

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Foreign Aid 2010



مكتب تنسيق المساعدات الخارجية لدولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة

UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid

United Arab Emirates

United Arab Emirates Foreign Aid 2010

Published in Abu Dhabi by the
UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid
November 2011

ISBN No: 978-9948-16-358-9

UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid
P.O. Box 62888
Abu Dhabi, UAE
Phone: +971 2 6544 444
Fax: +971 2 6544 443
E-mail: info@ocfa.gov.ae
ocfa.gov.ae



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



H.H. Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum
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 Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA)



The UAE's foreign aid sector has made significant progress, in line with the directives of the national leadership, represented by President His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, and His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi and Deputy Supreme Commander of the UAE Armed Forces, with its constant support for foreign aid programs and initiatives that aim to establish the basis for sustainable development and the eradication of poverty, and which provide urgent relief to those suffering the effects of natural disasters and man-made crises.

The UAE is now better prepared to assist other countries, and has become one of those that lead the way in responding to regional and international emergencies. In 2010, we witnessed tremendous efforts to develop the UAE's foreign aid sector, and to establish the basis for professional and accountable programs. During that year, the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA) continued its work with UAE donor organizations to document the huge range of activities, which reflect the values of kindness and generosity that are an attribute of the leadership and people of the UAE.

OCFA's first report, *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*, was highly commended by both local and international donor organizations, and was considered a significant step in establishing the UAE's position as a major donor in the international arena. In addition to promoting principles of transparency and accountability, the report helped to improve the management of development, humanitarian and charitable work, thanks to its comprehensive data on donor organizations and the amounts and types of assistance provided to specific recipient countries.

As a result of the close cooperation between OCFA and UAE donors, and the work of the office in documenting UAE foreign aid with relevant international organizations, the UAE was recognized by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) as the 14th most generous donor in the world when its official development assistance was measured as a proportion of gross national income.

This report *UAE Foreign Aid 2010* is the second to be published in an annual series of reports. In addition to documenting all development, humanitarian and charitable assistance extended by UAE donor organizations, the 2010 report also includes information about new donor organizations and more details on UAE aid and its impact on the people benefiting from it. It also provides a good base for strategic planning in the UAE foreign aid sector, in order to achieve the higher goal of more effectively relieving the suffering of millions of people around the world.

I would like to congratulate the UAE's foreign aid donors on the excellent work described in this report, and I thank them for their cooperation with OCFA in documenting UAE foreign aid in these pages, which confirm the devoted commitment of the UAE and its generous people to supporting humanitarian work.

With heartfelt thanks,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be the name of the signatory.

Table of Contents

Foreword by the President of the Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid	1
List of Exhibits	4
Executive Summary	9
Introduction	11
Reporting Data to International Bodies	12
Navigating the 2010 Report	12
Definitions	12
Levels of Analysis: Countries, Regions and Sectors	14
Methodology	14
Section 1: Overview of 2010 UAE Foreign Aid	17
UAE Aid in Numbers	17
Total Disbursements – and as a Proportion of Gross National Income	17
Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance	18
Grants and Loans	19
Development, Humanitarian, and Charity Contributions	20
Distribution by Cluster	22
Income Level Distribution	23
Geographical Distribution	24
Donors	24
Official and Private Flows	26
Commitments	26
Reporting on Climate Finance Using the Rio Markers	27
Supporting the Millennium Development Goals	28
Section 2: Geographical Distribution of Aid in 2010	33
Palestinian Territories	36
Pakistan	38
Yemen	40
Sudan	42
Egypt	44
Afghanistan	46
Seychelles	48
Comoros	50
Morocco	52
Tanzania	54

Section 3: Contributions by Sector	57
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	57
Infrastructure Development	57
Health	58
Social Infrastructure and Services	58
Section 4: The Donors	63
Government	64
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	66
UAE Red Crescent Authority	68
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation	70
Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation	72
Al Maktoum Foundation	74
Sharjah Charity Association	76
Dubai Cares	78
Dubai Charity Association	80
UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital	82
International Humanitarian City	84
Sharjah Charity House	86
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	88
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	90
Emirates Airline Foundation	92
Emirates Telecommunications Corporation – Etisalat	94
Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julphar)	96
Noor Dubai Foundation	98
Features	
Feature 1: Re-affirming Humanitarian Principles: the UAE's Response to Two Major Emergencies	21
Feature 2: Eliminating Malaria	30
Feature 3: Bangladesh: Getting Children Into Schools	31
Feature 4: Leading the Way on Climate Change	48
Feature 5: Burj El Shemali Camp, Lebanon: 'Now We Live in Dignity'	58
Feature 6: Lebanon: Brightening Futures through Vocational Training	70
Feature 7: Preventing River Blindness in Africa: Noor Dubai	98
Endnotes	100
List of Acronyms	102
Appendix I - List of countries receiving UAE assistance in 2010, by continent and income level	103
Appendix II - List of UAE donors, showing amounts provided to each country in 2010	107
Appendix III - UAE assistance to each region in 2010, by sector	114
Appendix IV-A - List of UAE commitments in 2010, by donor and country	116
Appendix IV-B - List of UAE commitments in 2009 and their respective disbursements in 2010, by donor and country	116
Appendix V - List of UAE clusters and sectors of assistance	117
Appendix VI - List of UAE sectors and sub-sectors of assistance	118

List of Exhibits

Section 1: Overview of 2010 UAE Foreign Aid

Exhibit 1: Total Disbursements	18
Exhibit 2: Aid by Mode of Disbursement: Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance	18
Exhibit 3: Funds Disbursed by Funding Type	19
Exhibit 4: Funds Disbursed by Assistance Category	20
Exhibit 5: Disbursements by Cluster	22
Exhibit 6: Total Disbursements by Income Level	23
Exhibit 7: Funds Disbursed in 2010, by Continent	24
Exhibit 8: Total Disbursements in 2010, by Donor	25
Exhibit 9: Disbursements by Funding Source	26
Exhibit 10: UAE Foreign Aid Commitments	27

Section 2: Geographical Distribution of Aid in 2010

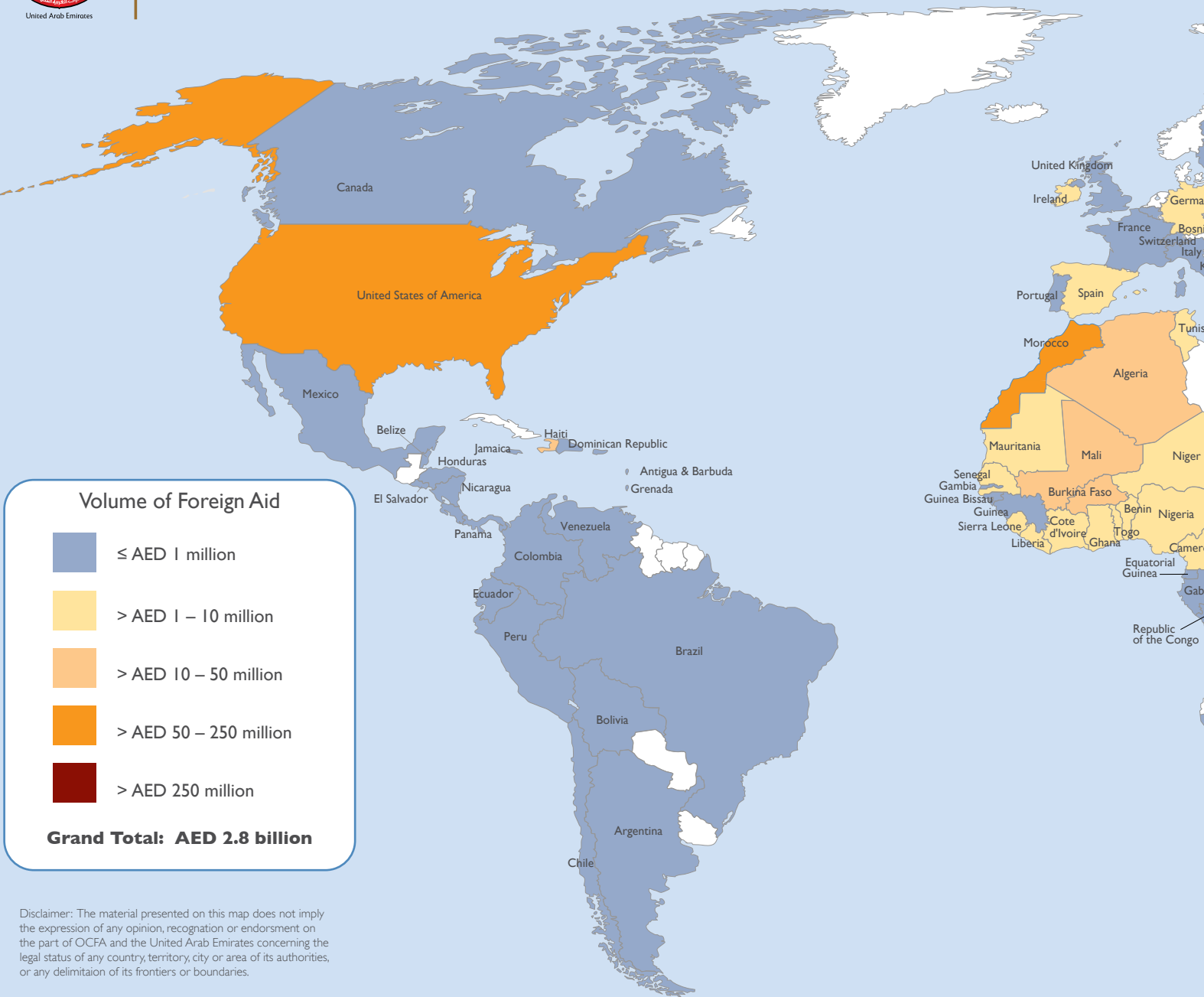
Exhibit 11: Funds Disbursed in 2010, by Continent and Region	33
Exhibit 12: Funds Committed in 2010, by Continent and Region	33
Exhibit 13: Overview of Top Destinations in Terms of Disbursements	34
Exhibit 14: Ten Recipient Countries in Focus	35
Exhibit 15: UAE Assistance to the Palestinian Territories in 2010, by Cluster	37
Exhibit 16: UAE Assistance to the Palestinian Territories in 2010, by Donor	37
Exhibit 17: UAE Assistance to Pakistan in 2010, by Cluster	39
Exhibit 18: UAE Assistance to Pakistan in 2010, by Donor	39
Exhibit 19: UAE Assistance to Yemen in 2010, by Cluster	41
Exhibit 20: UAE Assistance to Yemen in 2010, by Donor	41
Exhibit 21: UAE Assistance to Sudan in 2010, by Cluster	43
Exhibit 22: UAE Assistance to Sudan in 2010, by Donor	43
Exhibit 23: UAE Assistance to Egypt in 2010, by Cluster	45
Exhibit 24: UAE Assistance to Egypt in 2010, by Donor	45
Exhibit 25: UAE Assistance to Afghanistan in 2010, by Cluster	47
Exhibit 26: UAE Assistance to Afghanistan in 2010, by Donor	47
Exhibit 27: UAE Assistance to Seychelles in 2010, by Cluster	49
Exhibit 28: UAE Assistance to Seychelles in 2010, by Donor	49
Exhibit 29: UAE Assistance to Comoros in 2010, by Cluster	51
Exhibit 30: UAE Assistance to Comoros in 2010, by Donor	51
Exhibit 31: UAE Assistance to Morocco in 2010, by Cluster	53
Exhibit 32: UAE Assistance to Morocco in 2010, by Donor	53
Exhibit 33: UAE Assistance to Tanzania in 2010, by Cluster	55
Exhibit 34: UAE Assistance to Tanzania in 2010, by Donor	55

Section 3: Contributions by Sector

Exhibit 35: Disbursements by Cluster and Sector	59
Exhibit 36: Commitments by Cluster and Sector	60

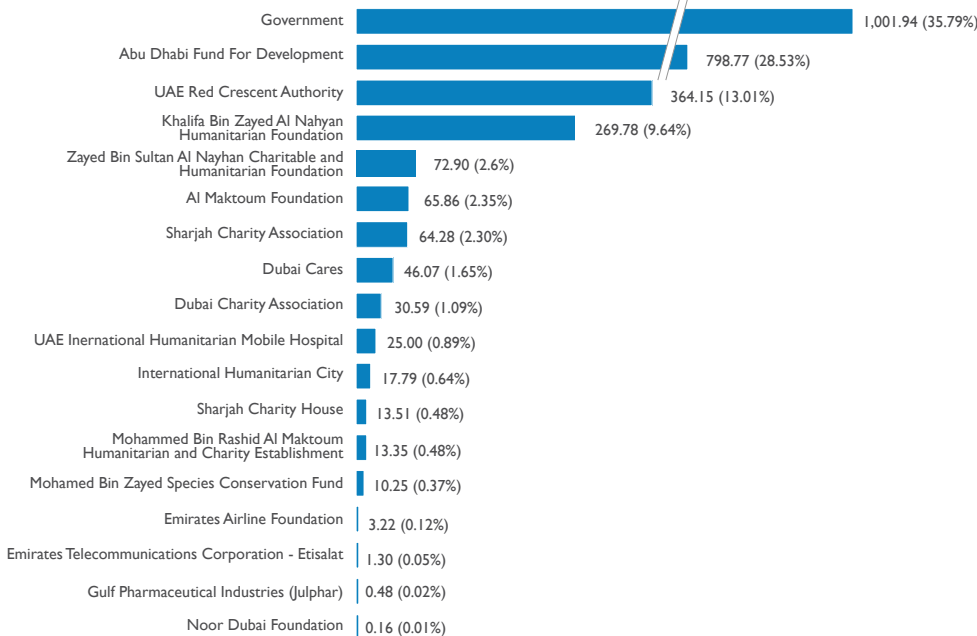
Section 4: The Donors

Exhibit 37: Detailed Overview of Government Foreign Assistance in 2010	65
Exhibit 38: Detailed Overview of ADFD Foreign Assistance in 2010	67
Exhibit 39: Detailed Overview of UAE Red Crescent Authority Foreign Assistance in 2010	69
Exhibit 40: Detailed Overview of Khalifa Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2010	71
Exhibit 41: Detailed Overview of Zayed Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2010	73
Exhibit 42: Detailed Overview of Al Maktoum Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2010	75
Exhibit 43: Detailed Overview of Sharjah Charity Association Foreign Assistance in 2010	77
Exhibit 44: Detailed Overview of Dubai Cares Foreign Assistance in 2010	79
Exhibit 45: Detailed Overview of Dubai Charity Association Foreign Assistance in 2010	81
Exhibit 46: Detailed Overview of UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital Foreign Assistance in 2010	83
Exhibit 47: Detailed Overview of International Humanitarian City Foreign Assistance in 2010	85
Exhibit 48: Detailed Overview of Sharjah Charity House Foreign Assistance in 2010	87
Exhibit 49: Detailed Overview of Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment Foreign Assistance in 2010	89
Exhibit 50: Detailed Overview of Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund Foreign Assistance in 2010	91
Exhibit 51: Detailed Overview of Emirates Airline Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2010	93
Exhibit 52: Detailed Overview of Etisalat Foreign Assistance in 2010	95
Exhibit 53: Detailed Overview of Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julfhar) Foreign Assistance in 2010	97
Exhibit 54: Detailed Overview of Noor Dubai Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2010	99

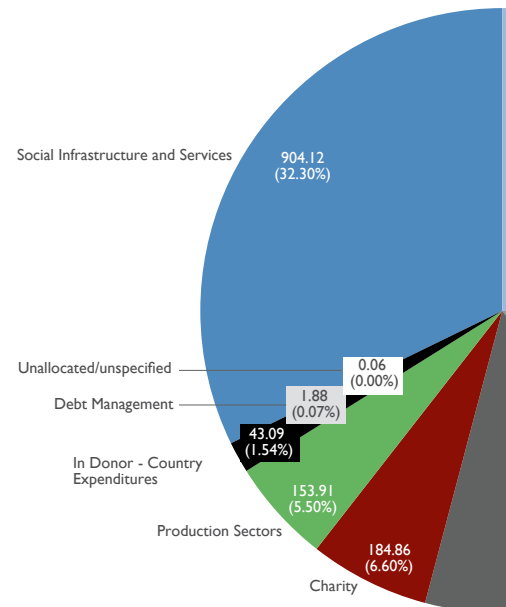


Disclaimer: The material presented on this map does not imply the expression of any opinion, recognition or endorsement on the part of OCFA and the United Arab Emirates concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area of its authorities, or any delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

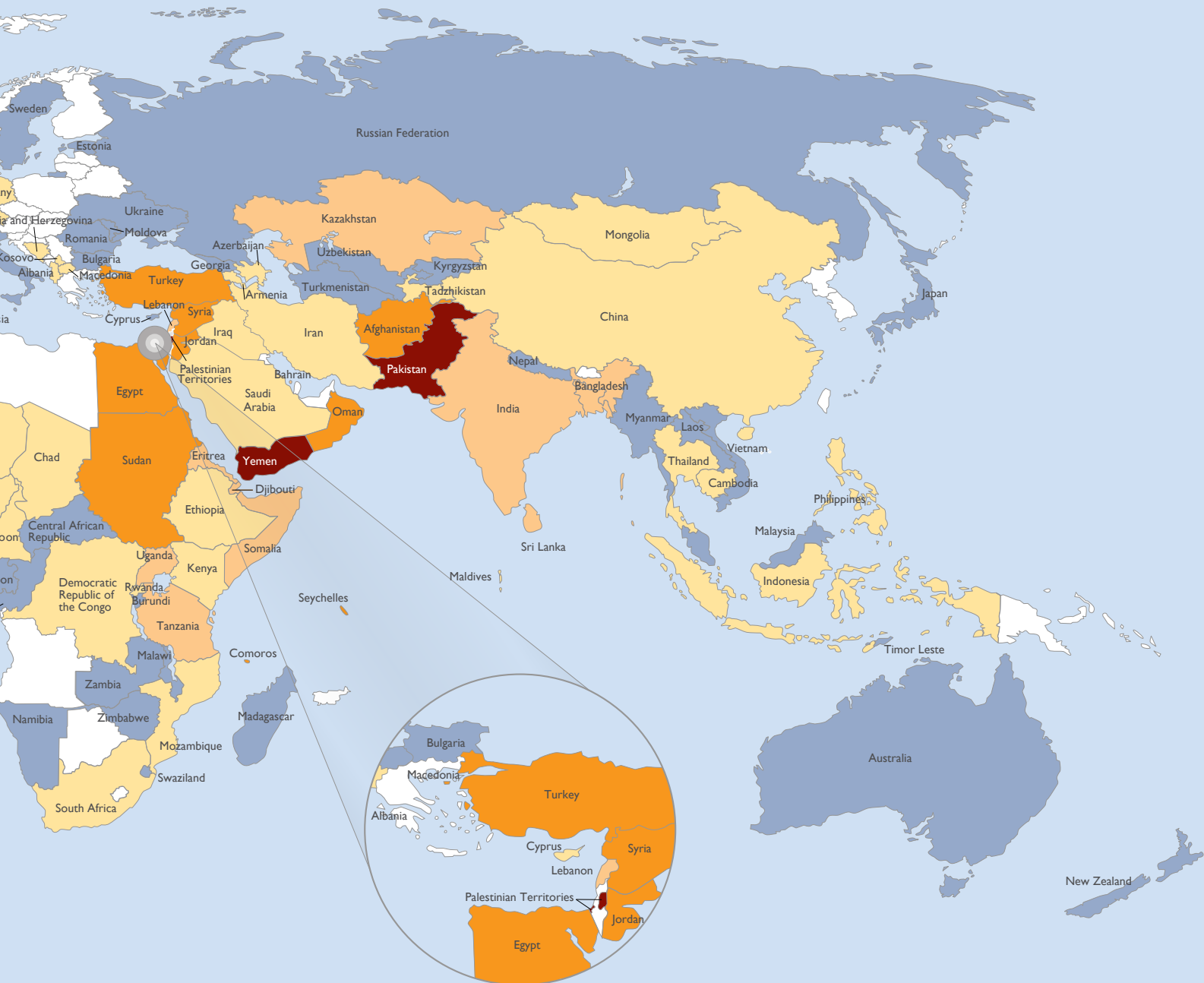
UAE Foreign Aid (Disbursements) by Donor in 2010 (In AED millions)



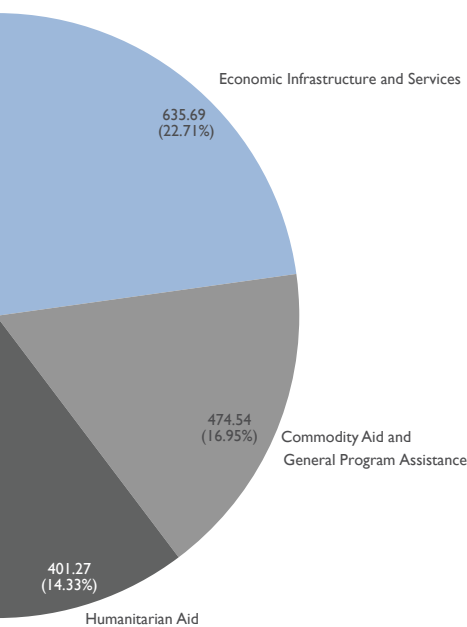
UAE Foreign Aid (Disbursements) by Sector in 2010 (In AED millions)



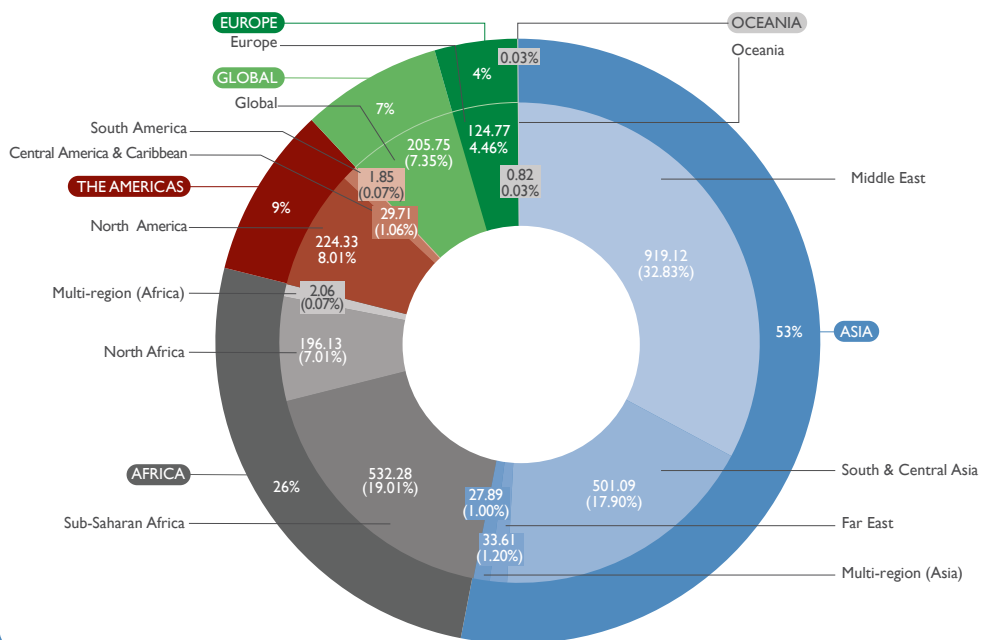
Disbursements in 2010



Disbursements by Cluster in 2010
(In AED millions and % of total)



UAE Foreign Aid (Disbursements) by Regions in 2010
(In AED millions and % of total)



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following the publication of *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*, the UAE government has again brought together donor organizations to report on the country's foreign aid in 2010. The report which follows presents data from 31 organizations, all of whom reported detailed information about the grants and loans which they made in the course of the year. The publication of this information, compiled and analyzed by the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA), underlines the UAE's commitment to making its aid sector transparent and accountable, and also takes it to the next level: *UAE Foreign Aid 2010* contains more donors, more analysis and more detail than the report which preceded it, as well as features and stories which showcase some of the great work being done by UAE donors.

The report shows that in 2010, the UAE disbursed a total of AED 2.80 billion (\$762.2 million) in grants and loans to development, humanitarian, and charity programs worldwide. In addition, UAE donors committed another AED 2.81 billion (\$765.3 million) to development programs beyond 2010.

The funds disbursed went to more than 120 countries across the globe. The UAE Government was the largest donor, giving AED 1.00 billion, more than a third of total aid, followed by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), which disbursed AED 798.8 million. While 79.1 percent of aid went to development projects, the UAE also responded generously to humanitarian crises such as the earthquake in Haiti and the catastrophic flooding in Pakistan: overall, AED 401.3 million (14.3 percent of the total) was directed towards humanitarian aid. The remaining 6.6 percent of funds was spent on charitable projects.

In geographical terms, Asia was the principal recipient of UAE aid in 2010, taking 52.9 percent of total funds, with Africa receiving 26.1 percent, the Americas 9.1 percent and Europe 4.5 percent. The remainder went to Oceania and multi-country projects. Viewed from a regional perspective, the largest recipients were the Middle East, with 32.8 percent, Sub-Saharan Africa with 19.0 percent and South and Central Asia with 17.9 percent. The Palestinian Territories received more aid than any other individual country, namely AED 362.3 million, followed by Pakistan with AED 310.7 million, of which AED 258.4 million was provided in the form of humanitarian aid in response to the floods.

In addition to facts and figures, *UAE Foreign Aid 2010* shows the huge scope of the projects funded by the UAE worldwide. In the course of one year, UAE contributions sheltered the homeless and gave food to the hungry, dug wells and fostered conflict resolution, built dams, highways, schools and hospitals, and supported research into renewable energy. It promoted international efforts to combat malaria and funded research into endangered species. The breadth of the commitments already made for the future ensures that this work will continue, and grow, as the UAE consolidates its position as a major donor on the international stage.



INTRODUCTION

In June 2010, a comprehensive report on UAE foreign aid was published for the very first time. This inaugural annual report, *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*, was well received both at home and abroad, and was widely seen as a significant step forward for the UAE as it strives to become a key player in the international aid arena.

Following the report's publication, the Office for Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA) conducted a study to obtain comments and opinions from donor organizations and relevant entities, in order to identify ways in which future reports could be improved. The lessons learned from the 2009 report are reflected in the following pages, which examine in detail Emirati foreign aid in 2010.

Based on the review of *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*, several adjustments were made to the way in which sectors, assistance categories, and sources of funding are defined, to bring them more closely in line with international standards and to further rationalize the process of gathering data from the disparate group of contributors involved in the UAE aid sector. In addition, OCFA was able to widen the scope of data in 2010: while 24 organizations reported data for *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*, this 2010 report contains data from 31 organizations, including 14 government ministries and departments.

More important than the mechanics of data collection, perhaps, was the hope expressed by many readers that future reports might provide a sense of the impact of UAE aid. It is for those readers that this report includes – in addition to the central facts and figures – a number of stories and features about and from the people who Emirati foreign aid benefited during the course of the year. It is hoped that their voices will add to *UAE Foreign Aid 2010* a dimension which charts and tables cannot provide.

Reporting Data to International Bodies

One of OCFA's aims in collating data was to establish regular reporting of UAE donations to the international bodies which monitor development and humanitarian aid. In July 2010, OCFA formally submitted records of official aid flows in 2009 to the Development Cooperation Directorate of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), using the Development Assistance Committee (DAC)'s Creditor Reporting System. The OECD published the UAE's data, and in March 2011 published a special brief on the issue, noting that the UAE was the first non-member country of the DAC to report to the OECD in such detail. Ranked according to OECD criteria, which look at Official Development Assistance (ODA) as a proportion of Gross National Income (GNI), the UAE was the 14th most generous donor in the world in 2009 and the first among countries that are not members of the DAC. More details about the calculation can be found in section one under part I.A: "Total Disbursements – and as a Proportion of Gross National Income".

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 disasters. Reporting to OECD and FTS makes UAE data easily accessible, for use in comparative reports and in analysis of the international aid landscape. It also helps to make the UAE's aid more visible in the international arena.

Navigating the 2010 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 2010. Section Two examines the geographical distribution of aid, and focuses on 10 recipient countries of interest, selected because of the size, scope and focus of the aid they received. Section Three provides an analysis of the UAE's aid by sector of activity and Section Four presents the UAE's major foreign aid donors.

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 sector.

Definitions

In 2010, OCFA convened several meetings of the Information Management Group to review the terminology it uses. Following these discussions, and to ensure all donors have the same understanding of each term used in reporting, OCFA issued a comprehensive guide: *Standards and Guidelines for Recording Foreign Aid Data*. This document can be found at ocfa.gov.ae, and can also be obtained in hard copy from OCFA. A few of the most pertinent terms are listed below.

Commitments and Disbursements

In 2009, the main figures used referred to **contributions**, that is grants or loans either disbursed in 2009, or for which signed commitments were made in 2009.

In this 2010 report, **commitments** and **disbursements** are treated separately, in order to present a clearer picture of aid given and received during the course of a single year. The primary focus of this report is on disbursements, consistent with the way in which data is recorded with the OECD.

To ensure complete transparency, Appendix IV-B shows commitments included in the 2009 report, disbursements made in 2010 against those commitments, and the residual commitments left at the end of the year.

Types of Contribution: 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.

Types of Finance: 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.

Types of Assistance: Development, Humanitarian, and Charity

UAE donors were also 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, facilitating Hajj, or sending dates for the Holy Month of Ramadan*.

Strict categorizations according to these criteria can be difficult. However, donors have used the *Standards and Guidelines for Recording Foreign Aid Data* 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.

Bilateral and Multilateral Funding

Upon receiving the records from donor organizations, OCFA classified as **multilateral** all contributions where the agency implementing the project or program was an entity of the United Nations system, or another international organization. All other assistance was classified as **bilateral**. When submitting the UAE's ODA data to the OECD/DAC, OCFA used the OECD's narrower definition of multilateral which includes only un-earmarked contributions to international organizations where the donor did not specify the country or activity for which the contribution was to be used.

Sources of Funding

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.

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.

Levels of Analysis: Countries, Regions and Sectors

This report includes a breakdown of data by country, income level, region of operation, and sector of activity. A full list of assistance by country and by continent is included in Appendix I. Ten countries have been profiled in greater detail in Section Two.

In order to facilitate the recording of data with the OECD and the FTS, **the sectors 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 nine clusters, as follows (the sectors included in each cluster are shown in parenthesis): **Social Infrastructure and Services** (Education, Government and Civil Society, Health, Population Policies and Programs, Social Infrastructure and Services, Water and Sanitation), **Economic Infrastructure and Services** (Banking and Financial Services, Communication, Energy Generation and Supply, Transport and Storage), **Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance, Production Sectors** (Agriculture, Environmental Protection, Fishing, Industry, Infrastructure Development, Tourism), **Humanitarian Aid, Charity, In Donor-Country Expenditures, Debt Management and Unallocated/unspecified Aid.**

Methodology

While preparing this report, OCFA received data on foreign aid in more than 1,700 records from 31 organizations. 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 2010, as shown in Exhibit 1 in Section One.

As in the 2009 report, 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 analyzed¹. KPMG conducted the exercise and made recommendations, which were implemented by OCFA before the data was finalized.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 of development and humanitarian aid³. The full list of differences between the UAE's overall foreign aid and the activities included in the UAE's ODA are shown in Table 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

Table 1: Differences between ODA, as reported by OECD/DAC and UAE Reporting of Foreign Aid

Official Development Assistance (ODA) Reporting	UAE Foreign Aid Reporting
Only net disbursements	Commitments and disbursements
Reports loan repayments	Does not report loan repayments
Includes only five sectors of humanitarian assistance	Includes 12 sectors of humanitarian assistance
Does not report religious and culturally-motivated assistance	Reports religious and culturally motivated assistance
Reports official flows only	Reports official and private flows
'Multilateral' includes only un-earmarked contributions	'Multilateral' includes all contributions to international organizations
Reports on ODA eligible countries only (based on Gross National Income)	Reports on all countries (irrespective of income level)

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 with 2010 figures, all numbers in this report relate to the wider definition of UAE Foreign Aid in 2010.

OVERVIEW OF 2010 UAE FOREIGN AID

I - UAE Aid in Numbers

In 2010, the UAE disbursed a total of AED 2.80 billion (\$762.2 million) in grants and loans to development, humanitarian, and charity programs worldwide. In addition, UAE donors committed another AED 2.81 billion (\$765.3 million) to development programs beyond 2010.

In 2009, total disbursements amounted to AED 4.66 billion (\$1.27 billion), while commitments totaled AED 5.12 billion (\$1.4 billion). From these commitments, which are being disbursed over a number of years, AED 219.6 million was disbursed in 2010. In the following sections, the UAE's total foreign assistance figures for 2009 and 2010 are analyzed in a number of ways, differentiating whenever possible between total foreign assistance figures and the amounts that can be reported as Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the OECD/DAC. It should be noted that the figures for the UAE's 2010 ODA are provisional.

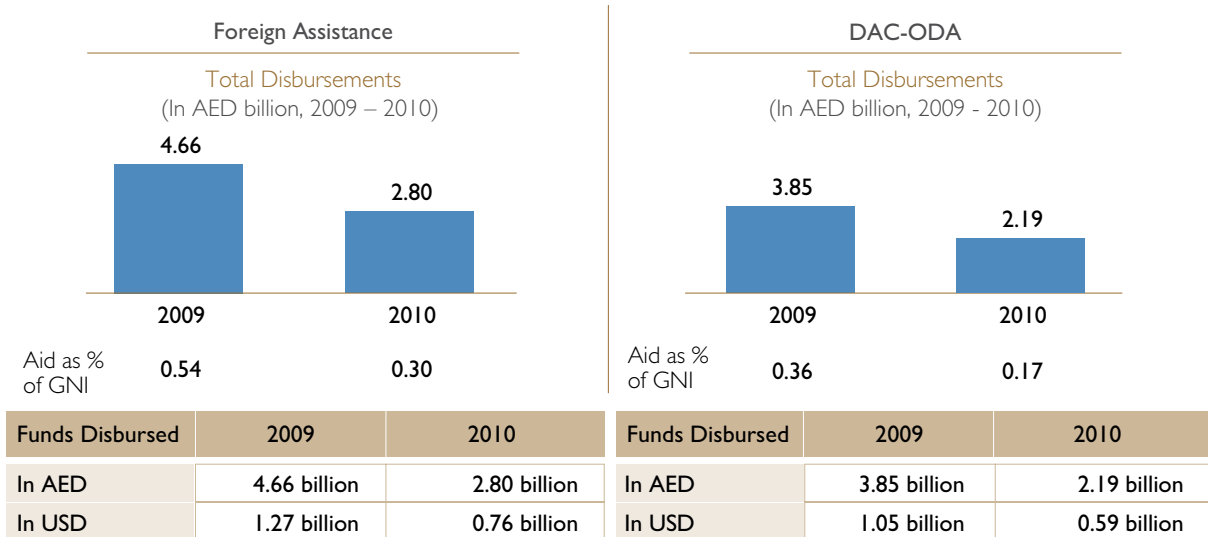
A. Total Disbursements – and as a Proportion of Gross National Income

While a number of UAE donor organizations increased their disbursements in 2010 over 2009 (see section H. Donors, below), overall total UAE foreign aid figures were lower in 2010 than in 2009, for both commitments and disbursements. The figures for commitments were affected by three very large commitments made in the second half of 2009 for Yemen, Pakistan and Afghanistan, which will be disbursed over several years. The lower overall figure for disbursements in 2010 reflects an established pattern in UAE aid flows, in which disbursements for major projects or programs do not always follow an annual cycle.

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 2009, as in 2008, only five countries (Denmark, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) exceeded the target of 0.7 percent.

For 2009, the OECD reported the UAE's ODA as 0.33 percent of GNI, ranking the nation as 14th in the world by this measure and first among countries not members of the DAC. Following adjustments to the UAE's GNI for 2010, this figure has been revised and the UAE's ODA/GNI in 2009 is now reported as 0.36 percent. The OECD is expected to publish its 2010 calculations in December 2011. The current estimate for the UAE's 2010 ODA/GNI ratio is around 0.17 percent. While this figure is lower than for 2009, it is still higher than the estimated 2010 ratios for Italy and Korea, both members of the DAC.

Exhibit 1 Total Disbursements

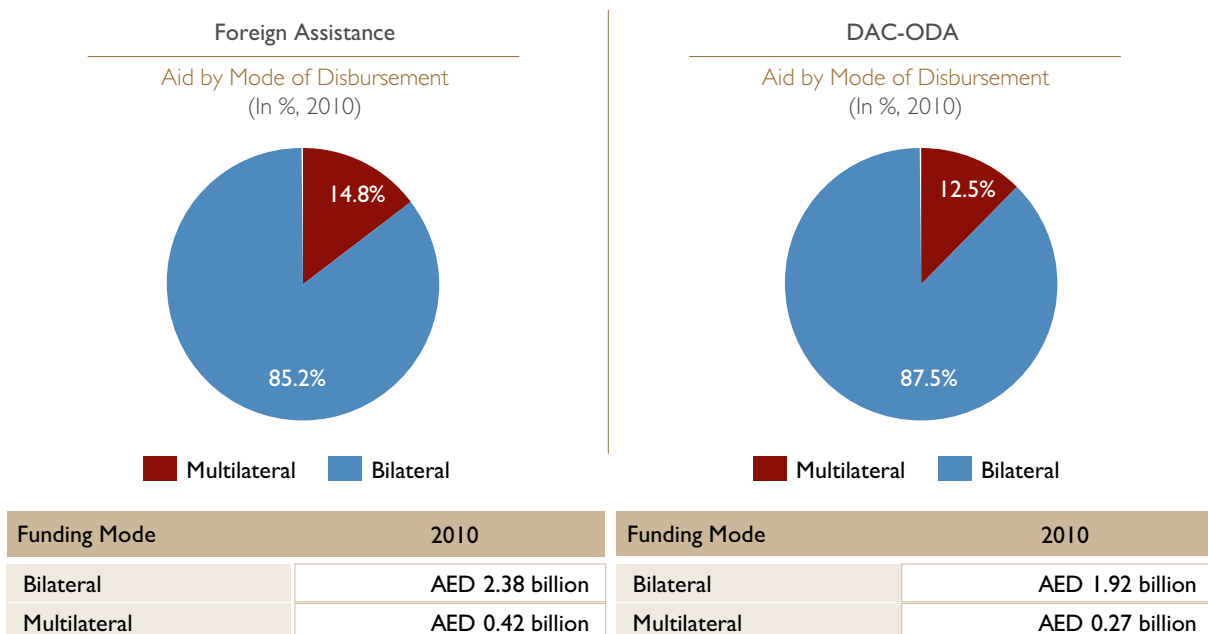


B. Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance

OCFA classifies as “multilateral” any assistance for which the channel of delivery is an international organization recognized by the OECD as eligible to receive multilateral aid. This includes all organizations of the United Nations system, including the World Bank. It also includes other inter-governmental bodies, global funds and regional organizations, such as the Africa Development Bank. When reporting the UAE’s ODA to the OECD, the narrower definition applied by the OECD, including only un-earmarked contributions to eligible international organizations, is used.

In 2010, almost 15 percent of UAE aid was delivered through multilateral channels and the remainder was delivered bilaterally.

Exhibit 2 Aid by Mode of Disbursement: Bilateral and Multilateral Assistance

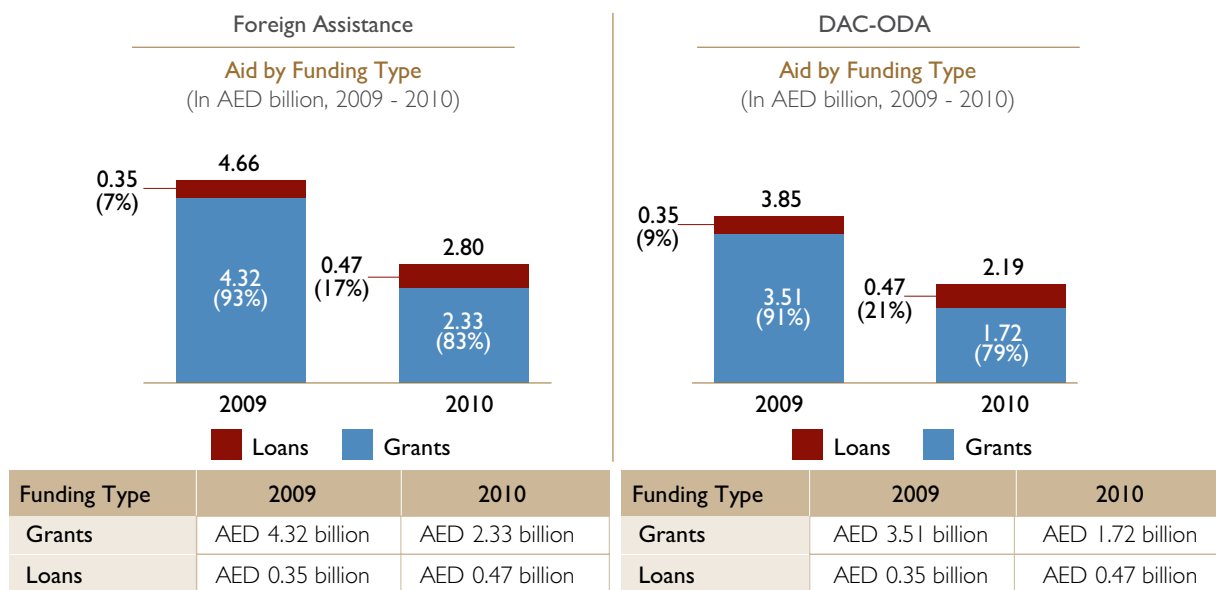


C. Grants and Loans

While reporting the UAE's total foreign assistance, OCFA does not deduct the repayments received in the year being reported against loans made in previous years. In the case of the figures reported to the DAC, these repayments are deducted. Slightly more than 83 percent of funds disbursed in 2010 took the form of grants. The remainder was given by the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) as loans to a number of countries, mostly in Africa and Asia.

Of the commitments, just less than 39 percent are in the form of loans, also given by the ADFD, while the remainder is to be issued as grants.

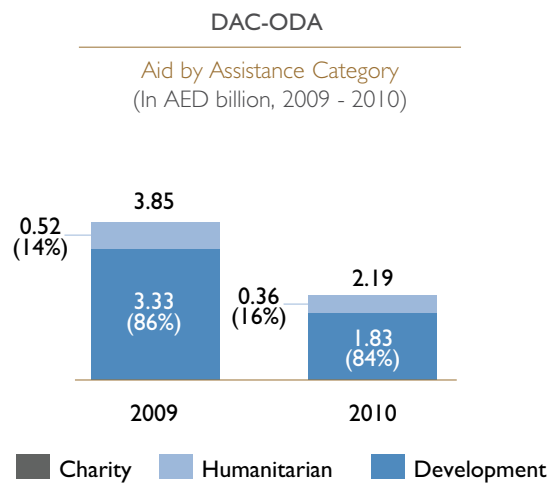
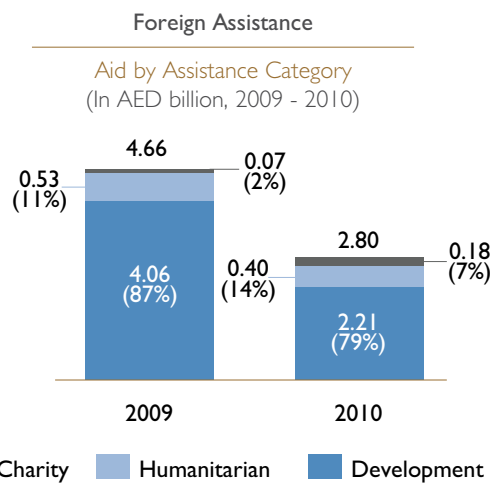
Exhibit 3 Funds Disbursed by Funding Type



D. Development, Humanitarian, and Charity Contributions

In 2010, 79.1 percent of disbursed funds were allocated to development projects, 14.3 percent went to humanitarian programs, and the remaining 6.6 percent was spent on charity projects. Assistance for charity projects is not included in the ODA figures reported to the DAC.

Exhibit 4 Funds Disbursed by Assistance Category



Assistance Category	2009	2010
Development	AED 4.06 billion	AED 2.21 billion
Humanitarian	AED 0.53 billion	AED 0.40 billion
Charity	AED 0.07 billion	AED 0.18 billion

Assistance Category	2009	2010
Development	AED 3.33 billion	AED 1.83 billion
Humanitarian	AED 0.52 billion	AED 0.36 billion
Charity	-	-

Re-affirming Humanitarian Principles: The UAE's Response to Two Major Emergencies

In recent years, the growing number of severe weather events and the large number of conflicts leading to complex emergencies have resulted in massive human suffering. Sadly, the scale and intensity of these tragedies look likely to increase, year on year.

The UAE is committed to ensuring that the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable people are met in a timely and appropriate manner. Aid must be provided rapidly, according to the needs of affected populations, and be based on internationally accepted humanitarian principles.

Objectives and definition of humanitarian action

1. *The objectives of humanitarian action are to save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and in the aftermath of man-made crises and natural disasters, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for the occurrence of such situations.*

2. *Humanitarian action should be guided by the humanitarian principles of humanity, meaning the centrality of saving human lives and alleviating suffering wherever it is found; impartiality, meaning the implementation of actions solely on the basis of need, without discrimination between or within affected populations; neutrality, meaning that humanitarian action must not favor any side in an armed conflict or other dispute where such action is carried out; and independence, meaning the autonomy of humanitarian objectives from the political, economic, military or other objectives that any actor may hold with regard to areas where humanitarian action is being implemented.*

3. *Humanitarian action includes the protection of civilians and those no longer taking part in hostilities, and the provision of food, water and sanitation, shelter, health services and other items of assistance, undertaken for the benefit of affected people and to facilitate the return to normal lives and livelihoods.*

- Extract from the Principles and Practice of Good Humanitarian Donorship (17 June, 2003)

In 2010, UAE foreign aid donors provided humanitarian assistance amounting to AED 401.3 million (\$109.2 million). This corresponds to more than 14 percent of total UAE foreign aid during the year. UAE donors provided this aid to 35 countries, ranging from neighboring Yemen to Haiti and South Africa.

The year 2010 saw two of the most devastating natural disasters in recent memory, the earthquake in Haiti that killed 250,000 people, and the floods in Pakistan that affected more than 20 million people. UAE donors responded quickly and effectively to both these crises.

Haiti

Delivering assistance to Haiti in the aftermath of the earthquake of 12 January 2010 was a major challenge for UAE donors. It was the first time that UAE humanitarian actors had responded to a natural disaster so far from home. The UAE Red Crescent Authority, the Khalifa Foundation and the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment provided multi-sectoral assistance covering health, water and sanitation and food aid. Following a rapid needs assessment, most of the materials and equipment were bought locally in the Dominican Republic. Needs were assessed in consultation with community elders and the relief items delivered by the Haitian Red Cross. Soon after the disaster and at the peak of the emergency, from mid-January to late February, the UAE Red Crescent Authority deployed the UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital. UAE medical teams raced to provide life-saving surgery and emergency medical care to hundreds of patients. In addition to work on the ground, the UAE's International Humanitarian City facilitated the shipment of humanitarian cargo from Dubai to Port au Prince.

Pakistan

Thanks to longstanding historical and diplomatic ties, the UAE was well prepared to respond to the unprecedented scale of the floods in Pakistan which began in July 2010. His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE, immediately ordered urgent delivery of relief to shelter displaced people. The disaster was huge, the conditions harsh, and the urgent needs of those affected were immense. In such circumstances, the logistics capacity and competence of the UAE Armed Forces were vital, enabling aid to reach isolated people and also making it possible to evacuate people to safety when needed. In addition, a partnership was initiated in August 2010 between the UAE Red Crescent Authority and UNICEF to vaccinate nearly one million women and children against measles, tetanus, tuberculosis and polio, while also providing vitamin A supplements and protection against malaria.

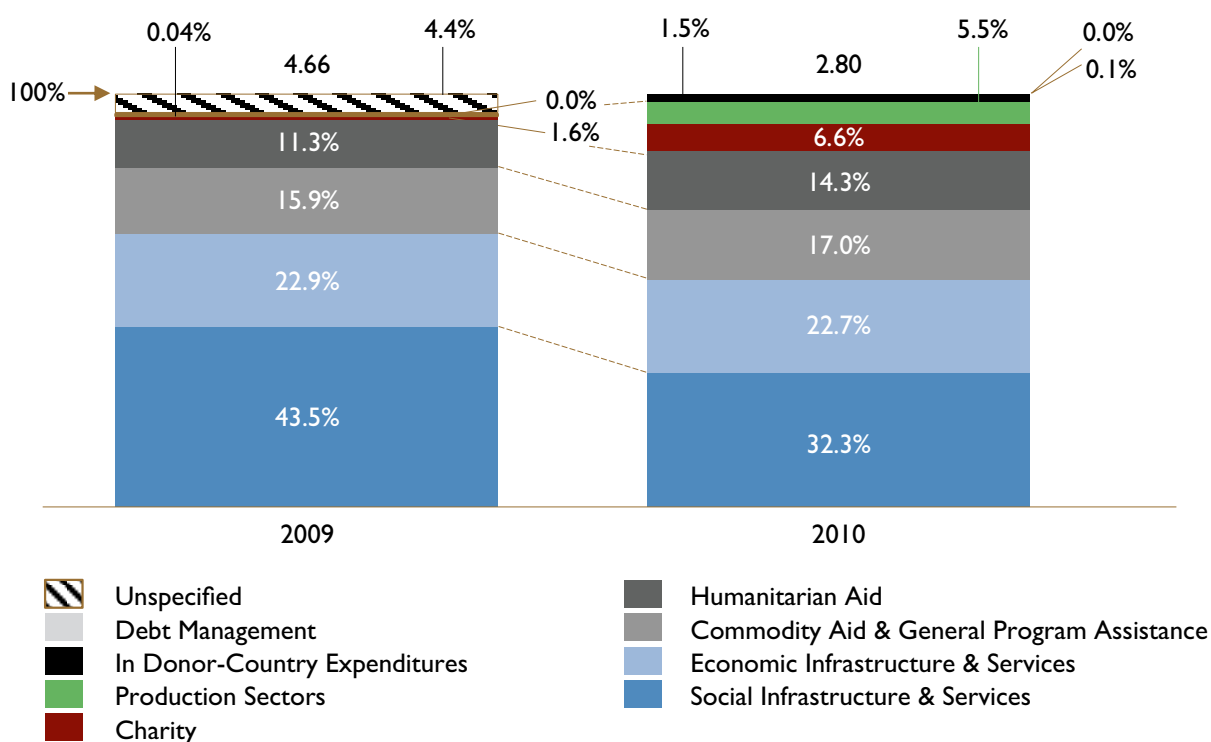
E. Distribution by Cluster

According to the DAC, the sector of destination of a contribution is selected based on the answer to the question “which specific area of the recipient’s economic or social structure is the assistance intended to foster”. Thus, the sector classification is not related to the type of goods or services provided. The main clusters of sectors are: economic infrastructure and services, social infrastructure and services, production sectors, commodity aid and general program support and humanitarian aid.

In 2010, as in 2009, the UAE data shows that the two major clusters for which aid flows were intended were economic and social infrastructure and services. In 2010, there was a notable increase in the proportion of aid going to ‘production’ sectors. There were also increases in the proportion of humanitarian, commodity and general program assistance, and charity aid, and a corresponding decrease in the figures for social infrastructure and services. Thanks to improved reporting in 2010 by UAE donors, the figure for ‘Unallocated/unspecified’ aid was reduced to almost zero.

Exhibit 5 Disbursements by Clusters

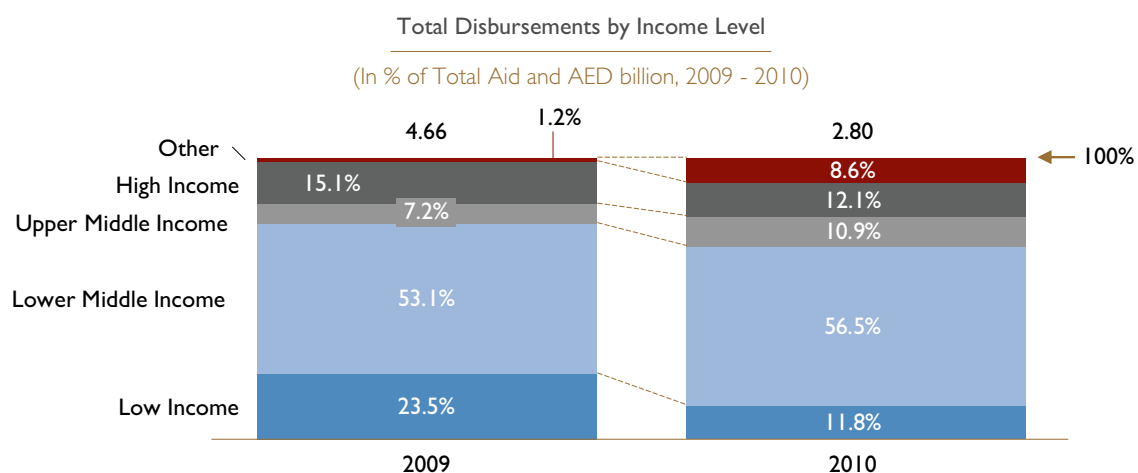
Aid Disbursements by Cluster
(In % of Total Aid and AED billion, 2010)



F. Income Level Distribution

The World Bank ranks countries in terms of their income distribution based on their GNI per capita levels. 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. In terms of income distribution, the UAE's aid disbursements have continued to go mostly to low-middle income countries, which received around AED 1.58 billion in 2010 (56.5% of total disbursements). A full list of the countries receiving aid from the UAE in 2010, by geographical region, and showing the income level of each country, is provided in Appendix I. The main recipients of UAE aid are countries in the Middle East or South Asia. These countries are predominantly classified as low-middle income countries according to the World Bank's latest data. The rise in the share of high income countries receiving aid from the UAE comes from donations to the United States of America, predominantly for medical research. While this work is being carried out in the United States, it is expected to have global impact in terms of benefits to health.

Exhibit 6 Total Disbursements by Income Level

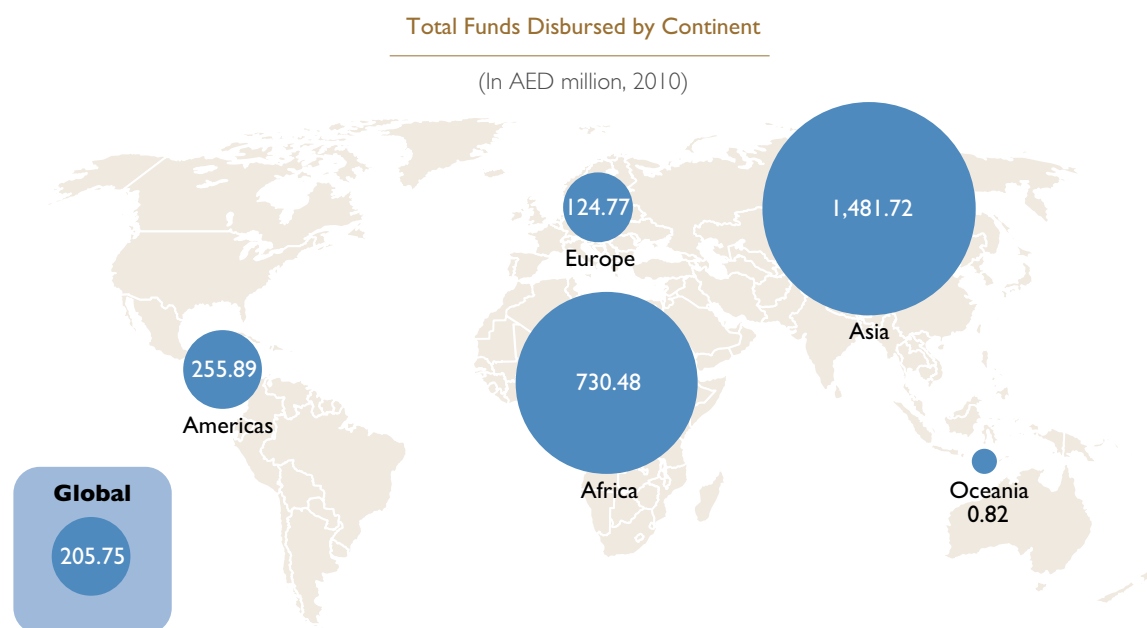


Income Level	2009	2010
Low Income	AED 1.09 billion	AED 0.33 billion
Lower Middle	AED 2.48 billion	AED 1.58 billion
Upper Middle	AED 0.33 billion	AED 0.31 billion
High Income	AED 0.70 billion	AED 0.34 billion
Other	AED 0.05 billion	AED 0.24 billion

G. Geographical Distribution

In terms of geographical distribution, UAE foreign assistance in 2010 remained largely concentrated in Asia (52.9% of total disbursements) and Africa (26.1% of total disbursements). Country overviews are provided in Section Two of the report.

Exhibit 7 Funds Disbursed in 2010, by Continent



Continent	Funds Disbursed in AED	Funds Committed in AED
Asia	1,481,716,532	1,557,849,145
Africa	730,475,733	1,136,079,247
The Americas	255,886,264	-
Global	205,748,276	73,460,000
Europe	124,767,927	43,600,000
Oceania	823,099	-
Grand Total	2,799,417,831	2,810,988,392

H. Donors

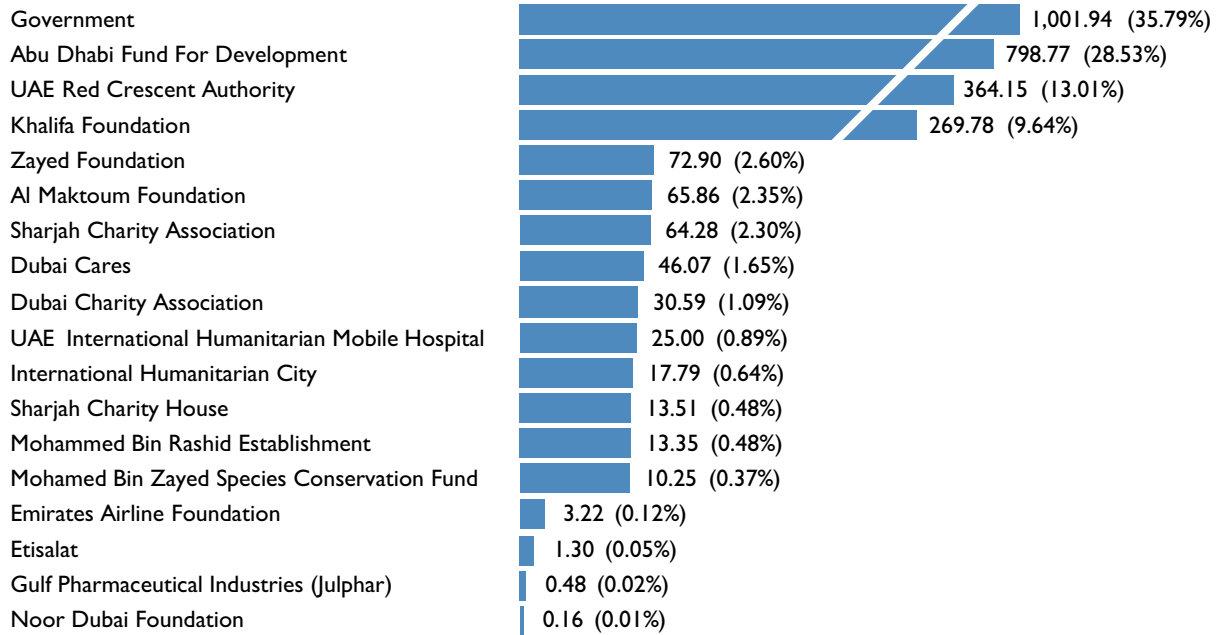
A number of donors increased their disbursements in 2010, compared to 2009. These included: the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation (+30 percent), the Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation (+34 percent) and the Al Maktoum Foundation (+11 percent), while several others, including the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, the Emirates Airline Foundation, the Emirates Telecommunications Corporation - Etisalat and Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julfar) have reported their figures for the first time.⁵

Exhibit 8 shows the breakdown of disbursements from all donors who reported their 2010 foreign aid data to OCFA. The 'Government' category, examined in more detail in Section Four, includes federal ministries, Emirates' government or local departments and other government bodies.

Exhibit 8 Total Disbursements in 2010, by Donor

Total Disbursements by Donor

(In AED million and % of Total, 2010)

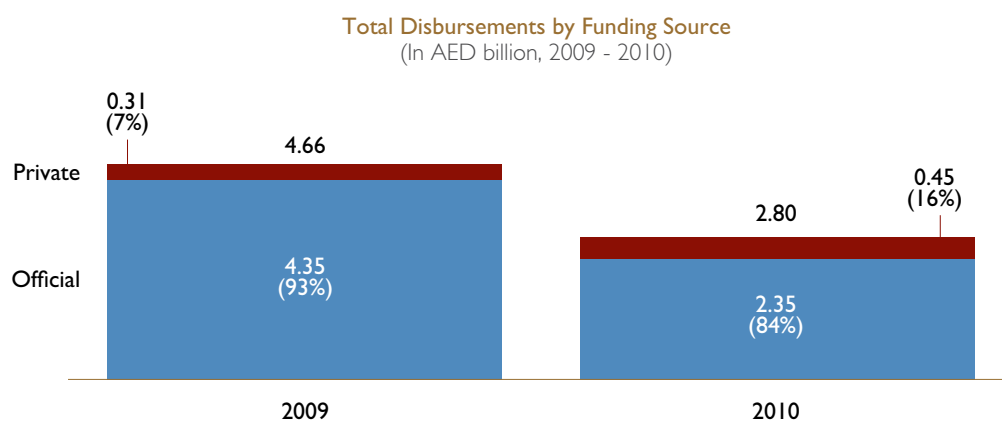


Donor	In AED	In USD
Government	1,001,937,917	272,784,622
Abu Dhabi Fund For Development	798,771,940	217,471,261
UAE Red Crescent Authority	364,148,700	99,142,036
Khalifa Foundation	269,784,826	73,450,810
Zayed Foundation	72,901,448	19,847,930
Al Maktoum Foundation	65,860,149	17,930,887
Sharjah Charity Association	64,282,039	17,501,236
Dubai Cares	46,074,735	12,544,170
Dubai Charity Association	30,592,370	8,328,987
UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital	25,000,000	6,806,425
International Humanitarian City	17,787,184	4,842,686
Sharjah Charity House	13,510,642	3,678,367
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	13,352,780	3,635,388
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	10,253,314	2,791,537
Emirates Airline Foundation	3,221,742	877,142
Etisalat	1,300,242	3,540,001
Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julphar)	477,804	21,183
Noor Dubai Foundation	160,000	43,561
Total	2,799,417,83	762,161,130

I. Official and Private Flows

Of the total funds disbursed by UAE donors in 2010, 83.9 percent came from official sources, while 16.1 percent was from private sources. The following organizations confirmed that their funding came entirely from official sources – that is from federal ministries, from an Emirate’s government or local departments: the UAE Government, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, the Khalifa Foundation, the Zayed Foundation, the Al Maktoum Foundation, the International Humanitarian City, the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund and Noor Dubai Foundation. The Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment indicated that 80 percent of its funding came from official sources. All other organizations are recorded as being funded from private sources.

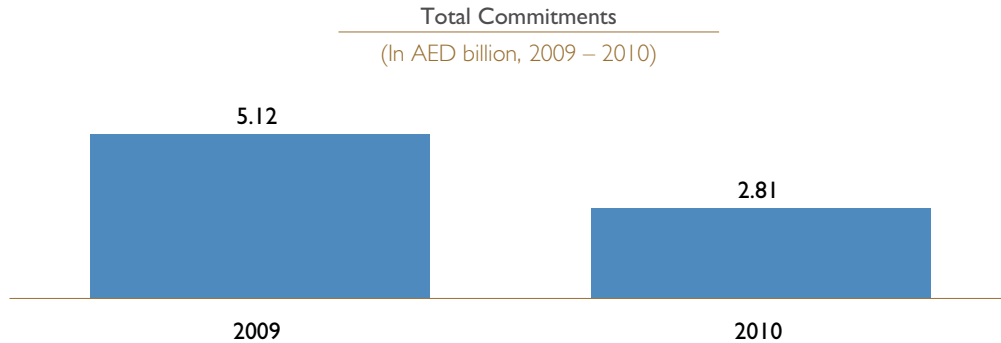
Exhibit 9 Disbursements by Funding Source



Funding Source	2009	2010
Official	AED 4.35 billion	AED 2.35 billion
Private	AED 0.31 billion	AED 0.45 billion

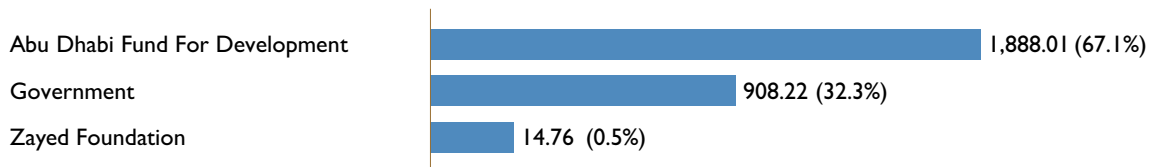
J. Commitments

In addition to the funds disbursed in 2010, commitments were made to provide a further AED 2.81 billion (\$765.3 million) to development aid in future years. In 2009, total commitments totaled AED 5.12 billion (\$ 1.4 billion). From these commitments, which are being disbursed over a number of years, AED 219.6 million was disbursed in 2010 against commitments made in 2009.

Exhibit 10
UAE Foreign Aid Commitments


Funding Status	2009	2010
AED billion Disbursed (US \$ billion)	4.66 (1.27)	2.80 (0.76)
AED billion Committed (US \$ billion)	5.12 (1.40)	2.81 (0.77)

Total Commitments by Donor
(In AED million and % of Total, 2010)



Donor	In AED	In USD
Abu Dhabi Fund For Development	1,888,007,174	514,443,372
Government	908,222,043	247,471,946
Zayed Foundation	14,759,175	4,021,574
Total	2,810,988,392	765,936,892









K. Reporting on Climate Finance Using the Rio Markers

At the 1992 Rio Conference on Environment and Development, developed countries signed a commitment to mitigate the effects of climate change, as well as to assist developing countries in adapting to its negative impacts. In 1998, the OECD developed the 'Rio Markers', which monitor the developed countries' fulfillment of their commitments. Aid activities are marked according to the extent to which their policy objectives are to address biodiversity, climate change mitigation or adaptation and desertification.

Where possible, OCFA has applied these markers to the 2010 UAE foreign aid data, and found two areas in which climate change mitigation and biodiversity are the primary objectives of funding allocations. These are the government's contribution of AED 11.2 million to the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), which had climate change mitigation as its principal objective, and the projects of the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund, with a total value of AED 10.2 million, which were directed exclusively at preserving biodiversity.

L. Supporting the Millennium Development Goals

UAE Foreign Aid 2009 introduced the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), originally adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly at its Millennium Summit in 2000, and showed how the UAE's aid was supporting their achievement in a number of ways. Since that report was published, the UAE Government, as well as Emirati foundations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), have taken a number of steps to further promote the achievement of the MDGs.

<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>  <p>Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day • Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all • Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger 	<p style="text-align: center;">2</p>  <p>Achieve universal primary education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling
<p style="text-align: center;">3</p>  <p>Promote gender equality and empower women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education 	<p style="text-align: center;">4</p>  <p>Reduce child mortality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce by two thirds the under-five mortality rate
<p style="text-align: center;">5</p>  <p>Improve maternal health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio • Achieve universal access to reproductive health 	<p style="text-align: center;">6</p>  <p>Combat HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS • Achieve universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it • Halt and begin to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases
<p style="text-align: center;">7</p>  <p>Ensure environmental sustainability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources • Reduce biodiversity loss • Halve the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation 	<p style="text-align: center;">8</p>  <p>Develop a global partnership for development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an open, rule-based, predictable, nondiscriminatory trading and financial system • Address the special needs of the least developed countries, including landlocked and small island developing states

At the MDG+10 Summit at the United Nations in New York in September 2010, the UAE delegation, led by Minister of State H.E. Reem Ibrahim Al Hashimy, reported on the UAE's achievements at home and reiterated the government's commitment to helping other countries meet the targets.

In December 2010, OCFA organized a workshop on the MDGs addressed by the UN Resident Coordinator and other experts. At this meeting, it became clear that the UAE is giving special attention to those MDGs for which the UAE's own experience enables it to give particularly effective support. This report includes a number of feature articles showcasing the results of this attention. The impact of Dubai Cares support for primary education in Bangladesh is felt among poor families working on tea plantations (Feature 3); having eliminated malaria in the UAE, the Abu Dhabi government's support for the Roll Back Malaria partnership has given the global effort to fight this killer disease a major boost (Feature 2); and the UAE's pioneering work on clean and renewable energy, through the Masdar Initiative and the hosting of the IRENA, has given the country a strong voice in international discussions on climate finance (Feature 4).

These features highlight just some of the ways in which UAE aid promotes the achievement of the MDGs. In addition, timely dispatch of food aid contributes to reducing poverty and eliminating hunger; while many organizations support interventions in the health sector that contribute by reducing child mortality and improving maternal health. Such endeavors are reflected throughout the tables and text which follow.

Having been declared malaria-free itself in 2007, the UAE is committed to eliminating the disease, in the region and beyond. In 2010, the UAE gave \$5 million (AED 18.4 million), the first of five promised installments worth a total of \$25 million (AED 91.8 million), to Roll Back Malaria (RBM), an international partnership dedicated to combating the disease.

The World Health Organization (WHO) terms malaria “the world’s worst health problem”. Though it can be prevented and treated relatively simply, the disease still causes a staggering 800,000 deaths each year, and attacks more than 247 million people globally.

Because it affects mostly poor women and children, malaria also perpetuates a vicious cycle of poverty in the developing world; in Africa, it costs \$12 billion per year and is the top cause of absenteeism from primary school. Eliminating the disease would have far-reaching benefits for the fight against global poverty, and would also help achieve Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 6, and the other MDGs.

Enormous progress has been made in the last decade, especially with increased resources available to African countries from The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; enough nets have been distributed to cover 76 percent of the population at risk and malaria, once the leading cause of death for children under five, is now the third cause of death. Eleven countries have reduced malaria cases and deaths by 50 percent. However, much remains to be done.

The UAE has a very personal understanding of what it takes to eliminate malaria, given that until quite recently, malaria was endemic in the Emirates. But an intensive campaign led to a dramatic drop in cases from 30 percent of UAE nationals in 1980 to 1.6 percent in 2000, with total elimination achieved by 2007, according to the UAE Ministry of Health. Success in eliminating a disease which continues to devastate the lives of 8.1 million people across the Middle East every year can be credited to



Source: Maggie Hallahan/ Sumitomo Chemical

an intense national commitment to early detection and intervention, as well as control of mosquito breeding. To prevent the re-introduction of the disease, immigrants are routinely tested, and mosquito-breeding grounds are controlled through a combination of biological predators and pesticides.

In 2010, the UAE Government contributed to the global fight against malaria by announcing a grant of \$25 million over five years to support the work of RBM. The partnership mobilizes resources and pulls together the governments of affected countries, donors, UN agencies, NGOs, foundations, pharmaceutical companies, and scientists, to combat the debilitating disease. The UAE’s donation represents one third of RBM’s core costs, providing a huge boost to coordinated action against malaria, through better prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

Given its own recent success, the UAE is in a unique position to enhance worldwide efforts by sharing its experience and know-how, as well as committing political and financial resources to help other countries tackle and control the disease.

FEATURE 3

Bangladesh: Getting Children Into Schools

Promila Bouri is 80 years old, and has spent her life laboring in the Rashidpur Tea Garden in the city of Sylhet, in northeastern Bangladesh. She never went to school, and she wishes she had. Up to four million children in Bangladesh today still have no access to education. But thanks to Dubai Cares, Promila's grandchild is not one of these.

"I did not go to school, but my granddaughter does," Promila said. "I love to see her going to school and think if I could have had the chance to go, perhaps my life would have been different."

Rashidpur Tea Garden plantation is one of 150 tea gardens in Sylhet district, which has operational tea gardens since 1887 and still boasts the three largest in the world, both in area and production. The working conditions of laborers have changed little in recent years.

"We have been working here for generations but our conditions haven't improved much," Promila said. "Many of us barely make subsistence. Our poor housing, low wages, long working hours, deprive us of many basic human rights, and our children can do nothing but become tea workers."

According to a 2009 UNICEF study, 46 percent of children in Bangladesh live below the national poverty line. Education is key to breaking the cycle of poverty, but three to four million of the 19 million primary school-aged children in Bangladesh do not attend class. Despite efforts by the government, literacy, school enrollment, retention and achievement rates remain low in marginalized communities, particularly for girls. One-third of children who begin school leave before completing their primary education and nearly 80



Source: Dubai Cares

percent of children who do finish primary school still have limited literacy and numeracy skills.

Dubai Cares has stepped in to counter this trend. As part of its effort to help Bangladesh achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of universal primary education, the Emirati organization joined forces with Save the Children to provide children in remote villages access to quality education. In 2010, it donated AED 4.6 million (\$1.3 million) to Bangladesh, in support of the Dubai Cares SHIKHON Learning Alternatives for Vulnerable Children project.

Shikhon means 'learning' in Bangladesh, and the money spent by Dubai Cares supports more than 50,000 children to do just that. Using the 1,670 classrooms it provided, the project aims to train 1,670 community teachers and teaching assistants.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF AID IN 2010

This section provides information on the geographic distribution of UAE aid in 2010 by continent, region and country. The UAE supported projects in more than 120 countries in 2010. The Middle East and Sub-Saharan Africa remain the two major recipients of foreign assistance from the UAE.

Exhibit 11 Funds Disbursed in 2010, by Continent and Region

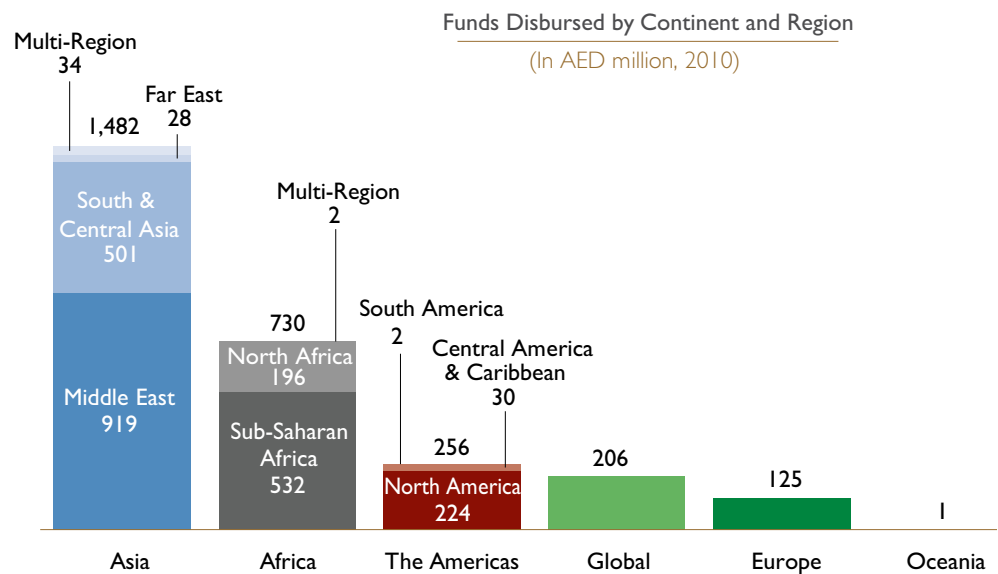
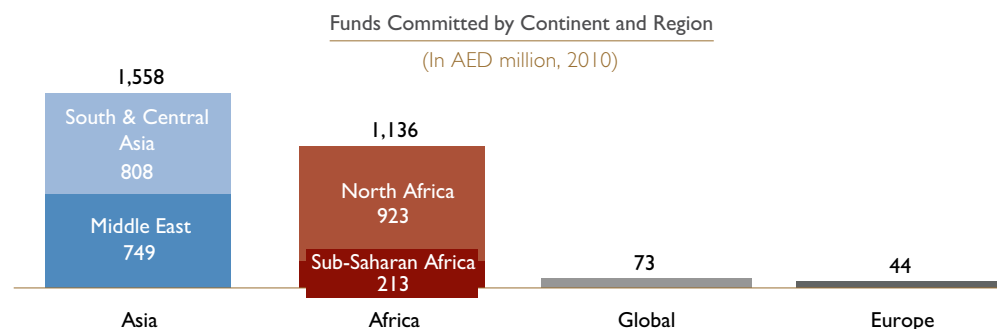


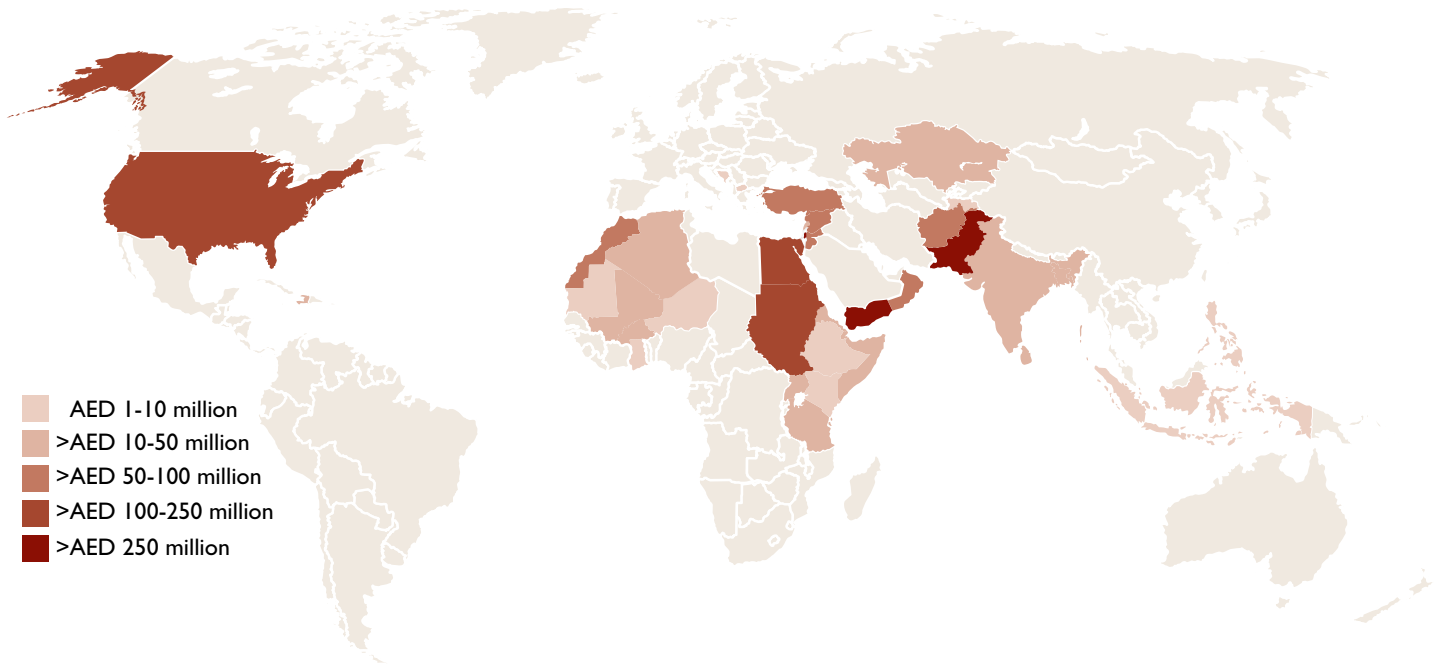
Exhibit 12 Funds Committed in 2010, by Continent and Region



The next graphical display (Exhibit 13) shows the top forty 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 241.4 million (\$65.7 million).

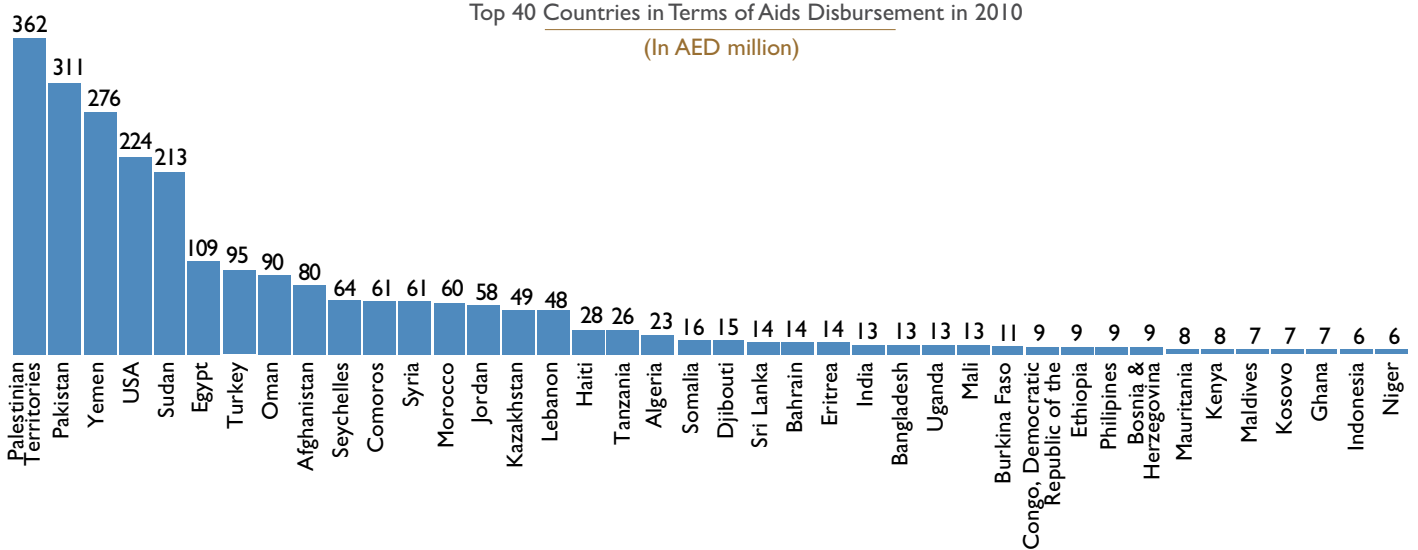
Exhibit 13 Overview of Top Destinations in Terms of Disbursements

Geographical Distribution of Aid: Top 40 Countries



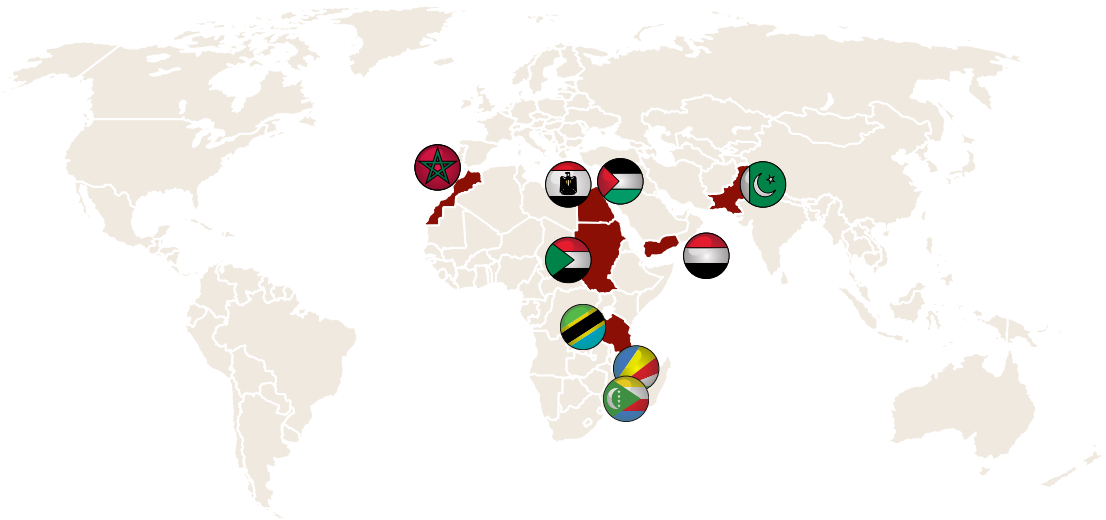
- AED 1-10 million
- >AED 10-50 million
- >AED 50-100 million
- >AED 100-250 million
- >AED 250 million

Top 40 Countries in Terms of Aids Disbursement in 2010
(In AED million)



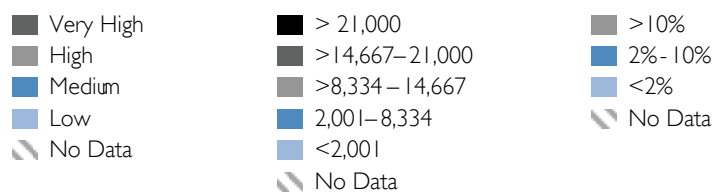
Ten of the top recipients are profiled in more detail below. These ten – all of them eligible for ODA – have been chosen because of the size and variety of UAE activity within them.

Exhibit 14 Ten Recipient Countries in Focus



	Human Development Index (Out of 1, 2010)	GNI Per Capita (In PPP US\$, 2010)	ODA as a % GNI (Recipient in %, 2009)
Palestinian Territories	0.645	1,250*	12.93*
Pakistan	0.490	2,678	0.78
Yemen	0.439	2,387	1.01
Sudan	0.379	2,051	3.84
Egypt	0.620	5,889	0.31
Afghanistan	0.349	1,419	37.15*
Seychelles	No Data	19,128	1.80
Comoros	0.428	1,176	5.13
Morocco	0.567	4,628	0.78
Tanzania	0.398	1,344	6.54

Notes: (*) Palestine data from 2005; Afghanistan numbers from 2008
Source: UNDP, International Human Development Indicators;

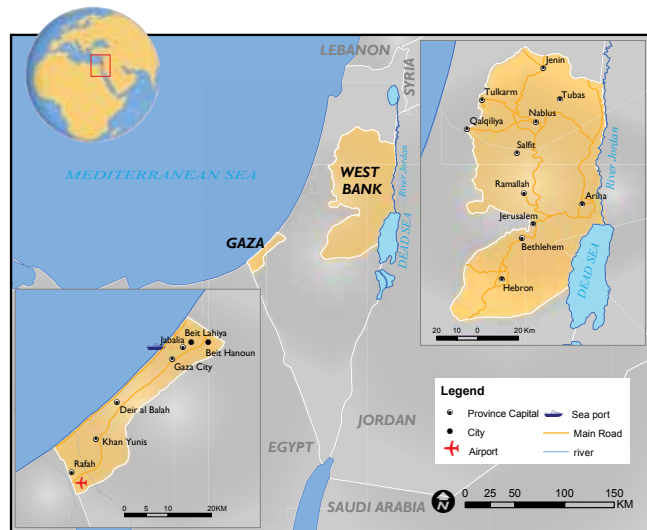


Palestinian Territories

In 2010 in the Palestinian Territories, the population remained vulnerable and dependent on external aid. Adding to their difficulties, the people of Gaza also experienced heavy rains and flash floods in early 2010. Humanitarian organizations continued to deliver assistance to those in need, subject to the constraints in effect there.

The UAE funded a number of projects, amounting to AED 362.3 million (\$98.6 million), or 13 percent of total aid, making the Palestinian Territories the biggest recipient of UAE aid for the year. The vast majority (95 percent) of the funding went towards development projects, and the single largest donor was the UAE Government, which provided more than AED 162.0 million, out of which AED 158.4 million was in the form of general budget support to the Palestinian Authority. The Khalifa Foundation, which gave the Palestinian Territories AED 8.3 million, became the first organization to adopt a school under an initiative run by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Now renamed the 'Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan School, Beit Lahia', it serves more than 2,500 students.

The majority of funding for humanitarian relief came from the UAE Red Crescent Authority, which intensified its work in the country to address the tremendous economic and health challenges facing Palestinians, donating AED 8.1 million towards health, shelter and non-food items.



The UAE Red Crescent Authority sends humanitarian aid to Gaza.

Exhibit 15 UAE Assistance to the Palestinian Territories in 2010, by Cluster

(In AED million and % of total)

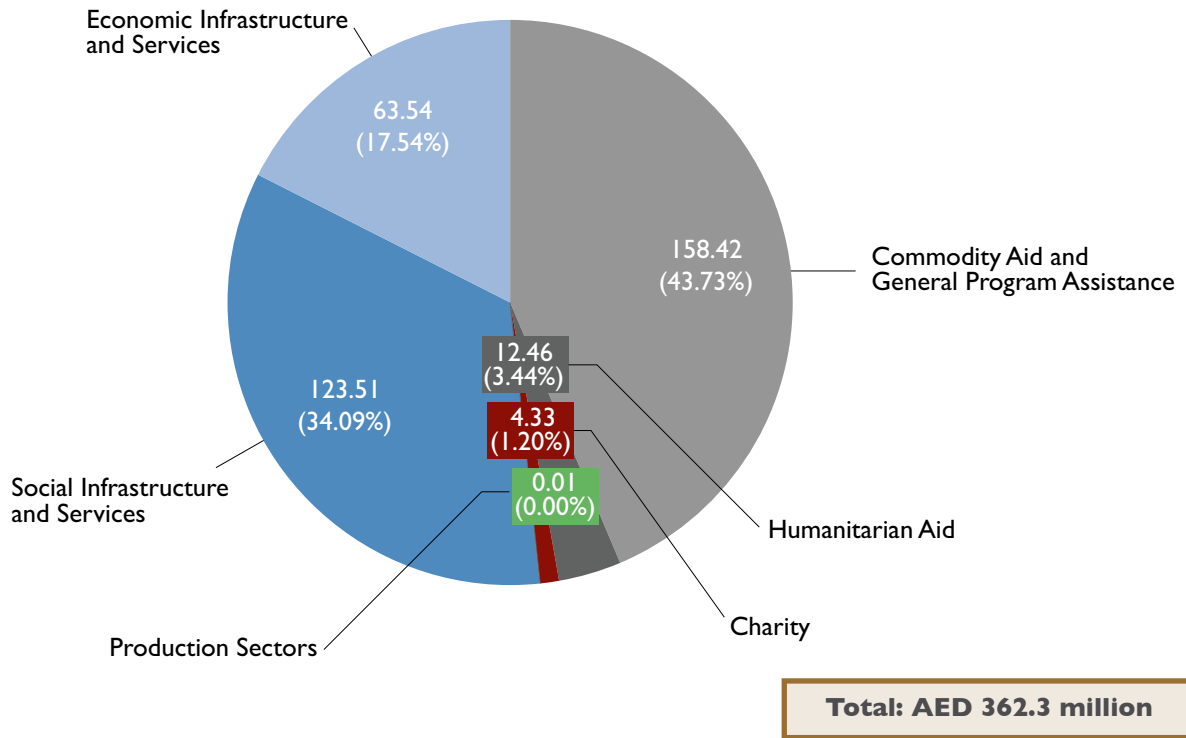
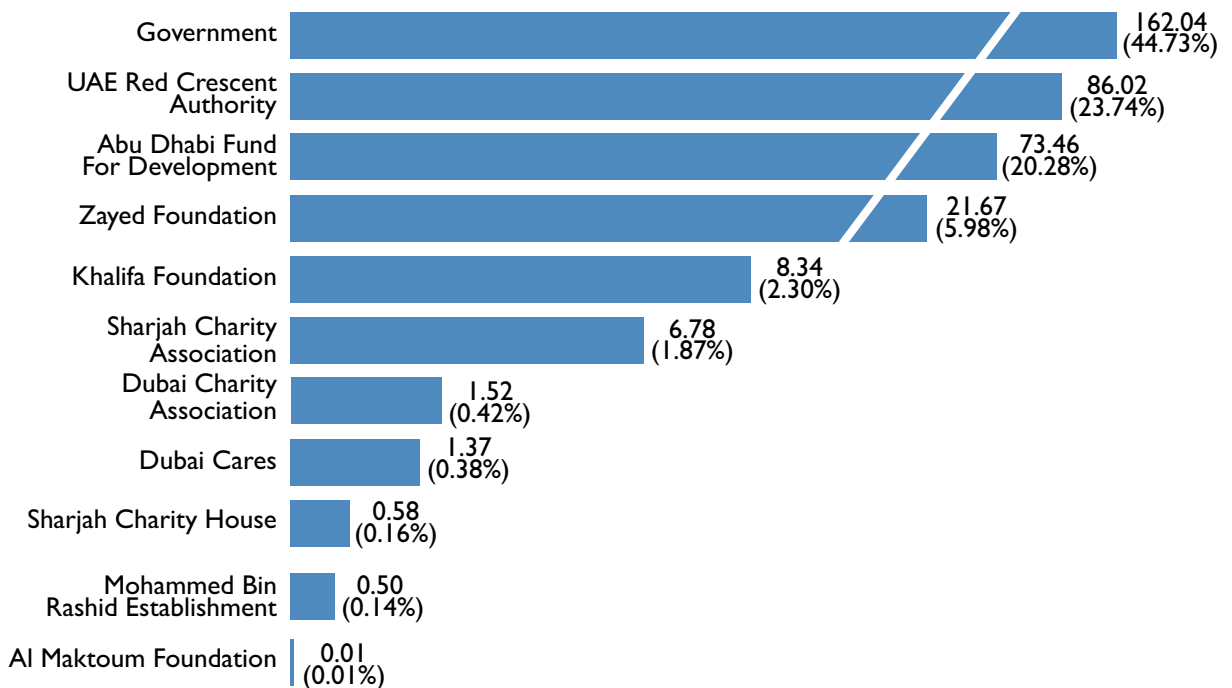


Exhibit 16 UAE Assistance to the Palestinian Territories in 2010, by Donor

(In AED million and % of total)



Pakistan

In July 2010, Pakistan experienced the worst floods in its history, affecting more than 18 million people – one tenth of the population – and one fifth of the land mass of the country. The floods killed more than 1,700 people, damaged or destroyed an estimated 1.7 million homes and caused an estimated \$10 billion of damage, submerging roads, sweeping away bridges, and destroying many schools and hospitals⁶. The displacement of people continued into the winter, when night time temperatures fall well below freezing in some areas, exacerbating the difficulties of many flood-affected families. Furthermore, the disaster, which would have proved challenging under any circumstances, came as millions of people were struggling to rebuild their lives in the wake of violence in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province in 2009, which displaced millions of people⁷.



The UAE responded massively to this crisis. Out of a total AED 310.7 million (\$84.6 million) disbursed to Pakistan in 2010, AED 258.4 million was spent on humanitarian assistance, with the largest tranche – AED 211.4 million – coming from the UAE Government. The UAE Armed Forces operated an air bridge between flood-hit areas to deliver relief and, when necessary, to evacuate the affected population, as well as contributing to food aid and health projects. Other prominent donors to the relief effort were the UAE Red Crescent Authority and the Khalifa Foundation, contributing AED 30.9 million and AED 15.0 million respectively, towards shelter and non-food items, food aid, coordination and support services and health projects. Representing the private sector donors, Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julphar) contributed nearly half a million dirhams of medical aid.

The Khalifa Foundation also contributed AED 44.7 million towards charitable projects, including rations for the Holy Month of Ramadan and social welfare programs. The government, Dubai Cares and the UAE Red Crescent Authority were the biggest donors towards development projects, which amounted to nearly two percent (AED 7.1 million) of the UAE's overall aid to Pakistan.



The UAE Red Crescent Authority distributes food and medical supplies as part of its humanitarian bridge for the victims of the floods that hit Pakistan in August 2010.

Exhibit 17 UAE Assistance to Pakistan in 2010, by Cluster

(In AED million and % of total)

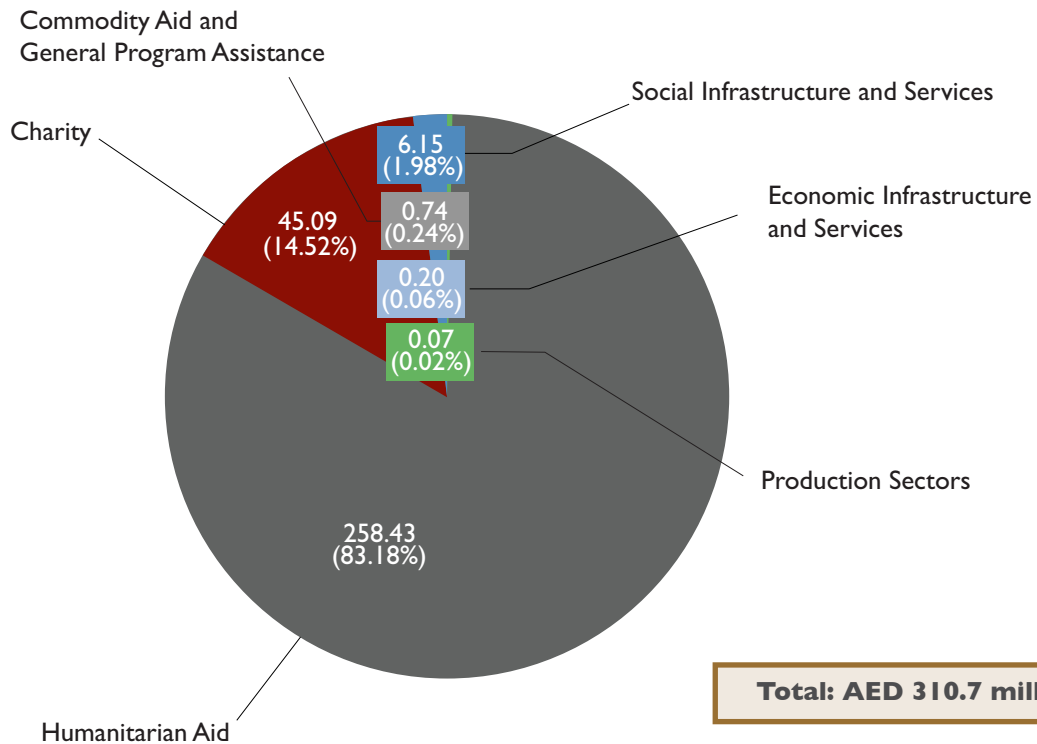
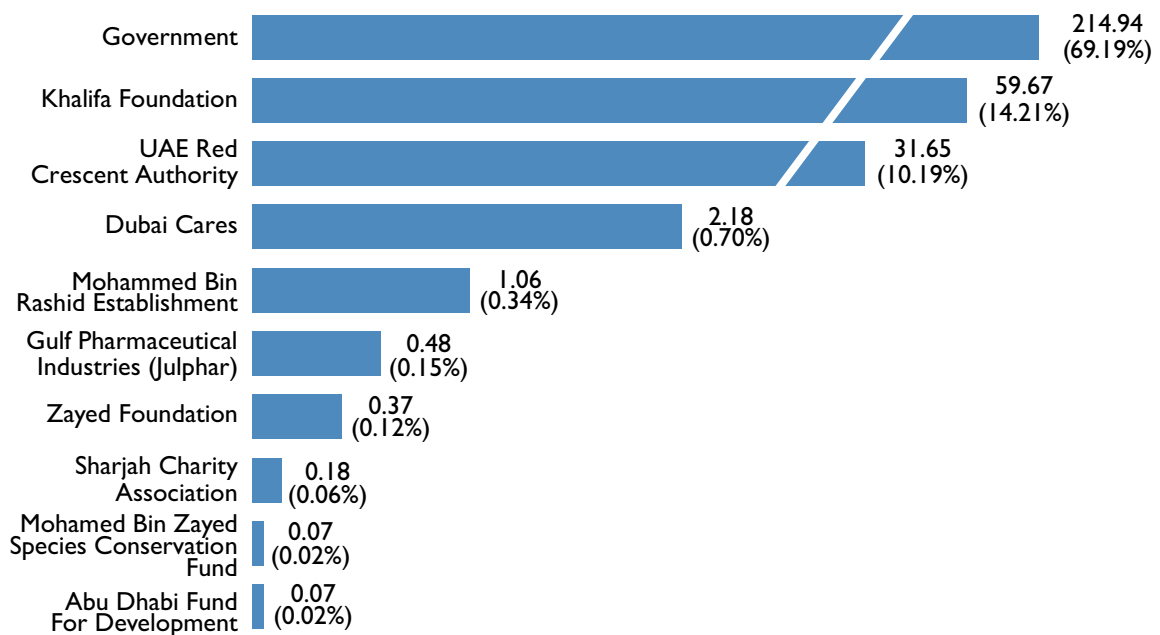


Exhibit 18 UAE Assistance to Pakistan in 2010, by Donor

(In AED million and % of total)



Yemen

Yemen is one of the poorest countries in the world, facing a number of complex and interrelated problems. Food insecurity and malnutrition rates for children under five are at emergency levels in many parts of the country, and it ranks only 133 out of 182 countries on the Human Development Index⁸. A high unemployment rate makes the population especially vulnerable to shocks such as global food price increases, and the country is one of the most water-starved in the world, its annual deficit of one billion cubic meters further exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition.⁹

In addition, Yemen has suffered from internal conflicts and clashes for several years, resulting in severe disruption of services, lack of security and a large number of internally displaced people (IDPs). In 2010, seasonal flooding and sporadic bursts of conflict between southern opposition groups and government forces led to further displacements¹⁰. Meanwhile, clashes between Al Houthi groups and government forces in the northern governorate of Sa'dah, which began in late 2009, continued into the first quarter of 2010, and by the end of the year more than 300,000 people were displaced. IDPs cited lack of security, fear of reprisals and extensive destruction of houses and infrastructure as the factors preventing them from returning home¹¹.



The UAE continued to offer substantial support to Yemen in 2010, disbursing a total of AED 275.9 million (\$75.1 million) and committing a further AED 0.8 million. Almost 80 percent of disbursed funds went to development, predominantly focused on infrastructure development for the construction of Khalifa City for people affected by the floods (AED 99.9 million), tourism (AED 80.4 million), social infrastructure (AED 16.0 million), water and sanitation (AED 7.3 million) and education (AED 5.4 million).

The UAE Red Crescent Authority was the largest single donor, providing the bulk of its assistance (AED 99.9 million) from a government grant towards the construction of Khalifa City in the eastern governorate of Hadhramaut, with a further AED 21.9 million for Mazraq 2 IDP camp in the northern governorate of Hajjah, providing shelter to more than 7,000 people¹². The government provided AED 31.8 million in humanitarian aid, including AED 31.2 million to the World Food Programme (WFP). Dubai Cares, in the third year of its five-year Girls Inclusion in Primary Education project, gave AED 5.2 million to education. The project, in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Save the Children and Care International, is designed to benefit approximately two million children living in the governorates of Abyan, Lahij, Al-Azraq, Sana'a and Al Hudaydah.

In addition to the funds disbursed in 2010, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development committed a further AED 770,000 for industrial development in Yemen.



Children attending a class at Al Mazraq 2 camp which was financed and operated by the UAE Red Crescent Authority.

Exhibit 19 UAE Assistance to Yemen in 2010, by Cluster

(In AED million and % of total)

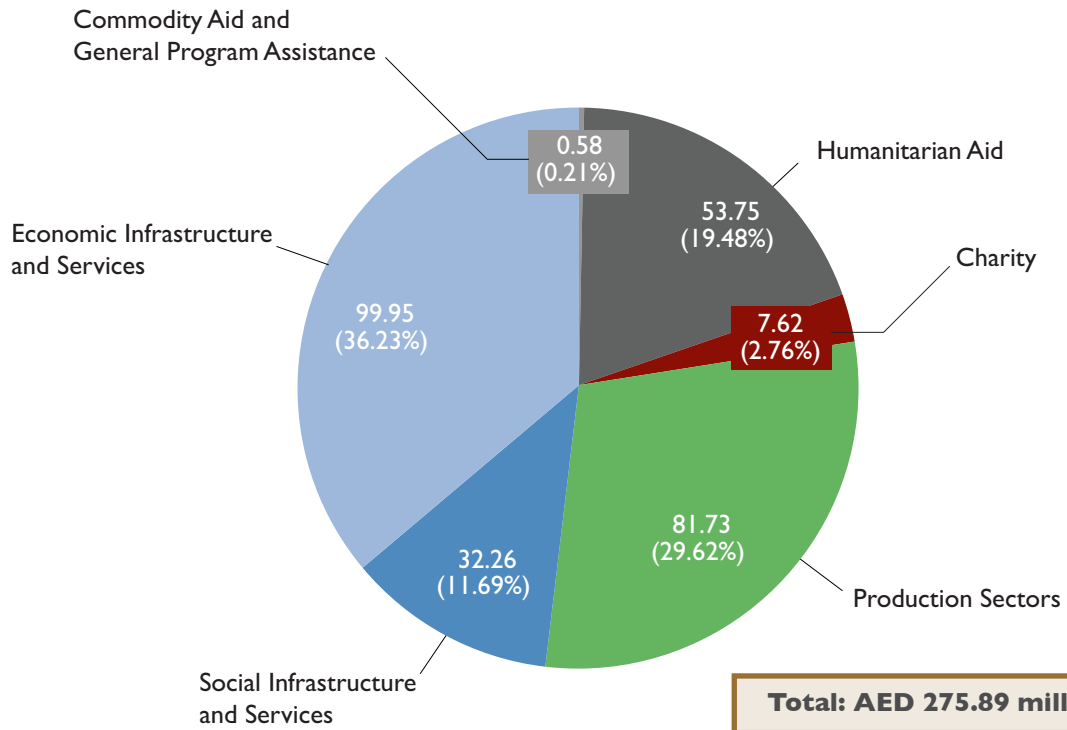
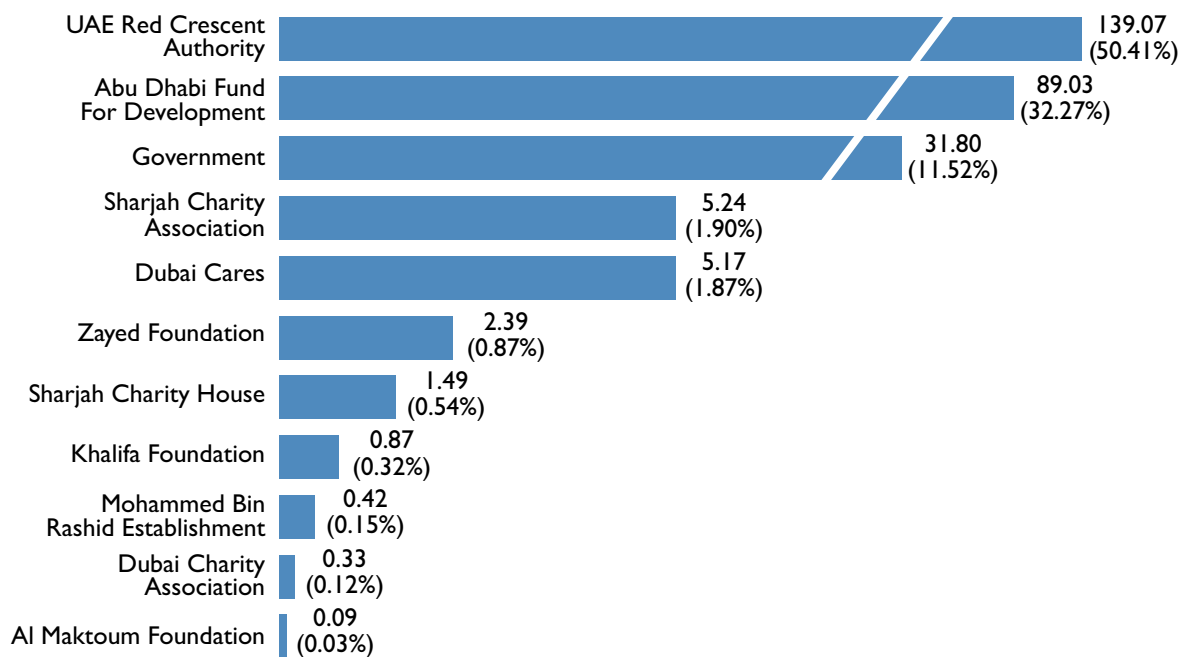


Exhibit 20 UAE Assistance to Yemen in 2010, by Donor

(In AED million and % of total)



Sudan

Sudan – which ranks 154 out of 182 countries on the Human Development Index – still has significant humanitarian and development needs. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement, signed in 2005 to end decades of north-south war in Sudan, was concluded in July 2011 with the creation of a new state in the south of the country; however, a number of issues remain unresolved, including the demarcation of the shared border, control of oil fields, citizenship and water and grazing rights¹³.

Displacement figures are hard to estimate since population movements are extremely fluid, but around 4.5 to 5.2 million people are thought to be internally displaced in Sudan, largely due to ongoing conflict in the western region of Darfur, fighting between different southern groups, and the legacy of the north-south war; almost 270,000 people were newly displaced in Darfur during the first nine months of 2010 alone¹⁴. Sudan is also highly vulnerable to natural disasters; flash floods along the Upper Nile are estimated to have displaced a further 50,000 people during the second half of the year¹⁵.



The UAE remained firmly committed to supporting Sudan's development in 2010, disbursing AED 213.4 million (\$58.1 million) towards development, charitable and humanitarian projects. The vast majority of disbursements (95 percent) focused on development projects, provided by donors including the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (AED 141.0 million), the UAE Red Crescent Authority (AED 19.8 million) and the Al Maktoum Foundation (AED 14.1 million). The ADFD also committed to a further grant of AED 36.7 million towards public sector policy and administration. Key projects included the ADFD's continued support for the construction of the Merowe Dam with an installment of AED 67.0 million towards its loan commitment. The dam aims to develop the country's hydropower resources and meet a significant part of Sudan's power demands. The ADFD also supported a project for the cultivation of sugar for export (AED 61.7 million)



In 2010, the Abu Dhabi Fund For Development made a second payment towards the construction of the Merowe Dam.

Exhibit 21 UAE Assistance to Sudan in 2010, by Cluster

(In AED million and % of total)

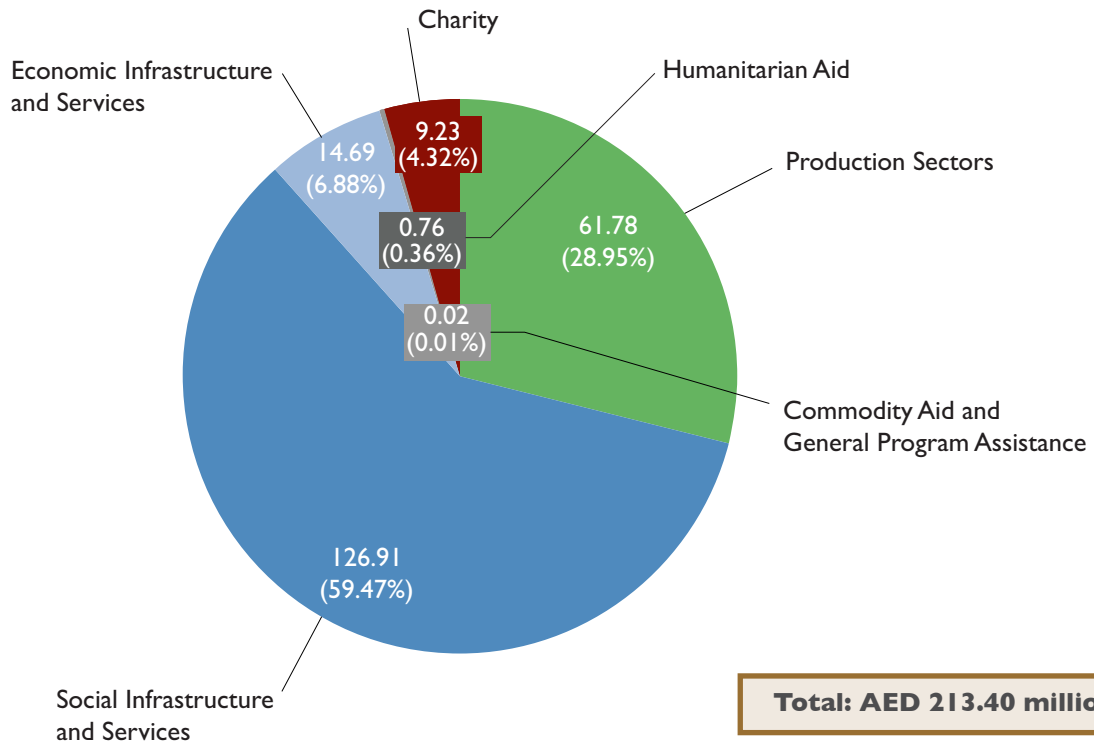
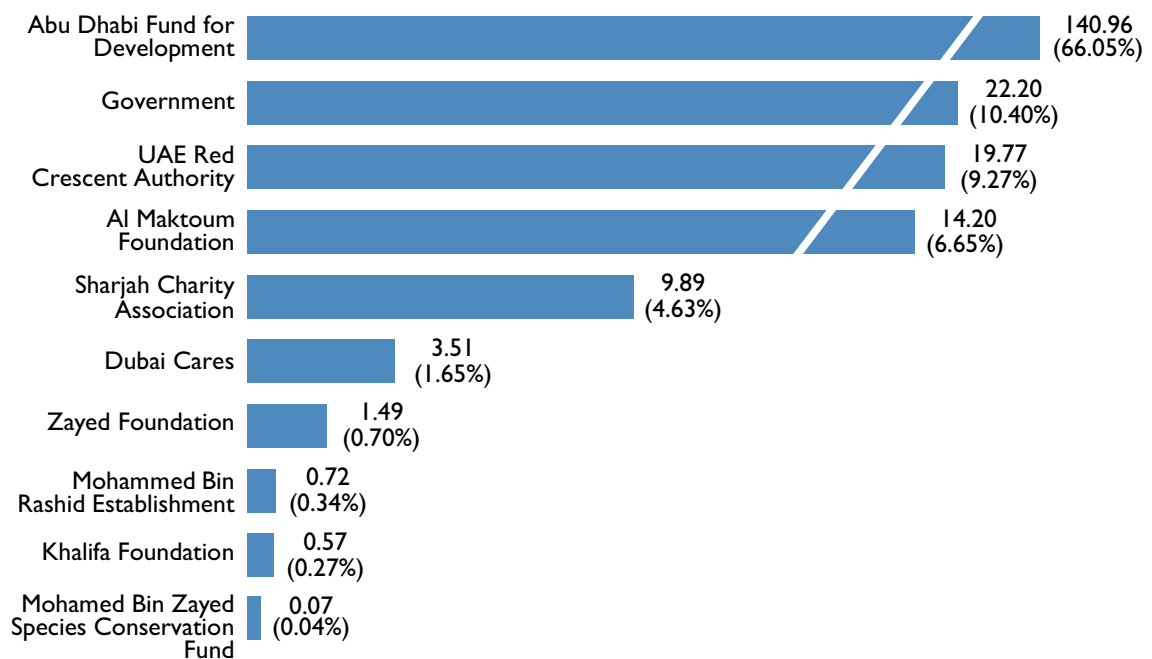


Exhibit 22 UAE Assistance to Sudan in 2010, by Donor

(In AED million and % of total)



Egypt

Egypt's growing population – which, according to some estimates, may exceed 100 million people by 2020 – continues to place a burden on already limited resources. Although the country has made significant progress with regard to certain social and economic indicators, and moved from the low to the medium development group in the Human Development Index, the economic benefits have not been felt uniformly across the country and poverty persists¹⁶. A significant proportion (23 percent) of the population still lives below the national poverty line and more than 12 percent of children under the age of five suffer from malnutrition, with particularly high poverty rates in Upper Egypt¹⁷.



In 2010, the UAE made significant contributions to Egypt, with donors giving a combined total of AED 108.7 million (\$29.6million), 94 percent of which was invested in development projects. The largest of these was a grant of AED 68.8 million from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) towards the construction of the Naser Complex, to provide affordable housing. Other significant contributions included grants worth AED 6.9 million from the Sharjah Charity Association, directed at support for orphans through sponsorship and care programs, building accommodation and classrooms, and drilling wells. In addition to the funds disbursed in 2010, the ADFD committed a further AED 183.7 million in the form of a loan for energy generation and supply.



The ADFD established the Sheikh Zayed Specialized Hospital as part of Sheikh Zayed's City in Egypt. The hospital provides specialized health services to the whole community.

Exhibit 23 UAE Assistance to Egypt in 2010, by Cluster

(In AED million and % of total)

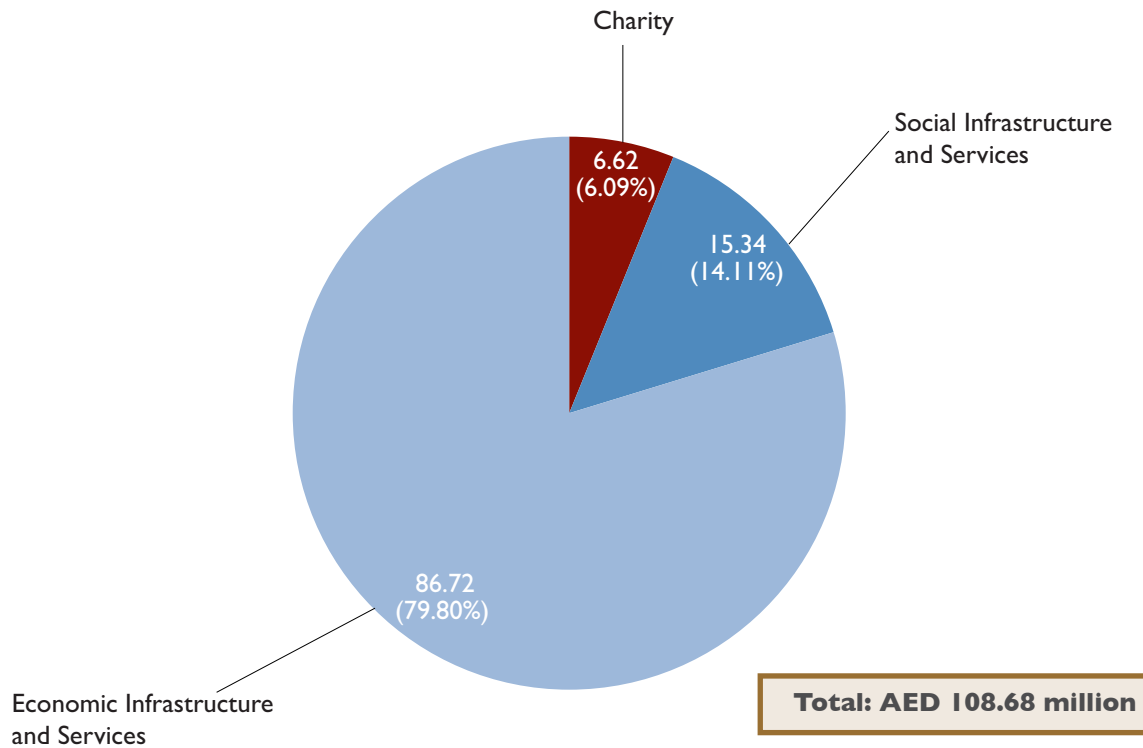
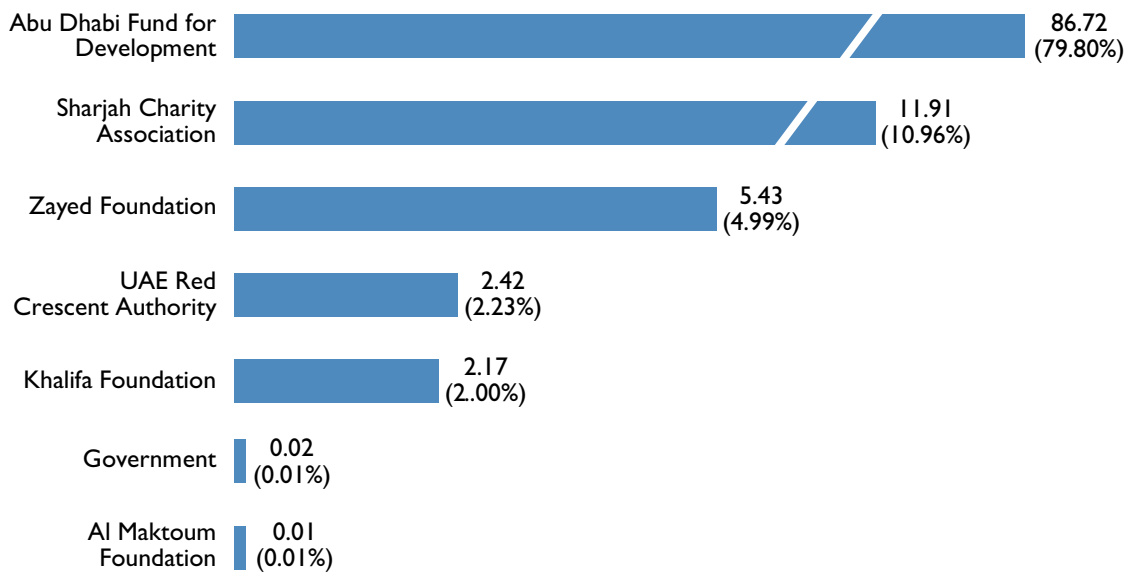


Exhibit 24 UAE Assistance to Egypt in 2010, by Donor

(In AED million and % of total)



Afghanistan

Conflict, chronic insecurity, recurring natural disasters and food insecurity, as well as the aftermath of three decades of war and civil unrest, all contribute to extremely high humanitarian and development needs in Afghanistan. Flash floods in July and August 2010 displaced 200,000 people, and the country is still struggling to reintegrate more than five million refugees who have returned since 2002; at the end of January 2011, more than 300,000 people remained internally displaced due to armed conflict¹⁸. More than 40 percent of the population lives in severe poverty, and problems of governance continue to hinder the country's progress¹⁹. Food security remains a critical issue; in December 2010, WFP reported that retail prices of wheat flour were 47 percent above pre-crisis levels (January- October 2007), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported that an estimated 7.8 million people would need food assistance in the coming year²⁰.



In 2010, UAE donors provided a total of nearly AED 80.1 million (\$21.9 million) to help meet some of Afghanistan's needs. The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) provided AED 57.4 million in grants towards projects including the construction of roads and bridges, and the rehabilitation of Mazar-i-Sharif airport. The Khalifa Foundation provided AED 4.2 million, mainly in the form of blankets and clothes to help the local population prepare for winter. Etisalat conducted charitable and development activities valued at AED 1.3 million, almost half of which went towards a food distribution program benefitting 10,000 people in a number of towns.

In addition to funds disbursed, AED 753.3 million was committed to Afghanistan, including grants worth AED 738.6 million from the ADFD, of which AED 670.6 million is for social welfare services and AED 37.5 million for conflict resolution and peace-building. The Zayed Foundation committed a grant of AED 20.1 million for health.



The Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment built an orphanage in Afghanistan.

Exhibit 25 UAE Assistance to Afghanistan in 2010, by Cluster

(In AED million and % of total)

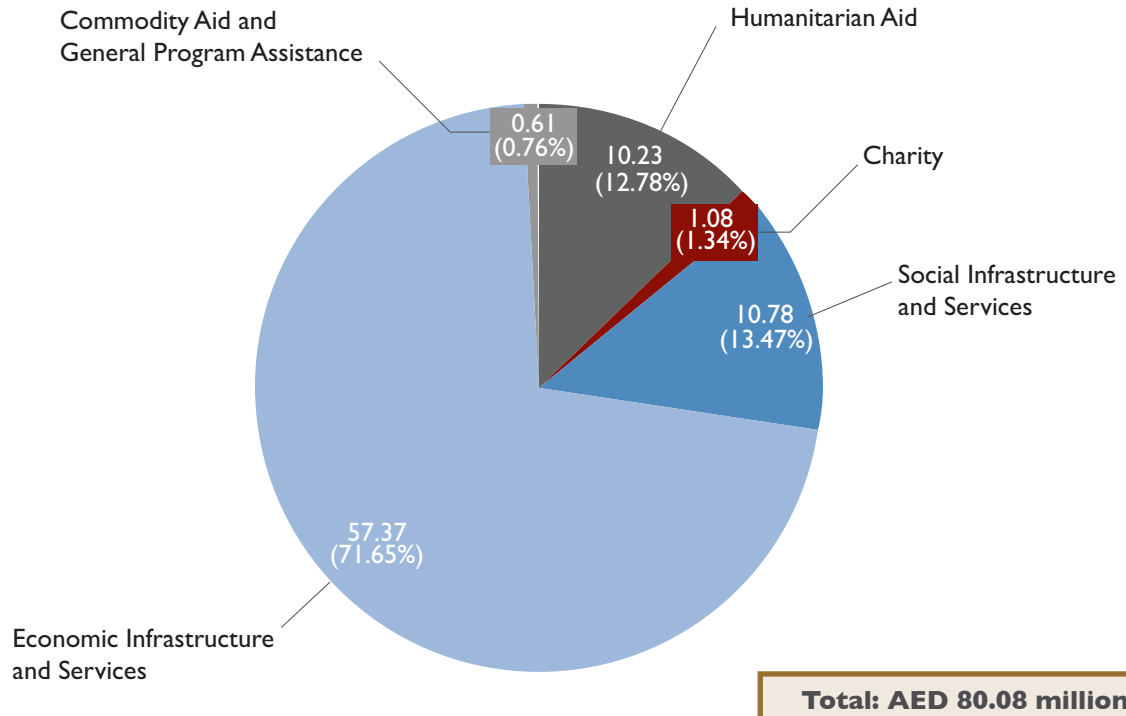
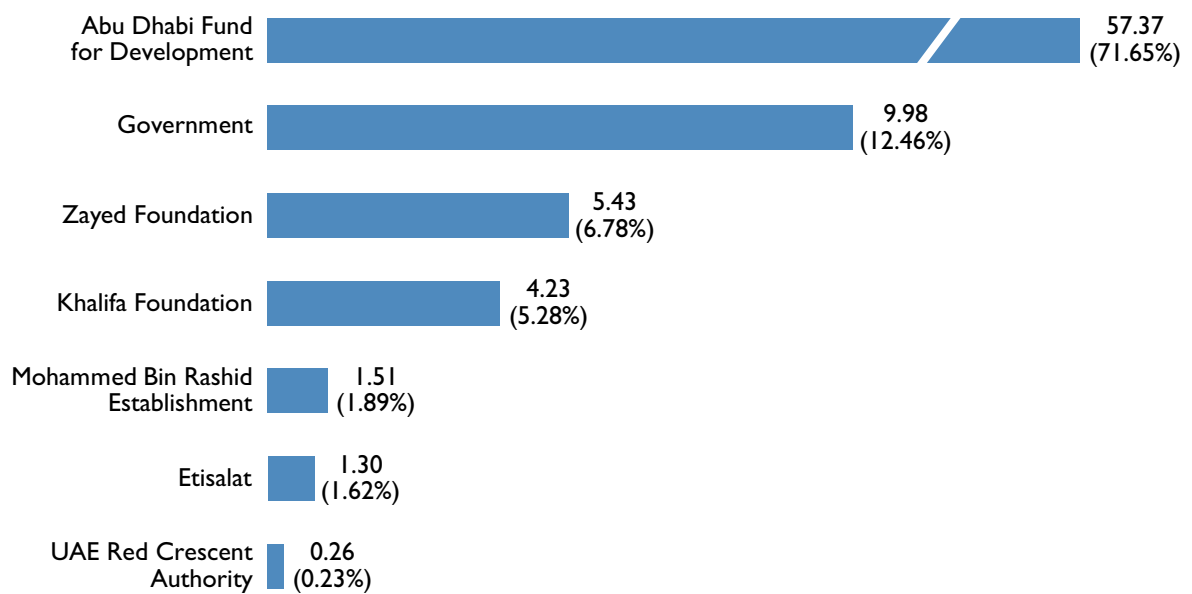


Exhibit 26 UAE Assistance to Afghanistan in 2010, by Donor

(In AED million and % of total)



Seychelles

Seychelles is made up of 115 islands in the western Indian Ocean. Government-led economic reforms, under the International Monetary Fund stand-by arrangement, have had a positive impact on the economy and the country enjoys a fairly evenly distributed national income, free education and health care, and a comprehensive welfare system²¹. However, Seychelles economy is driven by tourism and fish exports, making it extremely vulnerable to climatic changes and natural disasters; these factors contributed to a negative growth rate of 6.8 percent in 2009. Piracy is also an increasing problem. In January 2011, Minister for the Environment and Natural Resources Joel Morgan said maritime attacks posed a direct threat to fishing and tourism, reducing Seychelles economy by around four percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) every year. The cost to the economy is estimated at up to \$10.5 billion per year²².



In 2010, the UAE disbursed AED 64.1 million (\$17.5 million), almost all of that in the form of a government grant for general budget support. In July 2010, the government signed an agreement worth \$15.0 million (AED 55.1 million) to assist Seychelles fight piracy and regulate fishing. The money will be used to build a new coast guard station off Mahe, the largest island in the archipelago, and to fund five new patrol ships, doubling Seychelles' fleet²³.

In addition to funds disbursed in 2010, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development committed a grant of AED 33.1 million for infrastructure development.

FEATURE 4

Leading the Way on Climate Change

The UAE is committed to taking progressive action on climate change. In search of a more sustainable and secure future, it is finding new ways to reduce the harmful emissions that cause climate change, and diversify its economy and its energy resources through investments both at home and abroad.

The UAE's commitment to a low carbon future can be seen in the building of Masdar City, an energy-efficient urban development that will serve as a global hub for researching and developing sustainable technologies, and in the wider Masdar Initiative. It can also be seen in domestic policy efforts to support clean energy, including Abu Dhabi's seven percent renewable energy target, and in its investment in a broad range of technologies and infrastructure, including Masdar's carbon-capture-and-storage project and 100MW solar thermal plant Shams I.

But the UAE's vision is not limited by the nation's borders. The federation is a major investor in solar power in Spain, wind energy in the United Kingdom, and other sustainable energy projects elsewhere.

The UAE wants to be a leader in global efforts to limit climate change, and to create a more efficient, low-carbon world economy. In 2009, it therefore successfully bid to host the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the international organization designated as the global voice for renewable energy, which will be headquartered in Masdar City. As host country, the UAE will provide extensive financial support to IRENA, including \$22.0 million (AED 80.8 million) annually in direct funding for IRENA's first seven years, and \$15.0 million (AED 55.1 million) annually thereafter, as well as free rent and other in-kind contributions. In 2010, the government disbursements to IRENA totaled AED 11.2 million (\$3.0 million).

The UAE has also pledged \$350.0 million (AED 1.3 billion) to support renewable energy projects in developing countries and small island states. These funds, to be disbursed over an eight year period through the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD), will provide critical support for the promotion of sustainable energy in some of the world's neediest places.

The UAE has come a long way since the discovery of oil in the early 1960s. Over the last 30 years, the country has undergone a profound transformation. Over the next 30 years, it will seek not only to ensure further transformation towards a more economically and energy diverse, secure, and sustainable future, but also to aid other countries to make this transition as well.

Exhibit 27 UAE Assistance to Seychelles in 2010, by Cluster

(In AED million and % of total)

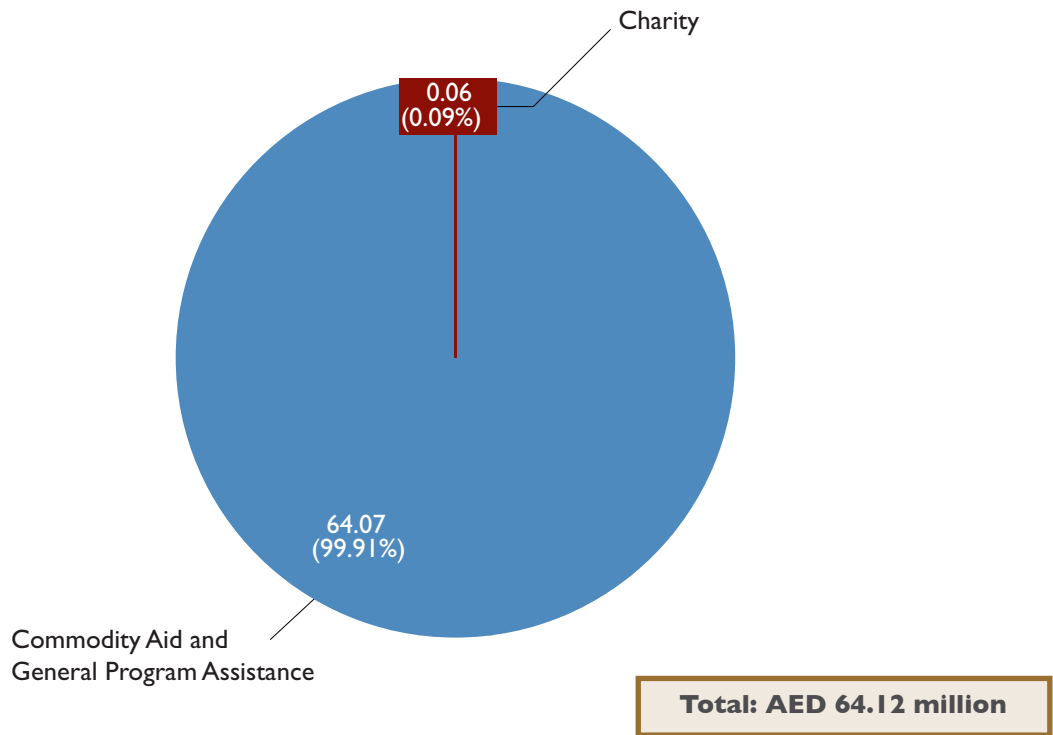


Exhibit 28 UAE Assistance to Seychelles in 2010, by Donor

(In AED million and % of total)



Comoros

Comoros is a small archipelago in the Indian Ocean with an estimated population of 670,000. It is a fragile state with a long history of political and institutional instability; there have been some 21 coups and coup attempts since it declared independence from France in July 1975²⁴. Although political conditions have recently improved -presidential and gubernatorial elections were held in 2010 and are considered to have been free and fair - the country still faces a number of developmental challenges²⁵.

Comoros ranked 140 out of 182 countries on the UN Human Development Index in 2010, and 65 percent of the population lives on less than \$2 per day²⁶. The country has limited natural resources, a small domestic market and a narrow export base, in addition to a large debt burden that has impeded poverty reduction²⁷. Transportation infrastructure is in poor condition, hindering the distribution of supplies and food aid.

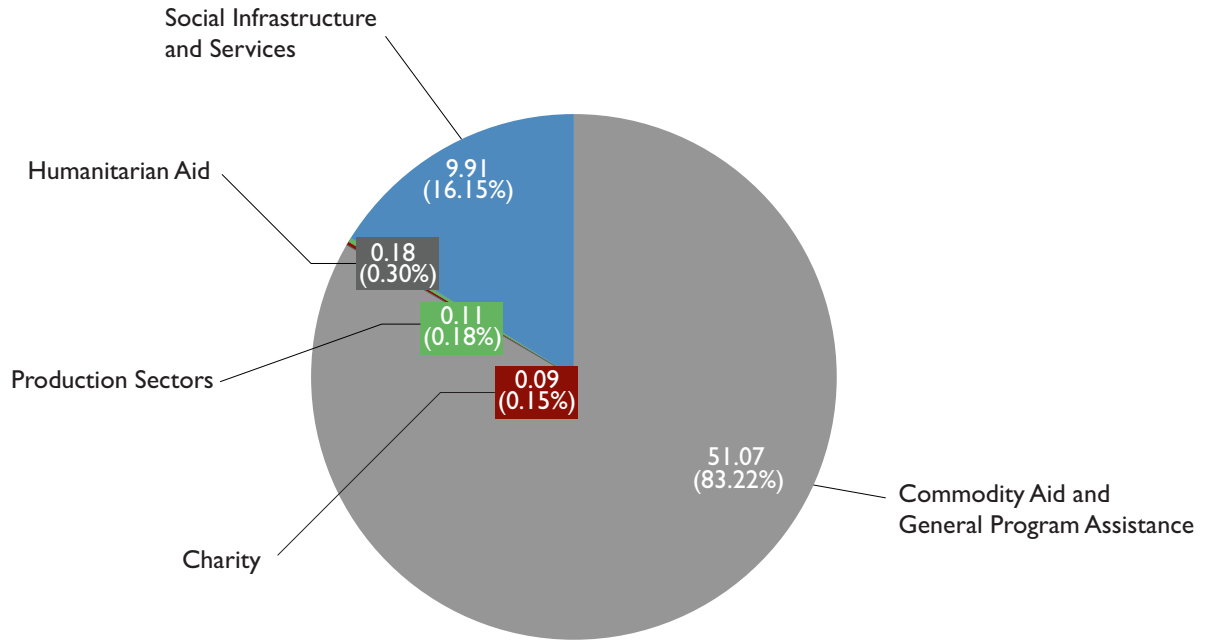
In 2010, the UAE responded to some of these needs by providing AED 61.4 million (\$16.7 million) in grants. The largest single donation was AED 50.7 million from the government in general budget support, with a further AED 7.6 million towards basic health care and medical services. Significant contributions were also made towards the education sector; including AED 1.9 million from Dubai Cares and AED 0.4 million from the Al Maktoum Foundation.



Dubai Cares partnered with UNICEF on a joint project in Comoros to build new school facilities, renovate damaged school premises and facilitate other educational services.

Exhibit 29 UAE Assistance to Comoros in 2010, by Cluster

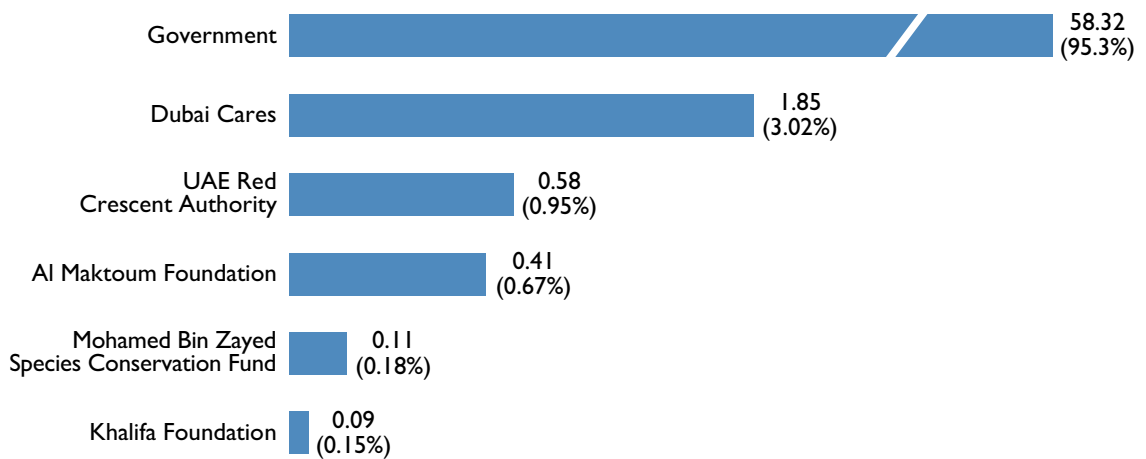
(In AED million and % of total)



Total: AED 61.37 million

Exhibit 30 UAE Assistance to Comoros in 2010, by Donor

(In AED million and % of total)



Morocco

Morocco ranks 114 on the Human Development Index. Of the estimated population of 29.9 million, two-thirds are under the age of 30, but the rate of population growth continues to decline, from 2.6 percent between 1971 and 1982 to 1.4 percent between 1994 and 2004, making its ageing population a key development concern²⁸.

Morocco has seen important achievements since the 1970s; Gross National Income (GNI) per person has increased five-fold from \$550 to \$2,730, average life expectancy has increased from 55 to 73 years over the same period, and economic diversification has seen the overall poverty rate drop from 15.3 percent in 2000-01 to nine percent in 2006-7. However, the country remains vulnerable to natural and economic shocks, including further threats to its already limited water resources from the negative impacts of climate change, and susceptibility to extreme weather such as the flash floods that hit the country at the end of November 2010, killing more than 30 people and leaving thousands homeless²⁹.



UAE donor organizations provided AED 59.7 million (\$16.2 million) to Morocco over the course of 2010, the majority of which (AED 38.0 million) was in the form of a loan from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development for the construction of a highway between Fes and Wejda. The health sector received AED 14.1 million, contributed by the Khalifa Foundation towards the construction of the Khalifa Hospital. The government also provided AED 3.5 million in humanitarian food aid. The UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital offered treatment to patients in the city of Missouri.

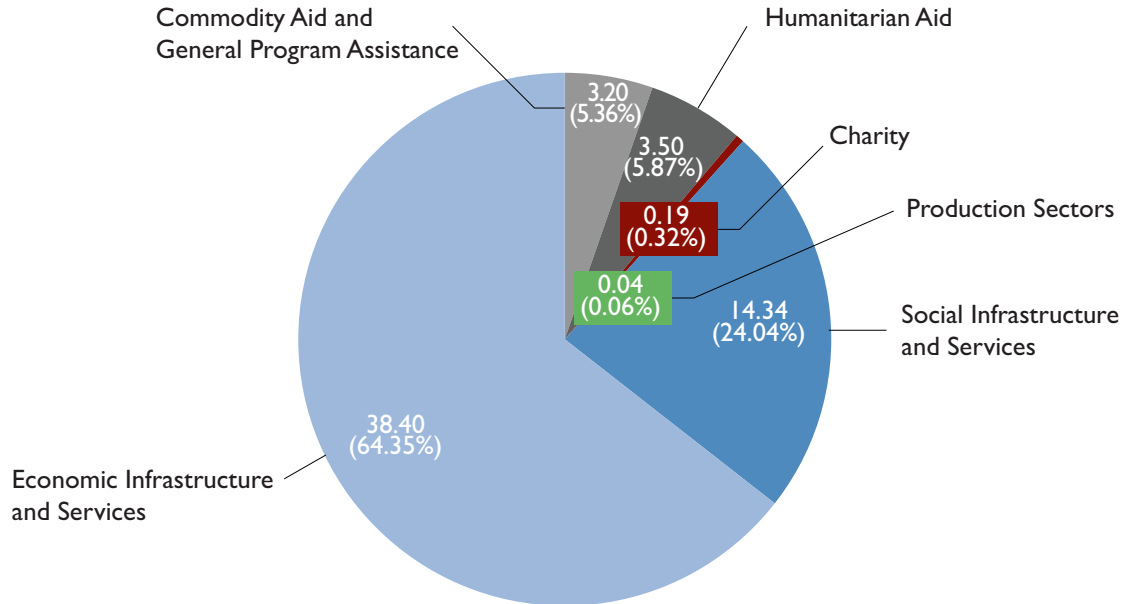
In addition to funds disbursed, an additional AED 739.2 million was committed to Morocco, AED 340.7 million of which is in the form of a grant from the government for general budget support; AED 367.3 million is a loan from the ADFD for rail transport. The remainder will consist of loans, also from the ADFD, to be used for low-cost housing and culture and recreation.



Tangiers' Mediterranean Port is one of the most important projects financed in Morocco by the Abu Dhabi Fund For Development.

Exhibit 31 UAE Assistance to Morocco in 2010, by Cluster

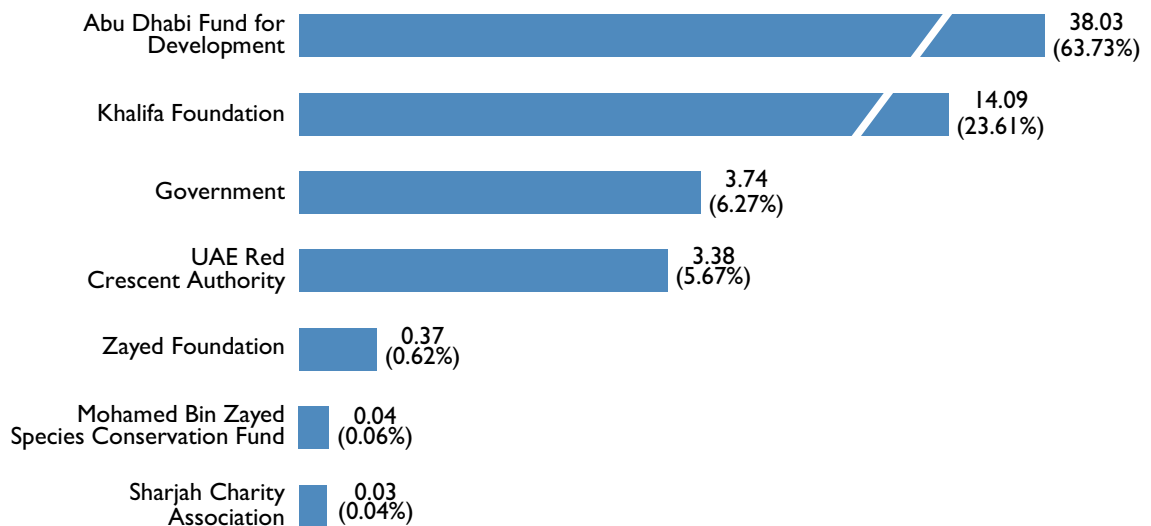
(In AED million and % of total)



Total: AED 59.67 million

Exhibit 32 UAE Assistance to Morocco in 2010, by Donor

(In AED million and % of total)



Tanzania

Driven by gains in tourism, mining, trade, and communications, Tanzania's GDP has shown a growth rate of around seven percent since 2005³⁰. Yet 38.7 million people (almost 90 percent of the population) still live on less than \$1.25 a day³¹. The country relies heavily on foreign aid, with a third of its budget financed by foreign donors. In addition to its domestic problems, Tanzania hosts one of the largest refugee populations in Africa, with nearly 250,000 refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi, as of the end of 2010³².

Although great efforts have been made to curb the incidence of major diseases, high rates of HIV/AIDS and malaria persist as major challenges to development. An estimated 1.4 million adults are living with HIV and 93 percent of the population is at risk of contracting malaria³³. Tanzania's weak infrastructure also leaves it vulnerable to natural disasters; heavy rains and subsequent flooding at the end of 2009 left more than 28,000 people dependent on emergency assistance by the beginning of 2010, and more than 10,000 homeless³⁴.

In 2010, UAE donor organizations gave a combined total of nearly AED 25.9 million in development, charitable and humanitarian assistance. The single largest component of this assistance was a loan of AED 22.7 million from the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development for the construction of a 77-kilometer road linking the Kigoma region in the west to the port of Dar es Salaam. The UAE Red Crescent Authority gave almost AED 1.2 million, distributing dates, working with orphans and supporting humanitarian projects, and the Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund sponsored several projects in support of environmental protection, working with local universities.

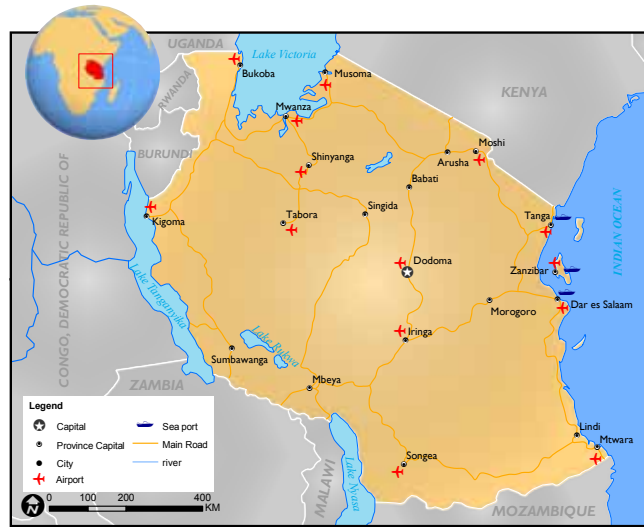


Exhibit 33 UAE Assistance to Tanzania in 2010, by Cluster

(In AED million and % of total)

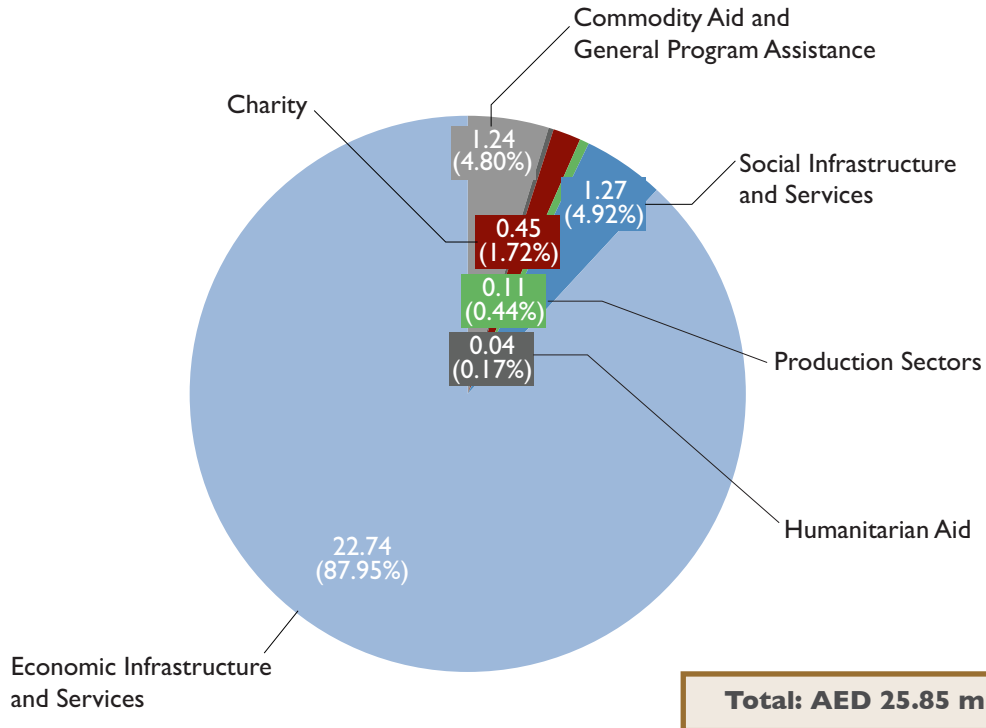
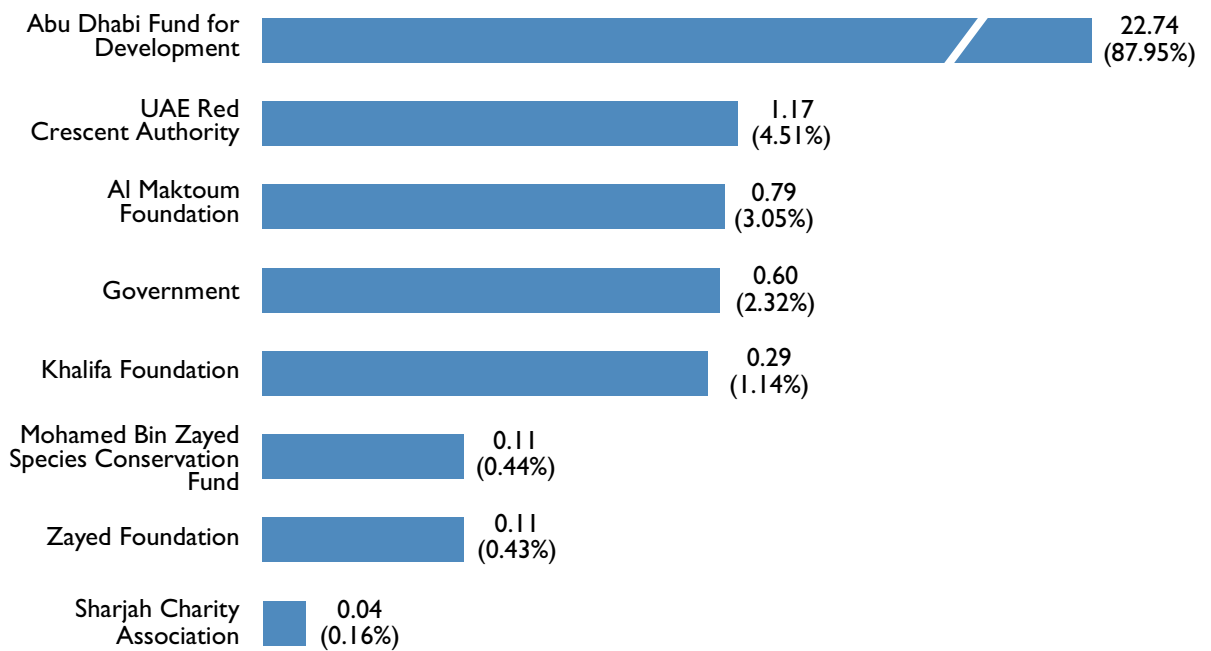


Exhibit 34 UAE Assistance to Tanzania in 2010, by Donor

(In AED million and % of total)



CONTRIBUTIONS BY SECTOR

All UAE donors were asked to specify the sectors towards which they directed their funds in 2010, based on sector definitions provided by OCFA in *Standards and Guidelines for Recording Foreign Aid Data*³⁵. There are 26 sectors, grouped into nine clusters, defined so as to be compatible with the reporting structures of the OECD and FTS. These are further divided into sub-sectors. A detailed list can be found in Appendix VI.

Exhibit 35 shows the funds disbursed to each cluster and sector in 2010. The commodity aid and general program assistance – a sector which includes general budget support and food security programs – received the most funds, AED 474.5 million (\$129.2 million) or almost 17 percent of total funds. The infrastructure development and health sectors received 14 percent each, and social infrastructure and services received eight percent. Each of these sectors is examined in more detail below.

The humanitarian aid sector – a sector which covers emergency response, such as providing shelter, food, medicine and water, clearing mines, protecting civilians and support services – was the second largest recipient of funds, getting AED 401.3 million (\$109.2 million).

The following text gives more detail about four of the top sectors of UAE foreign assistance in 2010.

Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance

This sector received a total of AED 474.5 million (\$129.2 million). Most of that – AED 465.6 million – was spent on general budget support to 18 different countries as contributions to government budgets, support for macro-economic reforms and general program assistance. Over two-thirds of that money was spent in the Middle East, while 25 percent went to Sub-Saharan Africa.

The remaining AED 8.9 million was spent on food aid, most notably in North Africa and the Middle East.

Infrastructure Development

This sector received AED 396.3 million (\$107.9 million). Almost AED 288 million was spent on urban development and management, including AED 93.6 million for the reconstruction of earthquake affected areas in Turkey, almost AED 100 million for Yemen and AED 77.7 million for Egypt.

Some AED 9.8 million went to low-cost housing, AED 14.7 million to rural development, and AED 83.9 million on infrastructure development policy and administration.

Health

The health sector received AED 374.1 million (\$101.8 million), AED 168.6 million of which was spent on basic health infrastructure. Some AED 15.5 million was spent on infectious disease control, AED 18.4 million on malaria control and AED 163.9 million on medical services.

In this sector, almost 60 percent of funds were spent in North America, including a large grant towards cancer treatment centers and endowments, with Asia receiving 18.3 percent and Africa receiving almost eight percent.

Social Infrastructure and Services

This sector received a total of AED 226.1 million, which was mostly spent on social welfare services, including social housing and social development projects.

FEATURE 5

Burj El Shemali Camp, Lebanon: 'Now We Live in Dignity'

Through its housing projects, the UAE Red Crescent Authority is working to help some of the 400,000 Palestinian refugees living in Lebanon, many of them in the country's twelve refugee camps. Most of the shelters in these camps were built in the mid-1950s to replace tents that housed refugees fleeing the 1948 Arab-Israeli war.

For decades, restrictions were imposed on building materials being brought into three of the twelve camps, all located in the Tyre area: Burj El Shemali, Rashidiyeh and el-Buss. Because of the restrictions, shelters housing the poorest refugees deteriorated severely, as they were unable to maintain them.

In 2005, the restrictions were lifted and permits to bring in building materials for shelter rehabilitation were granted, on condition that the materials were used solely for that purpose. As a result, the UAE Red Crescent Authority stepped in to help hundreds of people whose homes were unfit to live in.

In 2010, the UAE Red Crescent Authority gave AED 3.7 million (\$1.0 million) to repair the homes of 124 families, part of a \$5.0 million (AED 18.4 million) commitment to improve the condition of 343 shelters identified as the most structurally unsound, hazardous and unhygienic in Burj El Shemali camp. This shelter rehabilitation project, implemented in cooperation with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), aims to ensure that every family has at least one weatherproof room, a cooking area and sanitary facilities.

The project has changed lives. Ibrahim Zamel explained: "It used to rain inside our home and it was always flooded in winter. The reconstruction of our house changed our life. My children are no longer embarrassed to invite their friends over, but most importantly, their performance at school has improved substantially. They



Source: UNRWA

are happier and safer and I can feel it".

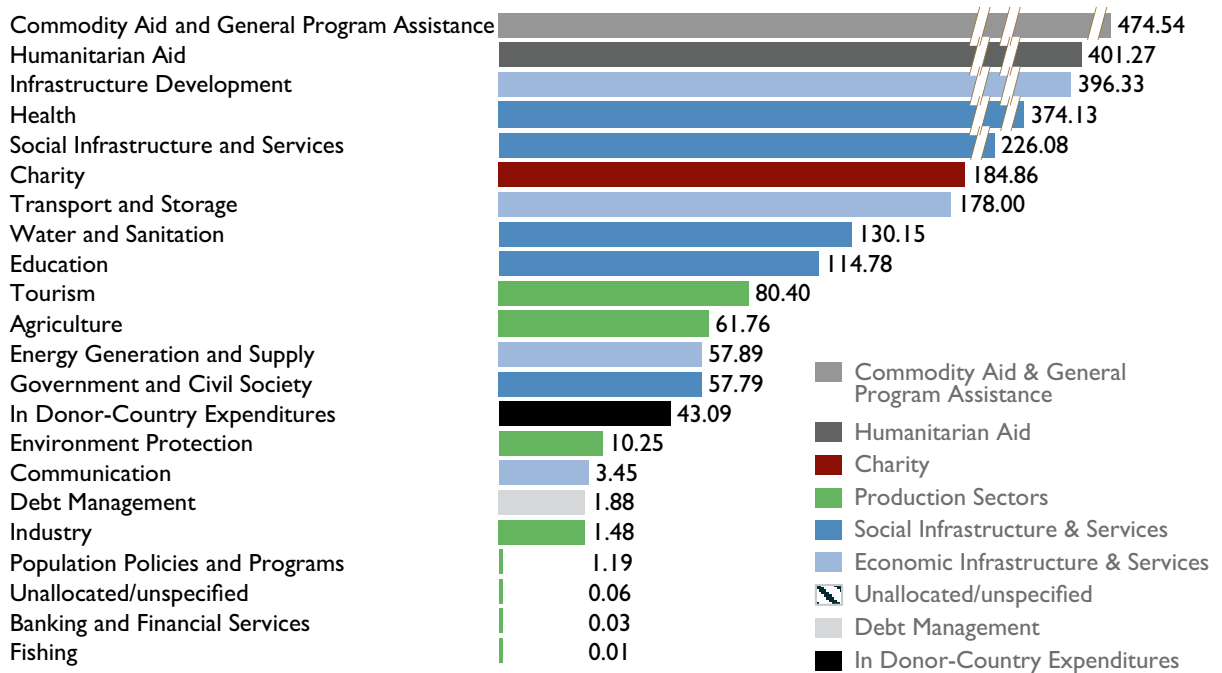
Ahmad Hassan Abdel Karim's shelter was made entirely of zinc. "The heat was unbearable in summer and it was freezing in winter," he said. "My children were always sick and constantly coughing, and they were suffering from pulmonary diseases like asthma. Thanks to God and the UAE Red Crescent Authority, this is over now; the house is properly ventilated, healthier, and we have more privacy."

By the end of August 2011, UAE Red Crescent Authority, in collaboration with UNRWA, will have provided 343 families with adequate living conditions and proper sanitation facilities, incorporating the specific needs of disabled and elderly persons. Both individual households and the community at large will feel the benefit of stronger, safer, happier homes.

Exhibit 35 Disbursements by Cluster and Sector

Aid Disbursements by Cluster and Sector

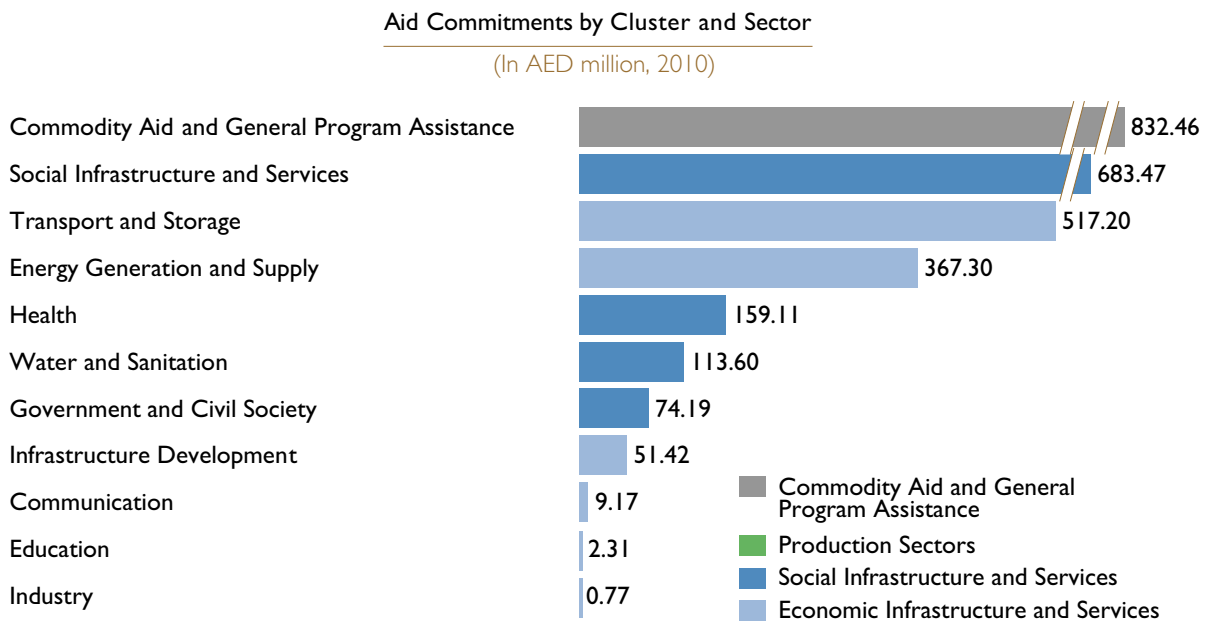
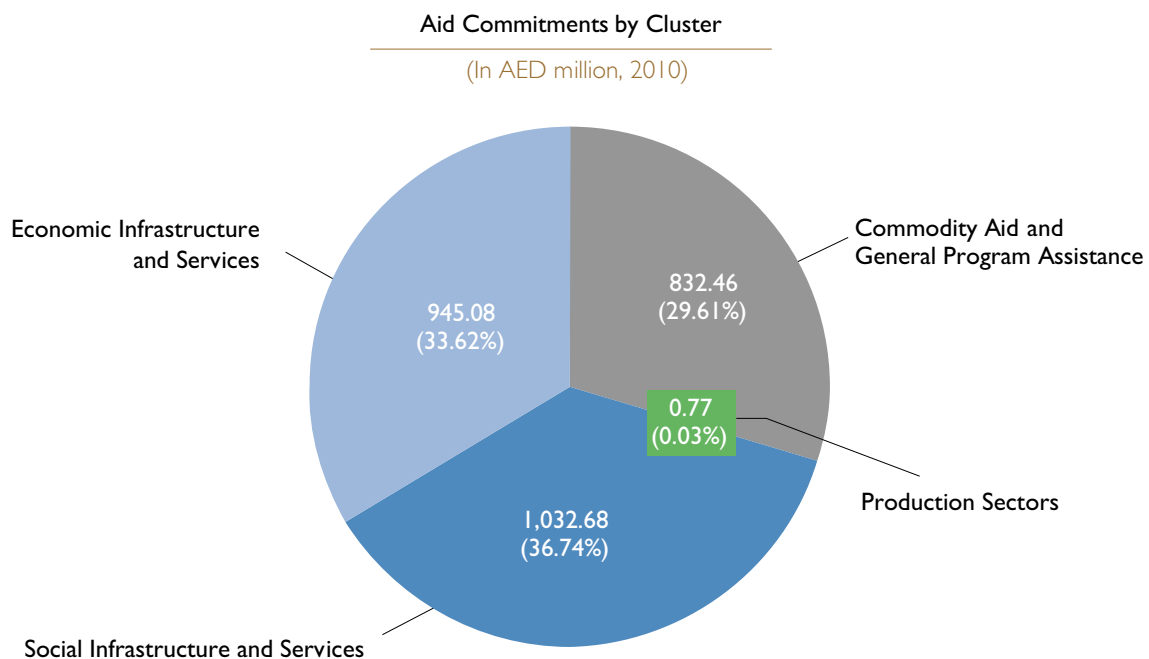
(In AED million, 2010)



Sector	In AED	In USD
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	474,536,408	129,195,864
Humanitarian Aid	401,268,242	109,248,092
Infrastructure Development	396,329,394	107,903,456
Health	374,129,509	101,859,382
Social Infrastructure and Services	226,081,361	61,552,235
Charity	184,858,756	50,329,092
Transport and Storage	177,996,360	48,460,757
Water and Sanitation	130,149,085	35,434,001
Education	114,779,547	31,249,536
Tourism	80,401,970	21,890,000
Agriculture	61,758,800	16,814,226
Energy Generation and Supply	57,885,992	15,759,867
Government and Civil Society	57,791,207	15,734,061
In Donor-Country Expenditures	43,094,585	11,732,803
Environment Protection	10,253,314	2,791,537
Communication	3,452,420	939,946
Debt Management	1,881,022	512,121
Industry	1,484,572	404,185
Population Policies and Programs	1,188,000	323,441
Unallocated/unspecified	60,788	16,550
Banking and Financial Services	26,000	7,079
Fishing	10,500	2,859
Total	2,799,417,831	762,161,130

Exhibit 36 shows the sectoral distribution of the additional AED 2.81 billion committed in 2010, the largest portion of which was allocated to Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance.

Exhibit 36 Commitments by Cluster and Sector



Sector	In AED	In USD
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	832,456,043	226,641,994
Social Infrastructure and Services	683,471,840	186,080,000
Transport and Storage	517,195,130	140,810,000
Energy Generation and Supply	367,300,000	100,000,000
Health	159,107,175	43,318,044
Water and Sanitation	113,600,000	30,928,396
Government and Civil Society	74,194,600	20,200,000
Infrastructure Development	51,422,000	14,000,000
Communication	9,165,604	2,495,400
Education	2,306,000	627,825
Industry	770,000	209,638
Total	2,810,988,392	765,311,297



Tasheer Dam in Mongolia funded by ADFD

THE DONORS

This section of the report looks more closely at the foreign aid activities of each individual donor in 2010. The UAE has a wide variety of organizations providing humanitarian, development and charitable aid, and their roles vary greatly. First, there are a number of government entities, grouped together here as 'Government'. Alongside these, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) is a government fund which provides concessionary loans and grants from its own endowment and also administers loans and grants for the government. The UAE Red Crescent Authority is the principal relief organization, receiving funds both from the government and the general public.

Next, 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. There are also a number of non-governmental organizations in the UAE. Many of these channel their contributions to foreign aid through the UAE Red Crescent Authority.

For each donor, the report includes tables of the main countries and sectors supported in 2010. Complete lists of the countries assisted by each donor and the amounts given to each are provided in Appendix II.



*A girl receiving primary education in a school supported by Khalifa Foundation in Afghanistan.
Source: OCFA*

Government

A number of federal ministries, Emirates' government or local departments and entities in the UAE have given aid in 2010, 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 Abu Dhabi Education Council, the Abu Dhabi Health Services Company, the Dubai Department of Islamic Affairs and Charitable Activities, Abu Dhabi Police General Headquarters, Dubai Police General Headquarters, the Health Authority in Abu Dhabi, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Presidential Affairs, the National Emergency and Crisis Management Authority, the Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid, the Sharjah Awqaf General Trust and the UAE Armed Forces. A large number of government grants – both disbursed in 2010 and committed for future disbursement – were administered by the ADFD, and therefore featured in Exhibit 38.

In 2010, the government disbursed a total of AED 1.00 billion (\$272.8 million) to development, humanitarian and charity projects in 46 countries worldwide. Just over a third of funds, or AED 296.2 million, went to the Middle East, including AED 162.0 million to the Palestinian Territories, AED 158.3 million of which was for general budget support. Flood-hit Pakistan was the single biggest recipient of government aid, receiving 21.5 percent of funds, most of that for humanitarian assistance. Other major recipients included the United States of America (AED 113.9 million), for a medical center in Washington, Seychelles (AED 64.1 million), for general budget support, and Comoros (AED 58.3 million), mostly for health care. As well as donations to individual countries, the government spent AED 168.0 million on multilateral programs benefiting more than one country.

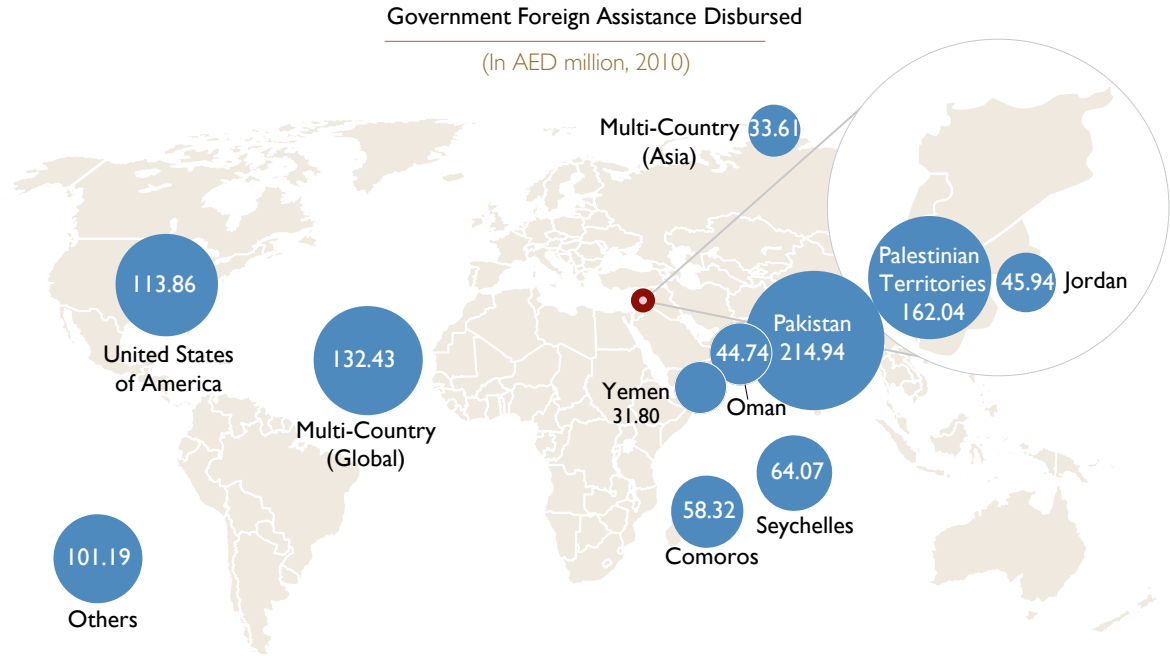
More than two-thirds of government funds were spent on development, including AED 465.6 million to the commodity aid and general program assistance sector (which includes general budget support) and AED 151.2 million to the health sector. Around 27 percent of government funds went to humanitarian programs, with the remainder being spent on charitable projects.

In addition to the funds disbursed in 2010, the government also made five commitments totaling a further AED 908.2 million (\$247.3 million); around AED 73.5 million for multilateral health projects, AED 2.3 million for education programs in Lebanon and AED 832.5 million to Jordan, Syria and Morocco for general budget support.



A fleet of Chinook helicopters was deployed by the UAE Armed Forces in the north west of Pakistan to evacuate people trapped by floods.

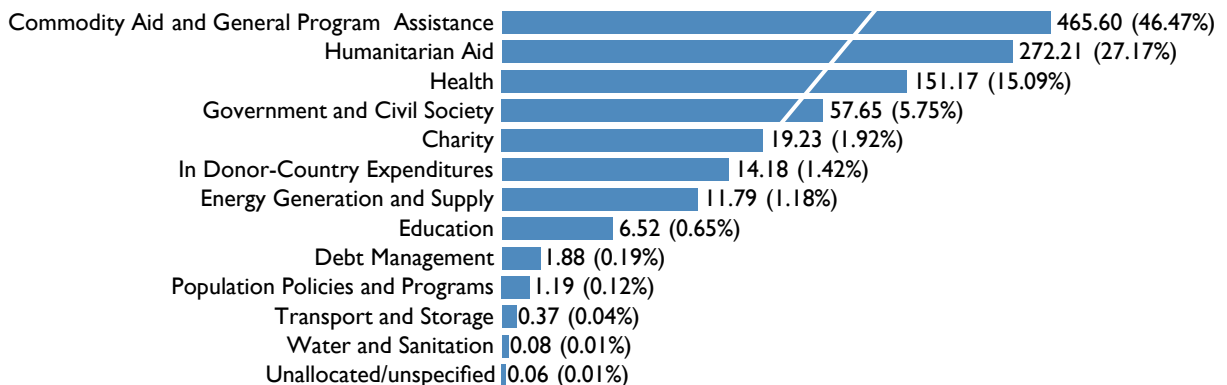
Exhibit 37 Detailed Overview of Government Foreign Assistance in 2010



Country	Funds Committed in AED
Syria	353,981,796
Morocco	340,661,747
Jordan	137,812,500
Multi-Country (Global)	73,460,000
Lebanon	2,306,000
Grand Total	908,222,043

Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Asia	572,455,479
Far East	1,258,049
Middle East	296,183,873
Multi-Region (Asia)	33,611,309
South and Central Asia	241,402,248
Africa	172,641,502
Multi-Region (Africa)	27,941,765
North Africa	5,642,131
Sub-Saharan Africa	139,057,606
Global	132,431,057
The Americas	121,509,131
Central America and Caribbean	7,646,131
North America	113,863,000
Europe	2,900,748
Grand Total	1,001,937,917

Government Funds Disbursed by Sector (In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Abu Dhabi Fund for Development

The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) is an autonomous institution owned by the Government of Abu Dhabi. It was established by order of His Highness the late Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan in July 1971, and aims to provide assistance to developing countries, principally in the form of concessional loans, development grants and equity participation. Since it was established, the ADFD has supported projects in 53 countries, worth AED 12.5 billion and encompassing sectors such as infrastructure, agriculture, electricity and water, social and healthcare services, tourism and telecommunications. The ADFD also manages loans and grants initiated by the Abu Dhabi Government, and valued at AED 10 billion³⁶.

In 2010, the ADFD disbursed AED 798.8 million (\$236.8 million) in grants and loans to 22 countries worldwide, making it second only to the government in terms of volume of aid given. In addition, the fund committed a further AED 1.89 billion (\$514.6 million) to development projects worldwide. As well as ADFD loans and grants, both disbursed and committed funds listed here include a large number of grants made by the government, and administered by the ADFD.

Sudan received the largest volume of aid, worth almost AED 141.0 million, in the form of three loans, one for an agricultural program (AED 61.7 million), the second for the Merowe dam project (AED 67.0 million) and the third for the Roseires dam (AED 12.3 million). Turkey received loans worth a total of AED 93.6 million for the reconstruction of earthquake-affected areas.

Overall, the ADFD disbursed AED 331.9 million (\$90.4 million) in grants and AED 466.9 million (\$127.1 million) in loans, predominantly in Africa and Asia, with the above-mentioned loan to Turkey being the only aid given elsewhere. Infrastructure development programs accounted for more than a quarter of all funds disbursed, while transport and storage and water and sanitation sectors accounted for 22 percent and 15 percent respectively.

In 2010, the ADFD also made commitments totaling almost AED 1.89 billion (\$514.6 million) in grants and loans to 13 countries. These include grants worth a total of AED 738.6 million to Afghanistan for a variety of projects, most notably AED 670.6 million for social housing; three loans to Morocco worth a total of AED 398.5 million for a high speed train (AED 367.3 million), low cost housing (AED 18.4 million) and a museum (AED 12.9 million); and loans of AED 183.7 million each to Bahrain and Egypt for electrical power projects.

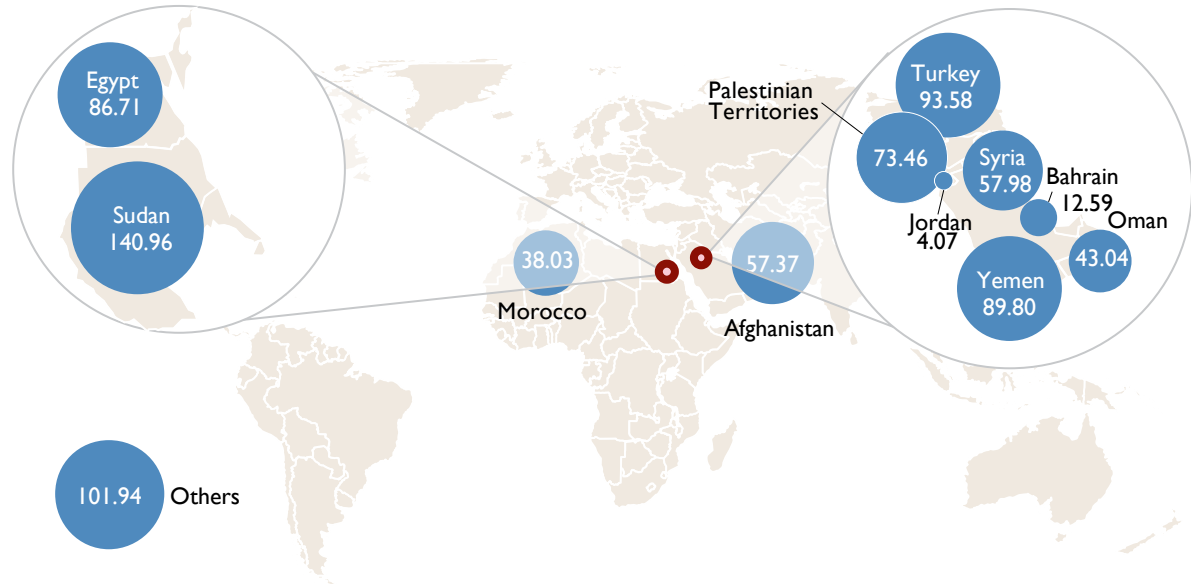


The ADFD financed the irrigation of Wadi Al Ramel project in Tunisia.

Exhibit 38 Detailed Overview of ADFD Foreign Assistance in 2010

Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) Foreign Assistance Disbursed

(In AED million, 2010)

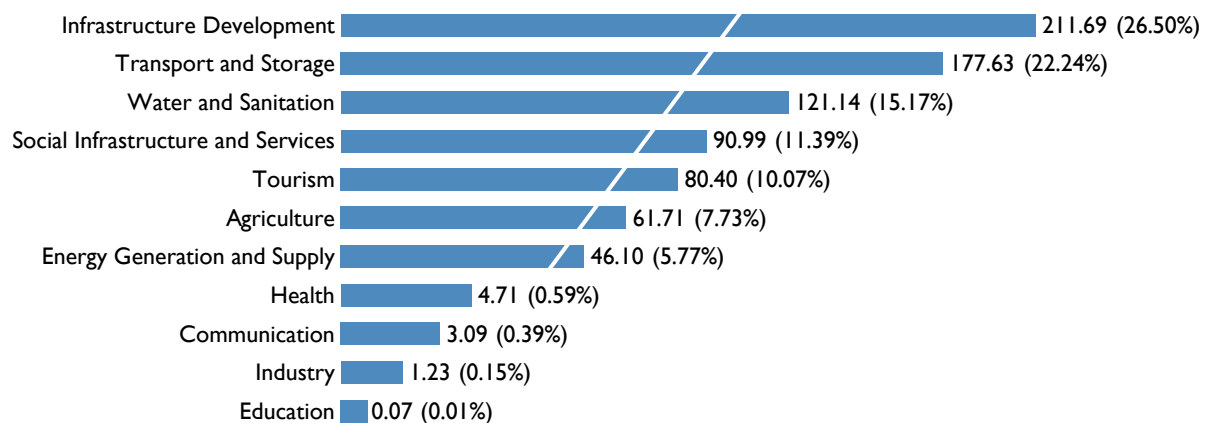


Country	Funds Committed in AED
Afghanistan	738,586,674
Morocco	398,520,500
Others	275,212,000
Bahrain	183,650,000
Egypt	183,650,000
Jordan	70,888,000
Mali	70,000,000
Sudan	36,730,000
Yemen	770,000
Grand Total	1,888,007,174

Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Asia	365,340,560
Middle East	299,084,840
South and Central Asia	66,255,720
Africa	339,851,380
North Africa	145,151,380
Sub-Saharan Africa	194,700,000
Europe	93,580,000
Grand Total	798,771,940

Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



UAE Red Crescent Authority

The UAE Red Crescent Authority was founded in 1983, and became the 139th member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in 1986. It is the UAE's main humanitarian relief agency. It is independent, but takes a lead role in the government's humanitarian activities. Since its formation, the authority has supported projects in more than 100 countries worldwide. It is chaired by His Highness Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Ruler's Representative in the Western Region of Abu Dhabi.³⁷

The UAE Red Crescent Authority gave a total of AED 364.1 million (\$99.1 million) in 2010, making it the third most significant donor in financial terms. The authority supported programs in more than 50 countries, with 77.5 percent of funds spent on development projects, 21.1 percent on humanitarian projects and the rest on charity. Slightly more than half of funds were spent on infrastructure projects. Yemen was the single biggest recipient of funds for the second year running, receiving 38 percent of funding, or AED 139.1 million, the largest tranche of which (AED 99.9 million) went to building Khalifa City for those affected by flooding. In addition, the UAE Red Crescent Authority continued its support for IDPs in Mazraq 2 camp in the northern governorate of Hajjah.

The Red Crescent maintained its long-standing commitment to assist the people of the Palestinian Territories in 2010, disbursing a total of AED 86.0 million during the year. The Red Crescent also made important contributions to the two major humanitarian relief operations of 2010, first as part of the UAE's response to the Haiti earthquake in January, where it disbursed a total of AED 6.7 million, and then in the second half of the year, in Pakistan in response to the floods, where it spent a total of AED 31.1 million on humanitarian aid. An important part of this effort involved an immunization campaign, implemented in partnership with UNICEF (AED 1.8 million), which continues in 2011.

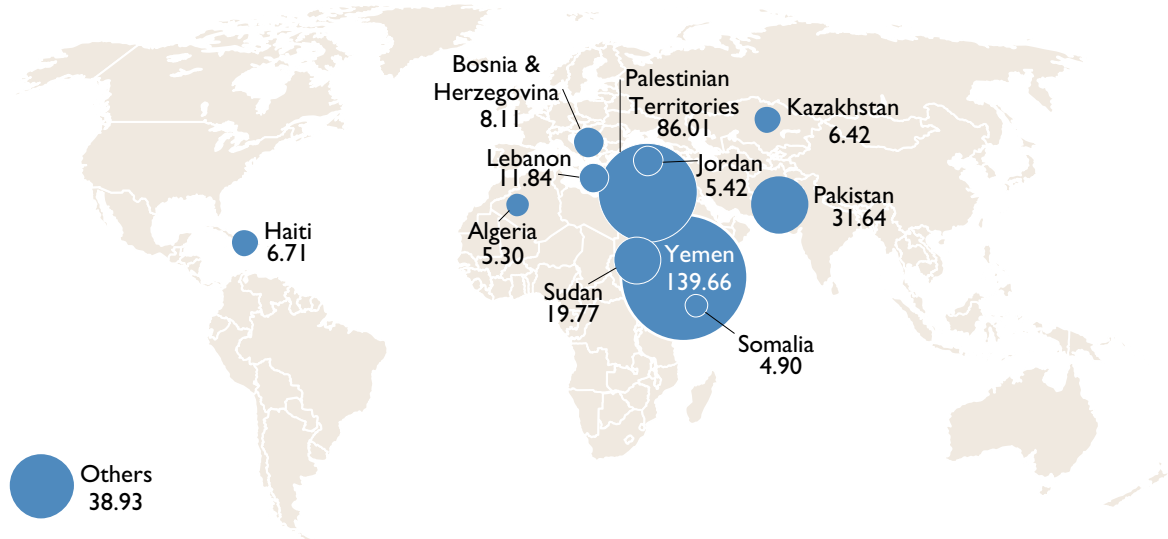


The UAE Red Crescent Authority provides food and medical aid to affected people after the destructive earthquake in Haiti.

Exhibit 39 Detailed Overview of UAE Red Crescent Authority Foreign Assistance in 2010

UAE Red Crescent Authority Foreign Assistance Disbursed

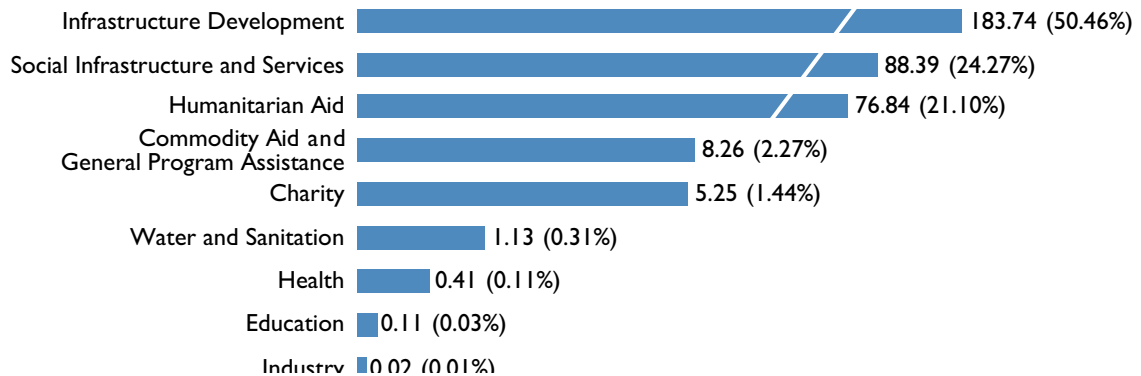
(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Asia	287,663,491
Middle East	243,112,976
South and Central Asia	41,496,343
Far East	3,054,172
Africa	51,200,490
Sub-Saharan Africa	40,093,627
North Africa	11,106,863
Europe	15,367,717
The Americas	6,751,500
Central America and Caribbean	6,733,100
South America	18,400
Global	3,165,501
Grand Total	364,148,700

UAE Red Crescent Authority Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation

The Khalifa Foundation was established in 2007 with the aim of helping the poor, supporting students of science and developing social, health and cultural services. It provides relief to the victims of natural disasters and human conflict and supports health and social centers, family and vocational organizations and care for the elderly. Since its operations began, the foundation has funded projects in more than 35 countries across Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania.³⁸

In 2010, the foundation made grants of AED 269.8 million (\$73.5 million). It was the UAE's fourth largest donor, supporting projects in 59 countries. The United States of America was the single largest recipient, with two grants totaling AED 110.3 million for health projects: AED 102.9 million for health infrastructure, in cooperation with the MD Anderson Cancer Center; and AED 7.4 million for infectious disease control. Asia received 47 percent of funds, with a variety of grants worth a total of AED 125.8 million, with AED 59.7 million and AED 42.7 million going to Pakistan and Kazakhstan respectively. Almost 68 percent of funds were spent on development programs, with 24 percent on charity and the rest on humanitarian aid. Almost 63 percent of funds were spent on health projects.

FEATURE 6

Lebanon: Brightening Futures through Vocational Training

Mohammad Hassan was young when he first had to look for work, his family too poor to support him. With little education and no training, he found conditions tough and his employers unforgiving.

"I moved from one job to another and from one profession to another," he said. "The working atmosphere was bad. I was often badly treated by my employers, and I had to work from dawn until sunset."

Like many other young men in his position, Mohammad found it hard to get by. When the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Institute for Vocational Education opened in Sidon, it provided him a better way forward.

"I was encouraged to seek proper training," Mohammad said. "Finally, I felt that I was taking the right steps. Now I shall be able to rely on myself and have an income to help my family and myself. Now I can be productive rather than simply dependent."

In 2010, the Khalifa Foundation made a grant of AED 367,500 (\$100,054) to support vocational training at the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Institute situated



Source: Khalifa Foundation

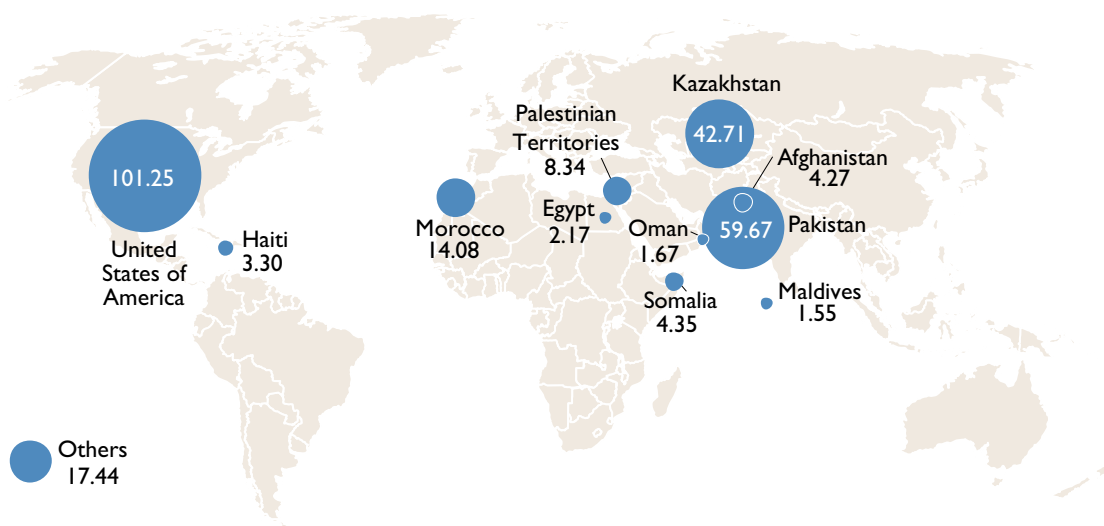
in Sidon, southern Lebanon. The institute provides quality technical education to Mohammad and others like him, accommodating up to 300 students, many of whom have previously dropped out of school. It teaches electronics, car mechanics, cooling and refrigeration, masonry and maintenance work, computer studies, and basic accounting and literacy, offering courses of one, two or three years.

Exhibit 40

Detailed Overview of Khalifa Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2010

Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation
Foreign Assistance Disbursed

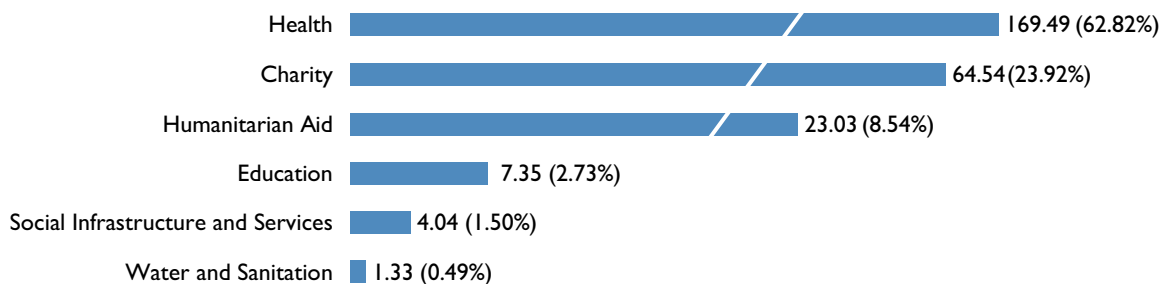
(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Asia	125,837,841
South and Central Asia	109,820,401
Middle East	14,364,590
Far East	1,652,850
The Americas	113,550,000
North America	110,250,000
Central America and Caribbean	3,300,000
Africa	27,448,886
North Africa	16,354,376
Sub-Saharan Africa	11,094,510
Europe	2,672,632
Oceania	275,468
Grand Total	269,784,826

Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation

The Zayed Foundation was established in August 1992, with the aim of conducting philanthropic activities and providing public utilities both in the UAE and abroad. It offers study grants and scholarships and supports the fields of writing, translation and publishing. It also supports hospitals and clinics, orphanages and homes for the elderly. The foundation has funded social, medical and cultural centers on six continents. It also supplies relief to the victims of natural and manmade disasters.

The Zayed Foundation gave grants worth AED 72.9 million (\$19.8 million) in 2010, supporting projects in 56 countries worldwide. More than half of funds were spent in the Middle East, with 30 percent of total funding going to the Palestinian Territories, mostly for health and education projects including a school in Gaza (AED 5.5 million), building college facilities (AED 10.0 million) and vaccinating children against infectious diseases (AED 5.9 million). Lebanon also benefited from AED 9.7 million for health and education, while grants to Egypt included AED 4.3 million to establish the Zayed Center for teaching the Arabic language.

The foundation also disbursed AED 5.4 million in 2010 to a hospital for women and children in Kabul, Afghanistan, with a further commitment of AED 14.7 million for the same project.

The foundation also disbursed substantial funds in Ethiopia (AED 5.2 million) for charitable projects, in Kosovo (AED 4.6 million) also for charitable projects, in Kenya (AED 4.5 million) mainly for education, and in Yemen (AED 2.4 million) for health care, including maternal and child health programs.

The main sectors supported by the Zayed Foundation in 2010 were education (38.4 percent), health (26.9 percent), charity (26.7 percent), and social infrastructure and services (6.4 percent).

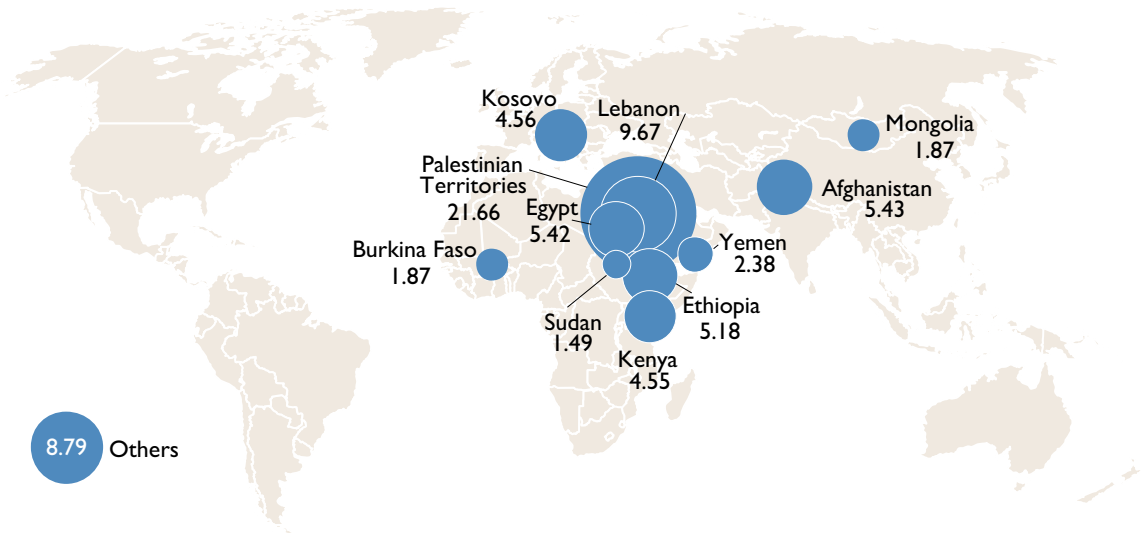


The Zayed Foundation built social and cultural centers in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Exhibit 41 Detailed Overview of Zayed Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2010

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation Foreign Assistance Disbursed

(In AED million, 2010)

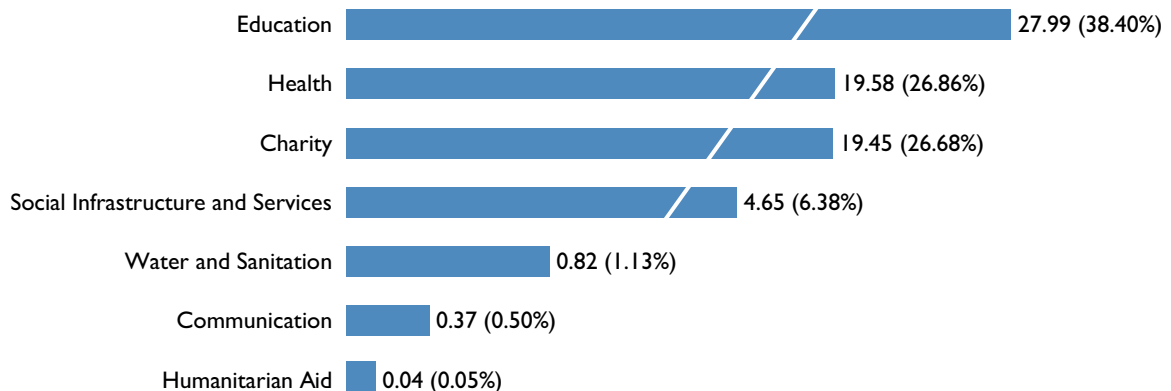


Country	Funds Committed in AED
Afghanistan	14,759,175
Grand Total	14,759,175

Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Asia	50,203,089
Middle East	40,473,681
South and Central Asia	7,061,650
Far East	2,667,758
Africa	16,387,580
North Africa	367,100
Sub-Saharan Africa	16,020,480
Europe	5,987,731
The Americas	304,693
South America	212,918
North America	91,775
Oceania	18,355
Grand Total	72,901,448

Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Al Maktoum Foundation

The Al Maktoum Foundation, which started out as a cultural center established in Dublin, set up headquarters in Dubai in 1999 and has since expanded to more than 60 countries. Its goal is to improve social and economic welfare, health and education, and to this end it has built a number of medical and cultural centers, schools and academies. It also sponsors orphans, helps poor families and supports medical students. The foundation has been involved in a number of relief missions in countries affected by wars or natural disasters.

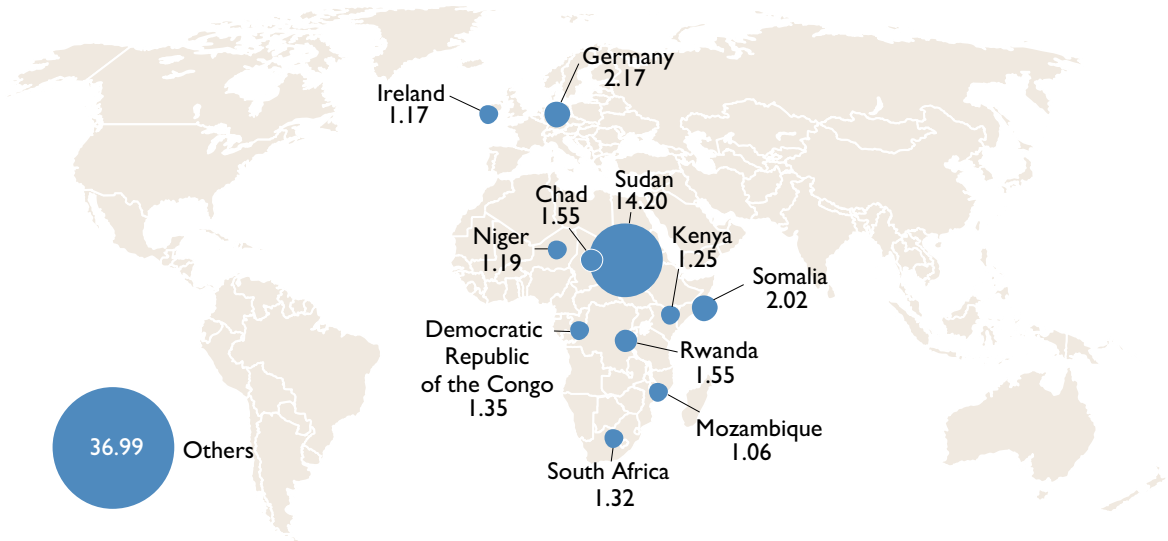
In 2010, the foundation disbursed AED 65.9 million (\$17.9 million), mostly directed at development and charity projects. The largest portion (AED 28.0 million) was given to Al Maktoum Foundation centers in four countries. The largest individual recipient was Sudan, which received AED 14.2 million, AED 10.2 million of which was for building a school. Close to half of all funds were given to Sub-Saharan Africa, with AED 27.7 million being allocated to education programs in that region.



The Al Maktoum Foundation launches the Faculty of Applied and Pure Sciences in Khartoum, Sudan.

Exhibit 42 Detailed Overview of AI Maktoum Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2010

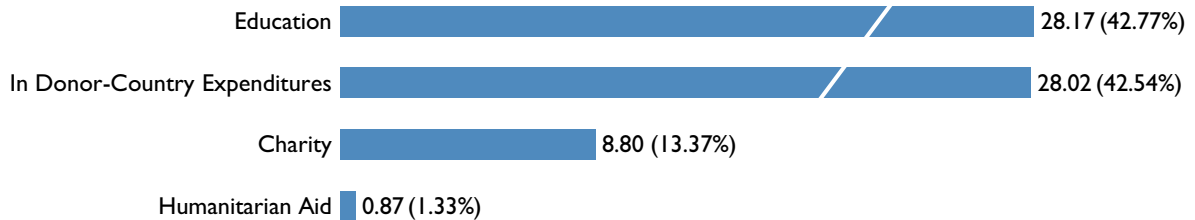
AI Maktoum Foundation Foreign Assistance Disbursed
(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Africa	31,824,012
Sub-Saharan Africa	31,824,012
Global	27,963,159
Europe	3,702,063
Asia	1,906,360
Middle East	1,906,360
The Americas	464,555
Central America and Caribbean	464,555
Grand Total	65,860,149

AI Maktoum Foundation Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Sharjah Charity Association

This association was founded in 1989 and has supported projects across the globe. It sponsors students, assists orphans and poor families, sets up schools, clinics and mosques, digs wells and provides iftar and food for religious festivals. It also responds to emergencies.

In 2010, Sharjah Charity Association made grants to more than 50 countries worldwide totaling AED 64.3 million (\$17.5 million). The funds were divided into more than 500 different grants, the largest of which was a grant of AED 2.1 million to build a mosque in Egypt. Around 42 percent of funds, AED 26.7 million, were spent in the Middle East, with Egypt receiving AED 11.9 million, mostly for social infrastructure and charity projects. Sudan received AED 9.9 million, also mostly directed at the same two sectors. Almost half of all funds were spent on the charity sector.

The association also contributed funds to India (AED 6.8 million) for charitable projects, to the Palestinian Territories (AED 6.8 million) for orphan sponsorship, to Yemen (AED 5.2) also for orphan sponsorship, and to Bangladesh (AED 3.7 million) and Burkina Faso (AED 3.2 million), both for charitable projects.

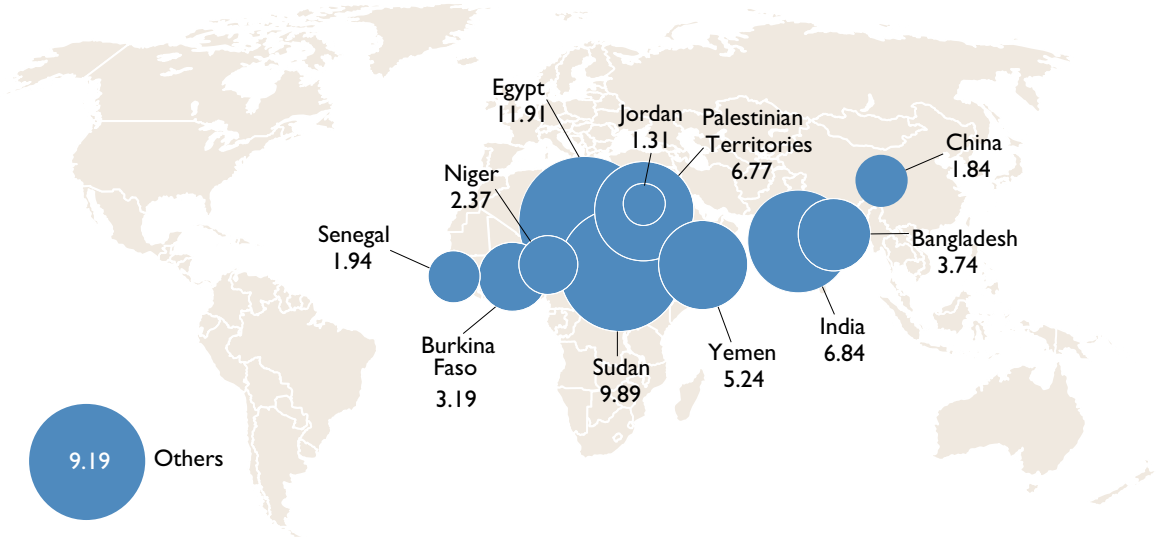


Sharjah Charity Hospital in Bangladesh, financed by Sharjah Charity Association.

Exhibit 43 Detailed Overview of Sharjah Charity Association Foreign Assistance in 2010

Sharjah Charity Association Foreign Assistance Disbursed

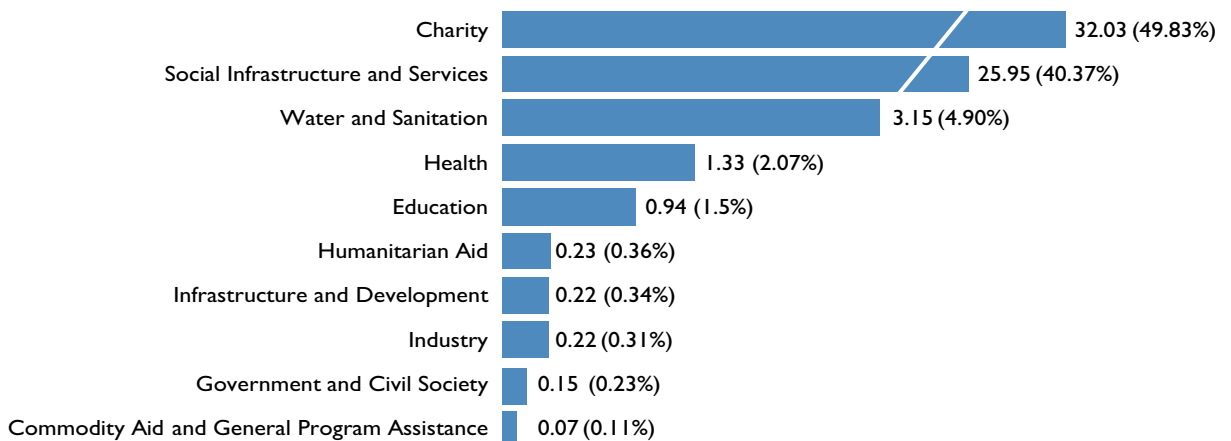
(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Asia	41,005,915
Middle East	26,703,078
South and Central Asia	12,202,277
Far East	2,100,560
Africa	23,159,125
Sub-Saharan Africa	23,034,125
North Africa	65,000
Multi-region (Africa)	60,000
The Americas	77,000
South America	47,000
North America	30,000
Europe	40,000
Grand Total	64,282,039

Sharjah Charity Association Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Dubai Cares

Dubai Cares was launched in September 2007 by a hugely successful public fundraising campaign, matched by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai. It is inspired by the latter's vision that education is the most effective way to combat poverty. The organization aims to improve access to primary education in developing nations, in support of Millennium Development Goal 2, including by eliminating the underlying obstacles. It therefore seeks to improve infrastructure, health and nutrition, and water and sanitation. Working with international partners, Dubai Cares currently has primary education programs in more than twenty countries worldwide³⁹.

In 2010, Dubai Cares made grants of AED 46.1 million (\$12.5 million). Almost 86 percent of those funds were spent on education and health projects in the development context in 19 African and Asian countries, with the remaining AED 6.1 million going to humanitarian aid in Haiti. More than half of all funds went to education programs in Sub-Saharan Africa; Mali was the single largest recipient, with nearly AED 12 million spent on providing quality water sanitation and hygiene facilities for schools, in partnership with UNICEF, WaterAid, Oxfam GB, CARE International, and Save the Children.

Dubai Cares also supported major programs in Yemen, focusing on promoting girls' education in child-friendly schools, and improving access to, and quality of, primary education. In Bangladesh, Dubai Cares funded education and training facilities and projects for learning alternatives for vulnerable children (Feature 3). In Sierra Leone, support was given to education and water and sanitation facilities in vulnerable communities, while in Sudan the focus was on increasing access to quality basic education.

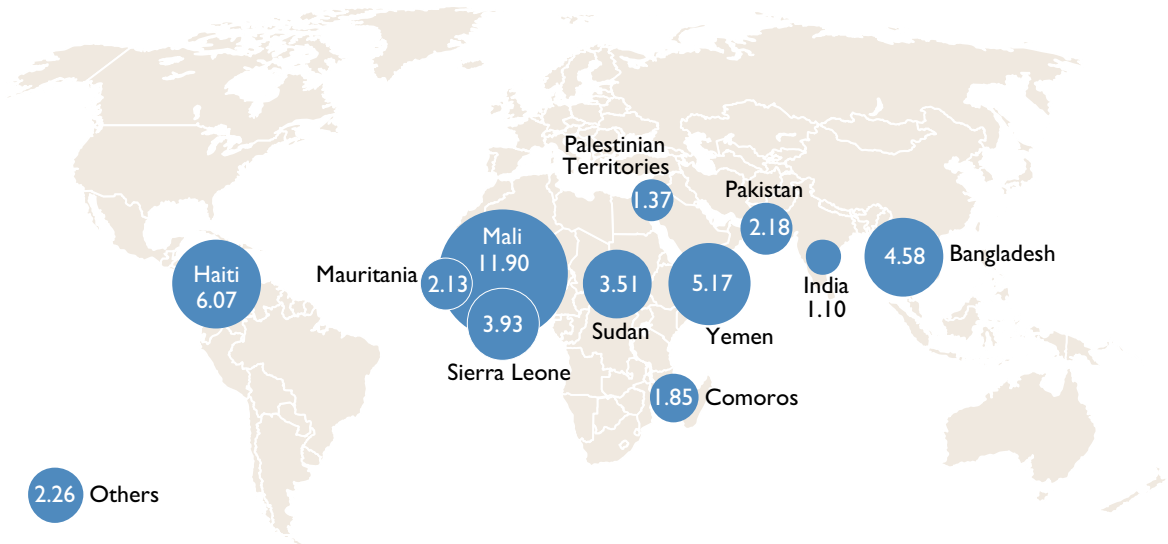


A Dubai Cares project in Mauritania supports primary education in the remote and poor Brakna region of Mauritania.

Exhibit 44 Detailed Overview of Dubai Cares Foreign Assistance in 2010

Dubai Cares Foreign Assistance Disbursed

(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Africa	24,629,046
Sub-Saharan Africa	24,629,046
Asia	15,373,960
South and Central Asia	8,493,771
Middle East	6,549,706
Far East	330,483
The Americas	6,071,730
Central America and Caribbean	6,071,730
Grand Total	46,074,735

Dubai Cares Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Dubai Charity Association

The Dubai Charity Association was founded in 1994, and has funded projects across Asia and Africa, building mosques, schools and wells. It supports religious observances, providing iftar, Eid clothes and food for religious festivals⁴⁰.

In 2010, the association gave AED 30.6 million (\$8.3 million) to projects in 25 countries worldwide. Three quarters of funds were directed at charity projects, with the remainder going to development programs in Africa and Asia. Sub-Saharan Africa received 55 percent of funds, with Uganda receiving the single largest tranche, AED 10.1 million. The association – which made more than 140 separate grants – supported a range of sectors, including social infrastructure, water and sanitation and education. The single largest grant was of AED 4.4 million to build a mosque in Uganda.

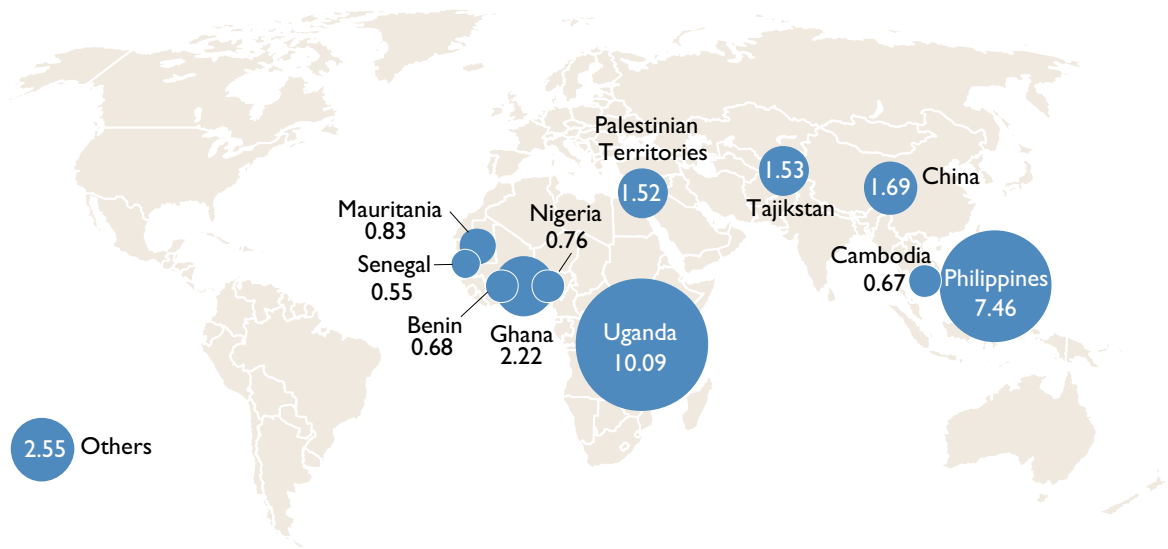


Dubai Charity Association financed the building of wells to provide the local community with clean drinking water in Benin.

Exhibit 45 Detailed Overview of Dubai Charity Association Foreign Assistance in 2010

Dubai Charity Association Foreign Assistance Disbursed

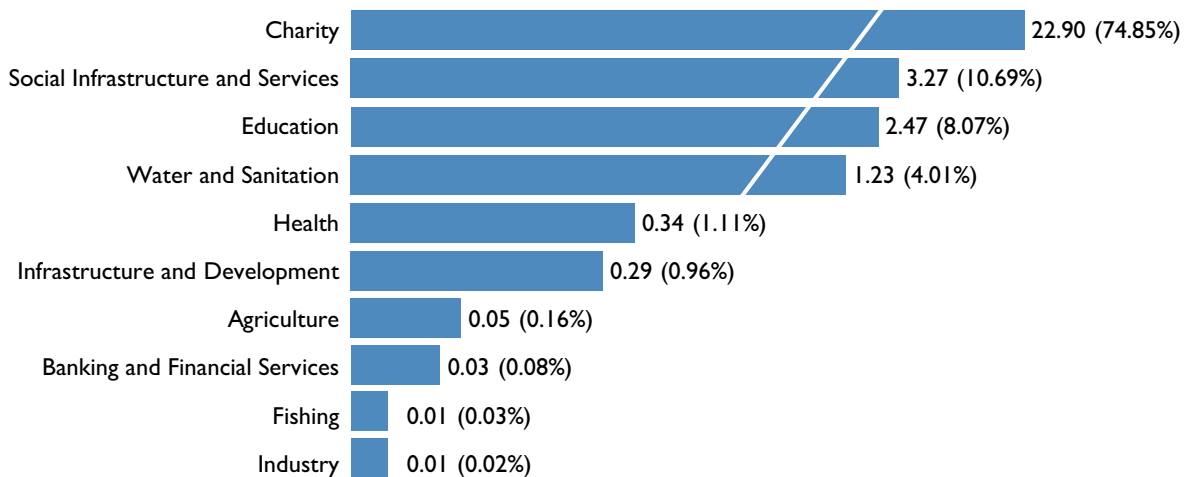
(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Africa	16,892,721
Sub-Saharan Africa	16,892,721
Asia	13,684,649
Far East	10,292,922
Middle East	1,862,193
South and Central Asia	1,529,534
The Americas	15,000
Grand Total	30,592,370

Dubai Charity Association Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital

The UAE mobile hospital was set up in 2009 as part of the Zayed Giving Initiative, which began in 2003. It provides medical services in the immediate aftermath of disasters, aiming to deploy within 12 hours of natural disasters such as earthquakes. The hospital's first mission was to Sudan, and based on its success there, it has since operated in Egypt, Morocco, Haiti, Bosnia, Pakistan, Syria, Eritrea and Indonesia. Known as "Elaaj", meaning treatment, the hospital spends three months in each country it visits, to ensure a high standard of diagnosis, treatment and aftercare.

The hospital team consists of representatives from government, non-government and non-profit organizations, namely: the ministries of health and interior; the National Emergency and Crisis Management Authority, the UAE Armed Forces, the Health Authority in Abu Dhabi, the Health Company (SEHA), the UAE Red Crescent Authority, the Zayed Foundation, the Khalifa Foundation, the Zakat Fund, the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Advanced Integrated Systems, Al Nour Hospital, the National Institution for Training, the Emirates Cardiology Center, The Emirates Group for Corporate Social Responsibility and the Emirates Center for Social Volunteerism.

In 2010, the mobile hospital reported giving aid worth AED 25.0 million (\$6.8 million) to medical services benefiting multiple countries.



The UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital completes a medical mission in the city of Mysore, 450 km away from the Moroccan capital Rabat.

Exhibit 46

Detailed Overview of UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital Foreign Assistance in 2010

UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital Foreign Assistance Disbursed

(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Multi-Country (Global)	25,000,000
Grand Total	25,000,000

UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



International Humanitarian City

International Humanitarian City was founded in 2007. It is a global humanitarian aid hub aiming to provide facilities and services to all international aid actors. It is a non-religious, non-political, non-profit organization, chaired by Her Royal Highness Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein. An independent free zone authority created by the Government of Dubai, it not only groups participants in a secure environment but also offers commercial companies the opportunity to operate from a highly strategic location⁴¹.

In 2010, International Humanitarian City disbursed aid worth AED 17.8 million (\$4.8 million), all of which was given in-kind. All assistance was in the form of support and coordination services for humanitarian purposes, with the exception of development aid worth AED 368,234 provided to UNICEF for social welfare services. All funds were targeted to programs benefiting multiple countries, except AED 1.6 million directed specifically at Haiti.



International Humanitarian City facilitates relief, aid and development efforts by providing facilities and services to humanitarian workers locally and globally.

Exhibit 47 Detailed Overview of International Humanitarian City Foreign Assistance in 2010

International Humanitarian City Foreign Assistance Disbursed
(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Multi-Country (Global)	16,133,434
Central America and Caribbean	1,653,750
Grand Total	17,787,184

International Humanitarian City Funds Disbursed by Sector
(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Sharjah Charity House

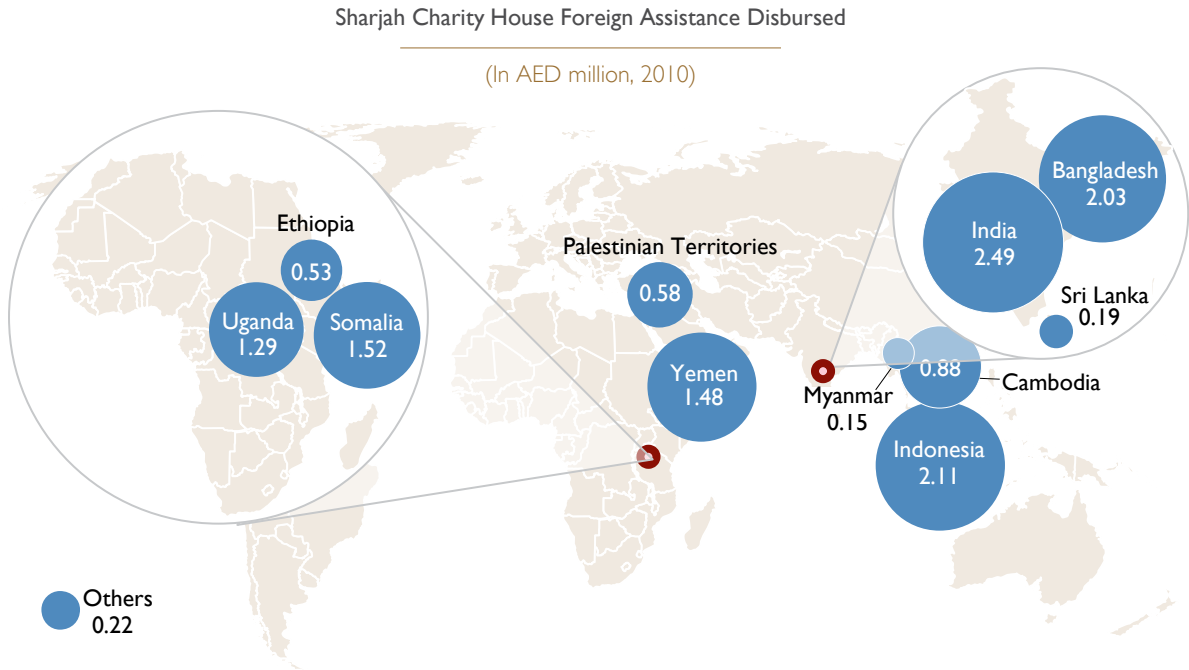
Sharjah Charity House was founded in 1996. The society conducts charitable and development activities both in and outside the UAE. Its main areas of work are education, health care, social services, building mosques, sponsoring orphans and providing humanitarian relief.

In 2010, the organization made grants of AED 13.5 million (\$3.7 million) to projects in 13 countries in Asia and Africa. Sub-Saharan Africa received nearly a quarter of all funds, while India, Indonesia and Bangladesh each received more than AED 2.0 million for charity and development projects. There were more than 130 grants made in total, the single largest of which was AED 1.4 million to build a mosque in Bangladesh. Other programs included distributing food for religious festivals, supporting orphans and digging wells.

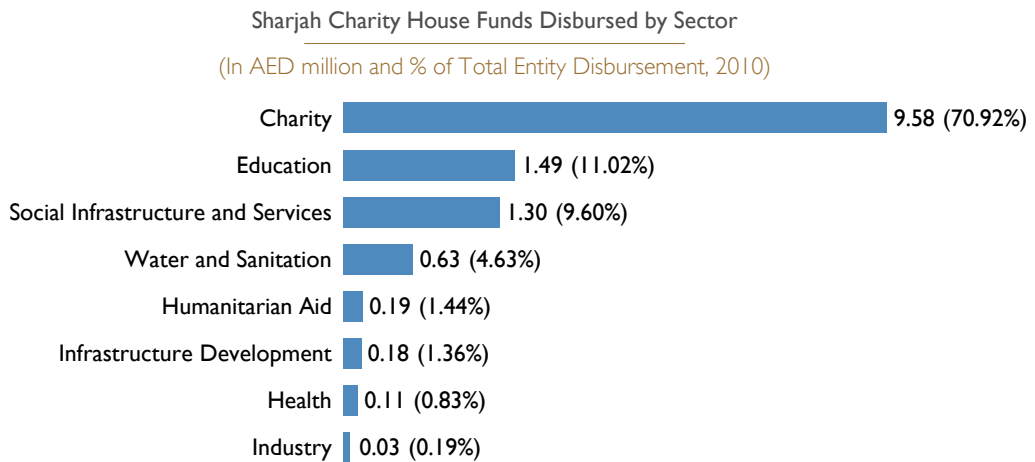


Sharjah Charity House provides orphans with new clothes for Eid in Sidon, Lebanon.

Exhibit 48 Detailed Overview of Sharjah Charity House Foreign Assistance in 2010



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Asia	10,154,750
South and Central Asia	4,863,733
Far East	3,121,495
Middle East	2,169,522
Africa	3,355,892
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,355,892
Grand Total	13,510,642



Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment

The Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment was set up in 1997. Based in Dubai, it works both at home and abroad to provide services such as building hospitals, schools and cultural centers, digging wells and responding to emergencies. Major areas of operation in the past have included Iraq, the Palestinian Territories, Sudan, Yemen, Kosovo and Turkey⁴².

In its foreign aid programs in 2010, the establishment disbursed AED 13.3 million (\$3.6 million), AED 7.6 million of which was granted to development projects. The organization supported projects in 18 countries in Africa and Asia and also made a grant of AED 2.75 million to Haiti, as part of the UAE's response to the humanitarian emergency following the devastating earthquake in January 2010. Around 28 percent of funds were spent in the Middle East, most notably Iraq, where AED 1.7 million supported health and social infrastructure. Almost half of all funds were directed at projects related to social infrastructure and services. Projects supported included orphanages, wells, mosques and health facilities.



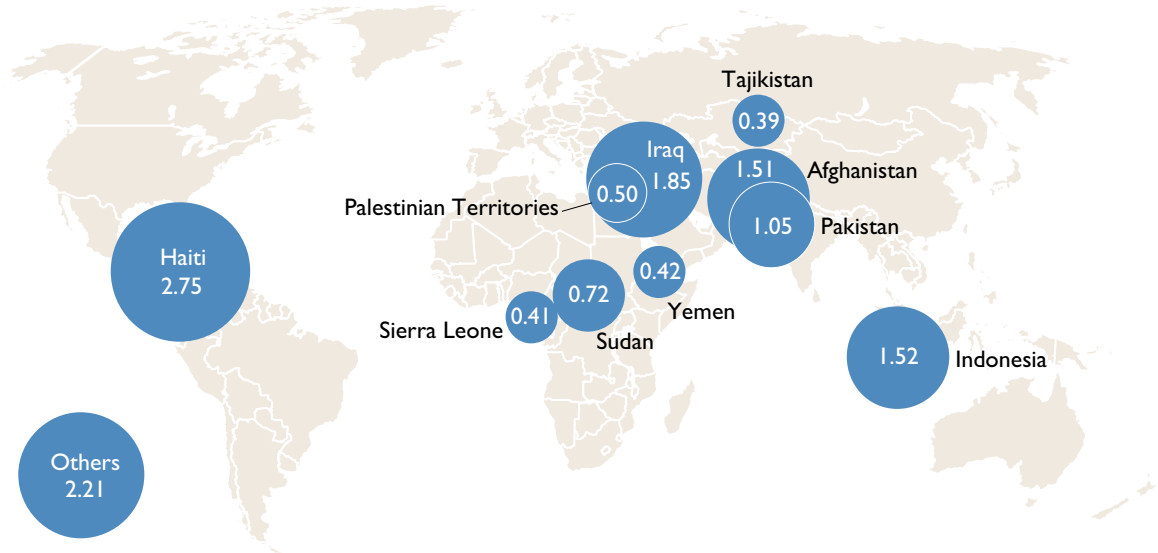
4000 families were provided with food packages in Gaza.

Exhibit 49

Detailed Overview of Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment Foreign Assistance in 2010

Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment Foreign Assistance Disbursed

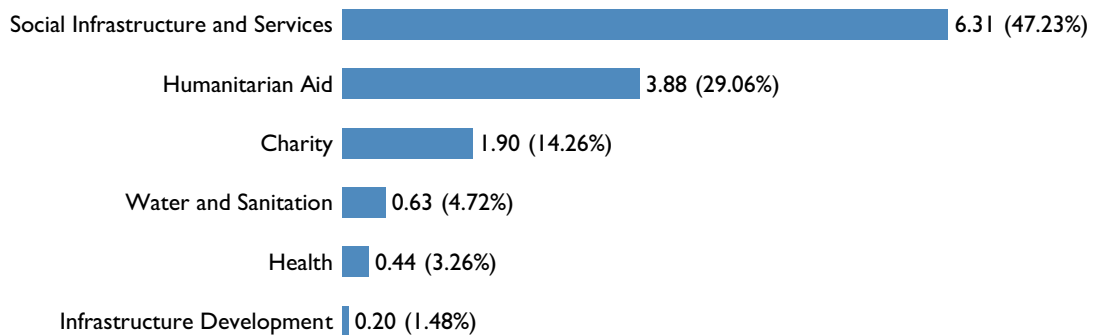
(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Asia	8,251,511
Far East	1,560,399
Middle East	3,727,159
South and Central Asia	2,963,953
The Americas	2,750,000
Central America and Caribbean	2,750,000
Africa	2,351,269
Sub-Saharan Africa	2,351,269
Grand Total	13,352,780

Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund

The Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund offers targeted grants to conservationists across the world, supporting projects related to all kinds of plant, animal and fungus species. Operational since 2009, it aims to help grass-roots initiatives which make a real difference to species survival and to elevate awareness of the need for conservation. The fund had an initial endowment of €25 million (AED 132 million), of which a small portion is spent each year on grants. Recent grants have been directed towards conserving species including fruit and nut forests in Tajikistan, Siamese crocodiles, Sumatran rhinoceros and Andean cats⁴³.

In 2010, the fund disbursed AED 10.3 million (\$2.8 million). The money took the form of more than 200 grants, all given to environmental projects, in over 70 countries. Colombia received the largest amount, AED 0.7 million, for eight projects to protect endangered animals including the Giant South American turtle and the Hammerhead shark.

Kenya received AED 0.6 million for a number of endangered animals including the black rhinoceros. In India, the fund spent AED 0.5 million to support conservation efforts benefitting a number of indigenous species, including the Asian elephant and the Himalayan wolf. In Indonesia, the fund disbursed AED 0.5 million for endangered species, including the Javan Hawk-eagle and the orangutan.



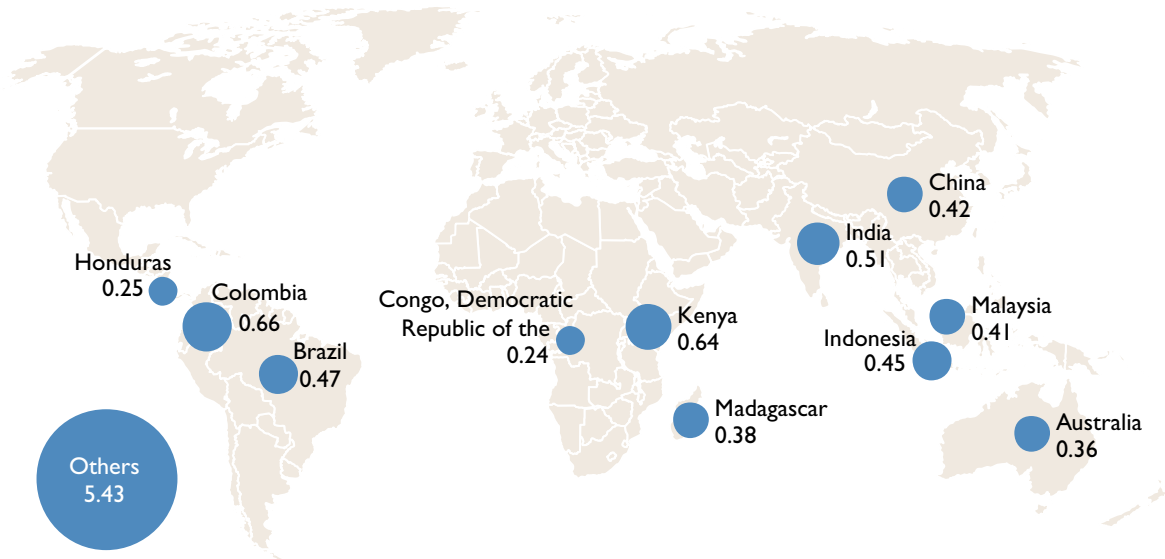
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund donated AED 55,000 for conservation of the blue-throated macaw in Bolivia, which is critically endangered.

Exhibit 50

Detailed Overview of Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund Foreign Assistance in 2010

Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund Foreign Assistance Disbursed

(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Africa	3,371,093
Sub-Saharan Africa	3,279,044
North Africa	92,050
Asia	3,097,002
Far East	1,857,880
South and Central Asia	1,036,732
Middle East	202,390
The Americas	2,753,906
South America	1,570,006
Central America and Caribbean	1,091,850
North America	92,050
Oceania	529,277
Europe	502,036
Grand Total	10,253,314

Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Emirates Airline Foundation

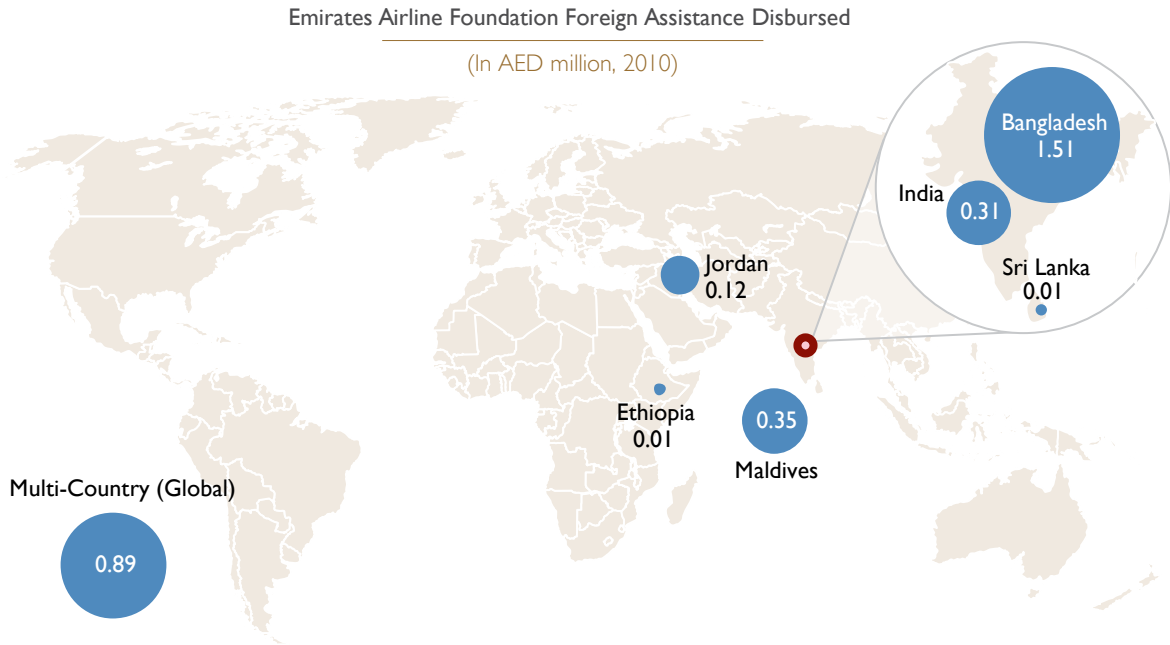
The Emirates Airline Foundation is a non-profit organization focused on helping children trapped in extreme poverty. Staffed by volunteers and friends of the Emirates Group, the foundation tries to reduce childhood mortality rates by providing the basic things that so many take for granted: food, medicine, housing and education. Projects are chosen by a board of directors, and passengers and Emirates staff contribute to funds. Most projects are located at Emirates' destinations, where local Emirates employees can participate and oversee their management⁴⁴.

In 2010, the foundation gave AED 3.2 million (\$0.9 million) to projects in six countries worldwide. Around 85 percent of funds were directed at development programs, in sectors including health, education and infrastructure. There were nine grants made in total, the largest of which was a donation of AED 0.5 million to a project aimed at helping create sources of income for the poor in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Slightly more than two thirds of funds were given to South and Central Asia, with Bangladesh the single biggest recipient of aid.



The Emirates Friendship Hospital Ship providing healthcare to children in need in Bangladesh.

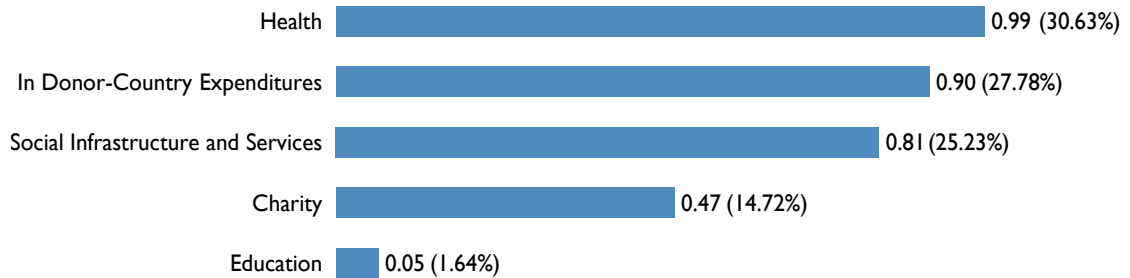
Exhibit 51 Detailed Overview of Emirates Airline Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2010



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Asia	2,311,921
South and Central Asia	2,187,407
Middle East	124,514
Global	895,125
Africa	14,696
Sub-Saharan Africa	14,696
Grand Total	3,221,742

Emirates Airline Foundation Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Emirates Telecommunications Corporation – Etisalat

Etisalat is one of the largest telecommunications companies in the world, headquartered in the UAE. The leading operator in the Middle East and Africa, it operates in 18 countries, servicing more than 100 million customers. In Afghanistan, Etisalat has been contributing to a number of charitable projects. It is currently involved in rebuilding mosques, supporting schools and universities, including providing access to the internet and computer studies, food distribution to the needy during the Holy Month of Ramadan and helping orphans, among other initiatives⁴⁵.

In 2010, Etisalat made a number of in-kind donations to six programs in Afghanistan, worth a total of AED 1.3 million (\$0.4 million). Around half of funds were directed at charity projects, including the distribution of gifts to pilgrims and a Holy Qur'an memorization project. At least 10,000 families in eight provinces benefited from food distribution during the Holy Month of Ramadan.



Twenty thousand people from poor families benefited from the program of food distribution in Afghanistan in August 2010.

Exhibit 52 Detailed Overview of Etisalat Foreign Assistance in 2010

Emirates Telecommunications Corporation-Etisalat Foreign Assistance Disbursed

(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
South and Central Asia	1,300,242
Grand Total	1,300,242

Emirates Telecommunications Corporation-Etisalat Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julphar)

Julphar was set up in 1980, the first pharmaceutical manufacturing company to be set up in the Gulf Arab states. Established in Ras Al Khaimah, Julphar now has nine world-class production facilities in the UAE, and markets its products across the globe. It is a public shareholding company.⁴⁶

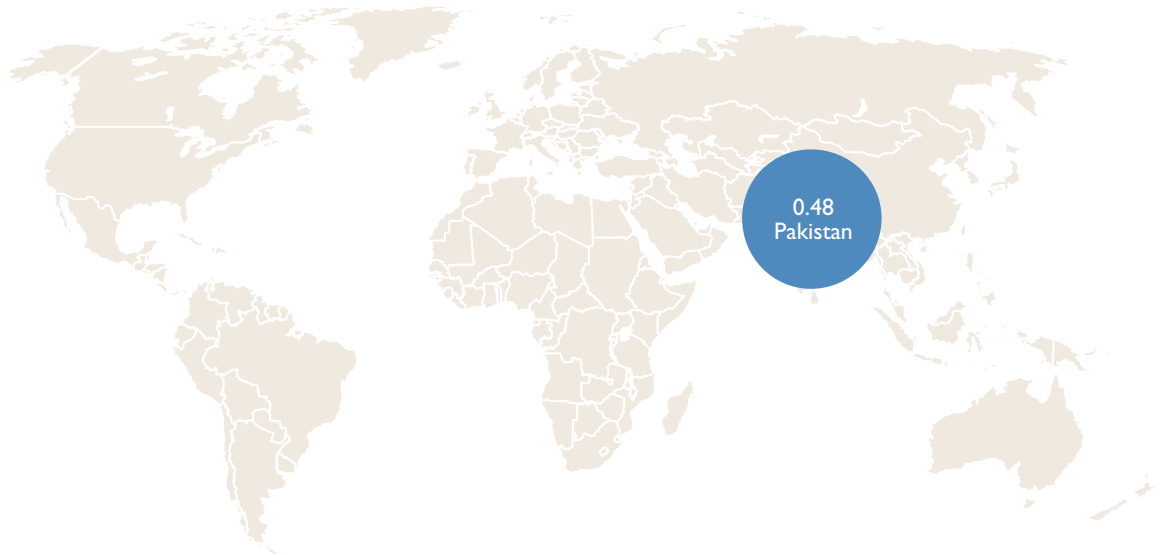
In 2010, Julphar reported an in-kind grant worth AED 0.47 million (\$0.13 million). This humanitarian aid, in the form of medicines, was given to Pakistan, where the company is also operational, during 2010 floods.



Exhibit 53

Detailed Overview of Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julphar) Foreign Assistance in 2010

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julphar) Foreign Assistance Disbursed
(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
South and Central Asia	477,804
Grand Total	477,804

Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julphar) Funds Disbursed by Sector
(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)

Humanitarian Aid	0.48 (100.00%)
------------------	----------------

Noor Dubai Foundation

Noor Dubai Foundation aims to prevent and treat blindness and poor vision, targeting more than one million people as part of an initiative launched by His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, in September 2008. In partnership with international organizations, the foundation provides therapeutic, preventative and educational programs to prevent visual impairment in developing countries on a local, regional and international scale⁴⁷.

In 2010, having completed the initiative, Noor Dubai was restructured as a foundation in the Emirate of Dubai with ambitious plans for the future. During the year, it made a grant of AED 0.16 million (\$0.04 million) to a project providing medical education and training in multiple countries.

FEATURE 7

Preventing River Blindness in Africa: Noor Dubai

The Noor Dubai Foundation is working to help some of the half a million people who are blind or visually-impaired as a result of river blindness. A parasitic insect-borne disease, also known as Onchocerciasis, river blindness is transmitted through the bites of infected blackflies which breed in the fast-flowing streams and rivers which gave the disease its more recognizable name.

River blindness can also cause ugly skin disease, depigmentation and severe itching. It is most commonly associated with west and central Africa, but is also prevalent in Yemen and Latin America. The worms which cause it can live in the human body for fifteen years. After mating, the female lays around 1,000 larvae a day, which live in the body for one to two years, and cause eye inflammation, bleeding and other complications that ultimately lead to blindness.

Much progress has been made in fighting the disease through the control of blackflies. It can also be treated with an annual dose of the drug Ivermectine, but the drug kills the larvae, rather than the worms which lay them, and must therefore be taken for fifteen years. This requires an expensive and consistent campaign, involving the World Health Organization (WHO) and partners across the world.

Millions of people in affected areas must be reached every year for fifteen years, and given one simple pill which could not only save their sight, but eventually eliminate river blindness altogether, along with its devastating social and economic consequences.

Noor Dubai is playing an important part in that international effort. In 2008 and 2009, the foundation, with the help of its partners, delivered drug treatment to more than five million people in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Mali



Source: Noor Dubai Foundation

and Uganda. It trained more than 150,000 community drug distributors, and a further 16,900 distribution supervisors. It also publicized the campaigns, using flyers, banners, newspaper advertisements and T-shirts.

Noor Dubai was launched in 2008 and set itself the mission of treating one million visually impaired people across the world, a target it far exceeded as the numbers above clearly show. While it was originally intended only to be a short-term initiative, in 2010, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, issued a decree to transform it into a foundation, thus enabling it not just to continue, but to grow.

The foundation is now once again collecting funds for its river blindness campaign, and is in constant contact with both WHO and the International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness, to work out ways in which to restart its work most effectively. In this way, the UAE will continue to play its part in eradicating blindness.

Exhibit 54 Detailed Overview of Noor Dubai Foundation Foreign Assistance in 2010

Noor Dubai Foundation Foreign Assistance Disbursed

(In AED million, 2010)



Region	Funds Disbursed in AED
Multi-Country (Global)	160,000
Grand Total	160,000

Noor Dubai Foundation Funds Disbursed by Sector

(In AED million and % of Total Entity Disbursement, 2010)



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 years before they lose their ODA-eligibility.
4. The figures in this report for the UAE's ODA in 2010 are estimates. The final figures will be issued by the DAC in December 2011. Similarly, the figure for the UAE's GNI in 2010 may be adjusted by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, as more complete information becomes available.
5. The Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation is referred to throughout this report as the Khalifa Foundation, for sake of brevity. The Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Charitable and Humanitarian Foundation is referred to as the Zayed Foundation. The Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment is referred to as the Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment. The Emirates Telecommunications Corporation - Etisalat is referred to as Etisalat.
6. UN, Pakistan Floods Relief and Early Recovery Response Plan, November 2010, <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?MenuID=14569&Page=1903>. See also International Crisis Group, Pakistan: The Worsening IDP Crisis, 16 September 2010, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/asia/south-asia/pakistan/B111-pakistan-the-worsening-idp-crisis.aspx>
7. UN, Pakistan Humanitarian Response Plan 2010, Mid-year Review, <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?ParentID=14557&MenuID=14588&Page=1842>
8. World Food Programme, Multiple Crises Leave Yemenis in a Hunger Trap and Absolute Poverty, <http://www.wfp.org/countries/yemen>; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index (HDI) - 2010 Rankings, UNDP, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics>
9. UNDP, Yemen Country Profile, <http://www.undp.org/ye/y-profile.php>; See also <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?MenuID=14659&Page=1930>
10. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Clashes in southern Yemen spark new displacement, <http://reliefweb.int/node/368771>
11. UNHCR, Returns to northern Yemen sluggish - UNHCR rushes winter aid, 22 October 2010, <http://www.unhcr.org/4cc168459.html>
12. Emirates News Agency Construction work on Sheikh Khalifa Housing City starts in Yemen, 17 October 2010, <http://www.yemenonline.info/news-1568.html>
13. UN, United Nations and Partners: 2010 Work Plan for Sudan, <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?MenuID=14553&Page=1878>
14. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, <http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/global-overview-2010-africa-sudan.pdf>
15. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Sudan Floods Appeal, October 2010 – February 2011, <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/10/MDRSD00901.pdf>
16. UNDP, Egypt: Country profile of human development indicators, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/EGY.html>
17. UNDP, Egypt Country Profile, <http://www.undp.org/eg/Default.aspx?tabid=75>
18. UN OCHA, Consolidated Appeal for Afghanistan 2011, <http://ochaonline.un.org/humanitarianappeal/webpage.asp?MenuID=14728&Page=1917> UNHCR, 2011 UNHCR country operations profile – Afghanistan, <http://www.unhcr.org/cgi-bin/texis/vtx/page?page=49e486eb6>. See also [http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B11/\(httpInfoFiles\)/3E5B840FE3A6D72BC125786F003FF157/\\$file/Afghanistan+-+April+2011.pdf](http://www.internal-displacement.org/8025708F004BE3B11/(httpInfoFiles)/3E5B840FE3A6D72BC125786F003FF157/$file/Afghanistan+-+April+2011.pdf)
19. UNDP, Human Development Indices, http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDI_2008_EN_Tables.pdf; See also <http://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/Afghanistan/Afghanistan-corruption-survey2010-Eng.pdf>
20. WFP, Afghanistan Market Price Bulletin, December 2010, <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp229176.pdf>
See also <http://ochaonline.un.org/afghanistan/AppealsFunding/CAP2011/tabid/5301/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

21. African Economic Outlook, Seychelles Overview, <http://www.africaneconomicoutlook.org/en/countries/east-africa/seychelles/>; UN, United Nations Seychelles Common Country Assessment, <http://un.intnet.mu/undp/docs/FINAL%20-%20Seychelles%20CCA%202006-2008%20main%20text.pdf>
22. Bowden, Anna, The Economic Costs of Maritime Piracy, December 2010, http://www.fiaweb.biz/wp-content/uploads/2011/02/AMUSA_The_Economic_Costs_of_Maritime_Piracy_Full_Report__2011_01_21.pdf
23. Emirates News Agency, UAE, Seychelles ink deal worth \$15 million to combat piracy and regulate fishing, 16 July 2010, http://www.wam.ae/servlet/Satellite?c=WamLocEnews&cid=1278055744390&pagename=WAM%2FWamLocEnews%2FWAM_E_ArticleMailClient
24. World Bank, Comoros Country Brief, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/COMOROEXTN/0,,print:Y~isCURL:Y~menuPK:349947~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:349937,00.html>
25. International Monetary Fund, Country Report No. 11/72, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2011/cr1172.pdf>
26. Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, Country Briefing, Comoros, July 2010, <http://www.ophi.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/Comoros.pdf>
27. World Bank, Comoros Country Brief, as above.
28. UNDP, A propos du Maroc, <http://www.pnud.org.ma/maroc.asp>
29. World Bank, Morocco country brief, <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/MENAEXT/MOROCCOEXTN/0,,menuPK:294549~pagePK:141132~piPK:141107~theSitePK:294540,00.html>; International Federation of the Red Cross, Morocco, Flash Floods, 5 December 2010, <http://reliefweb.int/node/376945>
30. Tanzanian Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Mkukuta Annual Implementation Report 2009/2010, http://www.povertymonitoring.go.tz/WhatisNew/MAIR_BOOK_2010_FINAL.pdf
31. UNDP, Human Development Indicators: Tanzania, <http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/TZA.html>. See also http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania_statistics.html
32. UNHCR, Global Appeal: United Republic of Tanzania <http://www.unhcr.org/4cd926ea9.html>
33. UNICEF: Tanzania: statistics, http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania_statistics.html; President's Malaria Initiative – Tanzania, http://www.fightingmalaria.gov/countries/profiles/tanzania_profile.pdf
34. Integrated Regional Information Networks, TANZANIA: Floods affect 28,000 in central regions, 21 January 2010, <http://reliefweb.int/node/342027>
35. Please visit ocfa.gov.ae for the full document
36. For further information see ADFD website at www.adfd.ae
37. For further information see UAE Red Crescent Authority website at www.rcuae.ae
38. For further information see www.khalifafoundation.ae
39. For further information see www.dubaicares.ae
40. For further information see www.dubaicharity.org.ae
41. For further information see www.ihc.ae
42. For further information see www.mbrfoundation.ae
43. For further information see www.mbzspeciesconservation.org
44. For further information see www.emiratesairlinefoundation.org
45. For further information see www.etisalat.ae
46. For further information, see julphar.net
47. For further information see www.noor-dubai.com

List of Acronyms

\$	United States Dollar
€	Euro
ADFD	Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
AED	Arab Emirates Dirham
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FTS	United Nations' Financial Tracking Service
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IHC	International Humanitarian City
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
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
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
WHO	World Health Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme

Appendix I - List of countries receiving UAE assistance in 2010, by continent and income level

Continent / Region / Country	Income Level	Funds Disbursed (AED)
Africa		730,475,733
Multi-region (Africa)		2,064,651
Multi-country (Africa)	Other	2,064,651
North Africa		196,126,941
Algeria	Upper Middle Income	23,351,864
Egypt	Lower Middle Income	108,676,043
Morocco	Lower Middle Income	59,672,154
Tunisia	Lower Middle Income	4,426,880
Sub-Saharan Africa		532,284,140
Benin	Low Income	1,853,778
Burkina Faso	Low Income	11,089,951
Burundi	Low Income	862,448
Cameroon	Lower Middle Income	1,106,692
Central African Republic	Low Income	644,965
Chad	Low Income	3,891,563
Comoros	Low Income	61,371,889
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Low Income	9,242,714
Congo, Republic of the	Lower Middle Income	106,641
Côte d'Ivoire	Lower Middle Income	3,055,983
Djibouti	Lower Middle Income	14,520,084
Equatorial Guinea	High Income	27,000
Eritrea	Low Income	13,666,823
Ethiopia	Low Income	8,851,772
Gabon	Upper Middle Income	110,640
Gambia	Low Income	815,582
Ghana	Low Income	6,634,649
Guinea	Low Income	205,500
Guinea-Bissau	Low Income	98,000
Kenya	Low Income	7,860,637
Liberia	Low Income	5,533,921
Madagascar	Low Income	381,930
Malawi	Low Income	18,155
Mali	Low Income	12,870,460
Mauritania	Low Income	8,330,338
Mozambique	Low Income	1,066,189
Namibia	Upper Middle Income	55,320
Niger	Low Income	5,842,038

Continent / Region / Country	Income Level	Funds Disbursed (AED)
Nigeria	Lower Middle Income	1,580,285
Rwanda	Low Income	1,994,277
Senegal	Lower Middle Income	4,732,883
Seychelles	Upper Middle Income	64,124,397
Sierra Leone	Low Income	4,887,025
Somalia	Low Income	16,457,317
South Africa	Upper Middle Income	1,833,400
Sudan	Lower Middle Income	213,398,979
Swaziland	Lower Middle Income	73,600
Tanzania	Low Income	25,854,570
Togo	Low Income	3,901,411
Uganda	Low Income	13,056,987
Zambia	Low Income	181,959
Zimbabwe	Low Income	91,390
Asia		1,481,716,532
Far East		27,896,568
Cambodia	Low Income	2,255,252
China	Lower Middle Income	4,392,711
Indonesia	Lower Middle Income	6,285,178
Japan	High Income	25,000
Lao	Low Income	891,871
Malaysia	Upper Middle Income	501,652
Mongolia	Lower Middle Income	1,962,910
Philippines	Lower Middle Income	8,715,983
Thailand	Lower Middle Income	1,802,996
Timor-Leste	Lower Middle Income	440,477
Vietnam	Lower Middle Income	622,538
Middle East		919,116,840
Bahrain	High Income	13,726,802
Iran	Upper Middle Income	5,307,804
Iraq	Lower Middle Income	3,639,152
Jordan	Lower Middle Income	57,638,277
Lebanon	Upper Middle Income	48,466,130
Oman	High Income	89,803,732
Palestinian Territories	Lower Middle Income	362,282,318
Saudi Arabia	High Income	1,002,065
Syria	Lower Middle Income	61,357,507
Yemen	Lower Middle Income	275,893,053

Continent / Region / Country	Income Level	Funds Disbursed (AED)
Multi-region (Asia)		33,611,309
Multi-country (Asia)	Other	33,611,309
South and Central Asia		501,091,814
Afghanistan	Low Income	80,075,364
Armenia	Lower Middle Income	3,040,000
Azerbaijan	Upper Middle Income	1,808,440
Bangladesh	Low Income	13,318,161
India	Lower Middle Income	13,389,929
Kazakhstan	Upper Middle Income	49,329,856
Kyrgyzstan	Low Income	738,814
Maldives	Lower Middle Income	6,699,413
Myanmar	Low Income	152,747
Nepal	Low Income	699,771
Pakistan	Lower Middle Income	310,672,430
Sri Lanka	Lower Middle Income	14,260,209
Tajikistan	Low Income	5,820,774
Turkmenistan	Lower Middle Income	760,455
Uzbekistan	Lower Middle Income	325,450
Europe		124,767,927
Albania	Upper Middle Income	5,277,896
Belgium	High Income	320,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Upper Middle Income	8,549,332
Bulgaria	Upper Middle Income	55,095
Cyprus	High Income	193,549
Estonia	High Income	25,000
France	High Income	249,723
Georgia	Lower Middle Income	12,172
Germany	High Income	3,193,651
Ireland	High Income	1,175,783
Italy	High Income	553,565
Kosovo	Lower Middle Income	6,696,522
Macedonia	Upper Middle Income	331,055
Moldova	Lower Middle Income	90,515
Portugal	High Income	20,000
Romania	Upper Middle Income	36,880
Russian Federation	Upper Middle Income	175,579
Spain	High Income	1,929,291
Sweden	High Income	55,125
Switzerland	High Income	683,905

Continent / Region / Country	Income Level	Funds Disbursed (AED)
Turkey	Upper Middle Income	94,549,685
Ukraine	Lower Middle Income	36,880
United Kingdom	High Income	556,725
Spain	High Income	1,929,291
Sweden	High Income	55,125
Switzerland	High Income	683,905
Turkey	Upper Middle Income	94,549,685
Ukraine	Lower Middle Income	36,880
United Kingdom	High Income	556,725
Global		205,748,276
Multi-country (Global)	Other	205,748,276
Oceania		823,099
Australia	High Income	638,874
New Zealand	High Income	184,225
The Americas		255,886,264
Central America and Caribbean		29,711,115
Antigua and Barbuda	Upper Middle Income	18,440
Belize	Lower Middle Income	184,400
Dominican Republic	Upper Middle Income	70,684
El Salvador	Lower Middle Income	18,400
Grenada	Upper Middle Income	73,760
Haiti	Lower Middle Income	28,153,460
Honduras	Lower Middle Income	257,710
Jamaica	Upper Middle Income	110,570
Mexico	Upper Middle Income	676,171
Nicaragua	Lower Middle Income	55,320
Panama	Upper Middle Income	92,200
North America		224,326,825
Canada	High Income	128,505
United States of America	High Income	224,198,320
South America		1,848,324
Argentina	Upper Middle Income	80,986
Bolivia	Lower Middle Income	137,533
Brazil	Upper Middle Income	669,217
Chile	Upper Middle Income	18,400
Colombia	Upper Middle Income	666,032
Ecuador	Lower Middle Income	92,200
Peru	Upper Middle Income	73,685
Venezuela	Upper Middle Income	110,271
Grand Total		2,799,417,831

Appendix II - List of UAE donors, showing amounts provided to each country in 2010

Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED	Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development	798,771,940	Ghana	519,109
Afghanistan	57,372,260	Iraq	842,375
Algeria	17,901,850	Ireland	1,175,783
Armenia	3,040,000	Italy	239,790
Azerbaijan	1,790,000	Jordan	47,660
Bahrain	12,598,390	Kenya	1,255,510
Burkina Faso	5,170,000	Mexico	464,555
Djibouti	12,300,000	Mozambique	1,066,189
Egypt	86,719,530	Niger	1,198,512
Eritrea	13,530,000	Nigeria	436,010
Jordan	4,070,000	Palestinian Territories	9,000
Lebanon	18,910,000	Rwanda	1,548,878
Maldives	3,980,000	Saudi Arabia	999,965
Morocco	38,030,000	Senegal	368,077
Oman	43,040,000	Somalia	2,029,368
Pakistan	73,460	South Africa	1,325,036
Palestinian Territories	73,460,000	Sudan	14,196,318
Sudan	140,960,000	Tanzania	789,476
Syria	57,980,000	Togo	788,062
Tanzania	22,740,000	Uganda	514,725
Tunisia	2,500,000	United Kingdom	115,800
Turkey	93,580,000	Multi-country (Global)	27,963,159
Yemen	89,026,450		
Al Maktoum Foundation	65,860,149	Dubai Cares	46,074,735
Benin	312,906	Bangladesh	4,586,390
Burkina Faso	639,097	Cambodia	154,375
Cameroon	382,284	Comoros	1,854,820
Central African Republic	644,965	Djibouti	835,721
Chad	1,547,041	Haiti	6,071,730
Comoros	411,066	India	1,102,050
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	1,353,160	Lao	176,108
Congo, Republic of the	106,641	Lebanon	10,265
Egypt	7,360	Mali	11,902,140
Gambia	391,582	Mauritania	2,129,712
Germany	2,170,690	Nepal	373,907
		Niger	389,735

Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED
Pakistan	2,182,720
Palestinian Territories	1,369,221
Sierra Leone	3,929,356
South Africa	40,475
Sri Lanka	248,703
Sudan	3,512,648
Yemen	5,170,220
Zambia	34,439
Dubai Charity Association	30,592,370
Bahrain	10,000
Benin	687,880
Burkina Faso	220,000
Cambodia	670,161
China	1,696,699
Côte d'Ivoire	115,000
Equatorial Guinea	27,000
Estonia	15,000
Gambia	424,000
Ghana	2,224,843
Guinea	60,000
Guinea-Bissau	98,000
Liberia	212,000
Mauritania	834,000
Nigeria	761,400
Palestinian Territories	1,518,448
Philippines	7,467,317
Senegal	555,854
Sierra Leone	60,000
Somalia	180,960
Tajikistan	1,529,534
Thailand	458,745
Togo	338,050
Uganda	10,093,734
Yemen	333,745
Emirates Airline Foundation	3,221,742
Bangladesh	1,516,611
Ethiopia	14,696

Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED
India	310,865
Jordan	124,514
Maldives	349,590
Sri Lanka	10,341
Multi-country (Global)	895,125
Etisalat	1,300,242
Afghanistan	1,300,242
Government	1,001,937,917
Afghanistan	9,976,323
Albania	500,000
Algeria	34,845
Bahrain	88,412
Bangladesh	80,000
Benin	300,000
Cameroon	589,888
Comoros	58,319,991
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	7,602,801
Côte d'Ivoire	2,776,193
Cyprus	193,549
Egypt	15,060
Georgia	12,172
Germany	608,640
Haiti	7,646,131
India	16,000
Iran	5,100,000
Jordan	45,937,500
Kosovo	296,639
Lao	600,000
Lebanon	6,163,936
Liberia	5,266,601
Maldives	660,000
Morocco	3,740,666
Niger	250,000
Oman	44,736,637
Pakistan	214,942,165
Palestinian Territories	162,044,700

Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED	Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED
Philippines	180,000	Egypt	2,173,645
Seychelles	64,069,303	Eritrea	91,823
Somalia	2,856,482	Estonia	10,000
South Africa	160,000	Ethiopia	459,375
Spain	1,289,748	France	183,645
Sri Lanka	12,054,760	Germany	414,321
Sudan	22,203,460	Ghana	459,375
Syria	317,128	Haiti	3,300,000
Tajikistan	3,673,000	Indonesia	330,565
Tanzania	600,000	Iraq	785,000
Timor-Leste	440,477	Italy	183,645
Tunisia	1,851,560	Jordan	183,645
United States of America	113,863,000	Kazakhstan	42,711,506
Vietnam	37,572	Kenya	1,272,628
Yemen	31,795,560	Lao	62,444
Multi-country (Africa)	2,004,651	Lebanon	367,500
Multi-country (Asia)	33,611,309	Maldives	1,556,823
Multi-country (Global)	132,431,057	Mali	876,875
Gulf Pharmaceutical Industries (Julphar)	477,804	Mauritania	449,936
Pakistan	477,804	Morocco	14,088,908
International Humanitarian City	17,787,184	Nigeria	183,645
Haiti	1,653,750	Oman	1,671,800
Multi-country (Global)	16,133,434	Pakistan	59,674,104
Khalifa Foundation	269,784,826	Palestinian Territories	8,341,000
Afghanistan	4,226,145	Philippines	110,187
Algeria	91,823	Portugal	20,000
Australia	275,468	Rwanda	417,500
Bahrain	1,000,000	Senegal	375,203
Bangladesh	639,546	Seychelles	55,094
Belgium	320,000	Somalia	4,350,645
Bosnia and Herzegovina	183,645	South Africa	202,010
Burundi	417,500	Spain	345,863
Cambodia	190,995	Sri Lanka	91,823
China	183,645	Sudan	569,562
Comoros	91,823	Sweden	55,125
		Switzerland	463,645

Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED	Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED
Syria	1,146,000	Ghana	117,836
Tanzania	293,832	Grenada	73,760
Thailand	415,046	Haiti	17,149
Togo	417,500	Honduras	257,710
Turkey	324,145	India	509,226
Turkmenistan	760,455	Indonesia	454,984
Uganda	110,187	Jamaica	110,570
United Kingdom	168,598	Kazakhstan	36,880
United States of America	110,250,000	Kenya	641,927
Uzbekistan	160,000	Lao	53,320
Vietnam	359,969	Liberia	55,320
Yemen	869,645	Madagascar	381,930
Mohamed Bin Zayed Species Conservation Fund	10,253,314	Malawi	18,155
Antigua and Barbuda	18,440	Malaysia	409,877
Argentina	80,986	Mexico	211,616
Australia	363,407	Moldova	16,965
Azerbaijan	18,440	Mongolia	92,200
Bangladesh	69,482	Morocco	36,730
Belize	184,400	Namibia	55,320
Bolivia	71,455	Nepal	37,319
Brazil	475,377	New Zealand	165,870
Bulgaria	55,095	Nicaragua	55,320
Cambodia	92,185	Niger	140,513
Cameroon	134,519	Nigeria	128,855
Canada	36,730	Oman	55,095
China	419,672	Pakistan	73,754
Colombia	666,032	Panama	92,200
Comoros	110,190	Peru	73,685
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	239,536	Philippines	129,080
Côte d'Ivoire	147,437	Romania	36,880
Djibouti	36,880	Russian Federation	175,579
Dominican Republic	70,684	Sierra Leone	221,280
Ecuador	92,200	Somalia	55,320
Ethiopia	165,660	South Africa	36,880
Gabon	110,640	Sri Lanka	199,431
		Sudan	74,811

Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED	Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED
Syria	55,095	Noor Dubai Foundation	160,000
Tajikistan	36,880	Multi-country (Global)	160,000
Tanzania	112,871	Sharjah Charity Association	64,282,039
Thailand	18,365	Algeria	20,000
Tunisia	55,320	Bahrain	20,000
Turkey	18,440	Bangladesh	3,744,397
Uganda	54,253	Benin	479,992
Ukraine	36,880	Brazil	47,000
United Kingdom	162,197	Burkina Faso	3,194,573
United States of America	55,320	Burundi	422,922
Uzbekistan	55,320	Chad	208,600
Venezuela	110,271	China	1,847,500
Vietnam	188,197	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	5,520
Yemen	92,200	Côte d'Ivoire	17,354
Zambia	147,520	Djibouti	170,505
Zimbabwe	91,390	Egypt	11,912,748
Mohammed Bin Rashid Establishment	13,352,780	Ethiopia	232,000
Afghanistan	1,511,469	Ghana	414,025
Cambodia	41,214	Guinea	145,500
Chad	11,000	India	6,845,141
Djibouti	393,000	Indonesia	166,000
Ethiopia	271,000	Iran	84,664
Ghana	261,920	Italy	20,000
Haiti	2,750,000	Japan	25,000
Indonesia	1,519,185	Jordan	1,310,430
Iraq	1,854,027	Kazakhstan	119,750
Jordan	260,360	Kenya	144,500
Lebanon	318,947	Kyrgyzstan	169,000
Mauritania	280,710	Lebanon	1,080,618
Pakistan	1,055,124	Maldives	153,000
Palestinian Territories	500,000	Mali	25,000
Sierra Leone	411,000	Mauritania	1,117,200
Sudan	722,639	Morocco	25,000
Syria	373,825	Nepal	200,000
Tajikistan	397,360	Niger	2,376,400
Yemen	420,000	Nigeria	42,000
		Oman	20,000

Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED	Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED
Pakistan	180,000	UAE Red Crescent Authority	364,148,700
Palestinian Territories	6,775,839	Afghanistan	257,600
Philippines	12,500	Albania	4,777,896
Senegal	1,944,681	Algeria	5,303,346
Sierra Leone	92,772	Bahrain	10,000
Somalia	506,280	Bangladesh	30,000
South Africa	69,000	Benin	73,000
Sri Lanka	790,989	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,108,717
Sudan	9,890,728	Cambodia	218,327
Syria	256,000	Chad	2,124,922
Tanzania	42,000	Chile	18,400
Thailand	49,560	China	80,000
Togo	825,400	Comoros	584,000
Tunisia	20,000	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	16,000
Turkey	20,000	Egypt	2,419,767
Uganda	667,173	El Salvador	18,400
United States of America	30,000	Ethiopia	1,995,706
Yemen	5,242,780	Ghana	2,637,541
Multi-country (Africa)	60,000	Haiti	6,714,700
Sharjah Charity House	13,510,642	India	1,818,813
Bangladesh	2,026,325	Indonesia	1,593,064
Cambodia	887,995	Jordan	5,419,776
Ethiopia	536,250	Kazakhstan	6,426,846
India	2,490,718	Kosovo	1,836,500
Indonesia	2,111,250	Kyrgyzstan	536,775
Lebanon	102,265	Lebanon	11,840,747
Myanmar	152,747	Macedonia	331,055
Palestinian Territories	579,433	Mauritania	3,351,751
Somalia	1,522,242	Moldova	73,550
Sri Lanka	193,943	Morocco	3,383,750
Thailand	122,250	Niger	340,800
Uganda	1,297,400	Nigeria	28,375
Yemen	1,487,824	Oman	45,000
UAE International Humanitarian Mobile Hospital	25,000,000	Pakistan	31,645,508
Multi-country (Global)	25,000,000	Palestinian Territories	86,017,414
		Philippines	553,981

Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED	Donor / Country	Funds Disbursed in AED
Senegal	1,434,002	Jordan	284,392
Sierra Leone	73,500	Kazakhstan	34,874
Somalia	4,900,260	Kenya	4,546,072
Sri Lanka	596,800	Kosovo	4,563,383
Sudan	19,774,973	Kyrgyzstan	33,039
Swaziland	73,600	Lebanon	9,671,852
Syria	713,600	Malaysia	91,775
Tajikistan	184,000	Mali	66,445
Tanzania	1,166,261	Mauritania	167,030
Thailand	572,000	Mongolia	1,870,710
Togo	1,500,443	Morocco	367,100
Turkey	240,000	Nepal	88,545
Uganda	18,493	New Zealand	18,355
Vietnam	36,800	Niger	1,146,078
Yemen	139,066,439	Oman	235,200
Multi-country (Global)	3,165,501	Pakistan	367,791
Zayed Foundation	72,901,448	Palestinian Territories	21,667,263
Afghanistan	5,431,325	Philippines	262,918
Bangladesh	625,410	Rwanda	27,899
Bolivia	66,078	Saudi Arabia	2,100
Bosnia and Herzegovina	256,970	Senegal	55,065
Brazil	146,840	Sierra Leone	99,117
Burkina Faso	1,866,281	Somalia	55,759
Burundi	22,026	Spain	293,680
Canada	91,775	Sri Lanka	73,420
China	165,195	Sudan	1,493,840
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	25,697	Switzerland	220,260
Djibouti	783,978	Syria	515,859
Egypt	5,427,934	Tanzania	110,130
Eritrea	45,000	Thailand	167,030
Ethiopia	5,177,085	Togo	31,956
France	66,078	Turkey	367,100
India	297,116	Uganda	301,022
Indonesia	110,130	United Kingdom	110,130
Iran	123,140	Uzbekistan	110,130
Iraq	157,750	Yemen	2,388,191
Italy	110,130	Grand Total	2,799,417,831

Appendix III - UAE assistance to each region in 2010, by sector

Region / Sector	Funds Disbursed in AED	Region / Sector	Funds Disbursed in AED
Central America and Caribbean	29,711,115	Social Infrastructure and Services	2,896,606
Charity	250,000	Water and Sanitation	1,428,560
Education	464,555	Middle East	919,116,840
Environment Protection	1,091,850	Charity	24,214,720
Government and Civil Society	5,459,768	Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	250,954,696
Health	2,186,363	Education	32,094,974
Humanitarian Aid	20,258,580	Energy Generation and Supply	46,100,000
Europe	124,767,927	Environment Protection	202,390
Charity	14,153,671	Government and Civil Society	5,936,004
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	740,000	Health	15,766,967
Education	110,130	Humanitarian Aid	66,307,465
Environment Protection	502,036	In Donor - Country Expenditures	3,800
Government and Civil Society	502,360	Industry	1,244,950
Humanitarian Aid	92,000	Infrastructure Development	181,119,867
In Donor - Country Expenditures	52,013	Social Infrastructure and Services	130,080,517
Infrastructure Development	95,416,500	Tourism	80,401,970
Social Infrastructure and Services	13,199,217	Transport and Storage	48,780,000
Far East	27,896,568	Water and Sanitation	35,908,520
Agriculture	24,300	North Africa	196,126,941
Banking and Financial Services	26,000	Charity	6,944,670
Charity	16,161,655	Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	5,196,500
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	1,480,000	Communication	367,100
Education	1,171,258	Education	5,456,615
Environment Protection	1,857,880	Environment Protection	92,050
Fishing	10,500	Government and Civil Society	236,666
Government and Civil Society	440,477	Health	18,566,690
Health	509,969	Humanitarian Aid	3,504,000
Humanitarian Aid	1,728,291	In Donor - Country Expenditures	34,845
In Donor - Country Expenditures	37,572	Infrastructure Development	86,646,070
Infrastructure Development	123,500	Social Infrastructure and Services	19,091,015

Region / Sector	Funds Disbursed in AED	Region / Sector	Funds Disbursed in AED
Transport and Storage	46,992,120	Debt Management	1,881,022
Water and Sanitation	2,998,600	Education	59,039,472
North America	224,326,825	Environment Protection	3,279,044
Charity	121,775	Government and Civil Society	38,806,516
Environment Protection	92,050	Health	10,892,722
Health	224,113,000	Humanitarian Aid	8,630,640
Oceania	823,099	Industry	71,122
Charity	293,823	Infrastructure Development	28,372,000
Environment Protection	529,277	Social Infrastructure and Services	43,521,707
South America	1,848,324	Transport and Storage	22,740,000
Charity	259,918	Water and Sanitation	89,420,740
Environment Protection	1,570,006	Multi-region (Africa)	2,064,651
Humanitarian Aid	18,400	Charity	60,000
South and Central Asia	501,091,814	Government and Civil Society	1,954,300
Charity	76,652,791	In Donor - Country Expenditures	50,351
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	5,533,718	Multi-region (Asia)	33,611,309
Communication	3,085,320	Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	33,553,589
Education	11,217,293	In Donor - Country Expenditures	57,720
Environment Protection	1,036,732	Global	205,748,276
Government and Civil Society	45,000	Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	58,928,983
Health	51,983,118	Education	5,225,250
Humanitarian Aid	270,284,217	Energy Generation and Supply	11,785,992
Industry	168,500	Government and Civil Society	4,410,116
Infrastructure Development	4,651,457	Health	50,110,680
Social Infrastructure and Services	16,924,064	Humanitarian Aid	30,444,649
Transport and Storage	59,116,940	In Donor - Country Expenditures	42,858,284
Water and Sanitation	392,665	Population Policies and Programs	1,188,000
Sub-Saharan Africa	532,284,140	Social Infrastructure and Services	368,234
Agriculture	61,734,500	Transport and Storage	367,300
Charity	45,745,735	Unallocated/unspecified	60,788
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	118,148,922	Grand Total	2,799,417,831

Appendix IV-A - List of UAE commitments in 2010, by donor and country

Donor / Country	Funding Type	Funds Committed in AED
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development		1,888,007,174
Afghanistan	Grant	738,586,674
Bahrain	Loan	183,650,000
Egypt	Loan	183,650,000
Jordan	Loan	70,888,000
Kenya	Loan	36,730,000
Malawi	Loan	36,730,000
Mali	Loan	70,000,000
Montenegro	Loan	43,600,000
Morocco	Loan	398,520,500
Seychelles	Grant	33,057,000
Sudan	Grant	36,730,000
Tajikistan	Loan	55,095,000
Yemen	Grant	770,000
Government		908,222,043
Jordan	Grant	137,812,500
Lebanon	Grant	2,306,000
Morocco	Grant	340,661,747
Syria	Grant	353,981,796
Multi-country (Global)	Grant	73,460,000
Zayed Foundation		14,759,175
Afghanistan	Grant	14,759,175
Grand Total		2,810,988,392

Appendix IV-B - List of UAE commitments in 2009 and their respective disbursements in 2010, by donor and country

Donor / Country	Funding Type	Committed in 2009 (AED)	Disbursed in 2010 (AED)	Residual Commitment (AED)
Abu Dhabi Fund for Development				
Afghanistan	Grant	55,095,000	17,446,750	37,648,250
Burkina Faso	Loan	36,730,000	5,170,000	31,560,000
Eritrea	Loan	69,850,000	13,530,000	56,320,000
Maldives	Loan	55,095,000	3,980,000	51,115,000
Pakistan	Grant	6,795,050	73,460	6,721,590
Palestinian Territories	Grant	128,555,000	73,460,000	55,095,000
Tanzania	Loan	169,383,671	22,740,000	146,643,671
Yemen	Grant	459,125,000	83,156,720	375,968,280

Appendix V - List of UAE clusters and sectors of assistance

Cluster	Sector
Charity	
	Charity
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	
	Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance
Debt Management	
	Debt Management
Economic Infrastructure and Services	
	Banking and Financial Services
	Communication
	Energy Generation and Supply
	Transport and Storage
Humanitarian Aid	
	Humanitarian Aid
In Donor - Country Expenditures	
	In Donor - Country Expenditures
Production Sectors	
	Agriculture
	Environment Protection
	Fishing
	Industry
	Infrastructure Development
	Tourism
Social Infrastructure and Services	
	Education
	Government and Civil Society
	Health
	Population Policies and Programs
	Social Infrastructure and Services
	Water and Sanitation
Unallocated/unspecified	
	Unallocated/unspecified

Appendix VI - List of UAE sectors and sub-sectors of assistance

SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR
Agriculture	Agricultural policy and administration	Communication	Communications policy and administration
	Agricultural development		Telecommunications
	Agricultural land resources		Radio/television/print media
	Agricultural water resources	Debt Management	Information and communication technology
	Agricultural inputs		Action relating to debt
	Food crop production		Debt forgiveness
	Industrial and export crops		Relief of multilateral debt
	Livestock		Rescheduling and refinancing
	Agrarian reform		Debt for development swap
	Agricultural alternative development		Other debt swap
	Agricultural extension	Debt buy-back	
	Agricultural education and training	Education	Education policy and administration
	Agricultural research		Education facilities and training
	Agricultural services		Teachers training
	Plant protection and pest control		Educational research
	Agricultural financial services		Primary education
	Agricultural co-operatives		Basic life skills for youth and adults
Livestock/veterinary services	Early childhood education		
Banking and Financial Services	Financial policy and administration		Secondary education
	Monetary institutions		Vocational training
	Formal sector financial intermediaries		Higher education
	Informal and semi-formal financial intermediaries	Advanced technical and managerial training	
	Education and training in banking and financial services	Energy Generation and Supply	Energy policy and administration
Business Services	Business support services and institutions		Power generation - non-renewable sources
	Privatization		Power generation - renewable sources
Charity	Culture and seasonal programs	Electrical transmission and distribution	
	Religious education	Gas distribution	
	Religious sites	Oil-fired power plants	
	Social welfare	Gas-fired power plants	
Commodity Aid and General Program Assistance	General budget support	Coal-fired power plants	
		Nuclear power plants	
	Food aid and food security programs	Hydro-electric power plants	
	Capital goods import support	Geothermal energy	
	Commodities import support		

SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR
	Solar energy		Security system management and reform
	Wind power		Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution
	Ocean power		International peacekeeping operations
	Biomass		Reintegration and small and light weapons control
	Energy education and training		Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war
	Energy research		Prevention and demobilization of child soldiers
Environment Protection	Environmental policy and administrative management		
	Biosphere protection		
	Bio-diversity		
	Site preservation	Health	Health policy and administration
	Flood prevention and control		Medical education and training
	Environmental education and training		Medical research
	Environmental research		Medical services
Fishing	Fishing policy and administrative management		Basic health care
	Fishery development		Basic health infrastructure
	Fishery education and training		Basic nutrition
	Fishery research		Infectious disease control
	Fishery services		Health education
Forestry	Forestry policy and administration		Malaria control
	Forestry development		Tuberculosis control
	Fuel wood and charcoal		Health personnel development
	Forestry education and training	Humanitarian Aid	Shelter and non-food items
	Forestry research		Food aid
	Forestry services		Education
Government and Civil Society	Public sector policy and administration		Agriculture
	Public finance management		Health
	Decentralization and support to subnational government		Water and sanitation
	Anti-corruption organizations and institutions		Mine Action
	Legal and judicial development		Coordination and support services
	Democratic participation and civil society		Security
	Elections	In Donor - Country Expenditures	Administrative costs of donors
	Legislatures and political parties		Promotion of development awareness
	Media and free flow of information		Support to refugees in the UAE
	Human rights	Industry	Industrial policy and administration
	Women's equality organizations and institutions		Industrial development
			Small and medium-sized enterprises development
			Cottage industries and handicraft
			Agro-industries

SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR	SECTOR	SUB-SECTOR
	Forest industries		Statistical capacity building
	Textiles, leather and substitutes		Narcotics control
	Chemical industries		Social mitigation of HIV/AIDS
	Fertilizer plants	Tourism	Tourism policy and administration
	Cement/lime/plaster	Trade Policy Regulations and Adjustment	Trade policy and administration
	Energy manufacturing		
	Pharmaceutical production		Trade facilitation
	Basic metal industries		Regional trade agreements
	Non-ferrous metal industries		Multilateral trade negotiations
	Engineering industries		Trade-related adjustment
	Transport equipment industry		Trade education and training
	Technological research and development	Transport and Storage	Transport and storage policy and administration
Infrastructure Development	Infrastructure development policy and administration		
	Urban development and management		Road transport
	Rural development		Rail transport
	Low-cost housing		Water transport
Mineral Resources and Mining	Minerals and mining policy and administration		Air transport
	Mineral prospection and exploration		Storage
	Coal	Water and Sanitation	Transport and storage education and training
	Oil and gas		
	Ferrous metals		Water sector policy and administration
	Nonferrous metals		Water resources conservation
	Precious metals and materials		Water supply and sanitation (large systems)
	Industrial minerals		Water supply (large systems)
	Fertilizer minerals		Sanitation (large systems)
	Offshore minerals		Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation
Population Policies and Programs	Population policy and administration		Basic drinking water supply
			Basic sanitation
	Reproductive health care		River basins' development
	Family planning		Waste management and disposal
	STD control including HIV/AIDS		Education and training in water supply and sanitation
	Personnel development for population and reproductive health	Unallocated/unspecified	Sectors not specified
Social Infrastructure and Services	Social welfare services		
	Employment policy and administration		
	Culture and recreation		

Please visit ocfa.gov.ae for the complete and detailed list of sectors and subsectors

