



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



HH Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE, and Ruler of Dubai (L) and HH Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Ruler's Representative in the Western Region and President of OCFA (R) in the launch of 2009 report.



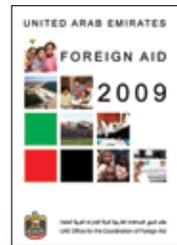
UAE donors meeting



Pakistan Dh1.6bn



Afghanistan Dh1.3bn



2009 Report



MDGs Workshop



OCFA & OECD workshop

October 2009

June 2010

June 2010

March 2010

December 2010

Activities Report  
2009 - 2010

# **OCFA**

**UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid**

P.O. Box 62888, Abu Dhabi - United Arab Emirates

Telephone : +971 2 6544 444

Fax : +971 2 6544 443

E-mail : [info@ocfa.gov.ae](mailto:info@ocfa.gov.ae)

**[www.ocfa.gov.ae](http://www.ocfa.gov.ae)**

# Foreword

## HH Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan

Ruler's Representative in the Western Region, Abu Dhabi Emirate, and President of OCFA



Since its formation, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) has been recognized for its spirit of giving; its generous foreign aid has made an impact in countries worldwide.

As part of this endeavor, in August 2008 the Cabinet of the UAE Federal Government, with the guidance of HH Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE, HH Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, and HH General Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi, issued Decree No. 36, establishing the UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid (OCFA), as an entity specializing in the coordination and documentation of UAE foreign aid.

The office has been operational since early 2009 and has made strides in implementing its mandate to **record, document** and **report** on all UAE foreign aid; to **provide training** for and **build the capacity** of UAE aid organizations; to **advise** the government on standards and guidelines relating to foreign aid; to **support** UAE efforts to respond to humanitarian emergencies; and to **position** the UAE internationally as a major donor of humanitarian and development assistance.

After nearly two years of operation, OCFA is issuing its first detailed report on its activities and achievements. The report features important work done in the fields of information management, training, field support and communications, and in the development of standards and guidance. The report also highlights the launch of OCFA's first annual report on humanitarian and development assistance, entitled UAE Foreign Aid 2009 and published by OCFA in June 2010. The report is considered the office's most important achievement to date and was instrumental in helping position the UAE as a major donor on the international stage, committed to full transparency and accountability in its operations.

I have no doubt that 2011 will prove an equally exciting and fruitful year for OCFA, as we build on past successes and forge ahead with new ones.

**Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan**

## About OCFA

OCFA was set up by UAE Cabinet Decree No. 36 in 2008 to support the nation's delivery of humanitarian and development aid, for the benefit of communities in need worldwide. It has been operational since early 2009. With HH Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the Ruler's Representative in the Western Region, Abu Dhabi Emirate, as President, OCFA aims to document UAE foreign aid flows and assess foreign aid needs; to provide training programs; and to build and strengthen ties between the UAE foreign aid sector and the international aid community by providing platforms that bring international and local aid organizations together.

### OCFA's Vision

The UAE is internationally recognized as one of the world's top donors to humanitarian response and sustainable development.

### OCFA's Mission Statement

OCFA supports UAE-based donor organizations, by documenting aid flows and providing information, expert advice, training and capacity building for UAE nationals, to ensure that the UAE's humanitarian and development assistance is as effective as possible.

### OCFA's Objectives

The office is intended to document, consolidate and integrate the role and scope of the State's foreign charitable, humanitarian and development aid. In coordination and cooperation with the competent authorities and the concerned entities, the office shall exercise the following functions:

- Documenting governmental and non-governmental aid with relevant international organizations and entities;
- Coordinating relief efforts with concerned national and international entities;
- Recording and integrating all foreign aid flows, to achieve the best results for the State's aid;
- Coordinating the training plans and programs of the various organizations concerned by aid delivery, by offering them assistance and improving the efficiency of their staff, and by helping them to form rapid response teams, in line with international standards;

- Publishing the State's contributions in the UN's news service and other relevant news networks;
- Providing the donor entities with information and reports, and facilitating their missions, to ensure integration of roles and avoid duplication of efforts;
- Raising awareness of the State's role as an international donor, and enhancing the State's relations with other international donors, regional and international organizations, governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations, in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Advising the UAE government on the proper allocation of resources, according to requirements, priorities and the partners' capabilities;
- Partnering with international entities in relation to foreign aid, to achieve an increasingly coordinated effort, boost the potential capabilities of national donor organizations and maximize the benefit for the recipients of the State's aid;
- Enhancing the State's role in setting the global humanitarian agenda, through participating in humanitarian decision-making forums and coordinating with the media and with regional and international partners;
- Developing and maintaining a general database of the State's charitable, humanitarian and development contributions;
- Coordinating and supporting the field deployment of the numerous humanitarian entities across the United Arab Emirates;
- Training and building the capacity of UAE humanitarian and development entities, through partnering with national and international organizations;
- Objectively evaluating the foreign aid contributed by the concerned entities in the United Arab Emirates, to ensure its alignment with the State's strategic goals; and
- Any other responsibilities assigned by the Cabinet thereto.

## OCFA's Organizational Structure

OCFA has five main units responsible for fulfilling its strategic objectives: Field Support; Information Management; International Relations and Public Information; Policy, Monitoring and Evaluation; and Training and Capacity Building.

## Introduction: The Way Ahead

The publication of OCFA's first annual report on humanitarian and development aid, *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*, was a groundbreaking occasion for the UAE. Launched on 30 June 2010 by HH Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, accompanied by OCFA's President, HH Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, the report was a critical step on the UAE's journey to becoming a key player in the international aid arena.

That journey so far has been one of discovery. With OCFA's encouragement, aid organizations within the UAE have embraced the concepts of accountability and transparency being promoted by the federal government; they have reported on their own activities, and had the chance to learn more about the work of their partners. At the same time, OCFA has provided a forum for donors to explore together the vast architecture of the international aid system.

*HH Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE, and Ruler of Dubai (L) and HH Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Ruler's Representative in the Western Region and President of OCFA (R) in the launch of 2009 report.*



So, after the first 21 months of OCFA's life, where does the UAE stand? The report which follows details numerous activities undertaken by the small OCFA team since it first came together in March 2009, and it is true that much has already been achieved. Challenges remain, however, and it is as well to note here the issues that face the UAE aid community today, issues which have shaped OCFA's work to date, and will continue to shape its future. There are three critical questions, examined in detail below:

- How can the UAE introduce appropriate standards of accountability and transparency across the entire foreign aid sector?
- How can the UAE identify and adopt appropriate international standards and practices relating to aid effectiveness, without abandoning the features of its programs which make them unique and valued?
- How best can the UAE position itself in the international arena, so that its contributions are recognized and its voice is heard?

## 1. Accountability and Transparency

The UAE has already made significant progress in this area; first, by publishing a comprehensive report on UAE aid in 2009. And beyond the report itself, UAE donor organizations which contributed to *UAE Foreign Aid 2009* have said that OCFA's reporting formats helped them organize their own internal reporting in a more consistent and systematic way. Formats will be further streamlined for 2010 data.

In December 2010, the UAE became the first non-member of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s Development Assistance Committee (DAC) to report complete data on its foreign aid program using the Creditor Reporting System (CRS) to report 2009 figures. This unique achievement sets the example for all other donor countries which have not yet joined the DAC and which have not reported their aid data.

## 2. International Standards of Aid Effectiveness

The 2005 Paris Declaration and the 2008 Accra Agenda for Action constitute a compact between the major donor countries and the developing countries that receive their aid. The Paris Declaration identified five principles of aid effectiveness:

- Ownership – Developing countries set their own strategies for poverty reduction, improve their institutions and tackle corruption.
- Alignment – Donor countries align behind these objectives and use local systems.
- Harmonization – Donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication.
- Results – Developing countries and donors shift focus to development results, and results get measured.
- Mutual accountability – Donors and partners are accountable for development results.

The Accra Agenda for Action added four further principles. These are 'Predictability', which asks donor countries to provide 3-5 year forward information to partner countries for planning purposes; 'Country Systems', which invites donors to use partner countries' systems as the preferred option for delivering aid; 'Conditionality', which asks donors to focus their conditionality on developing countries' own development objectives; and 'Untying', which allows developing countries to buy the goods they need to implement development programs from wherever they can get the best quality at the lowest price.

Over the coming months, OCFA will work with its partners to learn more about these principles, examine how they are being applied by other donors and learn lessons from others' experiences that can be incorporated, where appropriate, into the UAE's aid programs.

### 3. Positioning the UAE

The report, *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*, puts the UAE's aid program on the map. As this report details elsewhere, several major international donors expressed admiration for the report and for the aid programs it described. The challenge ahead will be to build on this base and for the UAE to play a significant part in international debates about foreign aid policies, priorities and practices. This will require a new generation of Emiratis with the appropriate training and experience to represent the country in international forums; OCFA will support them each step of the way.

## Activities

OCFA's key responsibility, central to its mandate, is to **raise the profile of the UAE as a major international donor**, by **documenting** UAE foreign aid; **training** UAE aid personnel; **supporting** aid efforts; advising the government; and **positioning** the UAE in the international arena. The following section goes through each function in turn, looking at OCFA's key achievements between March 2009 and December 2010.

### Documenting

In 2009, OCFA set up an information sharing platform to track and document UAE foreign aid flows and facilitate decision-making regarding foreign aid. This platform was the cornerstone of efforts to collate, process and analyze data for UAE Foreign Aid 2009, data which was also submitted to the United Nations (UN) and the OECD.

In collaboration with UAE donor organizations, OCFA also set up an Information Management Group (IMG), a technical working group looking at how to develop



*UAE Foreign Aid 2009 presents the activities of UAE-based donors, broken down by donor organization, country of operation and sector of activity. According to the report, in 2009 the UAE contributed AED 8.93 billion (US\$ 2.43 billion) to humanitarian, development and charity projects in more than 90 countries across the globe.*

and implement strategies for tracking foreign aid. It was with the support of the IMG that OCFA collected detailed records of foreign aid flows in 2009.

In March 2010, OCFA, joined by a technical delegation from the OECD, held a workshop for UAE donor organizations on international standards for documenting foreign aid. After this visit and the publication of the 2009 foreign aid report, OCFA worked with the IMG and information management experts from the OECD to develop the Foreign Aid Tracking Service (FATS), an online collaborative database into which donor organizations can feed their contributions. This online system for UAE partners to record their foreign aid information is governed by a framework of standards, policies and guidelines.

A separate mechanism was also established to track and document the UAE's assistance to humanitarian emergencies, such as the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan. This type of emergency assistance was promptly reported to the United Nations Financial Tracking Service (FTS), a global, online database of humanitarian aid (<http://fts.unocha.org>).

In October 2010, OCFA's Executive Director led a delegation to OECD headquarters in Paris, with the aim of formalizing OCFA's working relationship with the OECD and ensuring that FATS was consistent with international standards and best practices. OCFA has also been working to compile a historical record of all UAE foreign aid contributions since 1971. More than 8,600 individual records have already been received and recorded, and it is hoped that more records will be found in official archives, so that a historical report can be completed. This data is also being shared with OECD, which has agreed to record all historical contributions that fulfil their criteria.

## Training and Capacity Building

One of OCFA's core aims is to help train Emirati foreign aid personnel, so that the UAE foreign aid sector can perform to the highest international standards. To this end, OCFA organized Arabic language training workshops, provided internship opportunities for Emirati students, briefed diplomats and civil servants, and, in partnership with academic institutions, added humanitarian and development components to existing university courses. OCFA also worked with UAE donor organizations to identify reference materials that should be made available to their staff in Arabic and to explore other innovative ways to build the capacity of their personnel.

Since 2009, OCFA has organized 13 Arabic language training workshops on humanitarian and development issues. These events were attended by more than 170 representatives from 35 UAE donor organizations and government departments, and covered topics such as Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response, Child Welfare, Disaster Management, Monitoring and Evaluation, Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Tracking and Recording Official Development Assistance.

*Since operations began in 2009, OCFA has organized 13 Arabic language workshops on humanitarian and development issues, part of its drive to ensure the UAE aid sector performs to the highest international standards.*



In developing its training and capacity building program, OCFA tapped into the expertise within UAE foreign aid organizations, as well as that of international organizations such as the UN and the OECD. OCFA's training workshops and round-table discussions have become forums for aid personnel to share knowledge and experience, strengthen their ties, and begin working towards a joint approach to humanitarian and development assistance.

OCFA signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Abu Dhabi University in September 2009, and has also worked closely with Zayed University. Two groups of newly-appointed UAE ambassadors, who were at Zayed University for orientation, were briefed by OCFA on aid programs in the countries to which they were being posted. OCFA also supplied guest lecturers to Zayed University's MA in Diplomacy and International Affairs, whose students include personnel from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

## Supporting Operations

OCFA put information sharing mechanisms in place to provide UAE aid agencies with up-to-date information and to facilitate a more coordinated Emirati response to crises.

The system works as follows: when humanitarian emergencies occur, OCFA produces a report titled Emergency in Focus (EIF) which it then distributes to relevant UAE government bodies, UAE donor organizations and international partners, and regularly updates. EIF highlights immediate humanitarian needs, locations, accessibility, the presence of international actors, the funding status of international appeals, and any recorded response or financial contributions by UAE donor organizations. EIF reports were produced for floods in Indonesia and the Philippines, earthquakes in Haiti and Chile, floods in Pakistan, and human displacement in Yemen.

The image shows the cover page of an 'Emergency in Focus' report titled 'PAKISTAN FLOODS'. The report is dated 12th October 2010 and is for public distribution. It features the UAE coat of arms and the text 'UAE Office for the Coordination of Foreign Aid'. Below the title, there is a photograph of people in a relief setting. To the right of the photo is a table titled 'UAE Response to Aid' with columns for 'Area', 'Amount', and 'Status'. Below the photo is a 'Numbers at a glance' table and a 'UAE Response' section with text describing the relief efforts in Pakistan.

Category	Figure	Source
Estimated Deaths	2,800	National Disaster Management Authority in Pakistan (NDMA)
Estimated Injuries	2,800	NDMA
Number of affected People	Approx. 30 million	NDMA
Displaced Area Affected	Approx. 2,000,000 hectares	NDMA

**UAE Response:**  
 Since the start of heavy flooding in Pakistan in early August, UAE Armed Forces - emergency relief teams were among the first to arrive in the country's worst hit regions, including Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab. Their mission concluded on 28 September, by which time they had implemented various relief distribution and rehabilitation programs and participated in rescue operations.

The first group of volunteers from the National Emergency Response Programme (NERP) partnered with the UAE Red Crescent Authority (URCA) to support field humanitarian missions in flood-stricken Sindh and Punjab provinces.

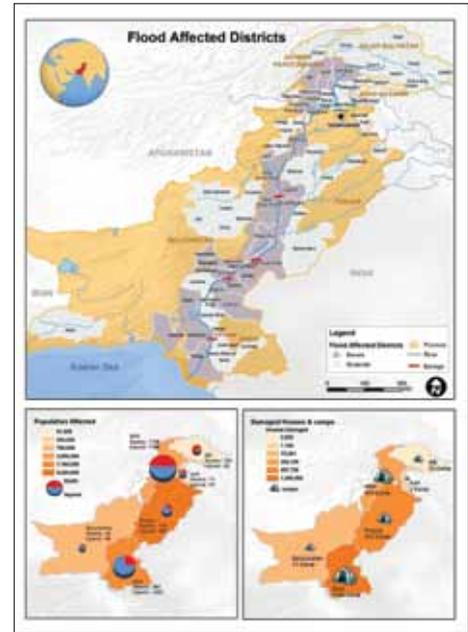
The local volunteers, who spent five days in Pakistan, worked with the URCA mobile medical team to implement a health program. Volunteers conducted field surveys to assess urgent health needs.

In Sindh, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan, the URCA medical team, in partnership with UNICEF, launched an immunization

*OCFA's Emergency in Focus and Humanitarian Country Profile provide UAE aid agencies up-to-date information on current crises and countries of concern, respectively, helping to facilitate a more coordinated Emirati approach to foreign aid.*

OCFA also developed Humanitarian Country Profiles (HCP) to provide general information about countries of concern. The profiles include: a detailed analysis of major humanitarian concerns; an assessment of progress made towards the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); an overview of security and logistics issues; and notes on the activities and key personnel of local and international aid organizations on the ground in the country concerned. Each EIF and HCP is produced in Arabic and English.

In early 2010, OCFA began collecting information on potential new disasters, as well as on ongoing emergencies, to feed into an Early Warning System arranged thematically, and covering issues such as food insecurity, malnutrition and access to clean water. This ensures that information is up to date, should a crisis suddenly escalate.



OCFA also collaborated with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to produce Responding to Emergencies, a manual in Arabic and English to be published in early 2011, which includes vital information about mobilizing for humanitarian emergencies, conducting needs assessments, and the mechanisms in place for coordinating international aid.

In May 2009, OCFA represented the UAE on the OCHA Donor Support Group (ODSG) field trip to Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. The UAE was the first country from the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region to join the ODSG, in 2006, where it has since been joined by Qatar. The field trip and subsequent meeting in Nairobi, attended by 22 member states, assessed OCHA's operations in the Horn of Africa.

## Advising

In its first 21 months, OCFA developed proposals for new policies, standards and guidelines for UAE foreign aid, and promoted high standards of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) among UAE donor organizations. OCFA also developed internal policies and procedures, and policies that define its working relationships with UAE donor organizations.

At the request of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, OCFA prepared a study on humanitarian and development projects in Yemen for the Friends of Yemen Working Group on Economy and Governance, as well as an analysis of the relationship between the UAE's foreign aid and the attainment of the eight MDGs. The document was used as part of a background briefing for the UAE delegation to the United Nations Summit on the MDGs in New York in September 2010. Following this initiative, OCFA took part in a committee chaired by the UAE Statistics Department and was tasked with preparing a report for 2010 on progress on the MDGs in the UAE itself. OCFA contributed a chapter about what the UAE has done internationally, to help least developed countries attain the MDGs.

In June 2010, OCFA launched *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*. In order to learn lessons from this first report and enhance the quality of future publications, OCFA also carried out a review exercise, interviewing 39 people from 25 stakeholder organizations. The review collected valuable recommendations which will be used to improve future reports. Of those interviewed, 94% rated UAE Foreign Aid 2009 as good, very good or excellent.

OCFA, as a federal government entity, has worked closely with the Prime Minister's Office to develop Strategic and Operational Plans for 2011-13. These plans are the result of a comprehensive strategic planning exercise over several months, and are fully integrated into the government's overall Vision and Strategy.

## Positioning

OCFA aims to position the UAE, both at home and abroad, as an important donor country, allowing the nation to participate more actively in setting the international humanitarian and development aid agendas. Major components of this effort included the launch, in June 2010, of the landmark report, *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*, and the documenting of UAE foreign aid data with both the OECD and the UN's Financial Tracking Service.

As part of its effort to publicize the UAE's foreign aid contributions, OCFA has built and maintained strong relations with local media. In so doing, OCFA secured coverage of its work in local publications worth an estimated AED 8.9 million (US\$ 2.4 million).

To strengthen the UAE's relationships with the international aid community, OCFA hosted delegations from OCHA, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Food Programme (WFP), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC), Oxfam and Care International. OCFA has remained in regular contact with these and other international organizations, providing them information on UAE aid flows that can then be featured in their own publications.

In February 2010, OCFA launched a website to promote UAE foreign aid, located at [www.ocfa.gov.ae](http://www.ocfa.gov.ae). Designed to serve as the official online platform for the UAE foreign aid sector, the website includes downloadable situation reports on humanitarian crises, training materials and the latest news on the sector, as well as general information about OCFA. The website also hosts the Foreign Aid Tracking Service (FATS), an online database system that will be used by UAE donor organizations to record their foreign aid contributions.

OCFA also began work to establish an information sharing forum for communications officers in UAE donor organizations. Its aim is to align communications efforts, and also to build a photo database of UAE projects around the world.

*OCFA and UAE Donors meet with a delegation from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), October 2009.*





*OCFA's Director General  
HE Hazza Mohammed Falah  
Al Qahtani (L) presents the  
UAE's foreign aid program to  
Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II,  
during her state visit to the UAE.*

During Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II's state visit to the UAE in November 2010, OCFA's Director-General formally presented the UAE's foreign aid program, as part of the Exhibition of Five Pillars of Sheikh Zayed's Legacy, and offered Her Majesty a presentation copy of *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*.

## Other Activities

### Internal Support Services

OCFA's Support Services team has provided a continuum of services, through its Information Technology (IT), Human Resources (HR), Administrative, Procurement and Finance units. The office's aim is to provide efficient back-end support services to OCFA programs, initiatives and employees.

Since 2009, as part of its Emiratization strategy, OCFA has recruited a core team of talented Emirati leaders and young Emirati graduates, as well as international support staff. The organization has been equipped with IT systems and infrastructure, as well as procurement and finance systems, all designed to meet its needs and ensure effective delivery of its strategic objectives.

## Internal Audit and Corporate Performance

In 2010, OCFA established systems for Internal Audit and Corporate Performance (IACP), which have provided a framework for corporate and employee performance management, as well as internal audit mechanisms to monitor the office's pursuit of excellence. Standard operating procedures were also developed to guide OCFA's internal operations. Annual Performance Review and Appraisal processes were structured and initiated within one year of the start of OCFA's operations.

## Features

### Haiti Response

On 12 January 2010, a devastating 7.1 magnitude earthquake struck Haiti, the poorest country in the Western hemisphere. The earthquake caused widespread destruction of the Haitian capital Port-au-Prince and neighboring areas, leaving an estimated 230,000 people dead, 300,000 injured and 1.5 million homeless. Vital infrastructure, including ports, airports, roads and bridges, was severely damaged or destroyed, hampering the international relief effort.

UAE donor organizations quickly assembled a humanitarian response to the emergency; Haiti would become the most distant destination to date for UAE foreign aid personnel. Responding organizations included the UAE Red Crescent Authority, the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment, Dubai Cares and International Humanitarian City.

Together, these organizations provided consignments of food items, potable water, medical supplies, and non-food items such as tents and blankets, as well as specialized medical care. In total, the UAE's assistance effort in Haiti was valued at AED 26.4 million (US\$ 7.2 million).

OCFA helped UAE donor organizations to establish links with international organizations working in Haiti and published regular situation reports, part of the Emergency in Focus series, which provided detailed information on developments and tracked the flow of aid from the UAE and other nations. This helped ensure that donor organizations and the UAE government were up to date on the status of the international response.

OCFA also reported the UAE's contributions to the UN's Financial Tracking Service (FTS), a real-time database that records international humanitarian aid.



## EMERGENCY IN FOCUS

## HAITI EARTHQUAKE

Report No. 3 (28 January 2010)

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Aftershocks continue to be felt in the area around Port-au-Prince including one measuring 5.5 on the Richter Scale on 24 January; the epicenter was 41 km west of Port-au-Prince.
- 500 organizations are operating in Haiti, which is causing a challenge for coordination.
- Emergency shelter and medical treatment are among the urgent needs. Ready-to-Eat Meals are also needed for the next two to three weeks, while cooking remains problematic for many.
- 600 spontaneous settlements for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have been identified, with 345 assessed so far. The Government of Haiti (GoH) announced plans to relocate hundreds of thousands of people from the capital to the countryside.
- The UAE has donated a total of AED 12,178,500 in humanitarian assistance to Haiti to date. The majority of this has been in-kind contributions to projects that are not listed in the Flash Appeal, but recorded on the UN Financial Tracking Service (FTS) website.
- At a donors' conference in Montreal, Canada on 25 January, it was agreed the GoH will take a leading role in rebuilding the country and the UN will host a donors meeting in New York in March.

Numbers at a glance		Source
Estimated Number of Deaths	At least 150,000 people	Government of Haiti- 24 January
Estimated Number Displaced in Port-au-Prince	609,000 people	Government of Haiti- 22 January
Estimated Total Number Displaced	1 million people	Government of Haiti- 20 January
Estimated Affected Population	3 million people	U.N.- 15 January

### UAE Response

- Dubai Cares will provide educational assistance to approximately 200,000 children in Haiti through international partners.
- The UAE Red Crescent Authority (RCA) agreed with Dominican Republic officials to support 5 hospitals near the Haitian border. The UAE RCA will establish a fully-equipped field hospital in Haiti in the coming days.
- UN Messenger of Peace and Chairperson of International Humanitarian City (IHC) HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein, wife of HH Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice-President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, toured Port-au-Prince on 22 January and oversaw the delivery of 90 tons of food and non-food supplies provided by a number of UN agencies from their bases in Dubai. The shipment was organized through the International Humanitarian City in Dubai.
- The Khalifa bin Zayed al Nahyan Humanitarian Foundation is launching the second phase of its relief operation with 500 tons of food, relief items and medical supplies.

### Reported UAE Contributions to date

Name	Description	Funding in AED
Red Crescent Authority	Relief items, medical equipment	5,752,250
	Financial contribution to IFRC	551,250
Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Foundation	Relief items, medical equipment	3,295,000
Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment	Drinking water, food items and medical supplies	2,580,000
<b>Total:</b>		<b>12,178,500</b>

### Haiti Flash Appeal 2010: Summary The Flash Appeal was issued in US \$ \*US\$ 1 = AED 3.67

Requested	AED 2,110,289,100
Funding	AED 1,629,460,136
Coverage	77%
Pledges	AED 47,136,153

Source: UN FTS

### Haiti Flash Appeal 2010: By Donor

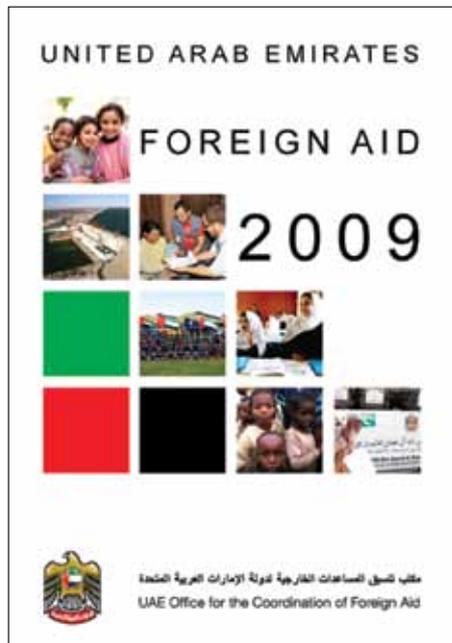
DONOR COUNTRY	Funding in AED
United States	391,298,321
Canada	209,669,664
Private (Individuals & Organizations)	199,612,924
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	183,660,006
Spain	147,176,251
Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)	95,266,979
Sweden	66,698,100
France	62,015,056
Norway	42,397,765
Denmark	39,173,077
Australia	23,452,986
Germany	21,201,733
Brazil	19,782,864
Japan	18,366,000
United Kingdom	17,862,493
Finland	16,696,358
Italy	12,309,257
Carry-over (donors not specified)	8,151,451
Allocations of un-earmarked funds by UN agencies	6,443,546
European Commission (ECHO)	5,830,350
Nigeria	5,509,680
Switzerland	5,349,181
Netherlands	5,300,292
Ireland	3,767,870
Tunisia	3,673,100
Others	18,837,938
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,629,460,136</b>

OCFA's report on the crisis in Haiti, part of the Emergency in Focus series, prepared and regularly updated in the aftermath of emergencies to provide the latest information to aid organizations in the UAE.

## The UAE's First Annual Report on Foreign Aid

On 30 June 2010, OCFA published *UAE Foreign Aid 2009*, the UAE's first annual report on foreign aid. The report's launch, under the patronage and in the presence of HH Sheikh Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, and in the presence of HH Sheikh Hamdan Bin Zayed Al Nahyan, Ruler's Representative in the Western Region and President of OCFA, was attended by representatives of the UAE government and national donor organizations, as well as of several foreign governments and international aid agencies.

*In June 2010, OCFA launched its first major report, UAE Foreign Aid 2009. The report was seen as an important step towards greater accountability and transparency, and was lauded by donors and aid organizations worldwide.*



The report showed that the single biggest recipient of UAE aid in 2009 was Yemen, where UAE donors contributed AED 2.84 billion (US\$ 773 million) in assistance. Other major recipients included Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Palestinian Territories. The Abu Dhabi Fund for Development was the largest UAE donor, contributing or administering AED 4.95 billion (US\$ 1.35 billion) in grants and loans, followed by the government, which gave AED 3.06 billion (US\$ 834 million).

The report was the result of intense collaboration between OCFA and the UAE's donor organizations over a period of several months. As a quality control measure, the figures in the report were reviewed and approved by a major international audit firm.



*Source: The National, July 2010*

OCFA reported the findings of the report to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which will help secure international recognition for the UAE's aid programs.

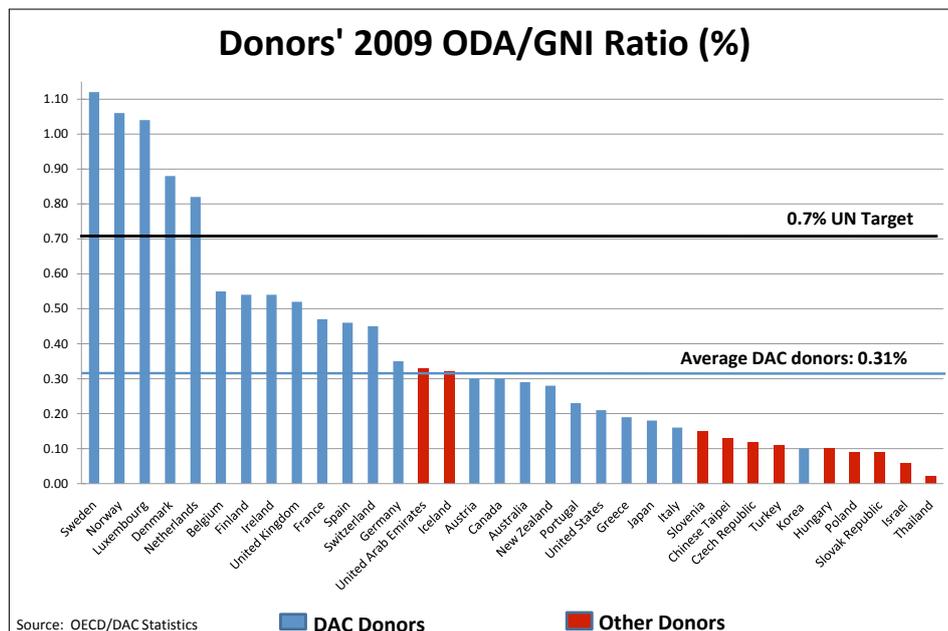
The report was well-received both at home and abroad. In the UAE, it is seen as a major step in the government's efforts to promote accountability and transparency and to facilitate future planning of UAE foreign aid efforts. Internationally, the UAE has been lauded by fellow donors and aid organizations.

## OECD: Issue Brief about UAE Foreign Aid

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) identified the UAE as the 14th most generous donor country in the world in 2009, when the country's foreign aid is measured as a proportion of Gross National Income (GNI). By this measure, the UAE was ranked above some of the world's most prominent donor countries, including the United States, Australia, Canada and Japan.

By the same measure, the UAE ranked first among countries that are not members of the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which currently has 24 members, including the USA and Canada, most of the countries of Western Europe, as well as Australia, Japan, Korea, New Zealand and the European Commission.

In an Issue Brief published in March 2011, the DAC Secretariat commended OCFA's efforts in documenting the UAE's foreign aid flows, and highlighted the fact that the UAE is the first non-DAC country to provide a comprehensive account of its assistance activities using the OECD's Creditor Reporting System.



## International Exchanges: OECD

Since early 2010, OCFA has been working with the OECD, the world's most reliable source of comparable statistics and economic and social data, to ensure that, where appropriate, foreign aid provided by the UAE is recorded as Official Development Assistance (ODA) and included in the annual statistics issued by the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (DAC).

In March 2010, an OECD delegation visited the UAE and held a workshop for all UAE donor organizations, on how to report foreign aid according to DAC criteria.

*OCFA and officials from the OECD hold a workshop on international standards for documenting foreign aid, March 2010.*



In June 2010, in response to a submission by OCFA, the OECD agreed that foreign aid provided by five major UAE foundations – the Khalifa Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Humanitarian and Charitable Foundation, the Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan Foundation, the Mohammed Bin Rashid Al Maktoum Humanitarian and Charity Establishment, the Al Maktoum Foundation and Dubai Cares – can be recorded as ODA, when it is based on a Ruler's decision and designated for a country eligible to receive ODA. As a result, more of the UAE's foreign aid will qualify as official government aid flow in the eyes of the OECD, helping to bolster the UAE's position in international aid rankings.

In October 2010, an OCFA delegation traveled to OECD headquarters in Paris to meet senior OECD officials. The aim of the meetings was to fine-tune the OECD's reporting of the UAE's 2009 aid data, and to agree on future collaboration to enhance the quality of UAE aid data. The parties also discussed how the UAE could benefit from the OECD's work on aid effectiveness.

In December 2010, the UAE became the first country not a member of the OECD's DAC to report complete data about its foreign aid program using the Creditor Reporting System (CRS). This unique achievement sets an example for other donor countries which have not yet joined the DAC.

## Friends of Yemen

At the London Conference on Yemen on 27 January 2010 governments concerned about the situation in Yemen established the Friends of Yemen, and two subsidiary working groups on Economy and Governance and Justice and Rule of Law. The initiative aimed to develop a common understanding and come up with recommendations on priority actions to tackle Yemen's economic and governance challenges, both urgent and long term.

The UAE and Germany were invited to co-chair the working group on Economy and Governance. The UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs asked OCFA for support, requesting that it prepare a study on humanitarian and development projects in Yemen.

OCFA worked closely with UAE donor organizations operating in Yemen, as well as with the UAE Embassy in Sana'a and the Yemeni Embassy in Abu Dhabi. OCFA travelled to Sana'a and interviewed a wide range of senior government ministers and officials, as well as representatives of international donors and aid organizations. The resulting study, Humanitarian and Development Projects in Yemen, written by OCFA and presented by the UAE Government to the Friends of Yemen Working Group, was widely praised. The study's recommendations were endorsed at a meeting of the working group in Berlin in June 2010 and formed a major part of the group's overall report to the Ministerial Meeting of the Friends of Yemen Group, held in New York in September 2010.

## MDGs

The UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were the outcome of the United Nations Millennium Summit held in September 2000, where the leaders of 189 UN member states adopted the Millennium Declaration, committing their nations to stronger global efforts to reduce world poverty by half by 2015.

The MDGs offer a framework of achievable goals and targets, which, if attained, could transform the lives of millions of the poorest people in the world. Knowledge of the MDGs and an understanding of where the greatest efforts are still needed will help UAE donors to contribute more effectively to poverty relief, and to the promotion of human development.

The UAE has made remarkable progress towards achieving the MDGs at home and is committed to supporting their fulfillment by developing countries. Building on this, OCFA has incorporated the MDGs into its efforts to promote a more strategic, focused delivery of UAE foreign aid.

In December 2010, OCFA held a workshop to brief national donor organizations and government officials about the efforts being undertaken to achieve the MDGs, and the progress already made at national and international levels. The workshop also gave UAE donors an opportunity to explore ways to incorporate the goals into their respective aid programs.

The workshop included presentations by the UN Resident Coordinator in the UAE, and by representatives of the Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Court, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dubai Cares.

*OCFA holds a workshop in December 2010 to brief national donors and government officials on progress made on the Millennium Development Goals.*

