the top 40 recipients, in order of the amount of funding received. International bodies and programs benefiting more than one country also received significant amounts of aid, some AED 317.8 million (\$86.5million).

EXHIBIT 14 Overview of Top Destinations in Terms of Funds Disbursed

Geographical Distribution of Aid: Top 40 Countries



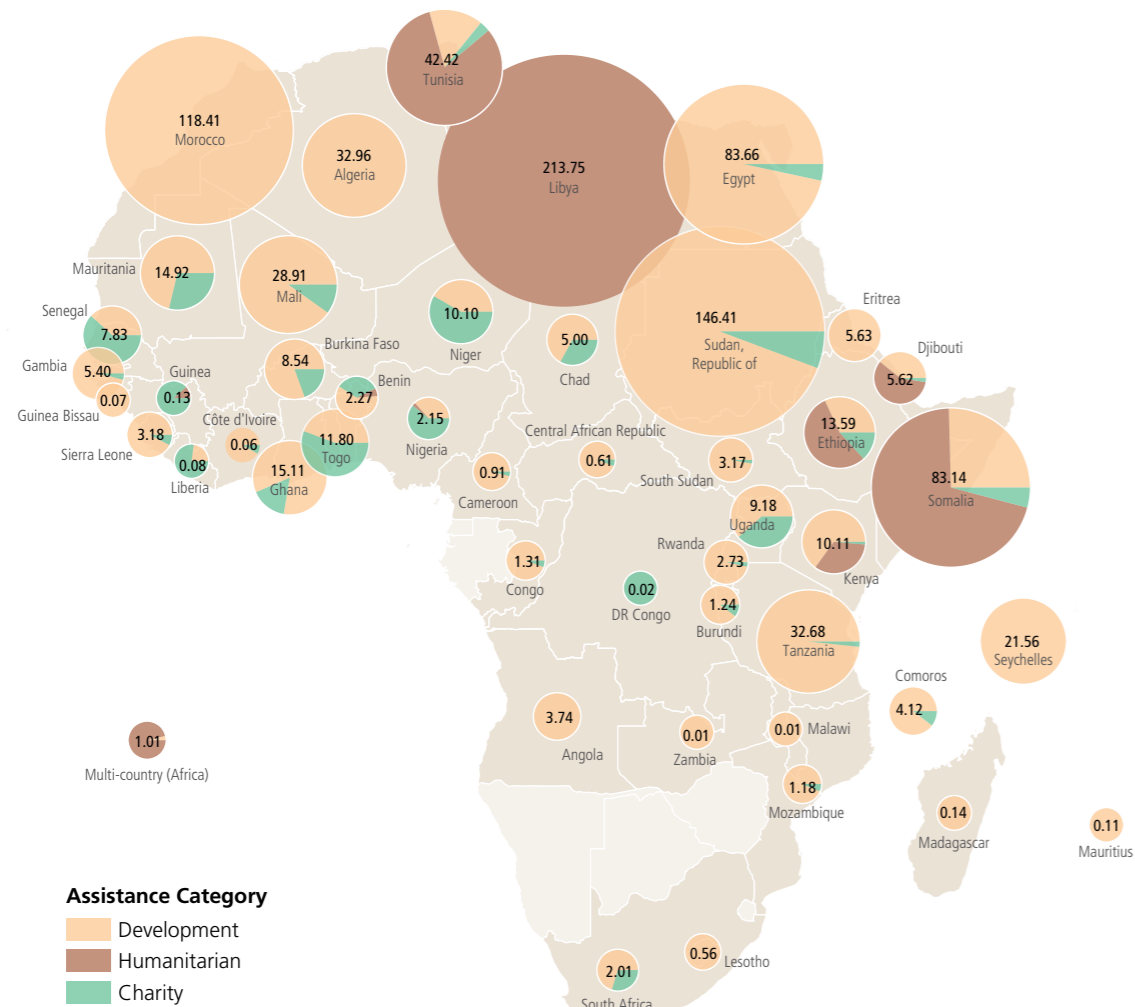
Top 40 Countries in Terms of Aid Disbursement in 2011
(In AED millions)



AFRICA

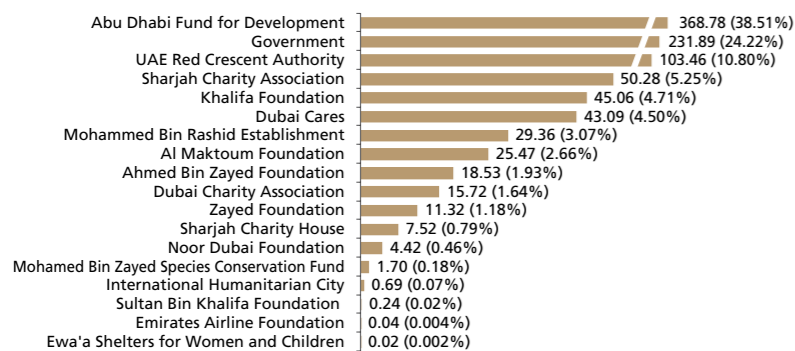
EXHIBIT 15 UAE Assistance to Africa

By Country and Assistance Category
(In AED millions, 2011)

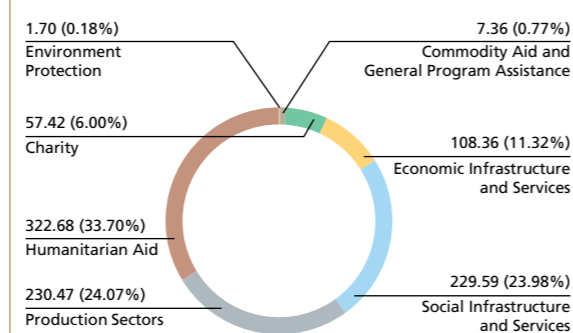


Assistance Category
■ Development
■ Humanitarian
■ Charity

By Donor
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)



By Cluster
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)

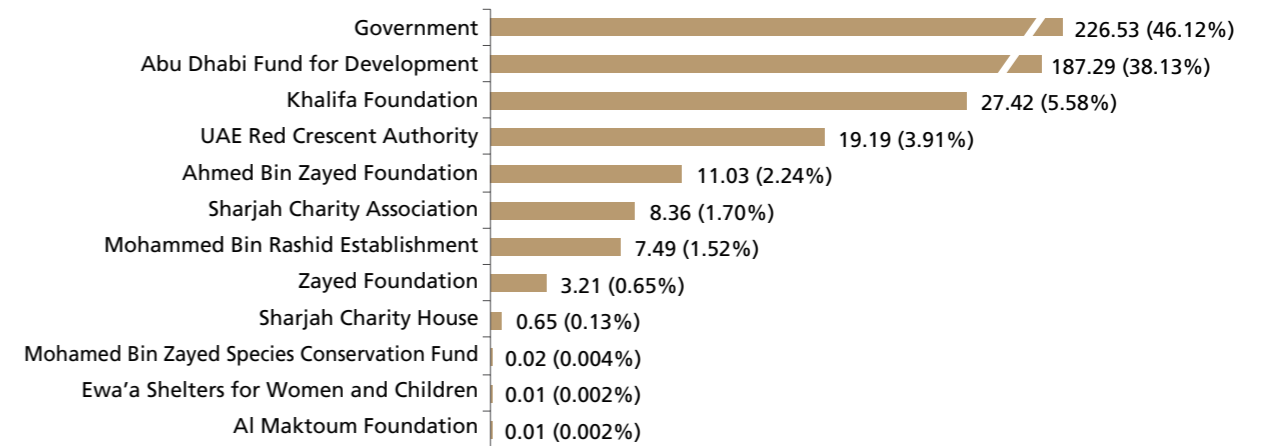


1- North Africa

In 2011, UAE donor organizations disbursed a total of AED 491.2 million (\$133.7 million) towards humanitarian, development and charitable activities to five countries in North Africa. This represents 51.3 percent of the UAE's assistance to Africa.

EXHIBIT 16 UAE Assistance to North Africa

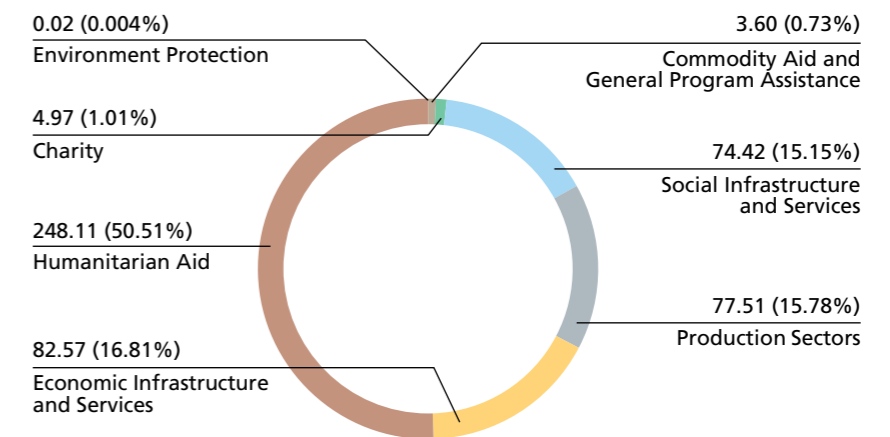
By Donor
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)



By Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Bilateral assistance to governments	11,025,000
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	21,279,216
Direct project implementation	458,899,298
Grand Total	491,203,514

By Cluster
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)





A UAE police car, provided to the Libyan security forces by the UAE Government, patrolling the streets of Tripoli. (Source: Emirates News Agency - WAM)

Libya

In 2011, the UAE provided aid to those affected by the humanitarian crisis in Libya that began in February 2011.

The UAE was one of the first countries to respond, as donor organizations provided assistance amounting to AED 213.7 million (\$58.2 million). A full picture of the UAE's humanitarian activities undertaken in response to the Libya crisis, including in neighboring countries that received refugees, is recorded in the feature on page 15.

In recognition of the complexity and severity of the emergency, the Government of the UAE established the 'UAE Relief Team for Libya', including the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA), the Khalifa Foundation, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment and the Zayed Foundation, as well as the Government itself.

Contributions of the UAE Relief Team in Libya amounted to AED 213.0 million. The majority of these funds (AED 191.8 million) were disbursed by the UAE Government towards: coordination, transport and support services (AED 99.0 million); food aid (AED 34.0 million); protection and transfer of refugees (AED 14.9 million); shelter and non-food items (AED 14.3 million); pharmaceuticals and medical equipment for field hospitals (AED 14.2 million); and supply of clean water and sanitation facilities (AED 4.1 million). The Government made a further multi-sector donation of AED 11.0 million.

The Khalifa Foundation provided medical equipment, education supplies, food, tents and blankets, with a total value of AED 9.7 million. The RCA also provided assistance across a number of sectors, amounting to AED 2.9 million, including transporting over 20 tonnes of food and medical supplies through Turkey and procuring additional relief items in Tunisia.

The bulk of the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment's assistance in Libya was directed towards food aid, which accounted for 82.2 percent of the AED 7.5 million aid disbursed in 2011. The rest of the establishment's aid was disbursed for the supply of eight ambulances and medical goods to support emergency health care at a camp in Salloum on the Egyptian border, where the establishment also provided temporary shelter for 300 families. The Zayed Foundation, meanwhile, provided AED 1.5 million of aid through the donation of tents for displaced persons, medical equipment, covering the cost of ambulances and evacuating seriously injured Libyans to Jordan for medical treatment. The Sharjah Charity Association responded to the emergency by providing food and relief items with a value of AED 0.4 million.

In addition to their humanitarian activities, both the UAE Government and the RCA implemented charitable projects, building mosques and providing meat for the Eid festival, with a value of AED 0.4 million.



The Sheikh Zayed Medical Hospital in Rabat, Morocco, supported by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (Source: Prima Media)

Morocco

Morocco received a total of AED 118.4 million (\$32.2 million) from UAE donor organizations. Economic infrastructure and services was the biggest cluster of activity for UAE donors, receiving 66.5 percent of the total aid (AED 78.8 million), followed by the social infrastructure and services cluster at 28.0 percent (AED 33.1 million).

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) had by far the largest operations in Morocco in 2011, amounting to AED 100.5 million (84.9 percent of total aid). The biggest tranche was in the form of a concessional loan of AED 64.8 million for the construction of a highway between Fes and Oujda, and another loan of AED 13.9 million for the continued construction of a ring road around Settat City. ADFD also disbursed AED 3.1 million towards the completion of the third phase of its housing project in the town of Asilah in the northwest of Morocco, with a further AED 14.2 million committed towards future projects in the same town, and extended AED 18.7 million towards the construction of Timkit Dam in the southeast.

The Khalifa Foundation provided AED 14.1 million for the completion of the Sheikh Khalifa Hospital in Casablanca. The hospital, which aims to provide emergency and surgical services, has dedicated sections to treat burns, cardiovascular disease and cancer, as well as a pediatric unit and maternity ward.

The Zayed Foundation gave AED 0.4 million towards a project of social welfare services. Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children provided assistance to rehabilitate the victims of human trafficking in the UAE on their return to Morocco, while Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund gave a grant to the International Union for Conservation of Nature/Species Survival Commission (IUCN/SSC) Grasshopper Specialists Group, which aims to conserve orthopteroïd insects and their habitats around the world.

The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) shipped dates and implemented seasonal programs such as iftar meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan, as well as Zakat and Eid projects, worth a total of AED 3.4 million. The largest component of the RCA's programs was the shipment of 200 tonnes of dates from His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE.



Naser Residential Complex in Egypt, funded by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development. (Source: ADFD)

Countries in North Africa

In 2011, UAE donor organizations provided a total of AED 83.7 million (\$22.8 million) of aid to Egypt, AED 42.4 million (\$11.6 million) to Tunisia, and AED 33.0 million (\$9.0 million) to Algeria.

In Egypt, the vast majority (96.6 percent) of funds were directed towards development projects, with the largest tranche being contributed for low-cost housing and urban development. The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) continued its support for the construction of the Naser Complex, with a grant of AED 43.2 million, and the Khalifa Foundation contributed AED 0.8 million towards the construction of the Sheikh Khalifa Residential City. The Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation gave one of its largest grants (AED 11.0 million) for the procurement of medical supplies and equipment for a cancer hospital, and the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) donated AED 4.6 million as part of its program to support 2,375 orphans.

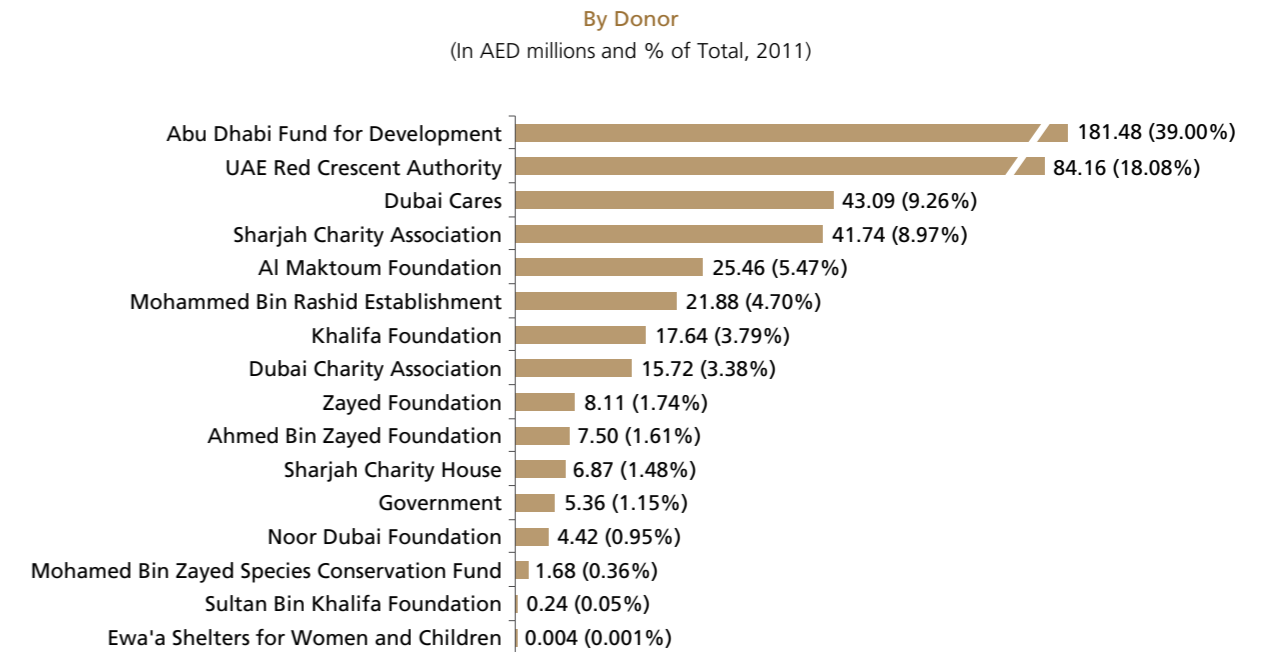
The UAE's activities in Tunisia were largely humanitarian, as its donors disbursed AED 34.7 million (81.9 percent of the total) including medical supplies, mobile hospitals to support the Tunisian government, and support for the martyrs fund in Tunisia. In terms of development assistance, the ADFD gave a loan of AED 6.0 million for the continued construction of the Surat Dam, which aims to support the irrigation of agricultural land in Awlad Ghanem. A further loan of AED 0.4 million was given for the construction of 20 small dams.

The ADFD was the largest donor in Algeria, financing a social housing construction project for AED 13.4 million, granting AED 9.4 million for a clinic, and a further AED 3.0 million towards constructing houses in areas affected by the recent earthquake. The Khalifa Foundation and the RCA ran charitable programs with a value of AED 0.3 million, providing iftar meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan and meat for the Eid festival.

2- Sub-Saharan Africa

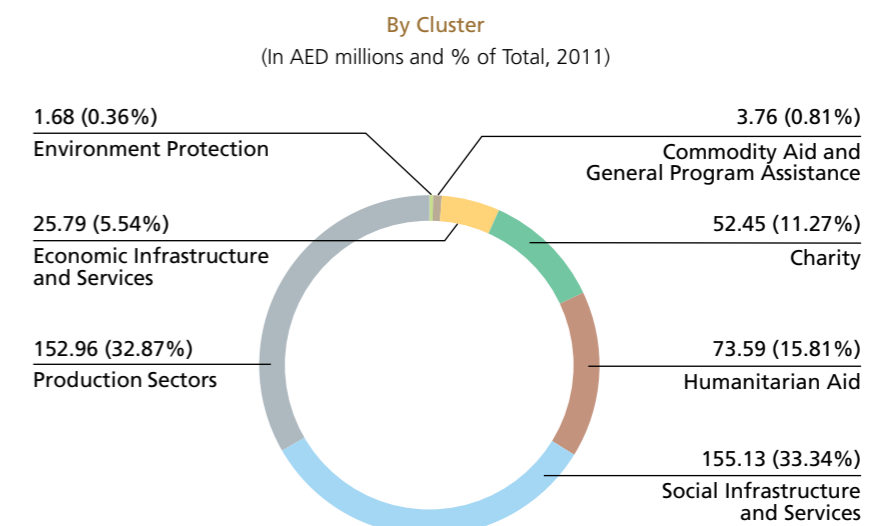
In 2011, UAE donors disbursed a total of AED 465.3 million (\$126.7 million) towards humanitarian, development and charitable programs to 41 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. This represents 48.6 percent of the UAE's assistance to Africa.

EXHIBIT 17 UAE Assistance to Sub-Saharan Africa



By Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Bilateral assistance to governments	3,094,537
Other contributions to multilateral organizations	14,155,481
Contributions to international NGOs	26,183,320
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	117,212,907
Direct project implementation	304,700,222
Grand Total	465,346,467





Women and children in a Sudanese village awaiting treatment by doctors from the UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital. (Source: WAM)

Sudan

On 9 July 2011, Sudan split into two separate countries: the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan. In this report, where the text reads 'Sudan', it refers to both territories. In 2011, the UAE, through UAE donor organizations, gave a combined total of AED 149.6 million (\$40.7 million) towards projects in both parts of the territory that comprised the former Sudan. Where possible, projects are identified according to the part of the territory in which they were conducted.

Republic of Sudan

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) gave two major loans towards projects located in the territory now known as the Republic of Sudan. The White Nile Sugar factory, which received AED 90.2 million, is expected to produce 150,000 tonnes of sugar annually, increasing to 450,000 tonnes in three years. In addition to sugar, the factory will produce 60 million liters of ethanol per year. ADFD also contributed AED 26.6 million towards raising the height of the Roseires Dam on the Blue Nile. The project aims to increase the dam's capacity from three to seven billion cubic meters of water, which will enable it to irrigate 1.5 million hectares of agricultural land, in addition to generating electricity. The project is co-funded by the Islamic Development Bank, the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) implemented projects worth AED 10.3 million, building schools, sponsoring orphans, providing emergency relief and providing medical equipment for children with disabilities. The Sharjah Charity Association has implemented similar projects, amounting to AED 8.6 million.

Dubai Cares granted AED 5.5 million to support projects aiming to improve access to quality basic education and help to reduce the barriers preventing girls from completing school, including by working with target communities and improving the levels of protection within schools. The program was implemented by Save the Children, and will create 106 non-formal basic schools, 24 early childhood development (ECD) centers, and 12 accelerated learning program (ALP) centers in impact areas. A total of 46,000 children will benefit from improved access to quality education.

Republic of South Sudan

As part of its assistance to Sudan, before the division of the country, and in partnership with the Carter Center, the Khalifa Foundation disbursed AED 0.5 million towards a program for the eradication of the Guinea worm in the states of Jonglei, the Upper Nile, Central Equatoria, East Equatoria, Northern Bahr Al Ghazal, Western Bahr Al Ghazal, Lakes, and Warab, all of which are now states in the Republic of South Sudan. Harboring the vast majority of the world's remaining cases in 2011, South Sudan has become one of the last frontiers for the eradication of this debilitating parasitic disease, which is contracted when people ingest drinking water from stagnant sources containing water fleas that harbor infective Guinea worm larvae. Through methods including training community volunteers to carry out health education and raise awareness of the causes of the disease and prevention methods, assist in early detection and provide the required treatment, the incidence of Guinea worm disease in South Sudan has been reduced from 1,698 cases in 2010 to 1,030 in 2011.¹⁴

Dubai Cares granted AED 1.9 million in order to improve access to primary education for rural community children. The project was implemented in Juba County by Plan International, which built and equipped two schools, worked to strengthen the organizational capacity of the government and the communities, and trained teachers.



Men receiving food aid from the UAE Relief Team in Somalia. (Source: WAM)

Horn of Africa Crisis

In 2011, UAE donor organizations disbursed AED 83.1 million (\$22.6 million) for projects in Somalia, in addition to AED 13.6 million (\$3.7 million) in Ethiopia, and AED 5.6 million (\$1.5 million) in Djibouti.

Two years of significantly below average rainfall and subsequent livestock mortality and crop failures in some areas of eastern Ethiopia and southern Somalia resulted in one of the world's most severe food crises in recent years, with more than ten million people in need of urgent assistance and thousands crossing into Djibouti.

The UAE Government engaged the country's humanitarian organizations to mobilize a significant humanitarian response to the emergency. The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA), Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment, and Sharjah Charity Association carried out telethons in August 2011 on local television and radio channels to raise funds in support of relief activities for the victims of famine and drought in the Horn of Africa.

During 2011, more than two thirds of the AED 102.3 million disbursed in the Horn of Africa took the form of humanitarian relief for the people affected by this crisis. Contributions to these countries were substantially higher than in 2010. Somalia, for example, saw a five-fold increase in the levels of assistance that it received, when compared to 2010.

The bulk of the UAE's humanitarian activities in the Horn of Africa were concentrated in Somalia, where more than half of the population was severely affected by the drought; UAE donors gave a combined total of AED 58.6 million in humanitarian relief. Of this, the RCA alone disbursed AED 27.1 million, establishing two nutritional centers in Mogadishu, supplying water and shelters to internally displaced persons (IDPs), digging water wells and shipping and distributing food. In November 2011, in collaboration with United Nations agencies, the RCA launched a program to assist 3,000 displaced people to return home, providing every family with rations for three months and the equivalent of \$400 to assist with their resettlement.¹⁵

The Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment and the Sharjah Charity Association contributed AED 16.9 million and AED 18.4 million respectively towards the humanitarian response in Ethiopia and Djibouti as well as Somalia, largely for the procurement and distribution of food. Dubai Charity Association worked predominantly in Somalia, where it contributed AED 2.0 million towards the relief effort, as well as conducting a water and sanitation project in Ethiopia at a cost of AED 0.1 million.

UAE donors also continued their commitment to development programs in the Horn of Africa. In Somalia, UAE donor organizations disbursed a combined AED 21.1 million towards development projects. The Khalifa Foundation, for example, contributed AED 8.0 million towards digging water wells and improving the basic water supply in and around the city of Hargeysa, and the RCA extended AED 8.7 million, supporting a health program for mothers and children, and sponsoring 3,893 orphans.

In Ethiopia, AED 6.1 million was disbursed for development and charitable projects. The RCA, Sharjah Charity House, Sharjah Charity Association and Dubai Charity Association granted a combined AED 3.0 million for the support and sponsorship of orphans.

In Djibouti, AED 2.4 million was disbursed on non-humanitarian projects, including a loan of AED 1.8 million from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) for the construction of low-cost housing.



A residential compound in the Seychelles, funded by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD).
(Source: ADFD)

Countries in East Africa

In 2011, UAE donor organizations provided a total of AED 32.7 million (\$8.9 million) of aid to Tanzania, AED 21.6 million (\$5.9 million) to the Seychelles, AED 10.1 million (\$2.8 million) to Kenya, and AED 9.2 million (\$2.5 million) to Uganda.

The vast majority (89.4 percent) of the UAE's support for these East African countries was provided for development projects. In the Seychelles, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) gave a grant of AED 21.0 million to help the country to meet the increasing demand for power by harnessing six megawatts of wind energy technology in place of conventional and more expensive diesel-operated plants. The grant encompasses all phases of the project, including the engineering and procurement required for the construction and maintenance of four wind power generation plants around Mahe, the largest of the Seychelles islands.

ADFD also supported economic growth in Tanzania by providing a loan of AED 28.8 million to upgrade an existing road between the cities of Kidahwe and Uvinza in the Kigoma region, accounting for 88.0 percent of the UAE's aid to Tanzania in 2011. The aim of this project is to facilitate the transport of goods and services between Tanzania and its neighbors, through the western part of the country. Additional activities in Tanzania included the shipment of 40 tonnes of dates on behalf of His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE, the sponsorship of 523 orphans by the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA), and a donation of AED 0.8 million by the Al Maktoum Foundation for the running costs of local schools.

In Kenya, UAE donors extended AED 10.1 million towards projects ranging from species conservation to humanitarian relief activities. The Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment, Sharjah Charity Association and the RCA mounted a relief operation in response to the food crisis, amounting to AED 3.3 million. The Zayed Foundation continued to support the Sheikh Zayed Center for Orphans in Mombasa, which provides accommodation, schooling, and a clinic for nearly 800 orphans. The foundation built additional classrooms and contributed to the center's core budget, at a total cost of AED 3.0 million. The school teaches subjects including English, Kiswahili, Arabic, mathematics, biology and computer studies, and several of its graduates are now pursuing their university degrees.

The Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation contributed AED 4.0 million towards the operational costs of the Islamic University in Uganda, which was established in 1988 and has since produced more than 10,000 graduates in various disciplines including Islamic studies, Arabic language, law, sciences, liberal arts and social sciences. AED 3.7 million was allocated by seven UAE donor organizations towards charitable activities in Uganda. This included AED 2.6 million extended by the Sharjah Charity House for the construction of mosques, and several other grants for cultural programs, as well as the provision of meat for the Eid festival and iftar meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

Countries in West Africa

In 2011, UAE donor organizations provided a total of AED 29.0 million (\$7.9 million) of aid to Mali, AED 15.1 million (\$4.1 million) to Ghana, AED 14.9 million (\$4.1 million) to Mauritania, AED 11.8 million (\$3.2 million) to Togo, AED 10.1 million (\$2.7 million) in Niger, AED 8.5 million (\$2.3 million) to Burkina Faso, AED 7.8 million (\$2.1 million) in Senegal, AED 5.4 million (\$1.5 million) to Gambia, and AED 5.0 million (\$1.4 million) to Chad.

Dubai Cares disbursed AED 22.3 million in Mali (accounting for 77.3 percent of the UAE's donations), through five major international partners, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Save the Children, Oxfam, CARE and Water Aid. The program aims to change hygiene and sanitation practices among children and their families, reducing the risk of illness and thereby giving children a real chance to live up to their potential through education. As part of its partnership with the Carter Center, the Khalifa Foundation extended AED 0.5 million for the eradication of the Guinea worm disease, a parasitic infection, by training community volunteers to carry out health education and raise awareness of the causes of the disease and prevention methods, assist in early detection and provide the required treatment.

UAE donors implemented projects in Ghana worth AED 15.1 million, sponsoring orphans, promoting primary education, building schools, providing medical services and digging water wells. The sponsorship of nearly 3,000 orphans and support for orphanages accounted for 42.4 percent (AED 6.4 million) of the UAE's funding in Ghana in 2011, with the largest programs being run by the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) (AED 4.4 million) and Dubai Charity Association (AED 1.5 million). The Noor Dubai Foundation established a mobile eye camp at a cost of AED 2.0 million in Tamale, northern Ghana, consisting of a team of doctors, experts and necessary supplies, in order to reach people in remote areas; it is estimated that four percent of Ghana's population is either blind or visually impaired.¹⁶

In Mauritania, UAE donors disbursed AED 14.9 million over a number of sectors. Among the projects implemented, the Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation provided ten kidney dialysis units, the RCA sponsored over 1,500 orphans, Dubai Cares worked to strengthen education in rural areas, and the Dubai Charity Association funded the digging of water wells.

In Niger, UAE donors spent AED 10.1 million on building mosques, water projects, distributing relief items and building a clinic, and committed a further AED 36.7 million for the second phase of the construction of the Kandadji dam. The construction of mosques by the RCA and Sharjah Charity Association accounted for over half of the disbursed funds (AED 5.6 million). Similarly, 53.4 percent of the AED 11.8 million disbursed in Togo was directed towards mosques.

AED 8.5 million was directed to projects in Burkina Faso, to build classrooms, provide healthcare, and increase the supply of water for drinking and irrigation. A loan of AED 2.8 million from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) for Samedeni Dam Project on the Mahon River is intended to increase agricultural production and generate electricity. The Al Maktoum Foundation contributed AED 0.6 million in operating costs for schools.

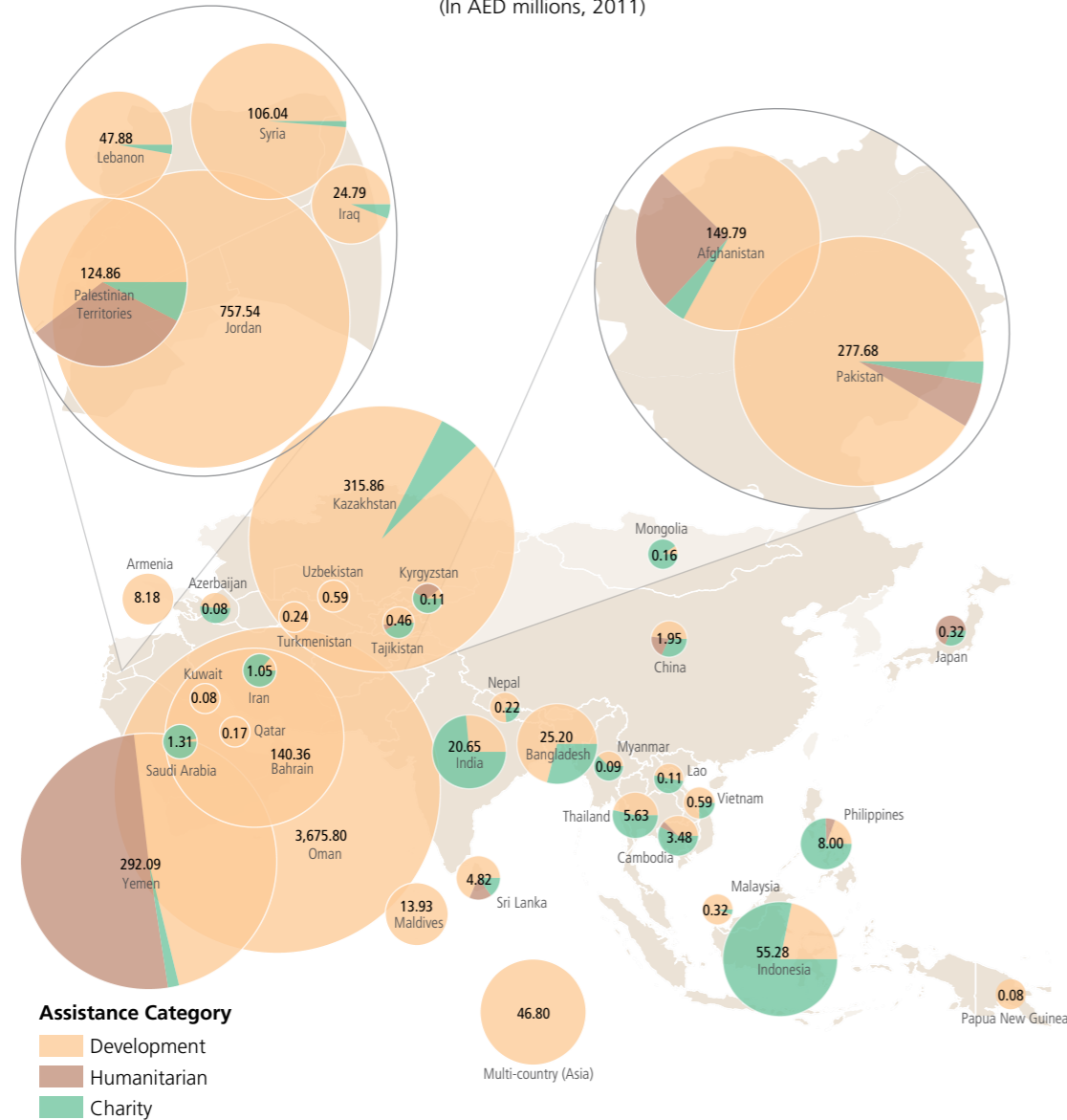
The ADFD also offered a concessional loan of AED 4.8 million in Gambia for the construction of a 141-kilometer road that will link Mandinaba and Soma and facilitate trade between the two cities, and committed a further AED 31.9 million towards the same project. Other projects in Gambia amounted to AED 0.6 million, bringing the UAE's total aid to the country to AED 5.4 million, including building two mosques, sponsoring eight teachers and supporting a school's annual budget.

More than half of the AED 7.8 million directed by the UAE towards projects in Senegal was disbursed by the RCA to support Hajj pilgrims, build and furnish mosques, as well as providing Eid clothing and iftar meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan. The remaining funds contributed towards digging water wells, rehabilitating and building classrooms, sponsoring orphans and families, and distributing food. The AED 5.0 million that was disbursed in Chad was allocated in a similar way.

ASIA

EXHIBIT 18 UAE Assistance to Asia

By Country and Assistance Category
(In AED millions, 2011)

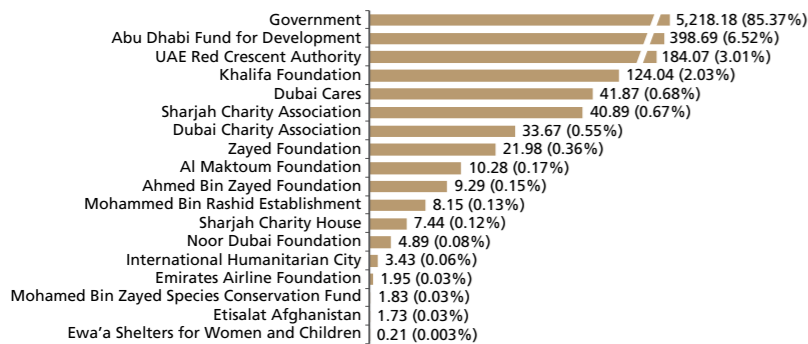


Assistance Category

- Development
- Humanitarian
- Charity

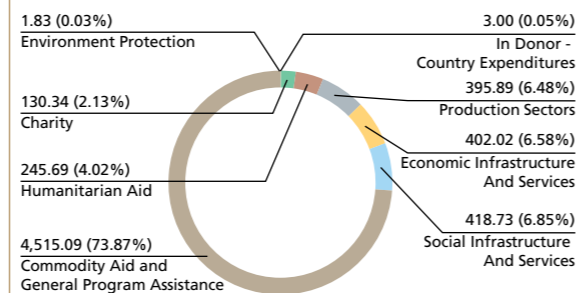
By Donor

(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)



By Cluster

(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)

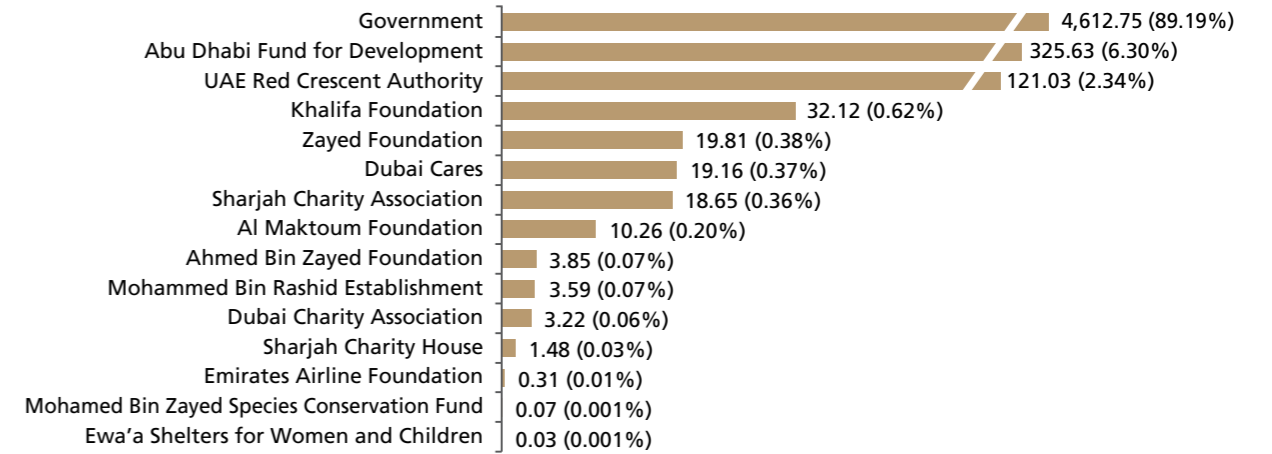


1- Middle East

In 2011, UAE donor organizations disbursed a total of AED 5.17 billion (\$1.41 billion) to 12 countries in the Middle East region. This represents 84.6 percent of the UAE's assistance to Asia.

EXHIBIT 19 UAE Assistance to the Middle East

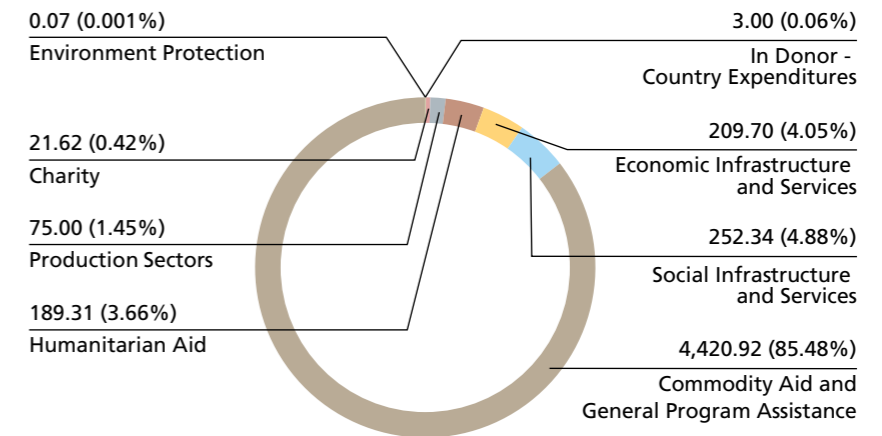
By Donor
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)



By Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Bilateral assistance to governments	4,418,565,551
Other contributions to multilateral organizations	46,891,252
Contributions to international NGOs	11,680,693
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	50,709,240
Direct project implementation	644,121,856
Grand Total	5,171,968,591

By Cluster
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)





Girls learning the alphabet at a school in Al Hudaydah, Yemen, funded by Dubai Cares. (Source: Dubai Cares)



Women waiting to get their children vaccinated against pneumococcal diseases in a clinic in the Gaza Strip, Palestinian Territories. (Source: Zayed Foundation)

Yemen

In response to the sharply escalating humanitarian and development needs in Yemen, and as part of the UAE's ongoing commitment to supporting the Yemeni people, UAE donor organizations disbursed a combined total of AED 292.1 million (\$79.5 million) in aid in 2011.

In order to ease the difficulties faced by the Yemeni people, UAE President His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan ordered the provision of 40,000 tonnes of diesel fuel, with a value of AED 146.9 million, transferred by the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), as well as shelter, non-food items, and health programs. The Government also provided medical equipment with a value of AED 46.1 million, in addition to training programs and iftar meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) disbursed AED 53.5 million, including a grant of AED 11.4 million towards a program that extends until 2015 and aims to combat malaria in Yemen through prevention, diagnosis and increased health awareness, and a further grant of AED 7.6 million to a national cancer treatment center in Sana'a. The Khalifa Foundation also provided support for the health sector, contributing to doctors' salaries and providing medical equipment, with a value of AED 2.1 million, while the Zayed Foundation contracted the Al Khaleej Company to provide AED 1.3 million worth of medical equipment for a maternity hospital.

Several donors contributed significant funds towards sponsoring orphans, disadvantaged families and persons with disabilities. The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) disbursed AED 18.0 million in this way, the majority of which (AED 16.6 million) was given as cash grants to support more than 9,000 orphans and their families. The Sharjah Charity Association, Dubai Charity Association and Sharjah Charity House ran similar programs amounting to AED 5.1 million, AED 0.7 million and AED 0.2 million respectively.

Dubai Cares provided the largest of the UAE's grants in the education sector in Yemen, with AED 11.6 million allocated in support of projects run by CARE International and Save the Children. Both of these projects aim to improve access to quality education, particularly for girls, by tackling related challenges such as the lack of adequate schooling facilities, resources and trained teachers, and hostile social attitudes. As well as sponsoring students, the RCA also gave grants for the restoration and repair of schools, spending a total of AED 0.08 million in the education sector.

Palestinian Territories

The Palestinian Territories continue to be a major recipient of the UAE's foreign aid; in 2011, UAE donor organizations contributed a combined total of AED 124.9 million (\$34.0 million) in development, humanitarian and charitable assistance. These projects were conducted with a large number of local and international partners, including the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the World Food Programme (WFP), and Palestinian ministries and NGOs.

The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) was the largest single donor, providing more than half of the total aid (AED 66.4 million). The majority of this (AED 39.0 million) was humanitarian aid, in the form of the construction of houses in refugee camps in the West Bank, Gaza, Lebanon and Syria, conducted in partnership with UNRWA, and food distribution and seasonal projects conducted with the Ministry of Social Affairs. Also in cooperation with UNRWA (in Gaza) and the Ministry of Social Affairs (in the West Bank), the RCA gave monthly cash grants, amounting to AED 13.2 million, for over 4,000 orphans. The Sharjah Charity Association also gave considerable grants towards the sponsorship of orphans and underprivileged families, amounting to AED 8.9 million.

Education-related projects for the Palestinian Territories were a major area of focus for several UAE donor organizations, which collectively disbursed AED 18.0 million in this sector. The Zayed Foundation contributed AED 10.4 million towards the construction of the Faculty of Nursing in An-Najah National University in the West Bank, which offers a four-year Bachelor of Science degree in nursing, and prepares professional nurses to be able to work with a multi-disciplinary health team. The foundation also funded the building and maintenance of a number of schools in Gaza, amounting to AED 1.8 million. Through a donation of AED 4.6 million to WFP, Dubai Cares provided supplementary rations to over 80,000 children in an effort to keep them well and fit enough to remain in school. The 3,000-student Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan School in Beit Lahia, Gaza, received additional funding from the Khalifa Foundation to construct new classrooms and upgrade its facilities.

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) contributed a major grant of AED 18.4 million for the construction of roads and the development of water and electrical infrastructure.

UAE donors provided AED 6.6 million in charitable and humanitarian food programs. Among these projects, the Khalifa Foundation teamed up with UNRWA to provide iftar for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza. In addition, the Al Maktoum Foundation distributed more than 2,000 food parcels in Gaza.



Al Hanan Hospital in Tripoli, Lebanon, funded by the Zayed Foundation (Source: Zayed Foundation)

Countries in the Middle East

In 2011, UAE donor organizations provided a total of AED 106.0 million (\$28.9 million) to Syria, AED 47.9 million (\$13.0 million) to Lebanon, and 24.8 million (\$6.7 million) to Iraq.

The largest tranche of aid to Syria was a concessional loan of AED 98.2 million from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) for the expansion of the Deir Ali Electrical Power Station, which aims to meet the growing demands for power by enabling the supply and installation of gas and steam turbines, which will add 750 mega-watts to the grid. The Khalifa Foundation continued its support

for the Sheikh Khalifa Hospital in Homs, which is planned to have a capacity of 250 beds, with a grant of AED 4.2 million. Other activities included a grant of AED 0.4 million from the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) for a program to relieve drought-affected people in the east of the country, which was disbursed by the UAE Embassy, and AED 0.7 million from the Khalifa Foundation for the provision of iftar meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

The ADFD gave three concessional loans in Lebanon. The largest, for AED 13.4 million, has helped to establish a new sewerage network in villages in the Koura and Ehden districts, allowing 25,000 people to live with healthy sanitation facilities. A loan of AED 7.9 million was given for the Al Nabatiya water project, to support the agriculture sector, and AED 1.5 million was extended towards the construction of an interchange for main roads in Beirut. In the health sector, the UAE Government and the Khalifa Foundation gave grants totaling AED 3.7 million towards the operational costs of the Sheikh Khalifa Hospital in Shebaa, and the Zayed Foundation contributed AED 1.3 million for medical equipment and maintenance of the Al Hanan hospital.

The Zayed Foundation gave a further grant of AED 3.1 million for the maintenance of the Sayda Technical Institute for Girls in Lebanon, which educates 500 students, providing baccalaureates in art, commerce, kindergarten teaching, accounting, information technology, and languages. The RCA supported 3,936 orphans, at a cost of AED 8.6 million, while the Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation contributed AED 3.7 million towards the construction and operation of Al Itihad orphanage.

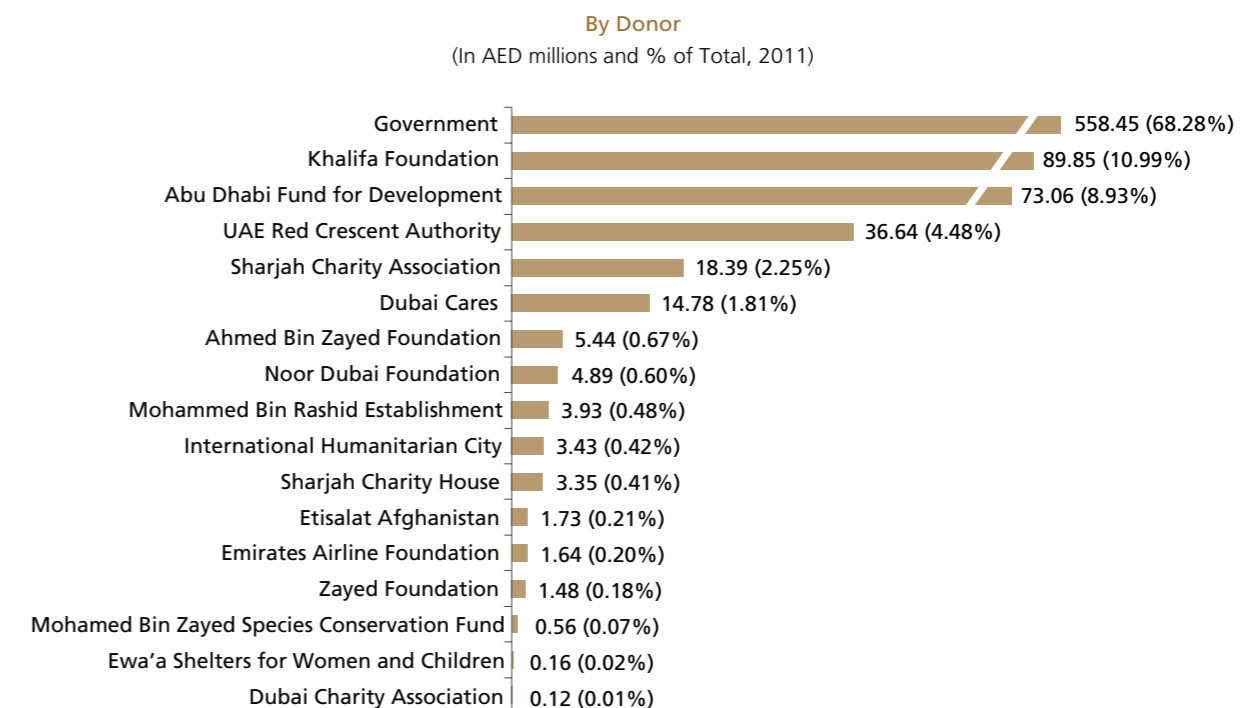
The RCA managed the largest single program in Iraq, extending AED 14.7 million towards the support of 4,894 orphans.

The UAE Embassies played an important role in all three countries, particularly with regard to helping the UAE donor organizations to implement their charitable programs, such as the provision of meat and clothes for the Eid Al Adha feast.

2- South and Central Asia

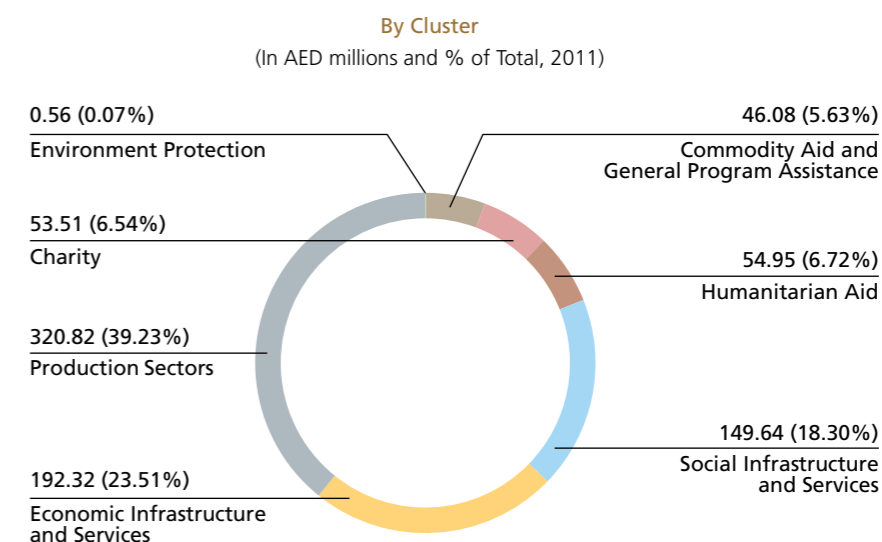
In 2011, UAE donor organizations disbursed a total of AED 817.9 million (\$222.7 million) to 15 countries in South and Central Asia, a 63.2 percent increase compared to the 2010 disbursement of AED 501.3 million in the same region. This represents 13.4 percent of the UAE's assistance to Asia.

EXHIBIT 20 UAE Assistance to South and Central Asia



By Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Bilateral assistance to governments	47,749,000
Other contributions to multilateral organizations	41,552,793
Contributions to international NGOs	12,581,886
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	336,588,305
Direct project implementation	379,427,827
Grand Total	817,899,811





The Khalifa Bin Zayed Hospital in Kazakhstan, funded by the Khalifa Foundation. (Source: Khalifa Foundation)



The Zayed Mother and Child Hospital in Kabul, Afghanistan, funded through a grant of AED 20.0 million by Zayed Foundation. (Source: Zayed Foundation)

Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan was the third-highest recipient of the UAE's foreign aid in 2011, as UAE donor organizations gave a combined AED 315.9 million (\$86.0 million) towards development and charitable projects.

By far the largest tranche came from the UAE Government, in the form of a grant of AED 290.1 million towards the development of the Abu Dhabi Plaza in the country's capital, Astana. The development will be a matrix of mixed-use buildings, including retail units, leisure facilities, hotels, offices and residences, and is being implemented by the UAE property development company, Aldar Properties.

In Shymkent, Kazakhstan, which has a population of 0.4 million people, the Khalifa Foundation supplied the city's maternity hospital with medical equipment and 50 ambulances, at a value of AED 2.0 million.¹⁷

Over the year, the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) granted AED 6.7 million to support 2,983 orphans. These funds were disbursed as cash grants to families caring for orphans and through orphanages.

UAE donors conducted several charitable and religious projects in Kazakhstan, amounting to AED 16.0 million. The Khalifa Foundation contributed AED 13.7 million towards the construction of the Sheikh Khalifa mosque and, working with the UAE Embassy, disbursed a further AED 2.0 million in support for Hajj pilgrims. The RCA granted AED 0.3 million for provision of meat for the Eid festival, as part of their global Adahi project, and other Ramadan seasonal projects, such as providing iftar meals and clothing for the feast. The Zayed Foundation worked with the Islamic University to disburse grants amounting to AED 0.03 million as support for Hajj pilgrims.

Afghanistan

The UAE's commitment to the future stability and development of Afghanistan is illustrated by its comprehensive program of development, humanitarian and charitable aid, towards which UAE donor organizations gave a combined total of AED 149.8 million (\$40.8 million) in 2011.

In view of the importance given to Afghanistan by the UAE, in 2011 the Government established a committee, chaired by its Ambassador to Afghanistan, to ensure a coordinated approach among the UAE's donor organizations.

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) continued disbursement of the grant announced in late 2009, totalling AED 918.3 million (\$250.0 million). Among the major projects is the reconstruction of the airport at Mazar-i-Sharif, carried out in partnership with the Government of Germany. ADFD also began work on another major project in the field of aviation, the construction of the Civil Aviation Training Institute in Kabul. Also in Kabul, the ADFD continued its major project of reconstructing roads and bridges.

In addition to a grant of AED 36.7 million to the Government of Afghanistan for budget support, the UAE Government provided a grant of AED 33.4 million to the Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization (GAVI) for a major immunization campaign. This grant is part of a joint commitment announced in January 2011 by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, and Bill Gates, Co-Chair of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, to provide \$100.0 million (AED 367.3 million) for vaccination campaigns in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

By enabling GAVI to buy and deliver additional supplies of the pentavalent (or five-in-one) vaccine and support the introduction of new vaccines in Afghanistan, this grant is helping to protect children from the main killers of the under-fives, including pneumonia, diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), tetanus, hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type B (HiB), which causes meningitis.

The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) program, amounting to AED 7.8 million, had three major components. Nearly half the overall total was spent on digging water wells, and the rest was spent on the construction of a mosque and 190 tonnes of food aid in the form of dates.

The Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment continued its support for the Dar Zayed Orphanage in Kandahar, which supports 700 orphans and their extended families, and includes 22 classrooms, dormitories, a house of prayer, and a workshop for manufacturing, at a total cost of AED 2.6 million.¹⁸



A student looking through a microscope during a science class in Kashmir. (Source: UAE Pakistan Assistance Project)

Pakistan



Men working in a factory that produces machine parts in Bangladesh, supported by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD). (Source: ADFD)

Countries in South and Central Asia

The volume and breadth of assistance to Pakistan in 2011 illustrates the UAE's commitment to meeting the country's development and humanitarian needs. UAE donor organizations gave a combined total of AED 277.7 million (\$75.6 million) towards projects in Pakistan ranging from conserving the country's biodiversity, to promoting girls' education and constructing roads and bridges. Of this, AED 190.2 million was assistance from the UAE Government.

In 2011, the UAE Government began implementation of the UAE Pakistan Assistance Program, to support recovery efforts in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KPK) after the crisis of internal displacement caused by both civil conflict and the devastating floods. This wide-ranging program accounted for 64.4 percent (AED 178.7 million) of the UAE's support to Pakistan, and included projects in the fields of education, health, roads and bridges, and water and sanitation. The reconstruction of two bridges over the Swat River, at a combined cost of AED 87.2 million, and the construction of the 50-kilometers Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Road in South Waziristan (AED 13.7 million), have helped to connect and enable freedom of movement for tens of thousands of people. Also under the umbrella of the UAE Pakistan Assistance Program, the UAE Government has constructed and rehabilitated 51 schools and technical institutes (AED 51.3 million), distributed 30,000 schoolbags, conducted 64 projects in the field of water supply (AED 14.8 million), and constructed and rehabilitated seven hospitals and health clinics (AED 9.5 million).

The UAE's immediate humanitarian response to the floods that hit the south of Pakistan, as a result of which nearly two million people were displaced, was conducted by the UAE Relief Team, in which the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) and the Khalifa Foundation provided shelter, food, and non-food items to the displaced people. The Sharjah Charity Association, the Zayed Foundation and the UAE Government also offered emergency assistance.

In addition to the UAE Government's major contribution, several UAE donor organizations conducted projects in the education sector, which received total grants of AED 68.9 million. Dubai Cares worked with a local NGO, Idara-e-Taleem-o-Aagahi, on a project worth AED 2.6 million covering 187 schools in Punjab province designed to enhance girls' enrollment and retention in the education system. The project illustrates the impact of community engagement and engendering a positive attitudinal change among teachers and parents, on creating a conducive learning environment in government schools. The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) contributed AED 3.1 million towards the Sheikh Zayed International Academy in Islamabad.

In November 2011, the Noor Dubai Foundation conducted its fourth ophthalmology camp in Pakistan, in Kandiaro, Sindh province, where over 2,000 individuals were screened and over 300 cataract and glaucoma operations were conducted at a total cost of AED 4.9 million.

Several donor organizations also conducted religious and charitable projects; the Khalifa Foundation donated AED 2.6 million to support Hajj pilgrims, in addition to working with the UAE Embassy to provide iftar for 1,432 people during the Holy Month of Ramadan. The RCA conducted similar initiatives, as well as cooperating with the Dar Al Tawheed organization to build local mosques.

In 2011, UAE donor organizations disbursed a total of AED 25.2 million (\$6.7 million) to Bangladesh, AED 20.6 million (\$5.6 million) to India, AED 13.9 million (\$3.8 million) to the Maldives, AED 8.2 million (\$2.2 million) to Armenia, and AED 4.8 million (\$1.3 million) to Sri Lanka. In addition, ADFD committed AED 223.0 million (\$60.7 million) to Azerbaijan and another AED 115.3 million (\$31.4 million) to Bangladesh.

Infrastructure development was the most funded sector in South and Central Asia in 2011, with AED 320.8 million, including a loan of AED 4.0 million given by ADFD for housing and infrastructure development in tsunami-affected areas in the Maldives. The largest of the UAE's activities in the Maldives was managed by the Khalifa Foundation, which extended AED 9.7 million for a Telemedicine Project which tackles the challenges of providing healthcare across 35 islands by allowing doctors to provide medical attention by phone, usually with the assistance of a trained nurse at the patient's end.¹⁹

In Bangladesh, Dubai Cares disbursed AED 12.0 million, working with the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) to provide adequate nutrition to disadvantaged school children, and with Save the Children to bring community-based educational opportunities to children who would otherwise have little or no access to formal primary education. Also working in the education sector, Sharjah Charity Association funded the construction of 18 classrooms, at a cost of AED 0.4 million.

The energy generation and supply sector received two major commitments amounting to AED 338.3 million from the ADFD in 2011, paving the way for new power plant projects. The first was a loan for the construction of the Janub Gas and Steam Electrical Power station in Azerbaijan (AED 223.0 million), decreasing the environmental impact through more efficient power production for consumers in Azeri, an industrial and economic center close to the country's capital, Baku.²⁰ The second loan aims to support economic growth and meet the increased demand for electricity in Chittagong, Bangladesh, a major commercial and industrial center, by developing the Shikalbaha Electrical Power Station (AED 115.3 million).

In Armenia, the ADFD provided a concessional loan of AED 8.2 million towards the rehabilitation of the Arpa-Sevan Tunnel, which plans to raise the water level of Lake Sevan, the main source of drinking water, irrigation and fisheries of the Armenian people.²¹

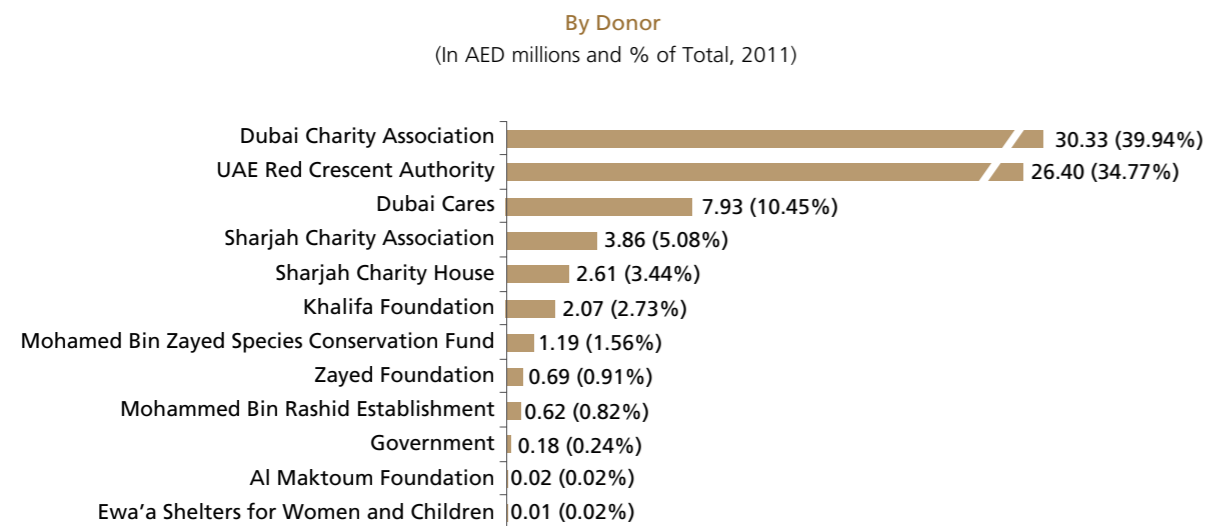
In Sri Lanka, the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) disbursed AED 2.2 million towards medical equipment through the UAE Embassy.

There were several major contributions in the charity sector, amounting to AED 53.5 million across the region, largely for the construction of mosques. In India, AED 15.2 million was disbursed for charitable projects, including a grant of AED 8.0 million by the Sharjah Charity Association for the construction of mosques, and another of AED 3.4 million by the RCA for the same purpose. Donors also contributed AED 11.0 million towards cultural and seasonal programs, support for Hajj pilgrims, as well as providing iftar meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan and meat for the Eid festival.

3- Far East

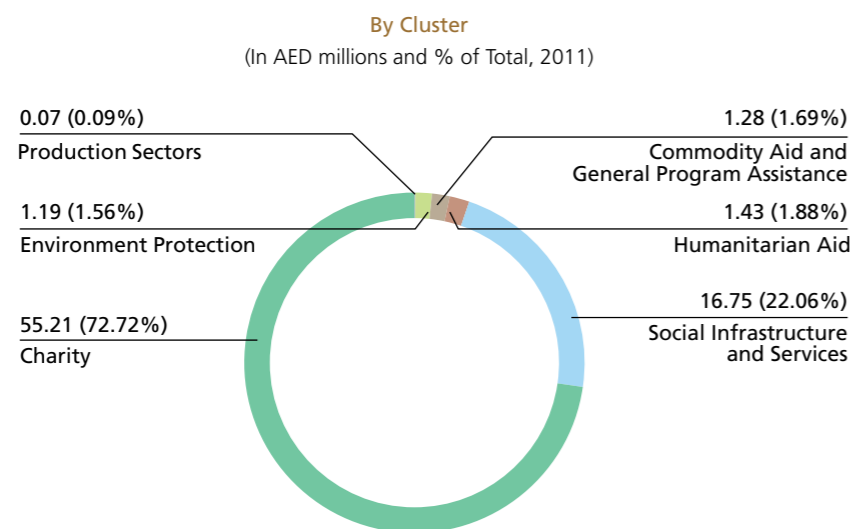
In 2011, UAE donors disbursed a total of AED 75.9 million (\$20.7 million) to 11 countries in the Far East – a 169.6 percent increase compared to 2010's assistance to the same countries. This represents 1.2 percent of the UAE's assistance to Asia.

EXHIBIT 21 UAE Assistance to the Far East



By Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Other contributions to multilateral organizations	4,403,891
Contributions to international NGOs	3,530,478
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	42,500,325
Direct project implementation	25,489,904
Grand Total	75,924,598



Indonesia

UAE donor organizations gave a combined total of AED 55.3 million (\$15.1 million) towards projects in Indonesia in 2011.

The bulk of this assistance was extended by the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) (AED 21.0 million) and the Dubai Charity Association (AED 20.3 million), largely for the construction of mosques. The Dubai Charity Association contributed AED 18.5 million towards building three mosques in partnership with the Bena' Madany Charity Foundation, with a combined capacity of 550 people, and the RCA allocated AED 17.0 million for the same purpose. The Sharjah Charity Association and Sharjah Charity House both worked with the Indonesian Humanitarian Authority for the construction of mosques, granting AED 3.1 million and AED 1.9 million respectively.

Education was the second-largest sector of the UAE's activity in Indonesia, receiving AED 8.2 million. Dubai Cares contributed AED 7.8 million towards Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)-in-Schools Empowerment (WISE) Program, intended to benefit 90,000 school children. This program is implemented in 450 schools in eastern Indonesia, in partnership with UNICEF, Save the Children and CARE International, and aims to improve access to sanitation in schools, and change attitudes among teachers, administrators and families about the importance of good sanitation and hygiene. By fostering the adoption of good health practices in school-aged children, the goal of the program is to improve children's health and therefore their academic performance.

A number of donors implemented cultural and seasonal programs, amounting to AED 2.6 million. The Khalifa Foundation, for example, disbursed AED 0.3 million to support Hajj pilgrims and provide iftar meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan. The Dubai Charity Association extended AED 1.8 million towards similar programs, and the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment distributed AED 0.1 million in food items in partnership with the Indonesian Humanitarian Authority. The RCA also supported seasonal programs, as well as disbursing AED 2.4 million in sponsoring 1,334 orphans.

The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund disbursed six grants of between AED 11,000 and AED 37,000, amounting to AED 0.1 million, towards the conservation and research of seven plant and animal species, including the Banggai cardinal fish, a threatened species from the Banggai Islands of Indonesia.

Countries in the Far East

In 2011, UAE donor organizations provided aid valued at a total of AED 8.0 million (\$2.2 million) to the Philippines, AED 5.6 million (\$1.5 million) to Thailand, AED 3.5 million (\$1.0 million) to Cambodia, and AED 1.9 million (\$0.5 million) to China.

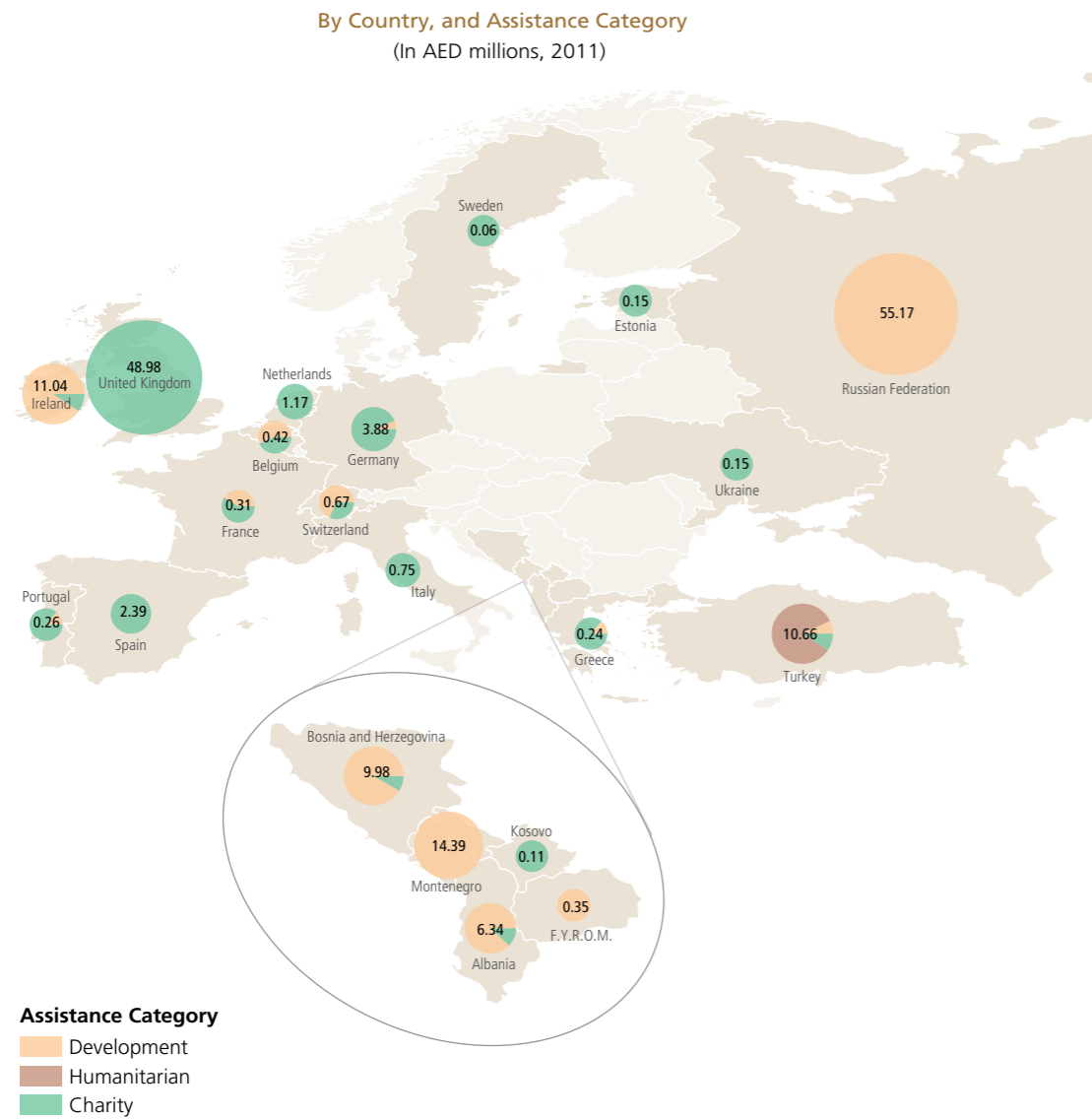
Dubai Charity Association was the largest single donor to the Philippines, disbursing AED 6.7 million of the AED 8.0 million total extended by the UAE, for projects such as the construction of mosques, and building nine schools in different sizes. The association also contributed to the construction of a clinic and three orphanages on the island of Mindanao to house 59 children, and funded digging of 153 wells to provide access to clean water. The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund allocated AED 0.2 million to support the protection of mushroom corals and the Philippine monkey-eating eagle, an endangered species native to the Philippines.

Projects carried out in Thailand and Cambodia, collectively valued at AED 5.6 million and AED 3.5 million respectively, were similar to those of the Philippines. The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) disbursed AED 3.5 million to fund the sponsorship of 556 orphans in Thailand, in addition to construction of schools, mosques and digging of water wells. In Cambodia, the Dubai Charity Association carried out projects to rehabilitate classrooms in two schools as well as constructing several housing units. Also in Cambodia, the association provided support for Hajj pilgrims, and distributed books for school children. Other activities include two grants amounting to AED 0.1 million by the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund to support the protection of the Island Forest Frog and Bengal Florican in Cambodia, as well as the allocation of food parcels in Cambodia and Thailand during the Holy Month of Ramadan by the RCA, the Khalifa Foundation and Dubai Charity Association.

Three donors (the Dubai Charity Association, Sharjah Charity House and the RCA) have collectively funded water and sanitation projects and the provision of basic drinking water supply with AED 2.4 million, digging nearly 500 water wells in Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

EUROPE

EXHIBIT 22 UAE Assistance to Europe



A social and cultural center in Bosnia and Herzegovina, funded by the Zayed Foundation.
(Source: Zayed Foundation)

Countries in South East Europe

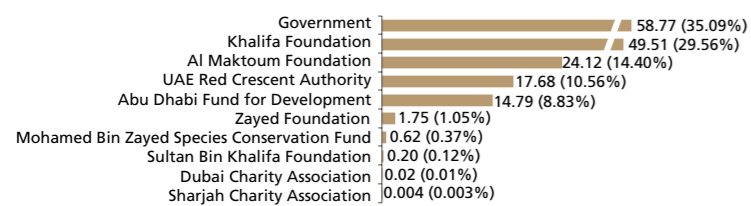
In 2011, UAE donor organizations provided a total of AED 14.4 million (\$3.9 million) to Montenegro, AED 10.0 million (\$2.7 million) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, AED 6.3 million (\$1.7 million) in Albania, and AED 0.1 million (\$0.03 million) in Kosovo. A further AED 183.7 million (\$50.0 million) was committed for future development projects in Albania.

Montenegro was the biggest recipient of UAE assistance in South East Europe, receiving a single concessional loan of AED 14.4 million from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD). The loan was part of an agreement to update the regional water supply system along the coast of Montenegro. ADFD also committed AED 183.7 million towards the construction of the road between the cities of Tirana and Albassan in Albania.

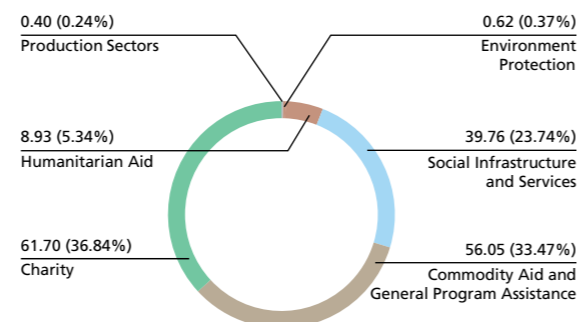
The majority (90.2 percent) of the funds disbursed by the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) in South East Europe were directed towards sponsoring 2,422 orphans in Albania and 3,841 orphans in Bosnia and Herzegovina, at a total cost of AED 13.8 million. The RCA also allocated AED 0.3 million and AED 0.1 million to Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo respectively, towards providing iftar meals during the Holy Month of Ramadan, and meat and clothing for the Eid festival. In addition, the RCA contributed AED 1.0 million towards the construction of a clinic and mosques in both Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Zayed Foundation granted AED 0.3 million to Albania and Bosnia and Herzegovina as support for Hajj pilgrims, in addition to providing AED 0.1 million to the University of Sarajevo and AED 0.2 million for cultural centers in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The UAE Government granted AED 0.4 million to support the Embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the UAE.

By Donor
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)



By Cluster
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)





The Sheikha Fatima Vaccination campaign in Sindh Province, Pakistan, conducted by the UAE Red Crescent Authority in partnership with UNICEF (Source: WAM)

In 2011, UAE donor organizations spent a total of AED 337.6 million on health projects in 35 countries.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY CLUSTER AND SECTOR

UAE donor organizations, which reported their foreign aid data to OCFA, were asked to specify the sectors towards which they directed their funds in 2011, based on sector definitions provided in the *UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Framework*. There are 26 sectors, defined so as to be compatible with the reporting structures of the OECD Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) and the UN Financial Tracking Service (FTS). These are further divided into sub-sectors.

OCFA groups sectors and sub-sectors into ten major clusters that are, similarly, aligned to the OECD/DAC's reporting standards. Appendix IV offers a list of the clusters, sectors and their sub-sectors, and the amount disbursed against each.

Exhibit 24 shows the funds disbursed to each cluster in 2011. **Commodity aid and general program assistance** – a cluster which includes general budget support and food security programs – received the most funds, AED 4.75 billion (\$1.29 billion), or 61.4 percent of total funds.

The **social infrastructure services cluster** received 10.7 percent (AED 827.0 million or \$225.2 million) of the UAE's foreign aid in 2011.

The **production sectors cluster** received 8.1 percent (AED 626.8 million or \$170.6 million).

The **humanitarian aid cluster**– which covers emergency response, such as providing shelter, food, medicine and water, clearing mines and unexploded ordnance, protecting civilians and support services – was the fourth largest recipient of funds, with AED 625.3 million (\$170.2 million), or 8.1 percent of the total funds. Each of these clusters is examined in more detail below.

Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance

This cluster received a total of AED 4.75 billion (\$1.29 billion); most of that – AED 4.72 billion – was spent on general budget support to six different countries as contributions to government budgets, support for macro-economic reforms and general program assistance. Of that amount, 92.8 percent was spent in the Middle East, while the remainder went to Eastern Europe, and South and Central Asia. The remaining AED 27.8 million was spent on food aid, most notably in South and Central Asia, Middle East, North and Sub-Saharan Africa.

The countries receiving the largest amounts for this cluster were Oman (AED 3.67 billion, or \$1.00 billion), and Jordan (AED 735.3 million, or \$200.2 million).

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) committed AED 46.2 million (\$12.6 million) to the cluster, where AED 44.3 million will be spent in Bahrain.

Social Infrastructure and Services

This cluster received AED 827.0 million (\$225.2 million) in 2011. AED 216.1 million was spent on the social infrastructure services sector, largely for assisting orphans and other disadvantaged groups. Of this amount, AED 43.3 million was spent in the Palestinian Territories, AED 23.9 million in Yemen and AED 18.7 million in Iraq.

Some AED 215.5 million went towards education projects, including AED 68.9 million in Pakistan and AED 25.0 million in Mali; and AED 96.6 million on water and sanitation projects, including AED 18.7 million in Morocco and AED 15.2 million in Pakistan.

Production Sectors

The production sectors cluster received AED 626.8 million (\$170.6 million). AED 462.3 million, or 73.8 percent of those funds, were spent on infrastructure development projects in 16 countries, where Kazakhstan received AED 290.9 million, Egypt received AED 51.7 million, Tanzania received AED 28.8 million, Pakistan AED 26.0 million and Algeria AED 22.7 million.

AED 95.8 million was directed towards agro-industries development, where AED 90.2 million was spent in Sudan and AED 5.6 million in Eritrea.²³

AED 26.6 million was spent on agricultural water resources in Sudan and AED 7.9 million was spent in Lebanon under the same sector. Yemen received AED 34.2 million for the tourism sector.

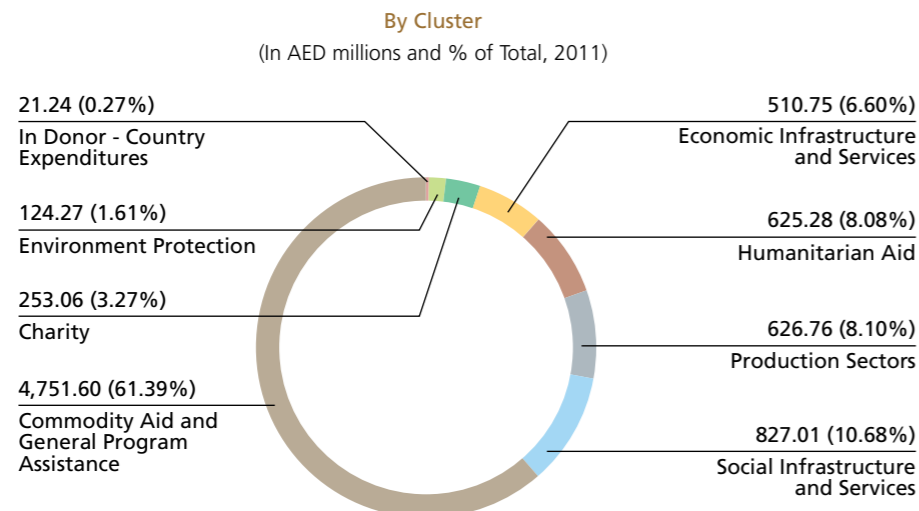
Humanitarian Aid

In 2011, UAE donor organizations spent a total of AED 625.3 million (\$170.2 million) on humanitarian aid in over 30 countries, an increase of 54.2 percent over 2010 and 18.9 percent over 2009. The majority (78.9 percent or AED 493.6 million) of all humanitarian aid was given as in-kind donations, with the remaining 21.1 percent (AED 131.7 million) given as cash grants to government departments, and local or international organizations.

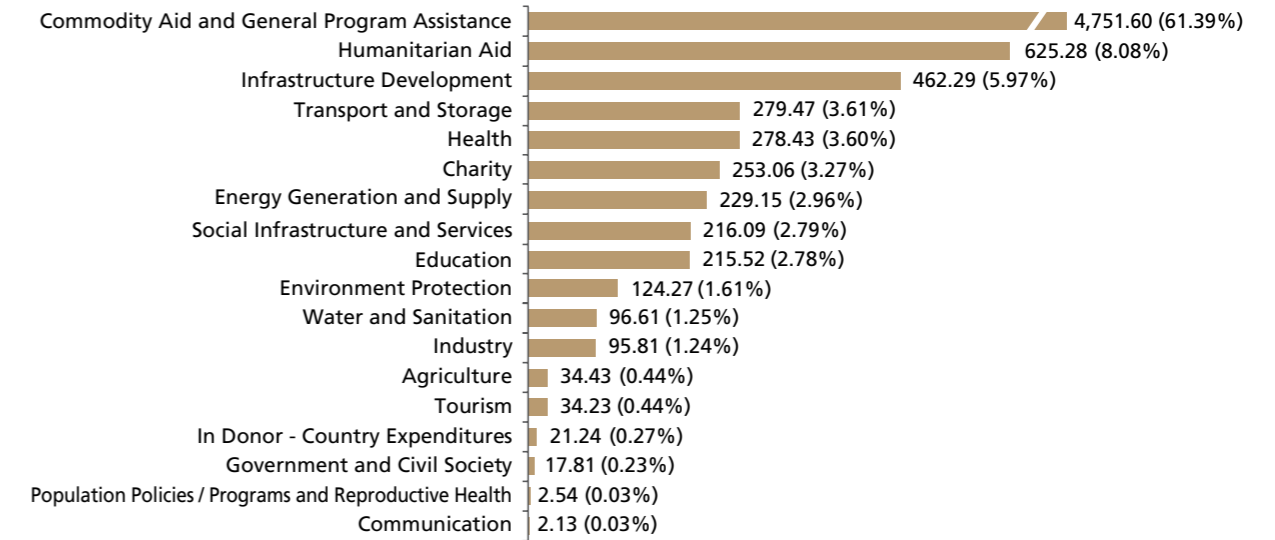
Nearly 40 percent of the total humanitarian funds were spent in North Africa, largely for relief operations in response to the Libya crisis (AED 248.1 million). AED 83.1 million was disbursed in response to the food crisis in Somalia.

Asia received AED 245.7 million in humanitarian aid provided to 15 countries. The largest tranche of this (AED 147.8 million) was spent on emergency relief in Yemen, with AED 40.0 million disbursed in the Palestinian Territories, and AED 37.9 million in Afghanistan. In the aftermath of the earthquake that hit Turkey in late 2011, UAE donors funded and implemented relief operations worth a total of AED 8.9 million.

EXHIBIT 24 Funds Disbursed



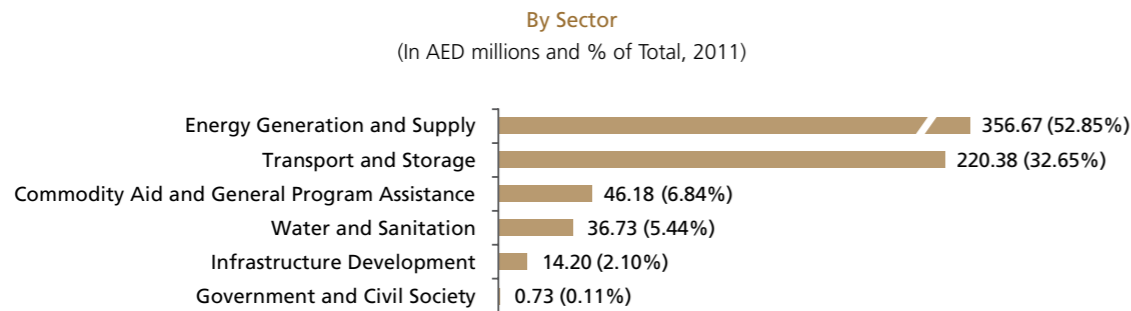
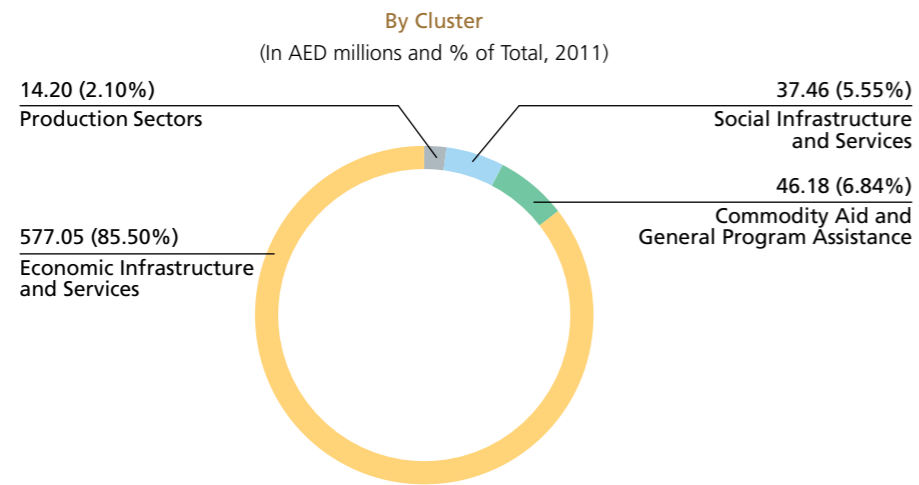
By Sector
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)



By Cluster and Sector
(In AED and USD, 2011)

Cluster / Sector	In AED	In USD
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	4,751,603,727	1,293,657,426
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	4,751,603,727	1,293,657,426
Social Infrastructure and Services	827,010,127	225,159,306
Health	278,433,590	75,805,497
Social Infrastructure and Services	216,092,856	58,832,796
Education	215,522,431	58,677,493
Water and Sanitation	96,612,181	26,303,344
Government and Civil Society	17,814,069	4,850,006
Population Policies / Programs and Reproductive Health	2,535,000	690,172
Production Sectors	626,760,645	170,639,980
Infrastructure Development	462,288,285	125,861,226
Industry	95,810,000	26,084,944
Agriculture	34,430,000	9,373,809
Tourism	34,232,360	9,320,000
Humanitarian Aid	625,279,603	170,236,756
Humanitarian Aid	625,279,603	170,236,756
Economic Infrastructure and Services	510,748,304	139,054,806
Transport and Storage	279,465,134	76,086,342
Energy Generation and Supply	229,152,830	62,388,464
Communication	2,130,340	580,000
Charity	253,059,244	68,897,153
Charity	253,059,244	68,897,153
Environment Protection	124,266,616	33,832,457
Environment Protection	124,266,616	33,832,457
In Donor - Country Expenditures	21,237,735	5,782,122
In Donor - Country Expenditures	21,237,735	5,782,122
Grand Total	7,739,966,001	2,107,260,007

EXHIBIT 25 Funds Committed



Cluster / Sector	In AED	In USD
Economic Infrastructure and Services	577,045,000	157,104,547
Energy Generation and Supply	356,665,000	97,104,547
Transport and Storage	220,380,000	60,000,000
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	46,176,500	12,571,876
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	46,176,500	12,571,876
Social Infrastructure and Services	37,464,600	10,200,000
Water and Sanitation	36,730,000	10,000,000
Government and Civil Society	734,600	200,000
Production Sectors	14,200,000	3,866,050
Infrastructure Development	14,200,000	3,866,050
Grand Total	674,886,100	183,742,472



Children in the Dar Zayed orphanage in Kandahar province, Afghanistan, carrying pictures of Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan. (Source: Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment)

**FEATURE
3**

Support for Orphans

Supporting orphans by providing financial support to households caring for them, as well as by building and maintaining orphanages, represents an important aspect of the UAE's foreign aid. The programs are designed and implemented to support and encourage children of all age groups who have lost one or both of their parents to live full lives, providing them with education and other basic needs.

In 2011, several UAE donor organizations, including the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA), the Zayed Foundation, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment, Al Maktoum Foundation, Sharjah Charity Association, Dubai Charity Association, Sharjah Charity House and Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation, made contributions totaling AED 174.3 million (\$47.4 million) in support of orphans. This included cash grants from RCA for 55,288 children and from Sharjah Charity Association for 20,589 children, paid directly to the families that are caring for them. Support for orphans also included two major orphanage projects: the Zayed House for Orphans ('Dar Zayed') in Afghanistan, built and supervised by the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment, and the Sheikh Zayed Children Welfare Center in Kenya, supervised by the Zayed Foundation.

Dar Zayed was established by the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment in 2003 at a cost of AED 25.0 million, in order to provide services to orphaned students in Kandahar province, Afghanistan. In 2011, the establishment contributed AED 2.6 million towards the center's running costs.

The center takes a holistic approach towards the spiritual, educational and physical welfare of over 1,000 registered students, providing meals, accommodation, a mosque with the capacity for 500 worshippers, 31 classrooms, equipment and teaching staff. For the students that are living outside of Dar Zayed, the center provides transport and cash grants to the 700 families that are caring for them. As part of the center's efforts to ensure the students' well-being after graduation, the school gives vocational training in carpet manufacturing, and has agreed with the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs that places in public universities will be provided for their students.

The Sheikh Zayed Center for the care of orphans in Mombasa, Kenya, is one of several such centers around the world established by the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, founder of the UAE. Constructed in 1997 with grant of AED 10.0 million, the center was also given an initial grant in 1997 of AED 1.3 million from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) to cover the costs of its first year of operation. The center, which accommodates more than 200 boys and girls, includes 19 classrooms, residential units for staff members, two medical clinics and fully equipped workshops for vocational training. In 2011, the Zayed Foundation contributed AED 3.0 million towards the center, half for its annual budget, and half for the construction of new classrooms. The foundation also gave the orphanage a further endowment of land in Nairobi, with the intention of constructing a commercial building that will yield revenue towards the center's operating costs.

THE DONORS



The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund supported a study on Liverwort, an endangered species found in Katmandu, Nepal. (Source: Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund).

In 2011, UAE donor organizations have spent AED 124.3 million on environment protection projects in 62 countries.

This section looks more closely at the foreign aid activities of each individual donor, 34 in total, in 2011. 15 UAE government entities are grouped together under 'Government'. Three donor organizations reported their foreign assistance for the first time in 2011: the Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation, Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation and Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children.

The roles and activities of the UAE foreign aid donor organizations differ greatly. The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) provides concessionary loans and grants for development projects and also administers grants on behalf of the Government. The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) is the country's principal humanitarian relief organization, receiving funds both from the Government and the general public. Several of the UAE's non-governmental organizations channel their contributions to foreign aid through the RCA.

There are a number of humanitarian and charitable foundations, mostly established in recent years by decree of the rulers of Abu Dhabi and Dubai, whose contributions to humanitarian and development programs are also considered by the OECD to be part of official development flows. A number of non-governmental organizations have also reported their activities to OCFA.

For each donor, this report includes maps and tables of countries and sectors supported in 2011. This section also shows how the UAE donors disbursed their funds, separating them into six types, according, for example, to whether they implemented projects directly, worked in partnership with local or multilateral organizations, or gave grants directly to other government entities. A full definition of the six types of assistance can be found in the Introduction.

Complete lists of the countries assisted by each donor, including the amounts allocated for each country, are provided in Appendix I.



The Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Bridge over the Swat Valley in Pakistan.
(Source: UAE Pakistan Assistance Project)

Government

A number of federal ministries, Emirates' government or local departments and entities in the UAE have given aid in 2011, and for the purposes of this report, these have been grouped together under the single heading 'Government'. Contributors are the Abu Dhabi Department of Finance, the Ministry of Presidential Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the UAE Armed Forces, the Health Authority in Abu Dhabi, the Abu Dhabi Education Council, the Islamic Affairs and Charitable Activities Department of Dubai, Dubai Police General Headquarters, the Sharjah Awqaf General Trust, UAE Pakistan Assistance Program, UAE Program to Support and Rebuild Lebanon, UAE Relief Team for Libya, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, and the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid. A large number of government grants – both disbursed in 2011 and committed for future disbursement – were administered by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), and are therefore featured in the ADFD report on pages 68-69.

In 2011, the Government disbursed a total of AED 5.97 billion (\$1.63 billion) for development, humanitarian and charity programs in 37 countries. The largest contribution, equivalent to nearly half of all UAE foreign aid in 2011 was a grant of AED 3.67 billion (\$1.00 billion) made in December 2011 as general budget support to the Sultanate of Oman. The second-largest recipient of the Government's aid was Jordan, which received AED 741.8 million (\$202.0 million).

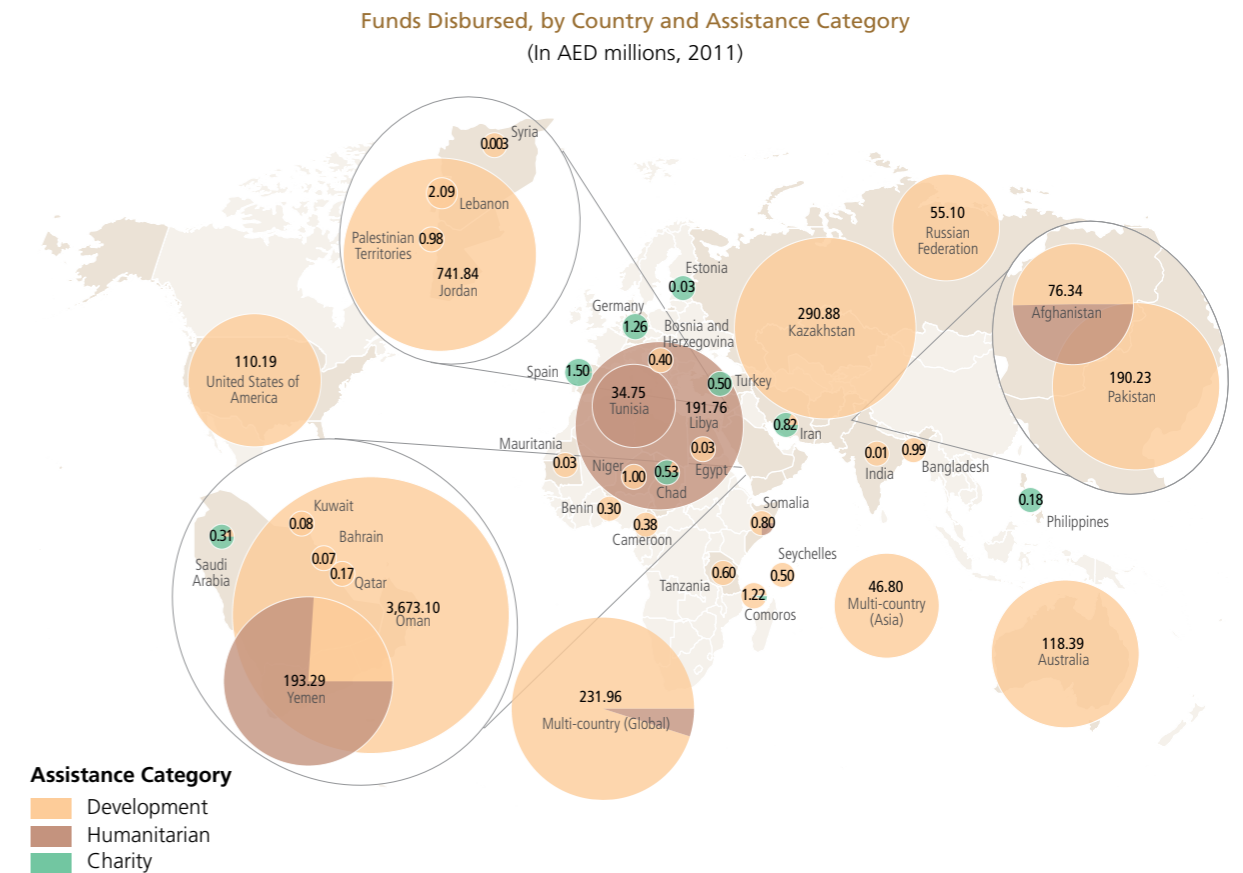
The Government provided a total of AED 303.1 million in support to a total of 33 multilateral organizations. Among these grants were several notable contributions in the health sector, including support for the Global Alliance for Vaccination and Immunization (GAVI), announced by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, and Bill Gates, Co-Chair of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which received AED 18.3 million in general support and a special grant of AED 33.4 million for its programs in Afghanistan. The Roll Back Malaria Partnership (RBM) received the second of five annual contributions of \$5.0 million (AED 18.4 million). The World Health Organization (WHO) received grants totalling AED 58.8 million, while the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) received AED 22.4 million. Working in partnership with WHO, the Federal Ministry of Health supported capacity building for blood transfusion safety programs at a total cost of AED 2.4 million.

In 2011, the Government began implementation of the UAE Pakistan Assistance Program, a special program of support for recovery efforts in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province of Pakistan after the massive internal displacement of population caused by both civil conflict and devastating floods. During the year, a total of AED 178.7 million was disbursed for a wide range of activities. These included: 64 projects in the field of water supply (AED 14.8 million); the construction of the 50-kilometer Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Road in South Waziristan (AED 13.7 million); construction and rehabilitation of 51 schools and technical institutes (AED 51.3 million); distribution of 30,000 school bags in the KPK province; construction and rehabilitation of seven hospitals and health clinics (AED 9.4 million); reconstruction of two bridges over the Swat River – the Sheikh Zayed Bridge (449 meters at a cost of AED 44.4 million) and the Sheikh Khalifa Bridge (329 meters at a cost of AED 42.9 million) – as well as the distribution of food aid in South Waziristan.

In March 2011, in response to the mass displacement of people from Libya across the borders into Tunisia, Egypt and Niger, the Government mounted the UAE Relief Team for Libya, a major humanitarian operation, in coordination with the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA), the Khalifa Foundation, the Zayed Foundation and the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment. The Government disbursed a total of AED 226.2 million on a comprehensive operation, including the establishment of camps and the provision of food, health care, shelter and other non-food items, water and sanitation and security for the displaced people, as well as support for the efforts of the Tunisian Government to cope with the influx.

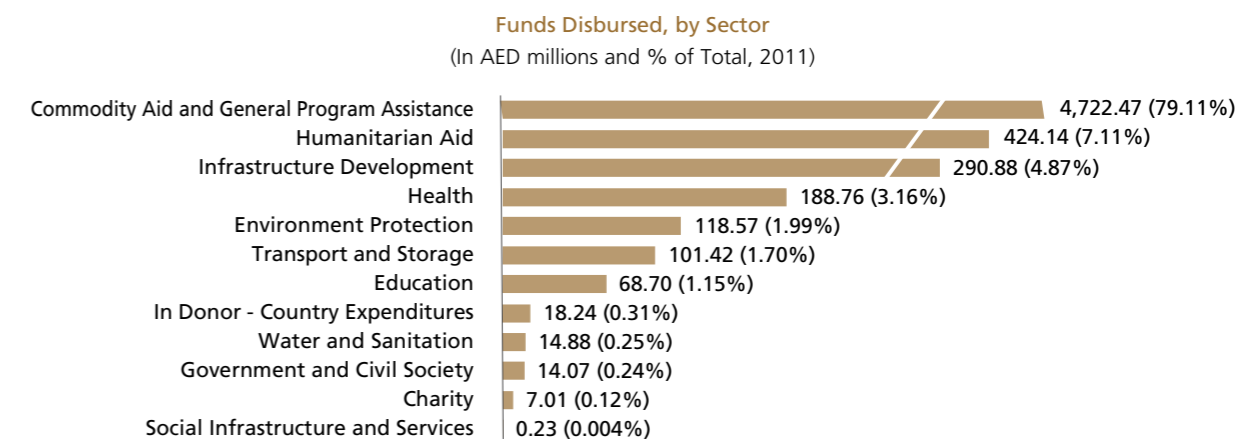
The Dubai Police disbursed a total of AED 1.0 million in 2011 to provide training for officials of 15 countries, with a particular focus on airport and aviation security.

EXHIBIT 26 Government Foreign Assistance in 2011



Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Bilateral assistance to governments	4,653,096,551
Core contributions to multilateral organizations	197,098,134
Other contributions to multilateral organizations	106,010,057
Contributions to international NGOs	367,300
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	403,727,204
Direct project implementation	609,080,624
Grand Total	5,969,379,872





The Satif residential housing project in Algeria, funded by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development. (Source: ADFD)

Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) was established in July 1971. Its mission is to help developing countries achieve sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty by providing financial resources, forging partnerships in the public and private sectors, and adopting international best practices to ensure aid effectiveness. Its vision is to be a model institution in providing development assistance that alleviates global poverty.

In 2011, the ADFD disbursed AED 782.3 million (\$213.0 million) for projects in 23 countries. The majority (51.0 percent, AED 398.7 million) was directed towards countries in Asia, from the Middle East to South and Central Asia. The second largest tranche of funds went to countries in Africa, which collectively received 47.1 percent (AED 368.8 million). The ADFD also made commitments totalling AED 674.9 million in loans and grants for future development projects in eight countries, most notably AED 223.0 million and AED 115.3 million for power plants in Azerbaijan and Bangladesh, respectively.

In 2011, 69.0 percent of the fund's disbursements (AED 539.6 million) were in the form of concessional loans towards projects in 17 countries, largely focusing on construction and infrastructure, ranging from a major highway in Morocco, to housing and infrastructure in tsunami-affected areas of the Maldives.

In Lebanon, a loan of AED 13.4 million, disbursed as a part of a previous commitment, has helped to establish a new sewerage network in the villages of the Koura and Ehden districts, providing 25,000 people with healthy sanitation facilities.

The fund supported economic growth in Tanzania by disbursing AED 28.8 million, as a part of loan commitment, to upgrade an existing road. The aim of this project is to facilitate the transport of goods and services between Tanzania and its neighbors, through the western part of the country.

The remaining AED 242.7 million of the foreign aid extended by the ADFD in 2011 was in the form of grants for projects in Afghanistan, Egypt, Yemen, Bahrain, Seychelles, Palestinian Territories, Algeria and Pakistan.

In Afghanistan, the fund continued disbursement of the grant totalling AED 918.3 million (\$250.0 million), announced in late 2009. Among the major projects is the reconstruction of the airport at Mazar-i-Sharif, carried out in partnership with the Government of Germany. The fund also began work on another major project in the field of aviation, the construction of the Civil Aviation Training Institute (CATI) in Kabul. Also in Kabul, the fund continued its major project of reconstruction of roads and bridges.

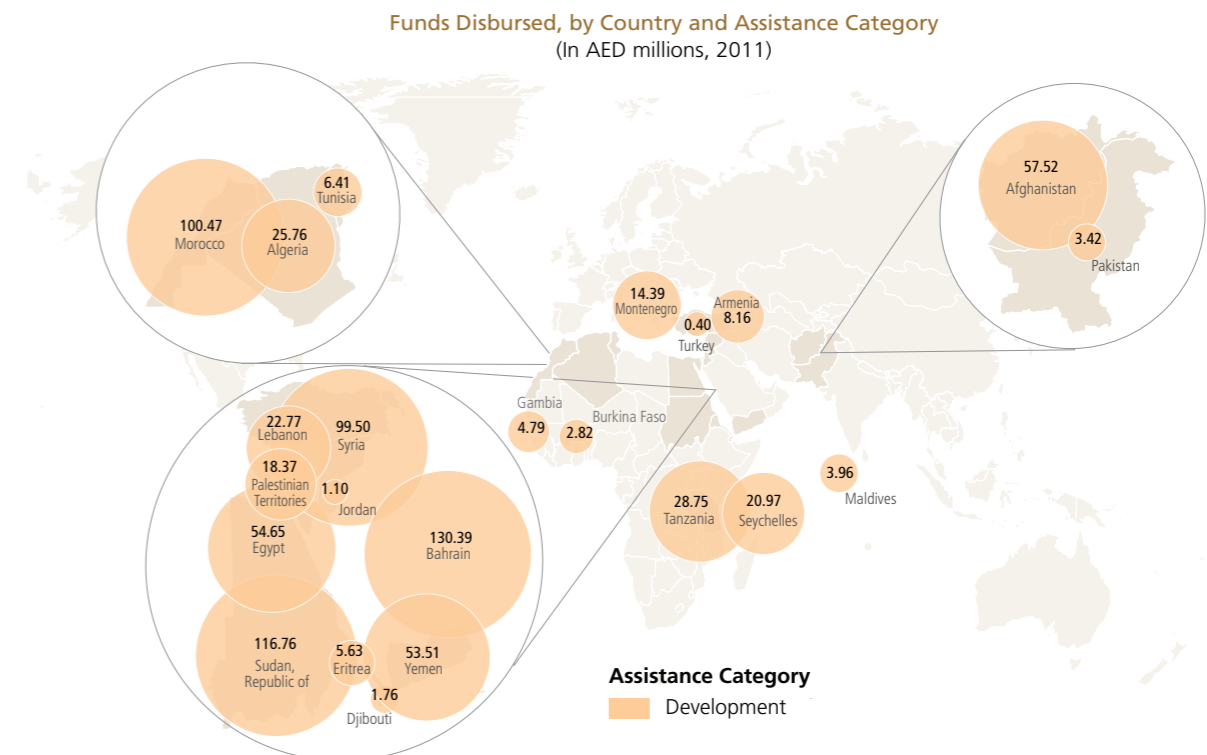
In the Seychelles, the fund gave a grant of AED 21.0 million, as part of a previous commitment to the development of the energy generation and supply sector. The project is helping the Seychelles to meet the increasing demand for power by harnessing six mega-watts of wind energy technology in the place of conventional and more expensive diesel-operated-plants. The grant encompasses all phases of the project, including the engineering and procurement required for the construction and maintenance of four wind power generation plants around Mahe, the largest of the Seychelles islands.

A grant of AED 18.4 million, as part of a previous commitment to improve infrastructure in the Palestinian Territories through electrical, transportation and water projects in a number of districts. The grant also includes paving roads and rehabilitating schools.

In Yemen, the fund granted AED 11.4 million in 2011, as part of previous commitment towards the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of malaria through supplying medical equipment and pesticide. The project extends to 2015, aiming to combat malaria through prevention, diagnosis and increased health awareness.

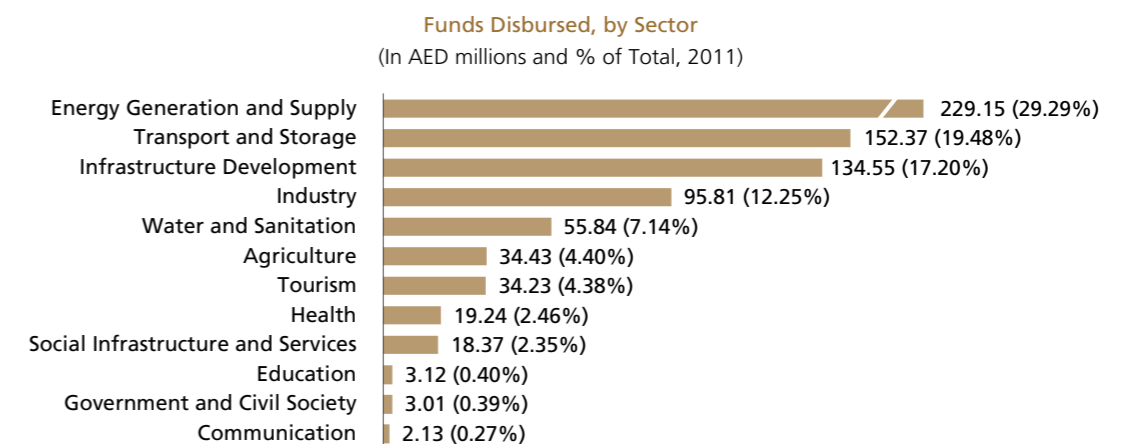
The ADFD only responds to requests for grants or loans from the governments of countries that are eligible to receive Official Development Assistance (ODA). The fund usually manages the implementation of the projects directly, employing contractors that are selected on the basis of their technical, financial and managerial capability. The fund frequently administers grants on behalf of the Government of the UAE.

EXHIBIT 27 ADFD Foreign Assistance in 2011



Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Direct project implementation	782,251,810
Grand Total	782,251,810





The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) team visiting remote villages in Yemen, as part of their work with orphans. (Source: RCA)

UAE Red Crescent Authority

The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) was founded in 1983, and became a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 1986. It is the UAE's main humanitarian relief agency. Its President is His Highness Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Ruler's Representative in the Western Region of Abu Dhabi.

In 2011, the RCA spent a total of AED 305.6 million (\$83.2 million) in 65 countries. 21.7 percent of the total was devoted to support for the people of the Palestinian Territories, where AED 66.4 million was disbursed. Of this, AED 26.4 million was allocated for construction work in refugee camps, both inside and outside the Palestinian Territories, in partnership with the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). The project included the construction of 257 houses in Beit Hanoun and Khan Younis refugee camps in the Gaza Strip, as well as additional units in camps in the West Bank, Syria and Lebanon. A further AED 9.9 million was contributed towards the construction of the Jenan and Reha housing compounds in the West Bank.

In 2011, the RCA mounted a number of relief operations in response to humanitarian emergencies. Of these, the largest and most complex was the operation to assist the victims of the devastating famine in Somalia. From an overall total of AED 36.5 million spent in Somalia in 2011, AED 6.1 million was allocated to RCA's continuing program of orphan sponsorship, benefiting 3,893 children. The remaining AED 30.4 million funded a multi-faceted relief operation, which included purchase, shipment and distribution of food supplies (AED 10.3 million), support for the return to villages from camps in Mogadishu of internally displaced persons (AED 5.9 million), water supply projects (AED 6.3 million), maternal and child health care (AED 2.5 million), shelter materials, blankets and clothing (AED 2.2 million), and support for two nutrition centers (AED 1.0 million).

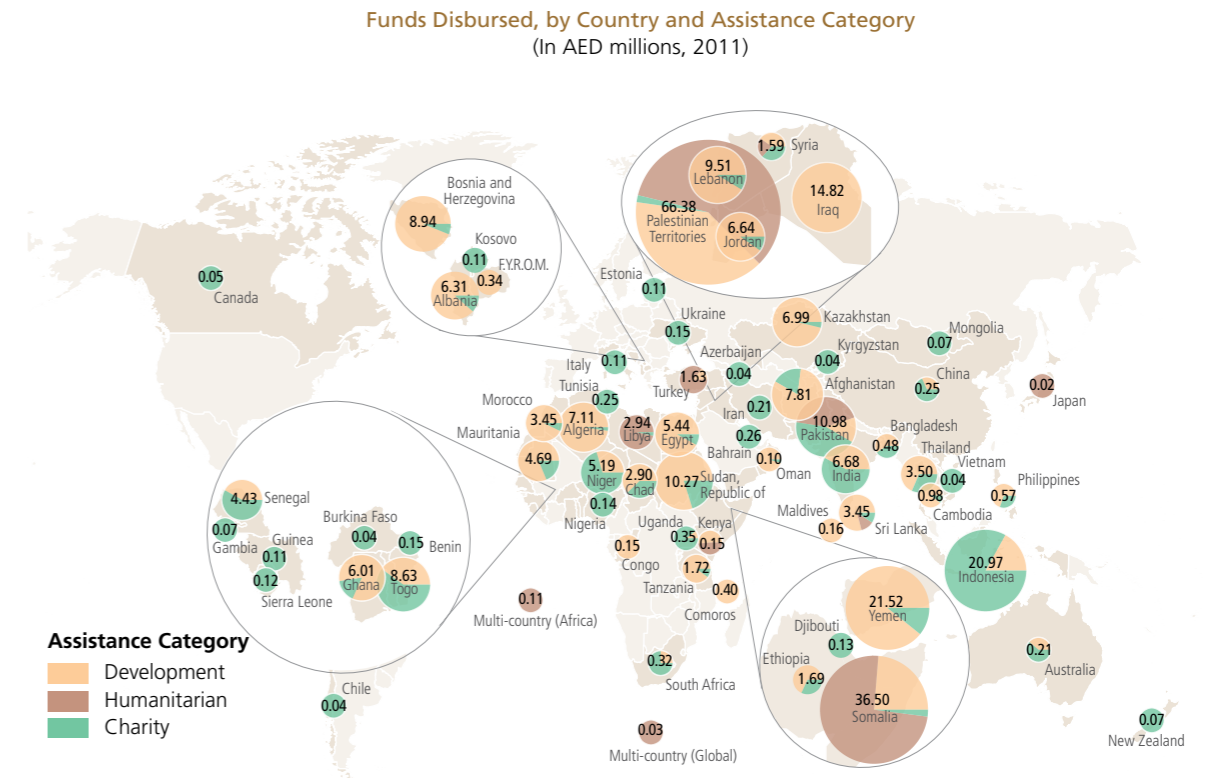
The RCA also contributed to the relief operation for people displaced from Libya into Tunisia. Of the total of AED 2.8 million spent on this operation, AED 2.0 million was used to buy relief items on the local markets in Tunisia, with the remaining amounts being used to supply food items and to ship 21.5 tonnes of medical equipment through Turkey.

The RCA also responded to the flooding in Sindh province of Pakistan and to the major earthquake on 24 October 2011 in Turkey. In Pakistan, the RCA spent AED 4.6 million on the local purchase of relief items for flood victims, while in Turkey, the RCA chartered planes to bring 100 tonnes of shelter materials, including tents, blankets and clothing, to the affected area, at a total cost of AED 1.3 million.

The largest tranche of the RCA's assistance in 2011 was directed towards projects in the social infrastructure and services sector. The RCA disbursed AED 124.9 million on sponsoring tens of thousands of orphans, families and persons with disabilities in 26 countries, from Cambodia to Ghana. Depending on the individual circumstances, this support is either given to families caring for orphans or through an orphanage. One of the largest orphan sponsorship programs was conducted in Yemen, where 9,002 individual children were supported, as well as 455 families providing homes for orphans, at a total cost of AED 17.9 million (83.0 percent of the RCA's assistance to Yemen in 2011). In Iraq, AED 14.7 million was disbursed by the RCA towards the care of 4,894 orphans, and other large programs were run in several countries, including Lebanon, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kazakhstan.

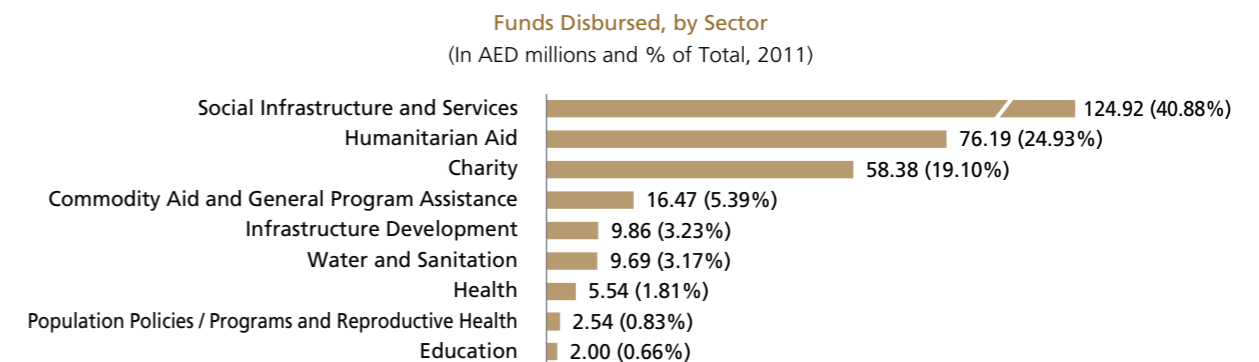
The RCA also disbursed considerable funds (AED 43.1 million) towards constructing mosques in several countries. The largest of these projects was in Indonesia, where the RCA allocated AED 17.0 million for this purpose. Other countries in which the RCA contributed towards building mosques include Togo, India, Pakistan and Senegal.

EXHIBIT 28 UAE Red Crescent Authority Foreign Assistance in 2011



Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Bilateral assistance to governments	1,068,850
Other contributions to multilateral organizations	35,561,912
Contributions to international NGOs	365,766
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	78,697,326
Direct project implementation	189,912,918
Grand Total	305,606,772





The Khalifa Foundation provides medical and laboratory equipment to the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Nursing Centre, part of Maldives National University. (Source: Khalifa Foundation)

Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation

The Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation was established in 2007. Its program strategy focuses on supporting vocational training, health and nutrition, child protection and welfare, and providing safe drinking water. In addition to its longer-term projects, the foundation responds to emergencies such as earthquakes, floods and mass displacement.

In 2011, the Khalifa Foundation disbursed AED 219.0 million (\$59.6 million) towards projects in 60 countries, with a focus on South and Central Asia, charitable projects in Europe, as well as a range of activities in the Middle East and North Africa. While the majority of funds (AED 116.7 million) were directed towards development projects, the foundation was involved in a number of humanitarian response activities, most notably in Libya, Pakistan and Turkey.

Pakistan received 27.7 percent of the Khalifa Foundation's assistance in 2011, making it the foundation's biggest single recipient of aid. The foundation funded the restoration and maintenance of roads and bridges in flood affected areas of Pakistan, allowing 70,000 people to access their farms and markets, as well as a number of development projects in Balochistan and Sindh provinces. In the wake of the floods that hit Pakistan in 2011, the foundation provided medical supplies, 30,000 blankets and food parcels, 7,000 food packages, 24,000 water jerrycans, 30,000 tents for shelter, as well as installing eight water purification stations with the capacity to treat 150,000 gallons of water per day.

The Khalifa Foundation spent considerable resources – AED 35.9 million – on health-related projects, predominantly in Morocco, the Maldives, Syria, Yemen and Kazakhstan. The largest of these projects was the construction of the Sheikh Khalifa Hospital in Casablanca, Morocco, which provides emergency services and surgery, and has a dedicated section to treat burns, cardiovascular diseases and cancer. The hospital has a capacity of 132 beds, and also contains a pediatric unit and maternity section. In the Maldives, the Khalifa Foundation provided medical and laboratory equipment to the National University's Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Institute for Nursing, in which 70 nurses will be trained annually, as well as scholarships for ten doctors to specialize in obstetrics and gynecology, surgery and pediatric medicine. In Shymkent, Kazakhstan, which has a population of 1.2 million people, the foundation supplied the city's maternity hospital with medical equipment and 50 ambulances, at a value of AED 2.0 million.

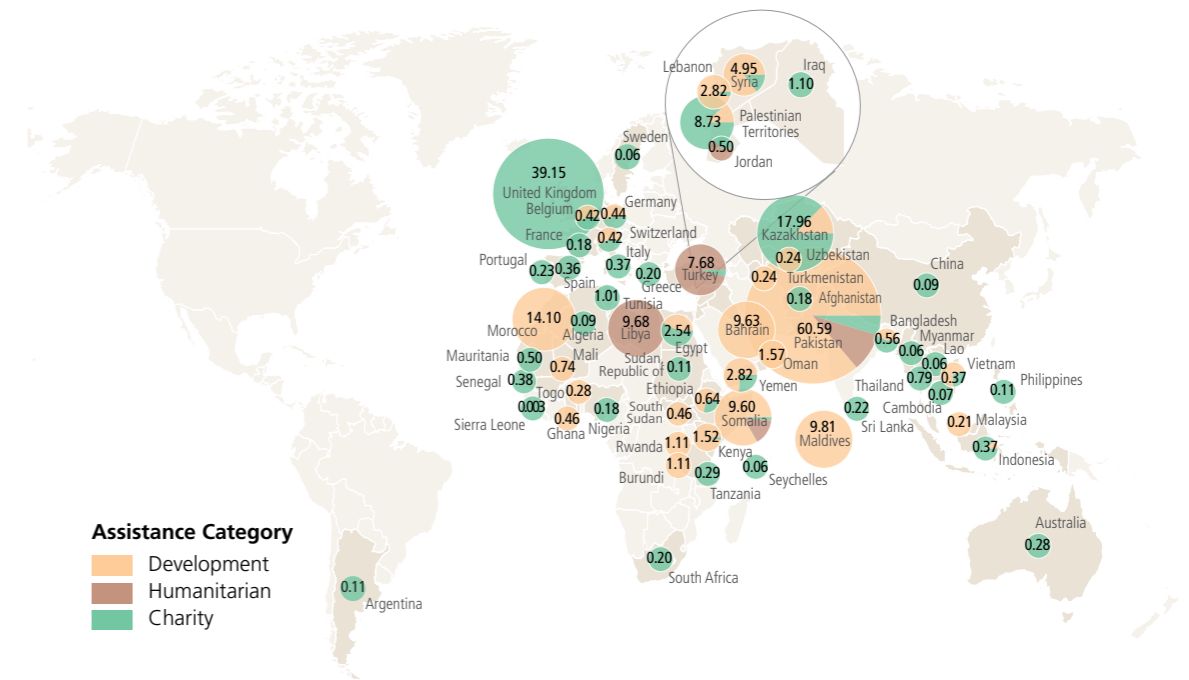
The Khalifa Foundation has a partnership program with the Carter Center for the eradication of Guinea worm infection in Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali and Sudan. The disease is contracted when people ingest drinking water from stagnant sources containing water fleas that harbor infective Guinea worm larvae. The project trains community volunteers to carry out health education and raise awareness of the causes of the disease and prevention methods, assist in early detection and provide the required treatment.

Over a quarter of the foundation's funds in 2011 were directed towards the construction of mosques in the United Kingdom, Kazakhstan, and the Palestinian Territories. The Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Mosque in Oxford, United Kingdom, has the capacity to accommodate 1,000 people and acts as a center for the convergence of civilizations and cultural/heritage interaction.

The foundation's largest humanitarian operation in 2011 was in response to the crisis in Libya, where it spent AED 9.7 million on food aid, blankets, tents, medical equipment and distributing 5,000 school bags to students in Tripoli, Misrata, Al Zintan and Zawiya. After both the earthquake in Turkey and the floods in Pakistan, the Khalifa Foundation concentrated its assistance on food aid, providing AED 12.9 million worth of food packages to people in these two crisis-hit countries.

EXHIBIT 29 Khalifa Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2011

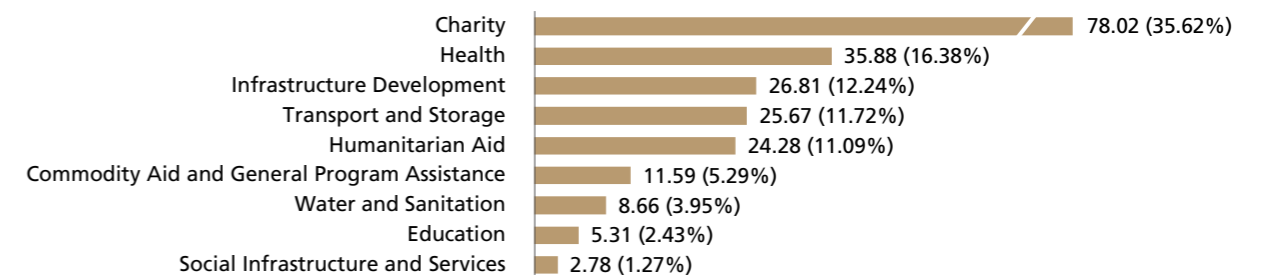
Funds Disbursed, by Country and Assistance Category (In AED millions, 2011)



Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance (In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Other contributions to multilateral organizations	2,940,000
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	47,408
Direct project implementation	216,015,986
Grand Total	219,003,394

Funds Disbursed, by Sector (In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)





Muslims break their fast in the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, Palestinian Territories. Sharjah Charity Association financed the provision of nearly 700 meals a day during the Holy Month of Ramadan. (Source: Sharjah Charity Association)

Sharjah Charity Association

The Sharjah Charity Association was founded in 1989 in order to provide development, humanitarian and charitable assistance within and outside the UAE, paying specific attention to underprivileged families.

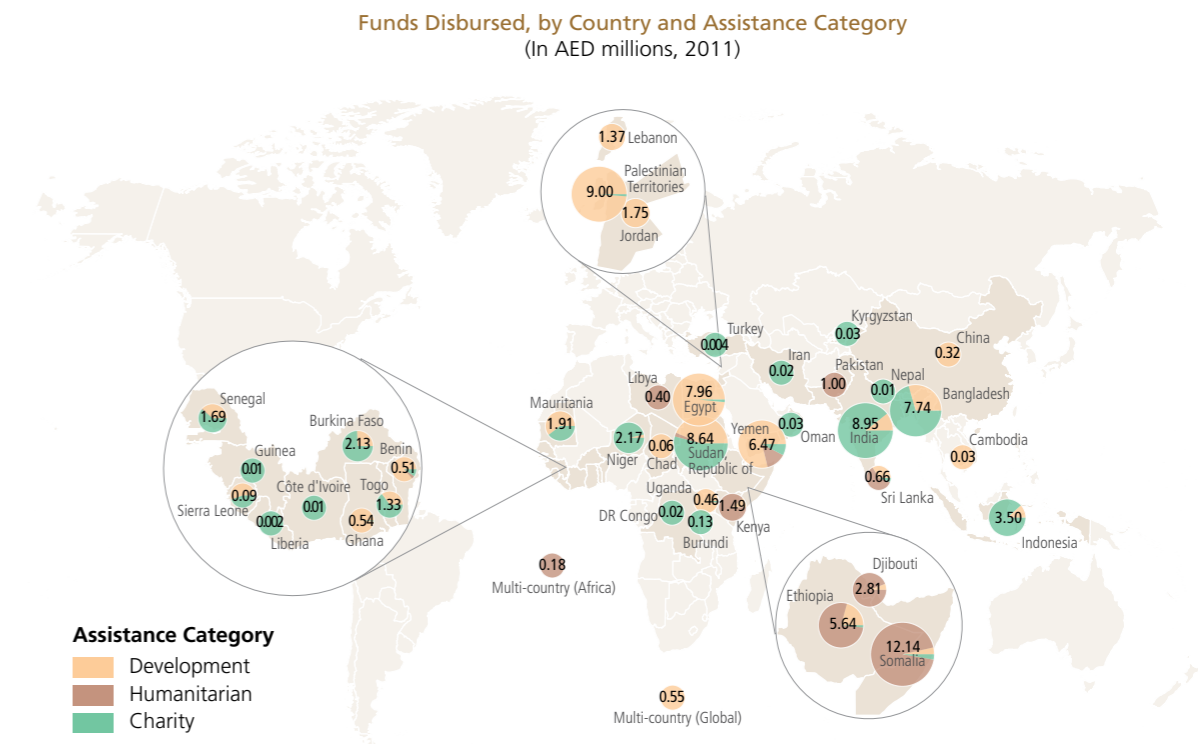
In 2011, the Sharjah Charity Association disbursed AED 91.7 million (\$25.0 million) towards projects in 38 countries. The three most funded subsectors in 2011 were the social welfare services (AED 33.9 million), construction of mosques (AED 27.7 million) and food aid (AED 10.8 million).

A significant area of focus was on supporting orphans. AED 32.9 million was allocated to 32 care centers that provide for nearly 21,000 orphans in 20 countries. A further AED 1.1 million was directed towards projects providing school equipment, clothing and food during Eid and winter for orphans, holding entertainment events and summer camps, while AED 0.6 million was granted to four orphanages in Kenya, Somalia, Bangladesh and China.

The second largest area (31.8 percent of the total) of the association's work is in charitable activities, including several large grants amounting to AED 27.7 million, to build mosques in 12 countries such as Bangladesh, India, Burkina Faso, Indonesia and Niger. During the Holy Month of Ramadan, Sharjah Charity Association distributed iftar meals in 32 countries, in cooperation with the UAE embassies; in the Palestinian Territories, for example, the association financed the provision of nearly 700 meals a day in the courtyards of the Al-Aqsa Mosque.

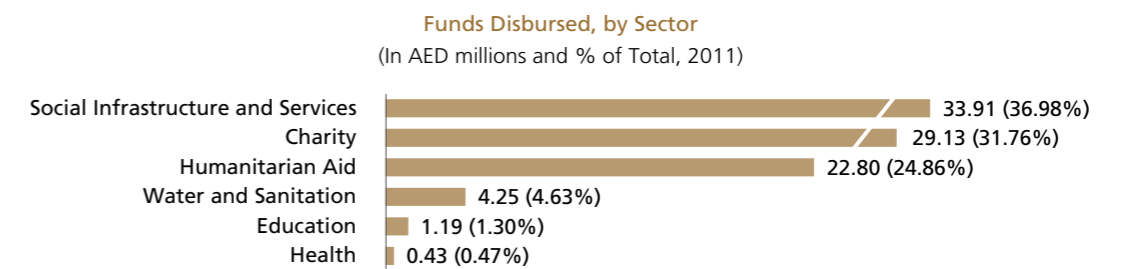
The largest humanitarian operation that the Sharjah Charity Association conducted in 2011 was in response to the severe drought that affected Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. With the success of a public fundraising campaign called Aghithohm ('Save Them'), the association worked with Al Rayyan Charity in Somalia and other parts of the Horn of Africa to disburse relief and food items, dig water wells and provide medical support with a total value of AED 21.6 million.

EXHIBIT 30 Sharjah Charity Association Foreign Assistance in 2011



Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Bilateral assistance to governments	139,187
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	80,484,726
Direct project implementation	11,094,580
Grand Total	91,718,493





An old man receiving a wheelchair in Tajikistan as part of Dubai Charity Association's project to support people with disabilities. (Source: Dubai Charity Association)

Dubai Charity Association

Established in 1994, the Dubai Charity Association provides charitable and humanitarian assistance within and outside the UAE.

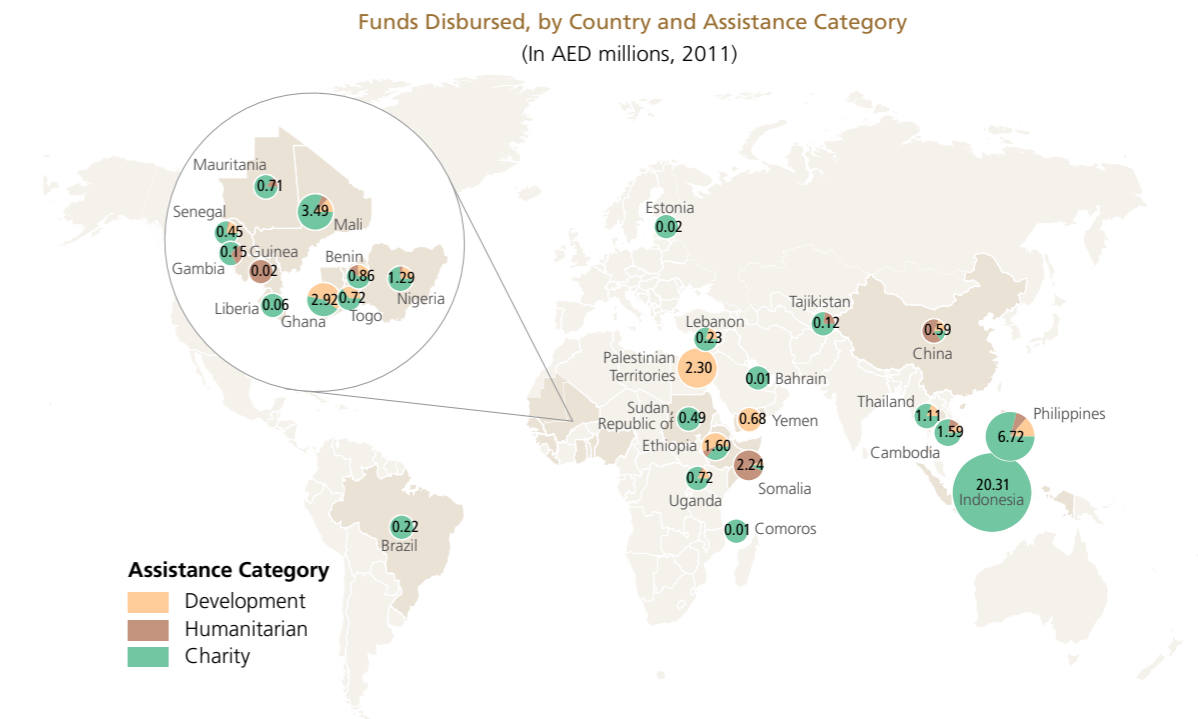
In 2011, the Dubai Charity Association gave grants amounting to AED 49.6 million (\$13.5 million) towards various projects in 27 countries, from Benin to Brazil, with the Far East receiving the largest tranche (61.1 percent) of funds. Overall, the association's biggest area of activity in 2011 was the construction of mosques, which accounted for 62.3 percent (AED 30.9 million) of its total disbursements. Of this, AED 18.5 million was contributed for the construction of three mosques in Indonesia, in partnership with the Bena' Madany Charity Foundation.

In the Philippines, as well as contributions towards mosques amounting to AED 4.7 million, the Dubai Charity Association contributed AED 0.8 million towards projects such as building nine schools in different sizes and constructing a clinic and an orphanage on Mindanao Island to accommodate 59 children. The association also worked to provide clean water and sanitation facilities for the orphans by digging water wells and constructing bathrooms and building houses for the poor.

Similarly, in Mali, the association's programs included funding the rehabilitation of 15 classrooms in three schools, as well as supporting orphans and developing a compound with an orphanage, clinic and school.

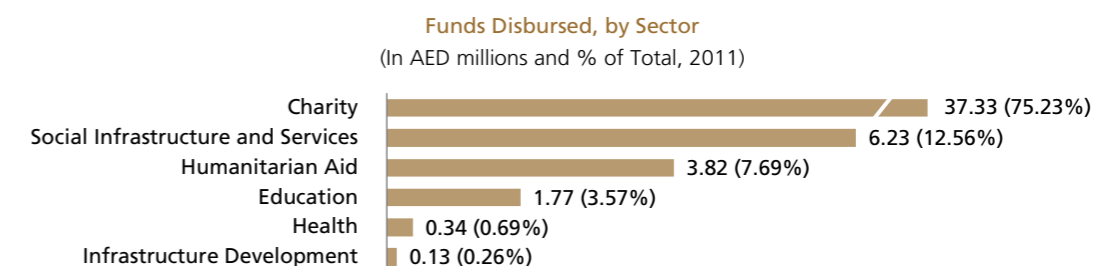
The association's projects also included annual activities such as donating clothes, providing iftar meals, and support for Hajj pilgrims. The Dubai Charity Association provides grants in support of orphans, widows, poor students and prisoners' families, as well as covering the costs of medical treatment for patients who would otherwise not be able to afford health care. Projects and countries of operation are selected in cooperation with the Islamic Affairs and Charitable Activities Department in Dubai, on the basis of need and the organization's relationship with the recipient country.

EXHIBIT 33 Dubai Charity Association Foreign Assistance in 2011



Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Bilateral assistance to governments	12,500
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	47,574,615
Direct project implementation	2,038,588
Grand Total	49,625,703





Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation

The Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation was established in August 1992, with an endowment from the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, Founder of the UAE, in order to conduct philanthropic activities and provide social services within and outside the UAE. Its projects are implemented through UAE embassies by employing contractors, or in partnership with other UAE, local or international aid organizations.

A rehabilitated school in Kashmir. The Zayed Foundation funded the rehabilitation of schools that were damaged during the 2005 earthquake, in cooperation with the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). (Source: Zayed Foundation)

In 2011, the Zayed Foundation disbursed AED 35.3 million (\$9.6 million) in support of projects in 43 countries. The majority of these funds (AED 21.2 million) were directed towards projects in the education sector, with the remainder disbursed in support of activities such as digging water wells,

sponsoring orphans and providing emergency relief. While over half of the foundation's grants in 2011 (AED 19.8 million) were channelled to activities in the Middle East, its support spanned four continents, from Sub-Saharan Africa to Latin America.

In 2011, the Zayed Foundation continued to support the Sheikh Zayed Center for Orphans in Mombasa, Kenya, which provides accommodation, schooling and a clinic for nearly 800 orphans. The foundation built additional classrooms at a cost of AED 1.6 million and contributed AED 1.5 million to the center's core budget. The school teaches subjects including English, Kiswahili, Arabic, mathematics, biology and computer studies, and several of its graduates are now pursuing their university degrees.

The Zayed Foundation contributed to the UAE's response to humanitarian crises in Libya and Pakistan. Working as part of the UAE Relief Team for Libya, the foundation provided AED 1.5 million of aid through the donation of tents for displaced persons, medical equipment, covering the cost of ambulances and evacuating seriously injured Libyans to Jordan for medical treatment.

The foundation gave its largest single grant (AED 10.4 million) for the maintenance of a nursing college at An-Najah National University in Nablus, Palestinian Territories, which offers a four-year undergraduate program for a Bachelor of Science Degree in Nursing, and prepares professional nurses for work within a multidisciplinary health team in various settings. The Zayed Foundation also contributed AED 1.8 million to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for the building and maintenance of schools in Gaza.

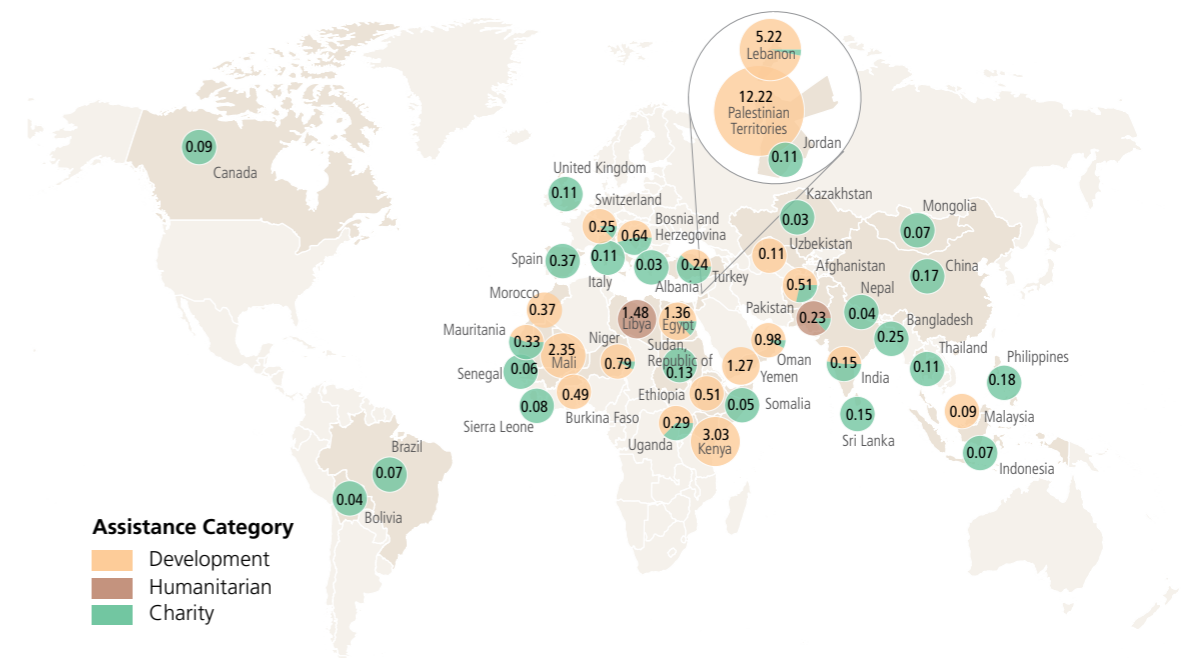
Projects in Lebanon, which received 14.8 percent (AED 5.2 million) of the foundation's total disbursements in 2011, included the provision of medical equipment to Al Hanan Charity Hospital, and the maintenance of the Saida Technical Institute for Girls. The Institute educates 500 students, providing baccalaureates in art, commerce, kindergarten teaching, accounting, information technology and languages. The Zayed Foundation also continued its support to the Zayed Bin Sultan High School in Tripoli, which has 700 students.

The foundation granted a building endowment for the Zayed College for Economic and Legal Studies in Mali, which was established by the foundation in 2009 in Bamako in order to provide higher education opportunities for low-income Malian students, in particular the graduates of Arabic language institutes. The endowment is designed to generate income to support the college and assist students from low-income families.

In Egypt, the Zayed Foundation supported the maintenance of the buildings of the Arabic Language Institute at Al-Azhar University, which has the capacity to accommodate 380 students, at a cost of AED 1.2 million. In Sana'a, Yemen, and Kabul, Afghanistan, the foundation continued to support Sheikh Zayed Hospitals for Maternity and Childhood. The two hospitals have been provided with medical equipment and supplies, at a cost of AED 1.6 million.

EXHIBIT 35 Zayed Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2011

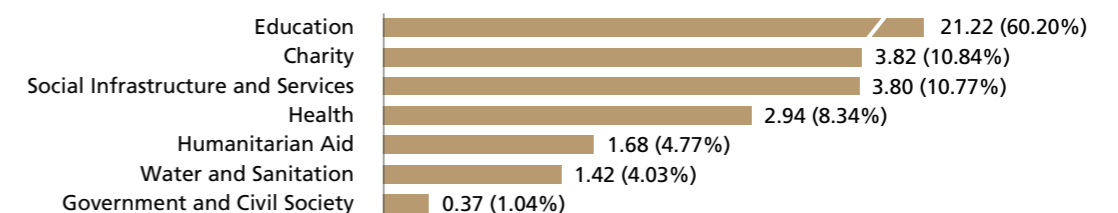
Funds Disbursed, by Country and Assistance Category
(In AED millions, 2011)

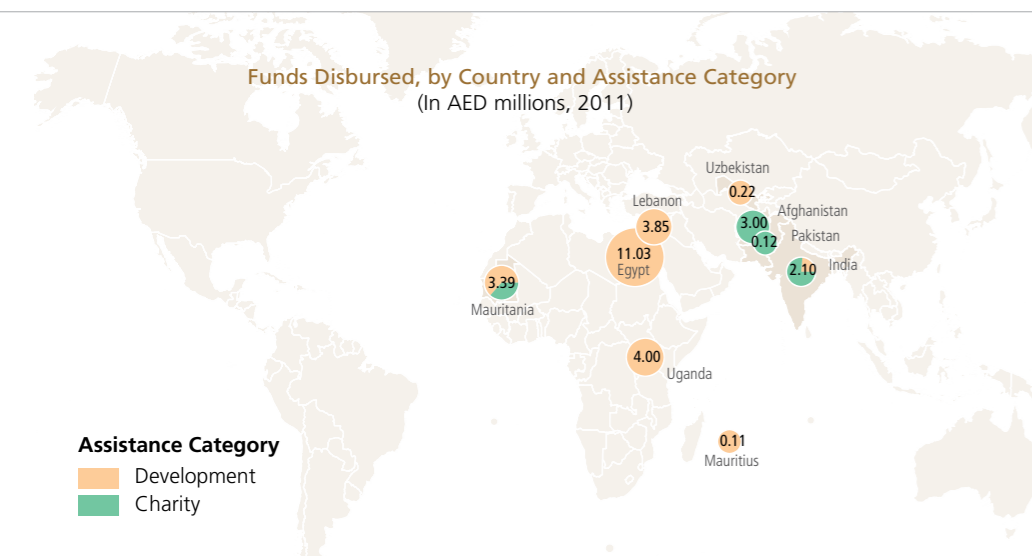


Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Other contributions to multilateral organizations	1,835,500
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	22,496,257
Direct project implementation	10,921,878
Grand Total	35,253,635

Funds Disbursed, by Sector
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)





Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation

The Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation was established in 2008 with the aim of supporting vulnerable communities in developing countries by contributing to the establishment and management of civil institutions that provide welfare services. The foundation funds the programs of public and private institutions, including running public awareness campaigns, providing education and healthcare facilities and maintaining cultural and religious centers.

In 2011, the foundation disbursed AED 27.8 million (\$7.6 million) to projects in nine countries in Africa and Asia. Of this, 66.6 percent went to Egypt, Mauritania, Mauritius and Uganda, while the remaining 33.4 percent (AED 9.3 million) was disbursed in Asia, predominantly for the maintenance and construction of mosques in Afghanistan, India and Pakistan.

The largest tranche (AED 13.2 million) of the foundation's funds was spent on projects in the health sector, such as medical supplies and equipment worth AED 11.0 million for a cancer hospital in Egypt. Ten kidney dialysis units and other specialized medical equipment were also provided to a hospital in Mauritania, with a value of AED 2.2 million.

The foundation implemented several social welfare activities, such as sponsoring orphans at Camp Dybal in Mauritius, and building and operating the Al Etihad orphanage in Lebanon. It also constructed educational centers and training facilities, and supported higher education institutes in Uganda, Uzbekistan, Lebanon and India. The largest contribution in this sector was of AED 4.0 million towards the operating costs of the Islamic University in Uganda, which was established in 1988 and has since produced more than 10,000 graduates in various disciplines including Islamic studies, Arabic language, law, sciences, liberal arts and social sciences.

EXHIBIT 36 Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2011

Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	4,000,000
Direct project implementation	23,822,145
Grand Total	27,822,145

Funds Disbursed, by Sector
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)



Office space and warehouses provided by the IHC to international NGOs, UN agencies, and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. (Source: IHC)

International Humanitarian City

The International Humanitarian City (IHC) was established in 2007 by the Government of Dubai to facilitate global humanitarian efforts out of the Emirates, under the chairmanship of Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein, Wife of His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai. An independent free zone authority, IHC provides facilities and services to more than 50 local and international aid actors and commercial companies, as well as support with navigating the legal and administrative requirements for operating in the UAE.

In 2011, IHC provided AED 16.3 million (\$4.4 million) worth of in-kind contributions in the form of office space, warehouses, administrative support, logistics and coordination services to 34 international NGOs, United Nations agencies, the UAE Red Crescent Authority and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

Taking advantage of the IHC's strategic location and services, the World Food Programme (WFP) has set up the world's biggest UN emergency response hub there as part of its Humanitarian Response Depot System, stockpiling and dispatching relief goods. In 2011, the agency sent 650 shipments from Dubai by air, sea and land to approximately 60 humanitarian organizations in more than 90 countries, including responses to major emergencies in Afghanistan, Ivory Coast, Libya, Turkey, Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. Similarly, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) dispatched, from the IHC, tens of thousands of tents, blankets, cooking equipment sets and other non-food items in support of relief operations from the Horn of Africa to China. The total volume of all shipments from UNHCR in 2011 was 16,764 tonnes. The International Federation for Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) sent 24 shipments from Dubai, serving more than 16 countries, with a total value of AED 15.1 million as in-kind donations.

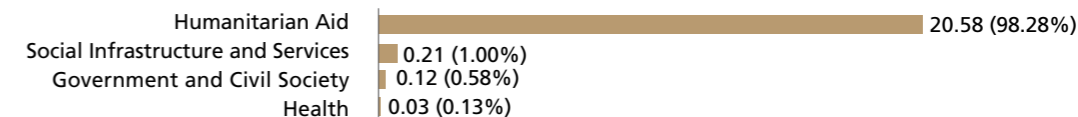
In collaboration with the Islamic Affairs and Charitable Activities Department in Dubai (IACA), IHC also helps its member organizations to establish a legal framework for them to conduct fund raising activities in the Emirate. In 2011, this facility enabled five organizations to raise AED 4.6 million towards their projects. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) conducted the largest of these activities in 2011, raising AED 3.2 million at a gala dinner in support of children affected by the floods in Pakistan.

EXHIBIT 37 International Humanitarian City Foreign Assistance in 2011

Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Core contributions to multilateral organizations	14,612,287
Other contributions to multilateral organizations	4,179,368
Contributions to international NGOs	2,102,974
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	47,520
Grand Total	20,942,149

Funds Disbursed, by Sector
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)





Patients being treated at the UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital in Somalia. (Source: WAM)

UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital

The UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital was launched in 2009 by the Zayed Giving Initiative in order to deliver free specialized medical services to patients in the UAE and abroad. As well as short-term emergency response missions, the mobile hospital conducts medium- to long-term projects in remote areas overseas, in partnership with the relevant ministries of health and coordinated by the UAE Embassy. It focuses on children and the elderly as well as maternal health care. The mobile hospital is supported by the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) and local sponsors, and receives significant in-kind assistance from UAE governmental institutions.

In 2011, the UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital disbursed AED 20.0 million (\$5.4 million), donating medical supplies and conducting 510 pediatric, eye and cardiac surgeries in Sudan, Eritrea, Kenya, Somalia, Egypt, Lebanon, Bosnia, Pakistan and Indonesia. Among the hospital's activities in 2011, a mobile diagnostic system was embedded with the team to support the surgery and intensive care units, as well as the pharmacy, laboratory and radiology departments. In all of its countries of operation, the mobile hospital also worked to create awareness about common diseases, especially chronic and communicable ones, and educate the members of communities about the ways to treat or prevent such diseases.

In Eritrea, a 25-bed mobile hospital and 30-strong UAE medical team was deployed as a result of a partnership between the RCA, Zayed Foundation, Khalifa Foundation, and Eritrean governmental and private institutions.

The UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital is believed to be the first civilian mobile hospital in the world equipped with full surgical and medical facilities, as well as a team of 30 full-time healthcare professionals, administrative and technical staff. It is supported by UAE public and private entities such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Interior, UAE Armed Forces and public and private hospitals that provide specialized doctors, nurses and laboratory technicians for an average of one month at a time. International experts are also deployed to support the teams when necessary.

EXHIBIT 38 UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital Foreign Assistance in 2011

Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	20,000,000
Grand Total	20,000,000

Funds Disbursed, by Sector
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)



Ifar meals provided by the UAE Red Crescent Authority in Jerusalem, Palestinian Territories. (Source: WAM)

Charitable Projects

Philanthropic giving to those who are less fortunate is deeply embedded in Emirati culture, and is part of the religious expression of thanks for the blessings that one has received from God. As charitable giving is one of the central tenets of Islam, many Muslims regard charity as a form of worship.

Each year, UAE donor organizations, most notably the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA), Khalifa Foundation, Zayed Foundation, Sharjah Charity Association, Sharjah Charity House, and Dubai Charity Association, set aside funds for charitable projects around the world. Although these projects are not eligible to be recorded with the OECD/DAC as Official Development Assistance (ODA), OCFA includes them in its reporting as part of the country's foreign aid.

According to the *UAE Foreign Aid Reporting Framework*, charity is defined as 'assistance provided with religious motivation or for the promotion of the UAE's culture, such as building mosques or UAE cultural centers or seasonal programs during the Holy Month of Ramadan'.

In 2011, UAE donor organizations disbursed AED 253.1 million (\$68.9 million) on charitable projects in 98 countries. This represents an increase of 36.9 percent over the total disbursements recorded in 2010 (AED 184.9 million).

Charitable projects fall into two main categories: cultural and seasonal programs, and construction, maintenance and support of mosques.

Cultural and Seasonal Programs include activities undertaken during the Holy Month of Ramadan. Each year during the month of fasting, UAE donor organizations conduct huge campaigns to collect donations from the public, in order to provide tens of thousands of meals to people with limited incomes, send dates abroad, provide Eid packages that include clothes, toys, and essential items for families, and give cash donations to the poor. The distribution of this charity is carried out in coordination with UAE embassies in recipient countries or by implementing agencies.

Other seasonal projects include meat sacrifice (Al Adahi) for the day of Eid Al Adha, as it is a common practice for Muslims who can afford it to sacrifice a sheep and offer it to less fortunate families. Donors also frequently facilitate the annual Hajj pilgrimage, providing worshippers with an opportunity to visit the holy city of Mecca.

Building mosques, cultural centers, and research centers is another core aspect of the UAE's charitable activity, with hundreds of mosques constructed, repaired and supported every year. Funded by the Khalifa Foundation, the 'Sheikh Zayed Mosque' in Oxford, UK, is one of the largest of these projects, at a cost of AED 39.2 million in 2011, and is designed to accommodate 1,000 worshippers. In early 2011, the Al Maktoum Foundation opened the 'Eslaam Mosque' in Rotterdam, Netherlands, believed to be the biggest mosque in Western Europe.

Many UAE donor organizations also consider orphans' sponsorship programs as part of their charitable programs. However, since such programs, when carried out in low or middle income countries with funding from official sources, are eligible to be included as ODA, OCFA records them as 'development' projects. A separate feature story on the UAE's orphan sponsorship programs is included on page 63.



Children bringing water from a well built in Somalia by the Sharjah Charity House.
(Source: Sharjah Charity House)

Sharjah Charity House

Sharjah Charity House was founded in 1996 and conducts charitable and development activities both within and outside the UAE, such as sponsoring orphans, building and maintaining mosques, providing social welfare services and digging water wells.

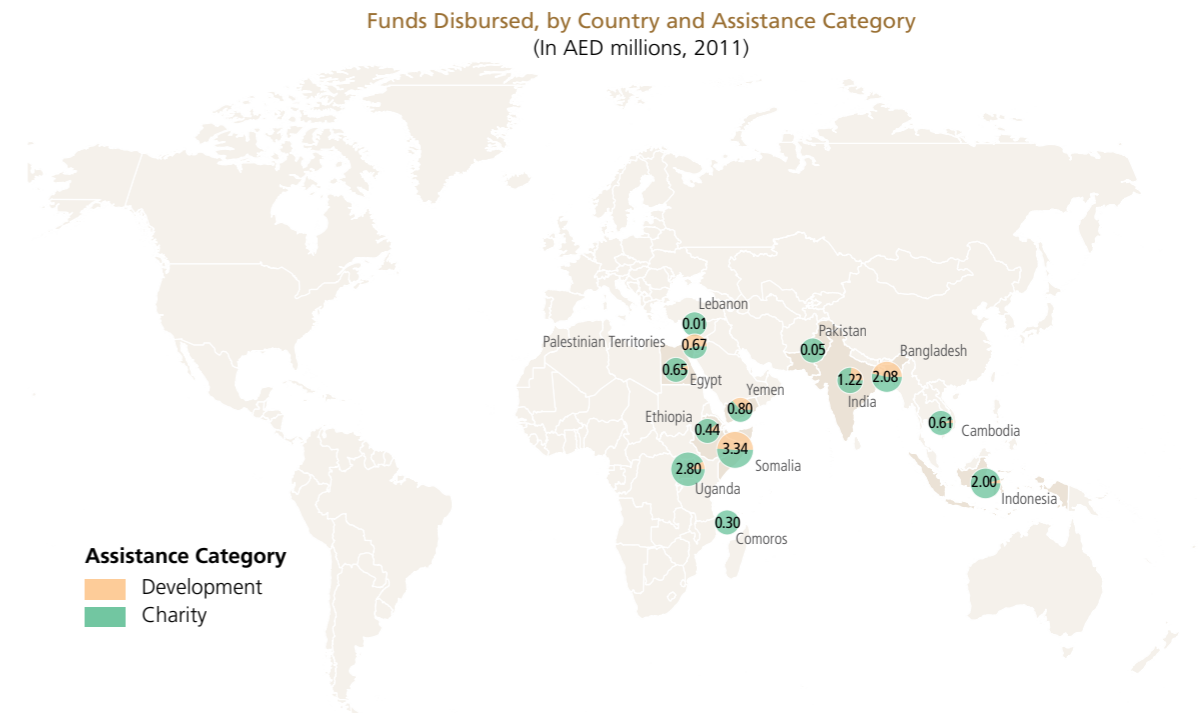
In 2011, the Sharjah Charity House spent AED 15.0 million (\$4.1 million) in 13 countries across Africa and Asia, including Bangladesh, Indonesia, Somalia and Uganda. Over half of these funds (AED 7.8 million) went towards building and maintaining mosques; other major areas of work included digging wells for drinking water and irrigation in six countries (AED 1.6 million) and sponsoring orphans in eight countries (AED 0.7 million).

Since its establishment, Sharjah Charity House has supported over 12,000 orphans. By paying the equivalent of AED 150 per month per child towards their education, health care and food, the organization has had a dramatic impact on many lives. In Somalia, for example, several of these individuals have gone on to become doctors and diplomats.

Most of the Sharjah Charity House's activities are conducted in partnership with local and UAE organizations. When identifying local NGOs to partner with in the targeted countries, such as the Zamzam Foundation in Somalia, Sharjah Charity House works in close consultation with the UAE Embassy to that country, with which the NGO registers, and other UAE donor organizations that have experience of working with them. Countries of work are selected based on a number of factors, including income level, population, and the overall security situation, as well as the stability of the prices of the materials needed to complete the project.

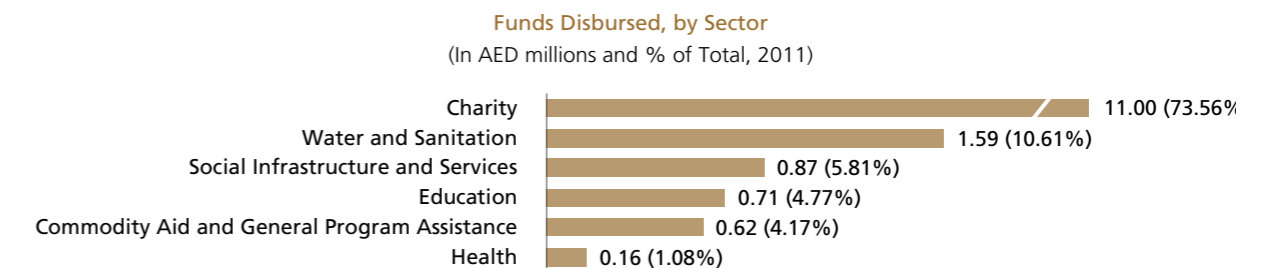
Sharjah Charity House has field offices in several countries, including India, Somalia, Palestine and Yemen. These offices contain up to ten staff members, whose job is to conduct needs assessments in collaboration with local NGOs, design the appropriate projects, and then monitor and manage their execution.

EXHIBIT 39 Sharjah Charity House Foreign Assistance in 2011



Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	14,262,263
Direct project implementation	696,700
Grand Total	14,958,963





One of thousands of patients screened at a mobile eye camp run by the Noor Dubai Foundation in Tamale, capital city of the Northern region of Ghana. (Source: Noor Dubai Foundation)

Noor Dubai Foundation

The Noor Dubai Foundation began in 2008 as an international charitable initiative for the prevention and treatment of blindness and vision impairment, aiming to deliver preventive eye care to over one million people. A decree was subsequently issued by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, launching the Noor Dubai Foundation, a non-governmental, non-profit organization, aiming to eliminate all forms of preventable blindness globally.

In 2011, Noor Dubai disbursed a total of AED 9.3 million (\$2.5 million) to programs in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Pakistan, sending teams to set up mobile eye camps in order to reach people in remote areas. Each mobile camp consists of a team of doctors, experts and necessary equipment and supplies, and is usually set up in a school or clinic for around ten days. For example, from 17-23 July 2011, the foundation ran a mobile eye camp in collaboration with Dubai Islamic Humanitarian Foundation and Al Basar International in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, examining over 5,000 patients for visual impairment and admitting 220 people for sight-saving surgery. In November 2011, Noor Dubai opened its fourth eye camp in Pakistan, in Kandiaro, Sindh province, where over 2,000 individuals were screened and over 300 cataract and glaucoma surgeries were conducted.

Noor Dubai focuses on the eradication of preventable forms of blindness with an emphasis on fighting diseases in developing countries. The foundation runs programs aimed at treating and preventing eye diseases, as well as educating primary healthcare workers, teachers and mothers to help them identify early symptoms that could lead to blindness in children.

Abdulla Magna, a 27 year old from Burkina Faso, is one of thousands of people who benefitted from Noor Dubai's treatment program in 2011. Diagnosed with cataracts in both eyes, and unable to pay for the surgery necessary to save his vision, he had lost his job through which he supported his family. After a year of total blindness, however, he was able to visit a camp set up by Noor Dubai, seven kilometers from his house, where he received the surgery that he needed to see clearly again.

EXHIBIT 40 Noor Dubai Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2011

Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	9,309,350
Grand Total	9,309,350

Funds Disbursed, by Sector
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)



A factory producing machine tools, Bangladesh. (Source: Abu Dhabi Fund for Development).

In 2011, UAE donor organizations spent a total of AED 95.8 million supporting industry in developing countries



The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund supported the conservation of the 'Radiated Tortoise', a critically endangered species found in Madagascar. (Source: Mohamed Bin Zayed Fund)

Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, operational since 2009, is a philanthropic endowment established in Abu Dhabi to provide targeted grants to individual species conservation initiatives worldwide, recognize leaders in the field of species conservation, and elevate the importance of species in the broader conservation debate.

Abu Dhabi has experienced first-hand the benefits of targeted species conservation initiatives. For example, the population of the Arabian oryx, hunted to near extinction in the early 1970s, is currently on the rise again and the Emirate is leading efforts to reintroduce the species to its traditional desert habitat.

This tradition continues through the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, which disbursed AED 5.7 million (\$1.6 million) in grants of between AED 5,500 and AED 258,000 to 147 projects to 62 countries in 2011. In doing so, the fund works with a wide array of foundations, academic and research institutions, individuals and community groups.

In China, the fund gave grants to the Zoological Society of London to help conserve the Hainan gibbon, one of the most critically endangered primates, with only 22 remaining on Hainan Island.²⁴ Grants were also disbursed to Florida International University to help conserve a rare species of orchid, and the Chinese Academy of Sciences for work with *Primula mallophylla*, a species of rock plant rediscovered in 2006.²⁵ In Tanzania, a grant went to the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) in order to conserve the kipunji, a critically endangered species of monkey discovered by WCS scientists in 2003.²⁶

The fund is open to applications for funding support from conservationists around the world, and will potentially support projects focused on any kind of plant, animal or fungus species, subject to review by an independent evaluation committee.

EXHIBIT 41 Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund Foreign Assistance in 2011

Funds Disbursed, by Country and Assistance Category
(In AED millions, 2011)

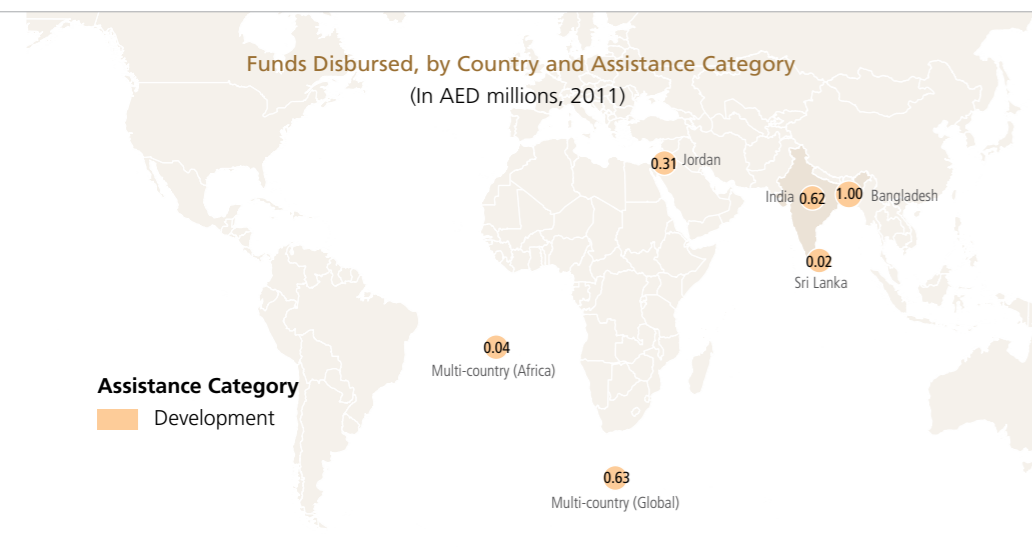


Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Contributions to international NGOs	335,608
Contributions to national NGOs and civil society institutions	5,224,746
Direct project implementation	134,612
Grand Total	5,694,966

Funds Disbursed, by Sector
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)





A man receiving food aid as part of Etisalat Afghanistan's food distribution campaign in Kabul. (Source: Etisalat Afghanistan)

Emirates Airline Foundation

The Emirates Airline Foundation is a non-profit charity organization, established in 2003 under the patronage of His Highness Sheikh Ahmed Bin Saeed Al Maktoum, Chairman and Chief Executive of Emirates Airline and Emirates Group. The foundation, whose board of directors is made up of Senior Emirates Group management, aims to improve the lives of children trapped in extreme poverty by providing food, medicine, housing and education. The foundation's programs are located primarily at Emirates Airline's destinations worldwide, where local Emirates staff volunteers can participate and oversee the management of its projects, along with any assistance local communities may provide.

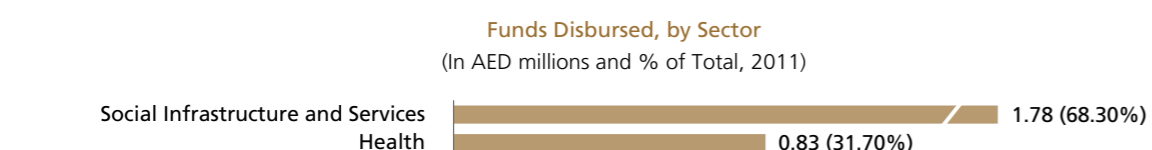
In 2011, the foundation worked on programs in four countries (Bangladesh, India, Jordan, and Sri Lanka), disbursing a total of AED 2.6 million (\$0.7 million). The largest single grant (AED 0.7 million) went to the Emirates Friendship Hospital Ship in Bangladesh, a floating hospital that provides medical assistance to a population of more than two million people living in communities isolated by the annual monsoon flooding.²⁷ An average patient can be treated on board the ship at a cost of \$4. A donation of \$20 can provide a month's worth of meals and supplies for a student attending the Dhaka School, another of the foundation's projects in Bangladesh.²⁸

In India, the foundation contributed AED 0.5 million towards Community Health Education Society (CHES), an organization that houses, educates and nurtures children whose families have died from HIV/AIDS. CHES also works to reduce transmission by educating communities, as well as helping people to care for family members with the disease. Also in India, the foundation has opened the Emirates-All India Movement (AIM) for Seva Home for Girls, which houses and supports around 150 girls from poor families in remote tribal communities in Tamil Nadu.

EXHIBIT 42 Emirates Airline Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2011

Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Direct project implementation	2,613,422
Grand Total	2,613,422



Emirates Telecommunications Corporation - Etisalat Afghanistan

Founded in 1976, the Emirates Telecommunications Corporation – Etisalat is a telecommunications company operating in 18 countries across Asia, the Middle East and Africa, headquartered in the UAE. As part of its corporate social responsibility initiative, the company supports projects in a number of countries in which it works.

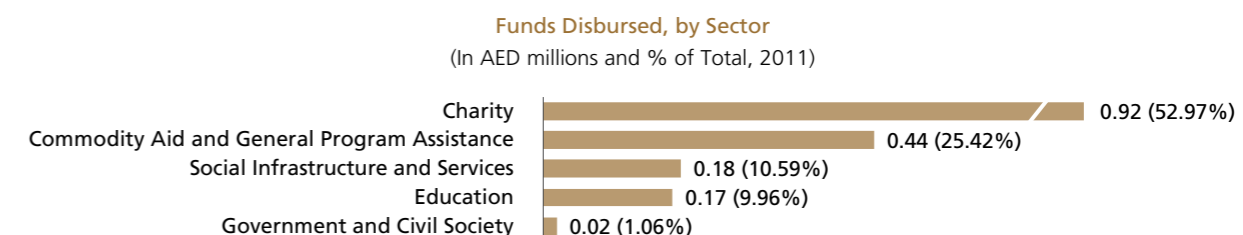
In 2011, Etisalat Afghanistan disbursed a total of AED 1.7 million (\$0.5 million) in support of charitable and development projects. The largest single disbursement was AED 0.4 million for food distribution to 10,000 people during the Holy Month of Ramadan. The company also provided support for Hajj pilgrims (AED 0.4 million) by distributing travel bags, belts, dates, umbrellas and Hajj guide books. Also in Afghanistan, 12 mosques were reconstructed and renovated in 2011, at a cost of AED 0.5 million.

As part of its efforts to encourage primary education, Etisalat Afghanistan has distributed more than 3,000 gifts and school supplies to primary schools and education centers in Kabul and the Paghman District. The company has also built computer laboratories in three schools, with 20 computers in each, at a value of AED 0.1 million.

EXHIBIT 43 Etisalat Afghanistan Foreign Assistance in 2011

Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Direct project implementation	1,733,656
Grand Total	1,733,656



Busan – 4th High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness Towards the Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation

On 29 November 2011, over 3,500 people gathered in the Korean seaside town of Busan to spend three days discussing how to make aid more effective. The meeting was the fourth and last, in a series that had begun in Rome in 2003, passing through Paris (2005) and Accra (2008).

The UAE was represented at the conference by a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) and the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA). For both ADFD and OCFA, the conference was the culmination of a year's work focusing on the effectiveness of aid.

As part of the Coordination Group of Arab donors, ADFD took part in a series of consultations during the year to define the Group's position on the aid effectiveness agenda.²⁹ This culminated in a meeting in Kuwait shortly before the conference attended by the Chair of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness. These consultations resulted in the release by the Group of a *Statement of Resolve*, which was formally presented at the conference.³⁰

In February 2011, in preparation for the conference, and as part of its capacity-building program, OCFA organized a workshop on Aid Effectiveness, facilitated by a senior official of the Development Cooperation Directorate of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). For the rest of the year, OCFA included updates on the preparations for the conference in its monthly newsletter, *Musa'adat*.

At the conference itself, OCFA attended a number of side events aimed at improving statistical reporting of aid data, and briefed participants on the progress that the UAE has made in recording its foreign aid data according to the standards of the OECD/DAC.

On their return from the conference, ADFD and OCFA co-hosted an important roundtable, at which the Chair of the Busan Conference outlined the achievements of Busan and described the process underway to establish the new Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation.

The Chair emphasized that the most important lesson from Busan, and the one which is captured in the title of the Busan Outcome Document, *Towards a Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation*, is that aid must be considered not from the point of view of the donor, but from the perspective of the developing country to which it is being provided. The essential question must always be: Is this project supporting sustainable development in the country where it is being implemented?

At Busan, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC) were asked to work together to wind up the DAC's Working Party on Aid Effectiveness and to propose, by 1 July 2012, the structure for the new Global Partnership on Effective Development Cooperation.

There was discussion at Busan around a number of approaches to development cooperation being pioneered by countries that have themselves recently achieved their development targets. These included **triangular cooperation** (where a developed country, such as Japan, partners with an emerging economy, such as Brazil, to support programs in a developing country such as Mozambique), and **aid for trade**, where the aid is provided with the specific intention of stimulating trade ties between donor and recipient countries and **south-south cooperation**, (where two developing countries cooperate to exchange expertise and resources).

Busan provided important building blocks for a new era of more effective cooperation between donors and recipients. OCFA will continue to monitor the steps being taken to turn these building blocks into a solid and lasting structure that brings real benefits to the poor.



Sheikh Sultan Bin Khalifa Al Nahyan, Advisor to the President of the UAE, visiting Somalia to distribute medical aid from the Sultan Bin Khalifa Foundation. (Source: WAM)

Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation

The Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation was established in 2010. The foundation has been established to conduct scientific research activities and events, including seminars, studies, awards and awareness campaigns, as well as events that serve the community and promote humanitarian and scientific progress.

In 2011, the foundation provided AED 0.4 million (\$0.1 million) in foreign aid to support drought-affected people in Somalia and those affected by the floods in Turkey.

EXHIBIT 44 Sultan Bin Khalifa Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2011

Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Direct project implementation	435,048
Grand Total	435,048

Funds Disbursed, by Sector
(In AED millions and % of Total, 2011)





Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children provide a range of educational and training opportunities such as learning languages, handicrafts and sewing. (Source: Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children)

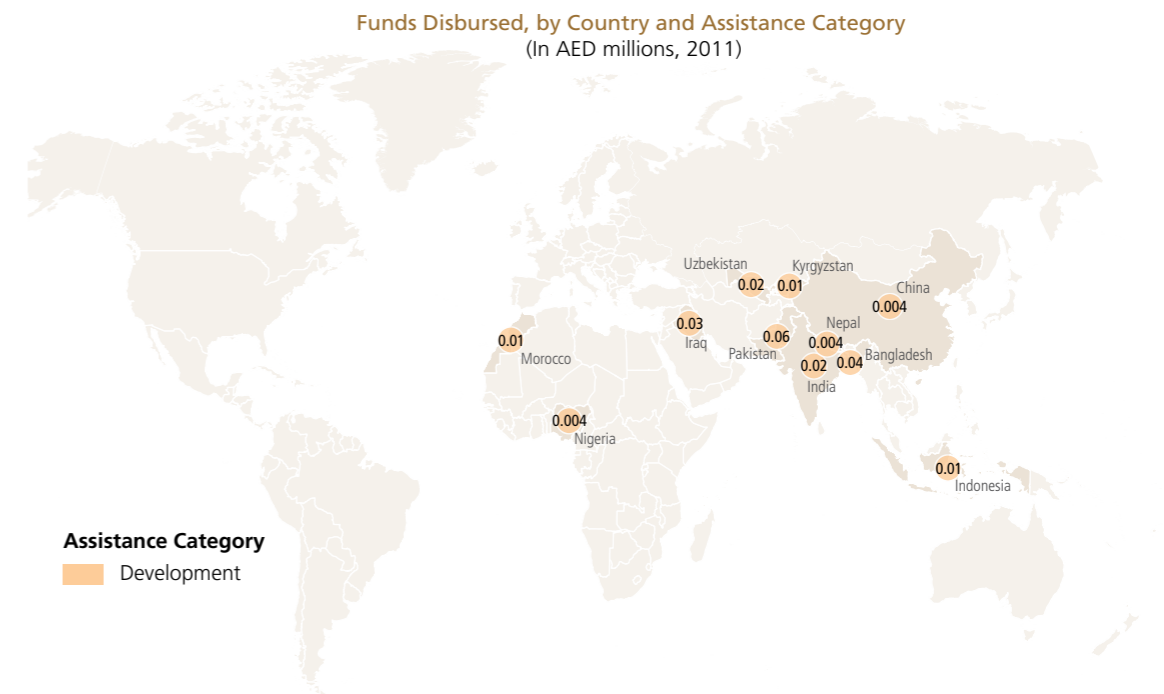
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children

Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children, a non-profit organization, provides women and children who are victims of human trafficking and sexual and gender-based violence in the UAE with a safe and temporary shelter, as well as subsequent necessary assistance. Ewa'a, which means 'to shelter', was launched in 2008 on the instruction of His Highness Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Ruler's Representative in the Western Region of Abu Dhabi and continues to receive the support of Her Highness Sheikha Fatima Bint Mubarak, Chairwoman of the General Women's Union, Supreme Chairperson of the Family Development Foundation and Chairperson of Arab Women Organization. The organization operates under the legal umbrella of the UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA), and in coordination with the UAE National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking and similar international organizations.

In 2011, the Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children disbursed AED 0.2 million (\$0.06 million), opening their doors to the victims of human trafficking from 11 countries, including Pakistan, Bangladesh, Iraq, Uzbekistan and India. Currently running three shelters in the UAE, as well as hotlines for trapped women to call, Ewa'a provides victims of human trafficking and sexual and gender-based violence with more than just a safe place to stay. The organization also extends the necessary social, legal, psychological and medical assistance, as well as educational and rehabilitation programs aimed at re-integrating the women and children into society and back to their home countries. In addition to addressing the impact of human trafficking, Ewa'a seeks to raise awareness of this important issue through running media and educational campaigns.

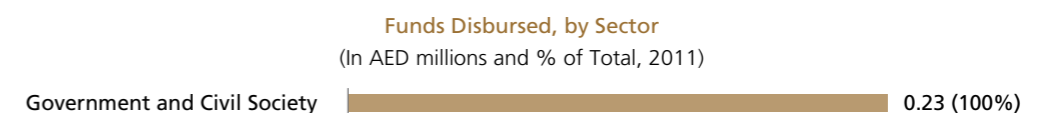
A fabric and garment employee from Asia, whose identity is kept anonymous by the shelter, is one of the hundreds of women helped by Ewa'a since it began operating in 2009. Like many others, she was lured by the promise of a better income, only to find herself a victim of human trafficking. Once she had escaped, Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children provided her with a much-needed refuge and gave her an opportunity to re-build her life. After two months of care and rehabilitation in the shelter, she was given an airline ticket and money to help her start a new life in her home country.

EXHIBIT 45 Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children Foreign Assistance in 2011



Funds Disbursed, by Type of Assistance
(In AED, 2011)

Type of Assistance	Funds Disbursed
Direct project implementation	226,992
Grand Total	226,992



Endnotes

1. KPMG is a global network of professional firms providing audit, tax and advisory services. More information is available on its website www.kpmg.com.
2. The quality of the KPMG review depends on the source data provided by the donor organizations. Neither KPMG nor OCFA has verified the accuracy and completeness of the source data provided by these donor organizations to OCFA. KPMG does not accept any liability to any third party for the accuracy of the data in the report.
3. ODA-eligibility includes countries with high-income levels for up to three consecutive years before they lose their ODA-eligibility.
4. The figures in this report for the UAE's ODA in 2011 are estimates. The final figures will be issued by the DAC. Similarly, the figure for the UAE's GNI in 2011 may be adjusted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, as more complete information becomes available.
5. The Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation is referred to throughout this report as the Khalifa Foundation, for the sake of brevity. The Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment is referred to as the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment. The Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation is referred to as the Zayed Foundation. The Ahmed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation is referred to as the Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation. The Emirates Telecommunications Corporation - Etisalat Afghanistan is referred to as Etisalat Afghanistan. The Sultan Bin Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Scientific Foundation is referred to as the Sultan Bin Khalifa Foundation. Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children is referred to as Ewa'a.
6. All figures in this report are in United Arab Emirates Dirhams (AED), with the headline numbers converted to dollars at the official exchange rate of US\$1 = AED 3.673
7. <http://webnet.oecd.org/oda2010/>
8. DAC list of ODA recipients, <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/9/50/48858205.pdf>
9. http://www.oecd.org/document/55/0,3746,en_2649_34447_35832055_1_1_1_1,00.html
10. Copies of OCFA's Humanitarian Country Profiles can be found on ocfa.gov.ae
11. World Bank (2008) Human Development Network: Girls' Education, <http://go.worldbank.org/1L4BH3TG20>
12. Paying the Price: The economic cost of failing to educate girls. Plan International, 2008, <http://plan-international.org/about-plan/resources/publications/education/cover-of-school-improvement-program-paying-the-price-the-economic-cost-of-failing-to-educate-girls/>
13. http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session3/AE/UPR_UAE_ANNEX3_E.pdf
14. <http://www.cartercenter.org/countries/sudan-health.html>
15. <http://www.unocha.org/cerf/ar/2011/ph/som>
16. http://www.africanoutlookonline.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2435:noon-dubai-foundation-reaches-out-to-visually-impaired-in-ghana
17. <http://www.kazembassy.cz/en/country-profile/overview.html>
18. <http://gulfnews.com/news/gulf/uae/general/zayed-s-inspirational-leadership-remembered-1.705730>
19. <http://minivannews.com/society/telemedicine-tackles-geographical-challenges-of-maldives-medicine-15356>
20. ADFD 2011 Annual Report
21. <http://www.adfd.ae/media/adfdnews/Lists/ADFD%20News/DispForm.aspx?ID=9>
22. http://www.childrensnational.org/SheikhZayedSurgicalInstitute/about_the_institute.aspx
23. On 9 July 2011, Sudan split into two separate countries: the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan. In this report, where the text reads 'Sudan', it refers to both territories.
24. Science Magazine, <http://www.sciencemag.org/content/331/6016/390.summary>
25. <http://pub.chinasciencejournal.com/article/getArticle.action?articleId=8169>
26. Wildlife Conservation Society, <http://www.wcs.org/saving-wildlife/small-primates/kipunji.aspx>
27. <http://www.emiratesairlinefoundation.org/english/Projects/Friendship-Hospital.aspx>
28. <http://www.emiratesairlinefoundation.org/english/Make-A-Donation/Did-you-know.aspx>
29. The Coordination Group includes the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, the Arab Gulf Program for Development Organizations, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Arab Monetary Fund, the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa, the Islamic Development Bank group, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Saudi Fund for Development, and OFID, the OPEC Fund for International Development
30. The *Statement of Resolve* can be found at http://www.aideffectiveness.org/busanhlf4/images/stories/hlf4/2011-11-02_Busan_Statement_of_Resolve.pdf

List of Acronyms

\$	United States Dollar
ADFD	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
AED	Arab Emirates Dirhams
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FTS	UN Financial Tracking Service
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IACA	Islamic Affairs and Charitable Activities Department (Dubai)
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IHC	International Humanitarian City
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCFA	UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPEC	Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
RCA	UAE Red Crescent Authority
RBM	Roll Back Malaria
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WASH/WISE	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in-Schools Empowerment
WHO	World Health Organization
WFP	World Food Programme

Appendix I - UAE Assistance in 2011, by Country and Donor organization

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Afghanistan	149,788,546
Government	76,338,271
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	57,519,180
UAE Red Crescent Authority	7,808,000
Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation	3,000,000
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	2,691,749
Etisalat Afghanistan	1,733,656
Zayed Foundation	513,940
Khalifa Foundation	183,750
Albania	6,339,613
UAE Red Crescent Authority	6,306,574
Zayed Foundation	33,039
Algeria	32,961,324
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	25,758,010
UAE Red Crescent Authority	7,111,439
Khalifa Foundation	91,875
Angola	3,739,884
Dubai Cares	3,673,500
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	66,384
Antigua and Barbuda	110,640
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	110,640
Argentina	132,378
Khalifa Foundation	110,250
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	22,128
Armenia	8,178,440
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	8,160,000
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	18,440
Australia	118,958,137
Government	118,388,000
Khalifa Foundation	275,625
UAE Red Crescent Authority	206,000
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	88,512
Azerbaijan	76,880
UAE Red Crescent Authority	40,000

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	36,880
Bahamas	55,320
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	55,320
Bahrain	140,358,220
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	130,391,080
Khalifa Foundation	9,631,140
UAE Red Crescent Authority	256,000
Government	70,000
Dubai Charity Association	10,000
Bangladesh	25,201,751
Dubai Cares	12,036,501
Sharjah Charity Association	7,742,593
Sharjah Charity House	2,078,778
Emirates Airline Foundation	1,002,139
Government	991,416
Khalifa Foundation	558,765
UAE Red Crescent Authority	484,960
Zayed Foundation	249,628
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	42,218
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	14,752
Belgium	422,790
Khalifa Foundation	422,790
Benin	2,265,342
Dubai Charity Association	863,000
Sharjah Charity Association	508,592
Al Maktoum Foundation	347,650
Government	300,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	154,850
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	91,250
Bolivia	44,052
Zayed Foundation	44,052
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,978,345
UAE Red Crescent Authority	8,936,496
Zayed Foundation	641,849
Government	400,000

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Brazil	393,860
Dubai Charity Association	215,375
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	105,065
Zayed Foundation	73,420
Burkina Faso	8,544,991
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	2,820,000
Noor Dubai Foundation	2,460,000
Sharjah Charity Association	2,126,492
Al Maktoum Foundation	607,906
Zayed Foundation	492,593
UAE Red Crescent Authority	38,000
Burundi	1,236,211
Khalifa Foundation	1,108,325
Sharjah Charity Association	127,886
Cambodia	3,476,982
Dubai Charity Association	1,591,990
UAE Red Crescent Authority	976,684
Sharjah Charity House	609,700
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	147,520
Khalifa Foundation	73,500
Dubai Cares	46,914
Sharjah Charity Association	30,674
Cameroon	906,947
Al Maktoum Foundation	527,891
Government	379,056
Canada	641,775
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	500,000
Zayed Foundation	91,775
UAE Red Crescent Authority	50,000
Central African Republic	611,136
Al Maktoum Foundation	611,136
Chad	4,998,645
UAE Red Crescent Authority	2,898,676
Al Maktoum Foundation	1,417,772
Government	533,162
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	92,200

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Sharjah Charity Association	56,835
Chile	109,178
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	71,178
UAE Red Crescent Authority	38,000
China	1,948,720
Dubai Charity Association	593,500
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	416,744
Sharjah Charity Association	324,500
UAE Red Crescent Authority	253,000
Zayed Foundation	165,066
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	100,000
Khalifa Foundation	91,875
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	4,035
Colombia	295,040
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	295,040
Comoros	4,121,151
Dubai Cares	1,735,887
Government	1,223,435
Al Maktoum Foundation	449,329
UAE Red Crescent Authority	400,000
Sharjah Charity House	300,000
Dubai Charity Association	12,500
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	16,192
Sharjah Charity Association	16,192
Congo, Republic of the	1,310,031
Al Maktoum Foundation	1,163,111
UAE Red Crescent Authority	146,920
Costa Rica	88,512
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	88,512
Côte d'Ivoire	60,320
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	55,320
Sharjah Charity Association	5,000
Cuba	51,632
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	51,632

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Djibouti	5,615,195
Sharjah Charity Association	2,805,451
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	1,760,000
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	888,438
UAE Red Crescent Authority	131,000
Dubai Cares	30,306
Dominican Republic	110,640
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	110,640
Egypt	83,658,027
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	54,654,240
Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation	11,026,638
Sharjah Charity Association	7,962,242
UAE Red Crescent Authority	5,437,098
Khalifa Foundation	2,535,040
Zayed Foundation	1,356,793
Sharjah Charity House	646,700
Government	25,280
Al Maktoum Foundation	8,464
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	5,532
Eritrea	5,630,000
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	5,630,000
Estonia	151,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	111,000
Government	25,000
Dubai Charity Association	15,000
Ethiopia	13,594,164
Sharjah Charity Association	5,638,448
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	2,962,872
UAE Red Crescent Authority	1,692,931
Dubai Charity Association	1,596,149
Khalifa Foundation	640,250
Zayed Foundation	509,454
Sharjah Charity House	436,044
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	118,016

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Fiji	88,512
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	88,512
France	312,830
Khalifa Foundation	183,750
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	129,080
Gambia	5,400,637
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	4,790,000
Al Maktoum Foundation	392,637
Dubai Charity Association	150,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	68,000
Germany	3,879,290
Al Maktoum Foundation	2,184,250
Government	1,256,000
Khalifa Foundation	439,040
Ghana	15,111,733
UAE Red Crescent Authority	6,009,300
Dubai Charity Association	2,920,456
Dubai Cares	2,540,361
Noor Dubai Foundation	1,960,000
Al Maktoum Foundation	568,788
Sharjah Charity Association	539,388
Khalifa Foundation	456,500
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	116,940
Greece	235,317
Khalifa Foundation	202,125
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	33,192
Guatemala	129,080
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	129,080
Guinea	128,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	108,000
Dubai Charity Association	15,000
Sharjah Charity Association	5,000
Guinea Bissau	73,760
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	73,760

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Haiti	100,000
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	100,000
India	20,649,102
Sharjah Charity Association	8,949,890
UAE Red Crescent Authority	6,683,163
Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation	2,100,000
Sharjah Charity House	1,218,514
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	700,000
Emirates Airline Foundation	619,937
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	191,776
Zayed Foundation	154,182
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	24,130
Government	7,510
Indonesia	55,284,578
UAE Red Crescent Authority	20,965,292
Dubai Charity Association	20,314,531
Dubai Cares	7,833,853
Sharjah Charity Association	3,504,100
Sharjah Charity House	2,003,620
Khalifa Foundation	373,269
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	106,952
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	100,000
Zayed Foundation	73,420
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	9,541
Iran	1,048,976
Government	815,376
UAE Red Crescent Authority	213,600
Sharjah Charity Association	20,000
Iraq	24,787,995
UAE Red Crescent Authority	14,823,761
Al Maktoum Foundation	7,053,476
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	1,736,616
Khalifa Foundation	1,102,500
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	36,880

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	34,762
Ireland, Republic of	11,041,150
Al Maktoum Foundation	11,041,150
Italy	747,430
Khalifa Foundation	367,500
Al Maktoum Foundation	156,800
UAE Red Crescent Authority	113,000
Zayed Foundation	110,130
Jamaica	11,064
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	11,064
Japan	321,777
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	303,473
UAE Red Crescent Authority	18,304
Jordan	757,536,655
Government	741,835,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	6,635,322
Dubai Cares	2,880,340
Sharjah Charity Association	1,752,383
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	1,300,000
Al Maktoum Foundation	1,116,388
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	1,100,000
Khalifa Foundation	497,640
Emirates Airline Foundation	309,452
Zayed Foundation	110,130
Kazakhstan	315,861,940
Government	290,880,800
Khalifa Foundation	17,956,044
UAE Red Crescent Authority	6,992,277
Zayed Foundation	32,819
Kenya	10,112,033
Zayed Foundation	3,027,889
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	2,008,903
Al Maktoum Foundation	1,690,337
Khalifa Foundation	1,519,914
Sharjah Charity Association	1,485,823

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	228,287
UAE Red Crescent Authority	150,880
Kosovo	105,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	105,000
Kuwait	82,500
Government	82,500
Kyrgyzstan	112,084
UAE Red Crescent Authority	38,000
International Humanitarian City	36,480
Sharjah Charity Association	25,500
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	12,104
Lao	108,727
Khalifa Foundation	55,125
Dubai Cares	53,602
Lebanon	47,883,379
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	22,770,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	9,511,373
Zayed Foundation	5,223,119
Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation	3,852,961
Khalifa Foundation	2,822,565
Government	2,092,361
Sharjah Charity Association	1,366,120
Dubai Charity Association	234,880
Sharjah Charity House	10,000
Lesotho	556,168
Dubai Cares	556,168
Liberia	80,440
Dubai Charity Association	60,000
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	18,440
Sharjah Charity Association	2,000
Libya	213,749,614
Government	191,758,700
Khalifa Foundation	9,680,900
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	7,485,117
UAE Red Crescent Authority	2,942,681

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Zayed Foundation	1,482,216
Sharjah Charity Association	400,000
Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of	354,835
UAE Red Crescent Authority	336,395
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	18,440
Madagascar	143,832
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	143,832
Malawi	11,064
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	11,064
Malaysia	320,145
Khalifa Foundation	210,000
Zayed Foundation	91,775
Al Maktoum Foundation	18,370
Maldives	13,933,630
Khalifa Foundation	9,813,630
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	3,960,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	160,000
Mali	28,914,578
Dubai Cares	22,335,736
Dubai Charity Association	3,488,790
Zayed Foundation	2,352,102
Khalifa Foundation	737,950
Mauritania	14,917,640
UAE Red Crescent Authority	4,689,275
Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation	3,391,046
Dubai Cares	2,427,816
Sharjah Charity Association	1,905,720
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	919,262
Dubai Charity Association	712,386
Khalifa Foundation	496,125
Zayed Foundation	330,390
Government	25,620
Al Maktoum Foundation	20,000

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Mauritius	110,760
Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation	110,760
Mexico	348,448
Al Maktoum Foundation	348,448
Mongolia	159,231
UAE Red Crescent Authority	74,730
Zayed Foundation	69,749
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	14,752
Montenegro	14,390,000
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	14,390,000
Morocco	118,410,889
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	100,470,000
Khalifa Foundation	14,098,760
UAE Red Crescent Authority	3,449,000
Zayed Foundation	367,100
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	14,752
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	11,277
Mozambique	1,175,580
Al Maktoum Foundation	1,123,948
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	51,632
Myanmar	88,317
Khalifa Foundation	55,125
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	33,192
Nepal	216,685
Dubai Cares	113,662
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	47,944
Zayed Foundation	38,545
Sharjah Charity Association	12,500
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	4,035
Netherlands	1,167,581
Al Maktoum Foundation	1,167,581
New Zealand	84,752
UAE Red Crescent Authority	70,000
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	14,752

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Niger	10,095,613
UAE Red Crescent Authority	5,187,000
Sharjah Charity Association	2,167,092
Government	1,000,000
Al Maktoum Foundation	862,055
Zayed Foundation	787,266
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	92,200
Nigeria	2,154,489
Dubai Charity Association	1,291,000
Al Maktoum Foundation	537,705
Khalifa Foundation	183,750
UAE Red Crescent Authority	138,000
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	4,035
Oman, Sultanate of	3,675,795,810
Government	3,673,102,550
Khalifa Foundation	1,570,156
Zayed Foundation	983,844
UAE Red Crescent Authority	104,360
Sharjah Charity Association	34,900
Pakistan	277,680,745
Government	190,234,014
Khalifa Foundation	60,586,831
UAE Red Crescent Authority	10,978,990
Noor Dubai Foundation	4,889,350
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	3,415,890
International Humanitarian City	3,182,522
Dubai Cares	2,552,745
Sharjah Charity Association	1,000,000
Zayed Foundation	229,368
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	200,000
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	184,400
Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation	120,000
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	56,635
Sharjah Charity House	50,000

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Palestinian Territories	124,863,241
UAE Red Crescent Authority	66,379,249
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	18,365,000
Zayed Foundation	12,223,397
Sharjah Charity Association	9,002,839
Khalifa Foundation	8,725,663
Dubai Cares	4,631,134
Dubai Charity Association	2,295,480
Al Maktoum Foundation	1,092,250
Government	975,080
Sharjah Charity House	673,150
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	500,000
Papua New Guinea	81,136
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	81,136
Paraguay	36,880
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	36,880
Peru	129,080
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	129,080
Philippines	8,003,157
Dubai Charity Association	6,720,325
UAE Red Crescent Authority	573,000
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	236,032
Zayed Foundation	183,550
Government	180,000
Khalifa Foundation	110,250
Portugal	262,630
Khalifa Foundation	225,750
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	36,880
Qatar	170,000
Government	170,000
Russian Federation	55,168,760
Government	55,095,000
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	73,760

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Rwanda	2,734,782
Al Maktoum Foundation	1,626,457
Khalifa Foundation	1,108,325
Samoa	18,440
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	18,440
Saudi Arabia	1,310,520
Al Maktoum Foundation	1,000,000
Government	310,520
Senegal	7,827,920
UAE Red Crescent Authority	4,433,529
Sharjah Charity Association	1,687,270
Dubai Charity Association	447,500
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	384,950
Khalifa Foundation	383,750
Al Maktoum Foundation	380,536
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	55,320
Zayed Foundation	55,065
Seychelles	21,564,835
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	20,972,830
Government	500,000
Khalifa Foundation	55,125
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	36,880
Sierra Leone	3,176,570
Dubai Cares	2,382,364
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	502,350
UAE Red Crescent Authority	118,000
Sharjah Charity Association	90,144
Zayed Foundation	80,762
Khalifa Foundation	2,950
Somalia	83,140,630
UAE Red Crescent Authority	36,503,257
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	13,374,698
Sharjah Charity Association	12,140,386

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Khalifa Foundation	9,604,726
Al Maktoum Foundation	4,855,861
Sharjah Charity House	3,338,785
Dubai Charity Association	2,235,830
Government	800,000
Sultan Bin Khalifa Foundation	235,693
Zayed Foundation	51,394
South Africa	2,009,045
Al Maktoum Foundation	1,118,501
UAE Red Crescent Authority	318,000
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	258,160
Khalifa Foundation	202,125
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	100,000
Dubai Cares	12,259
South Sudan, Republic of	3,170,909
Dubai Cares	1,870,730
Al Maktoum Foundation	843,679
Khalifa Foundation	456,500
Spain	2,389,544
Government	1,495,174
Zayed Foundation	367,100
Khalifa Foundation	363,750
Al Maktoum Foundation	163,520
Sri Lanka	4,816,856
UAE Red Crescent Authority	3,452,000
Sharjah Charity Association	655,254
Khalifa Foundation	220,503
International Humanitarian City	210,111
Zayed Foundation	146,840
Dubai Cares	75,676
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	36,880
Emirates Airline Foundation	19,592
Sudan, Republic of	146,411,569
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	116,760,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	10,265,213
Sharjah Charity Association	8,639,572

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Dubai Cares	5,510,250
Al Maktoum Foundation	4,127,619
Dubai Charity Association	493,300
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	340,000
Zayed Foundation	128,485
Khalifa Foundation	110,250
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	36,880
Sweden	55,125
Khalifa Foundation	55,125
Switzerland	672,418
Khalifa Foundation	422,790
Zayed Foundation	249,628
Syria	106,043,834
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	99,500,000
Khalifa Foundation	4,949,324
UAE Red Crescent Authority	1,592,000
Government	2,510
Tajikistan	461,664
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	340,500
Dubai Charity Association	121,164
Tanzania	32,684,602
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	28,750,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	1,720,066
Al Maktoum Foundation	841,646
Government	600,000
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	295,040
Khalifa Foundation	294,000
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	183,850
Thailand	5,626,069
UAE Red Crescent Authority	3,501,159
Dubai Charity Association	1,107,480
Khalifa Foundation	786,320
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	120,980
Zayed Foundation	110,130

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Togo	11,800,680
UAE Red Crescent Authority	8,630,284
Sharjah Charity Association	1,332,500
Al Maktoum Foundation	836,446
Dubai Charity Association	720,000
Khalifa Foundation	281,450
Tunisia	42,423,660
Government	34,747,360
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	6,410,000
Khalifa Foundation	1,014,300
UAE Red Crescent Authority	252,000
Turkey	10,664,384
Khalifa Foundation	7,682,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	1,625,412
Government	500,000
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	400,000
Zayed Foundation	238,615
Sultan Bin Khalifa Foundation	199,355
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	14,752
Sharjah Charity Association	4,250
Turkmenistan	239,040
Khalifa Foundation	239,040
Uganda	9,177,900
Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation	4,000,000
Sharjah Charity House	2,796,200
Dubai Charity Association	718,147
Al Maktoum Foundation	510,337
Sharjah Charity Association	456,280
UAE Red Crescent Authority	354,800
Zayed Foundation	293,680
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	44,256
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	4,200
Ukraine	146,000
UAE Red Crescent Authority	146,000
United Kingdom	48,984,053
Khalifa Foundation	39,147,001

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Al Maktoum Foundation	9,409,754
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	317,168
Zayed Foundation	110,130
United States of America	110,374,824
Government	110,190,000
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	100,000
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	84,824
Uzbekistan	594,131
Khalifa Foundation	239,040
Ahmed Bin Zayed Foundation	220,740
Zayed Foundation	110,130
Ewa'a Shelters for Women and Children	24,221
Venezuela	36,880
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	36,880
Vietnam	594,076
Khalifa Foundation	371,676
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	184,400
UAE Red Crescent Authority	38,000
Yemen	292,087,461
Government	193,289,446
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	53,505,580
UAE Red Crescent Authority	21,516,506
Dubai Cares	11,643,893
Sharjah Charity Association	6,469,909
Khalifa Foundation	2,819,277
Zayed Foundation	1,269,078
Sharjah Charity House	797,472
Dubai Charity Association	681,920
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	57,500
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	36,880
Zambia	10,488
Dubai Cares	10,488

Country / Donor	Funds Disbursed in AED
Multi-country (Africa)	1,014,765
International Humanitarian City	689,218
Sharjah Charity Association	178,417
UAE Red Crescent Authority	110,400
Emirates Airline Foundation	36,730
Multi-country (Asia)	46,799,582
Government	46,799,582
Multi-country (Global)	269,991,455
Government	231,961,148
UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital	20,000,000
International Humanitarian City	16,823,818
Emirates Airline Foundation	625,572
Sharjah Charity Association	546,351
UAE Red Crescent Authority	34,566
Grand Total	7,739,966,001

Appendix II - UAE Assistance in 2011, by Region and Sector

Region / Sector	Funds Disbursed in AED
Central America and the Caribbean	656,888
Environment Protection	556,888
Charity	100,000
Europe	167,468,094
Charity	61,701,036
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	56,052,120
Social Infrastructure and Services	24,660,369
Water and Sanitation	14,390,000
Humanitarian Aid	8,934,767
Environment Protection	623,272
Infrastructure Development	400,000
Government and Civil Society	400,000
Health	181,400
Education	125,130
Far East	75,924,598
Charity	55,211,726
Education	9,111,353
Social Infrastructure and Services	5,892,528
Humanitarian Aid	1,425,909
Water and Sanitation	1,401,794
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	1,280,000
Environment Protection	1,187,536
Health	328,176
Infrastructure Development	72,000
Government and Civil Society	13,576
Middle East	5,171,968,591
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	4,420,924,891
Energy Generation and Supply	208,180,000
Humanitarian Aid	189,311,435
Social Infrastructure and Services	107,206,565
Health	80,622,121
Education	39,819,726
Tourism	34,232,360
Infrastructure Development	32,912,965
Charity	21,623,940
Water and Sanitation	15,759,653

Region / Sector	Funds Disbursed in AED
Government and Civil Society	8,934,582
Agriculture	7,850,000
In Donor - Country Expenditures	2,996,253
Transport and Storage	1,520,340
Environment Protection	73,760
North Africa	491,203,514
Humanitarian Aid	248,106,914
Transport and Storage	82,568,330
Infrastructure Development	77,513,200
Health	25,390,358
Water and Sanitation	25,094,000
Social Infrastructure and Services	19,368,183
Charity	4,970,854
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	3,599,040
Government and Civil Society	3,395,437
Education	1,176,914
Environment Protection	20,284
North America	111,365,047
Health	110,190,000
Charity	741,775
Education	348,448
Environment Protection	84,824
Oceania	119,149,841
Environment Protection	118,598,216
Charity	471,625
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	80,000
South America	1,177,348
Environment Protection	696,251
Charity	481,097
South and Central Asia	817,899,811
Infrastructure Development	320,824,120
Transport and Storage	190,193,544
Education	82,964,461
Humanitarian Aid	54,953,812
Charity	53,508,343

Region / Sector	Funds Disbursed in AED
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	46,080,647
Health	31,100,770
Water and Sanitation	22,212,053
Social Infrastructure and Services	13,170,729
Communication	2,130,340
Environment Protection	564,264
Government and Civil Society	196,728
Sub-Saharan Africa	465,346,467
Industry	95,810,000
Education	77,760,367
Humanitarian Aid	73,592,983
Charity	52,448,848
Social Infrastructure and Services	44,512,369
Infrastructure Development	30,566,000
Agriculture	26,580,000
Energy Generation and Supply	20,972,830
Water and Sanitation	17,754,681
Health	9,808,561
Transport and Storage	4,815,620
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	3,757,502

Region / Sector	Funds Disbursed in AED
Government and Civil Society	2,754,035
Population Policies / Programs and Reproductive Health	2,535,000
Environment Protection	1,677,671
Multi-Region (Africa)	1,014,765
Humanitarian Aid	978,035
Social Infrastructure and Services	36,730
Multi-Region (Asia)	46,799,582
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	46,799,582
Multi-Region (Global)	269,991,455
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	173,029,944
Humanitarian Aid	47,975,748
Health	20,812,204
In Donor - Country Expenditures	18,241,482
Education	4,216,032
Government and Civil Society	2,119,712
Charity	1,800,000
Social Infrastructure and Services	1,245,383
Transport and Storage	367,300
Environment Protection	183,650
Grand Total	7,739,966,001

Appendix III - UAE Commitments in 2011, by Donor and Country

Donor / Country	Funds Committed (In AED)		
	Grant	Loan	Grand Total
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	35,136,100	639,750,000	674,886,100
Albania	-	183,650,000	183,650,000
Azerbaijan	-	223,000,000	223,000,000
Bahrain	-	44,340,000	44,340,000
Bangladesh	-	115,300,000	115,300,000
Gambia	-	36,730,000	36,730,000
Morocco	14,200,000	-	14,200,000
Niger	-	36,730,000	36,730,000
Tonga	18,365,000	-	18,365,000
Multi-country (Global)	2,571,100	-	2,571,100
Grand Total	35,136,100	639,750,000	674,886,100

Appendix IV - UAE Assistance in 2011, by Cluster, Sector and Sub-Sector

Cluster / Sector / Sub-Sector	Funds Disbursed in AED
Charity	253,059,244
Charity	253,059,244
Culture and seasonal programs	55,684,023
Religious education	11,529,420
Religious sites	182,057,388
Social welfare	3,788,414
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	4,751,603,727
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	4,751,603,727
Food aid and food security programs	27,768,662
General budget support	4,723,835,065
Economic Infrastructure and Services	510,748,304
Communication	2,130,340
Radio / television / print media	2,130,340
Energy Generation and Supply	229,152,830
Electrical transmission and distribution	208,000,000
Geothermal energy	180,000
Wind Power	20,972,830
Transport and Storage	279,465,134
Air transport	22,229,290
Road transport	248,708,544
Water transport	8,527,300
Environment Protection	124,266,616
Environment Protection	124,266,616
Bio-diversity	5,694,966
Environmental policy and administrative management	118,571,650
Humanitarian Aid	625,279,603
Humanitarian Aid	625,279,603
Coordination and support services	289,232,134
Education	2,454,672
Food aid	95,583,445
Health	56,614,970
Multi-sector	124,317,740
Security	14,858,350
Shelter and non-food items	29,414,867
Water and sanitation	12,803,425
In Donor - Country Expenditures	21,237,735
In Donor - Country Expenditures	21,237,735
Administrative costs of donors	21,237,735
Production Sectors	626,760,645
Agriculture	34,430,000
Agricultural water resources	34,430,000
Industry	95,810,000
Agro-industries	95,810,000
Infrastructure Development	462,288,285
Infrastructure development policy and administration	10,264,385
Low-cost housing	95,886,130
Rural development	57,500
Urban development and management	356,080,270
Tourism	34,232,360
Tourism policy and administration	34,232,360
Social Infrastructure and Services	827,010,127
Education	215,522,431
Education facilities and training	120,148,474
Education policy and administration	2,817,397
Educational research	36,730
Higher education	4,000,000
Primary education	84,954,184
Vocational training	3,565,646
Government and Civil Society	17,814,069
Anti-corruption organizations and institutions	110,190
Human rights	594,292
Media and free flow of information	367,100
Public sector policy and administration	15,527,197
Security system management and reform	910,040
Women equality organizations and institutions	305,250
Health	278,433,590
Basic health infrastructure	11,527,676
Health policy and administration	2,447,204

Cluster / Sector / Sub-Sector	Funds Disbursed in AED
Infectious disease control	1,826,000
Malaria control	18,365,000
Medical education and training	9,721,755
Medical services	234,545,955
Population Policies / Programs and Reproductive Health	2,535,000
Reproductive health care	2,535,000
Social Infrastructure and Services	216,092,856
Culture and recreation	12,861,560
Narcotics control	46,770
Social welfare services	203,184,525
Water and Sanitation	96,612,181
Basic drinking water supply	55,165,261
Large sanitation systems	13,420,000
River basins' development	28,026,920
Grand Total	7,739,966,001

