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585 million gallons a day in 2010.

98% of the UAE's population has access to supplies of safe drinking water.

GDP per unit of energy and Carbon Dioxide emissions:

The UAE is currently preparing its national communication report on climate change, which represents the country's commitment under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Goal 8:GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT:

The United Arab Emirates has contributed to regional and international efforts to achieve sustainable development through accession to or ratification of numerous United Nations international conventions as well as regional agreements. The UAE is, for example, a party to economic conventions such as that of the World Trade Organization, the convention on common economic cooperation among the Gulf Arab countries and the Arab Free Trade Organization convention as well as social conventions such as that on the Rights of Children.



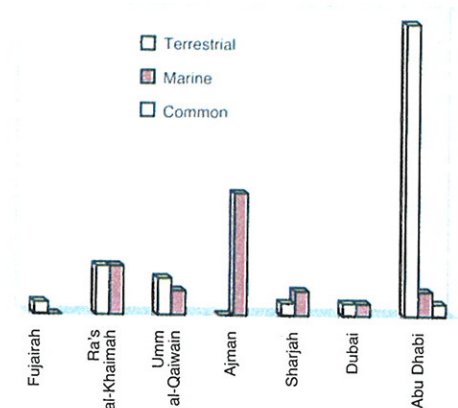
In addition, the UAE participates in many international and regional meetings and conferences such as conferences of the parties to international conventions, and regional meetings of the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME), the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the Arab League and the UNEP regional office.

Since the establishment of the UAE, the provision of aid to the needy at home and abroad for development purposes and in case of disasters has been an important aspect of national policy. Between 1973 and 2001, UAE contributions in this field reached 94.2 Billion Dirhams, an annual average of 4% of GDP. These contributions were in the form of aid (70.2 Billion Dirhams) and Loans (24 Billion Dirhams). A number of organizations are involved in the provision of development and disaster relief, including the UAE Red Crescent Authority, the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD) and the Zayed Humanitarian and Charitable Foundation.

The Red Crescent Authority alone gave 126.2 million dirhams in various forms of aid in the year 2002, while the Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, established in 1971, has provided soft loans or grants for infrastructural projects in 55 countries. The Zayed Humanitarian and Charitable Foundation has spent around 400 million dirhams on humanitarian projects undertaken in the UAE and in other countries, including the establishment of Islamic cultural centres, scientific research centres and health and educational institutions. In addition, the Foundation also, like the Red Crescent, provides disaster relief.

Table No. 12
Distribution of Protected Areas in UAE
1971 - 2001

Emirate	Type	Declared	Not Declared	Total
Abu Dhabi	Terrestrial	1	23	24
	Marine	1	1	2
Dubai	Terrestrial	-	1	1
	Marine	1	-	1
	Common	1	-	1
Sharjah	Terrestrial	-	1	1
	Marine	1	1	2
Ajman	Terrestrial	1	-	1
	Marine	-	-	-
Umm al-Qaiwain	Terrestrial	-	-	-
	Marine	-	10	10
Ra's al-Khaimah	Terrestrial	-	3	3
	Marine	-	2	2
Fujairah	Terrestrial	-	4	4
	Marine	4	-	4
Total	Terrestrial	2	32	34
	Marine	7	14	21
	Common	1	-	1
	Total	10	46	56



Source: Protected Areas Survey, Federal Environmental Agency, 2003

Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source:

There are three sources of fresh water in UAE, as follows:

Surface Water: includes water collected in dams, springs, streams and Aflaj (man-made channels that collect water from springs & mountains). The annual average rainfall in UAE is low and is estimated at about 70 -160 mm. The Hajar Mountain range has the highest annual rainfall, with less rainfall in lower coastal areas and in the desert regions. According to statistics, there are around 113 dams in UAE with a total capacity of 102,171,800 m3.

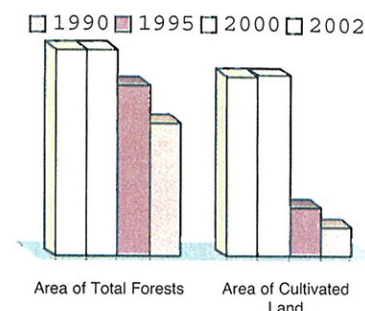
Ground Water: includes all underground water, whether in free-flowing or in reservoirs. Rainwater is the main source for fresh underground water, permeating through the soil to the rocks underground to enrich the aquifers. 76,000 aquifers (small ground water wells) had been identified by 2000, and production of water from aquifers in that year was over 30,250 million gallons per day.

Desalinated Water: This is the main source of fresh water in the United Arab Emirates, and several desalination plants have been built. Production from these plants supplies 70% of the country's fresh water, while the UAE currently produces around 12.5% of all desalinated water in the world.

As a result of projected population growth, demand for fresh water, which was 453 million gallons a day in 2000, is expected to reach 510 million gallons a day in 2005 and

Table No. 11
Agricultural Development in the UAE
2000 - 2002

Year	Area of Total Forests* (Hectares)	Area of Cultivated Land
1990	202,112	45,406
1995	258,585	74,172
2000	310,971	273,332
2002	310,971	270,942



Source: Reports of Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries

* Forested area figures are for 1991 and 1998, not 1990 and 1995.

Treated domestic wastewater plays a major role in the cultivation of parks and gardens in the country's cities, suburbs and towns. The production capacity of treatment plants is around 108 million cubic meters annually.

There are four main plants for treatment of domestic waste water. According to available information, the total production reached 65.5 million gallons daily in 1995, and covering more than 85% of the population. Latest estimates suggest that production of treated domestic wastewater is currently more than 120 million gallons daily. More plants are planned.

The agricultural sector in the UAE consumes around 78% of the total water consumption followed by the urban sector (domestic and commercial use) (19.7%) and the industrial sector (2.3%).

Land area protected to maintain biological diversity:

Concerning biological diversity and conservation of wildlife, the UAE has a pioneering experience in this domain. This is mainly reflected in the establishment of a number of protected areas, both terrestrial and marine, and by the issuance of a number of decrees and laws aimed at protecting the environment. Among the most important of these are Federal Law No. (23) of 1999 Concerning Exploitation, Protection and Development of Aquatic Resources in the UAE, Federal Law No. (24) of 1999 Concerning Protection and Development of the Environment, and Federal Law No.

(11) of 2002 Concerning the Control and Regulation of Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

Protected Areas in UAE fall into two categories: declared and undeclared. The declared Protected Areas are designated by official decree, according to the approved international laws and procedures. Undeclared protected areas are areas designated and treated as protected areas but without official decree. There are 10 declared protected areas, 2 terrestrial, 7 marine and one common (covering both marine and terrestrial areas). The total area of the declared protected areas is about 4,406 sq km representing 71% of the total protected areas.

of life. In particular, high standards in social development have been sought.

Although concern with a number of issues of environmental concern, such as fresh water resources and pollution, was always present, the preparation of the National Environmental Strategy and the National Environmental Action Plan, which were finalized in 2000, underlined the country's commitment to build a diversified economy and also to environmental protection, through the adoption of the principles of sustainable development.

Environmental factors were thus included in the national development plans, to ensure that future generations would not bear the cost of adverse environmental impacts arising out of the current development process. The National Priorities for Environmental Action (National Agenda 21) were identified as follows:

1. Water Resources
2. Pollution (water, air, waste)
3. The Marine Environment
4. Urbanization
5. Land Resources Degradation and Biodiversity

In order to implement the strategy and action plan, a National Committee for the Environmental Strategy and Sustainable Development was established in 2002.

Six sub-committees were formed to study and review the projects of the Environmental Action Plan in order to implement them.

To ensure environmental sustainability, the following indicators have been specified:

Proportion of land area covered by forests:

An increase of the area of cultivated land is one of the main objectives of the UAE.

Although highly arid, the country has been able to develop a thriving agricultural industry and is now self-sufficient in dates and some vegetable crops throughout the year.

The total area of cultivated land increased significantly during the last quarter of the twentieth century, from around 12,500 Hectares in the early 1970s' to around 273,300 Hectares in 2000.

The area covered by forests in the latter year was 310,971 hectares, excluding public parks, both inside and outside the cities which are irrigated by treated wastewater.



them being achieved. The National TB Programme in the UAE was launched as a result of an initiative by the World Health Organization, WHO, in coordination with the Executive Office of the Council of Health Ministers of the GCC countries. It takes into consideration the epidemiological factors of the disease and the health care system in the country. A committee was formed of representatives from the GCC countries to follow-up implementation of the programme in all Gulf countries. The UAE has been committed to the implementation of the DOTS since 1990.

The main objective of the programme is to reduce the incidence rate of TB to less than 1 per 100,000 population by 2010.

The incidence rate is expected to decrease to 3 per 100,000 in 2005 as a first phase.

The following indicators are used to measure progress of the programme:

- * Incidence of active TB per 100.000 population.
- * Incidence of new-smear-positive cases.
- * Incidence of TB Meningitis among children.
- * TB mortality rate.
- * Positive to negative conversion rate of TB cases after 3 months of DOTS.
- * The ratio of TB contacts followed-up out of the total number of contacts.
- * Number of training courses and total number of trainees.
- * Ratio of populations at risk who have received information about TB.
- * Cure Rate.
- * Incidence of resistance to anti-TB drugs.
- * Rate of cured patients of detected cases, and the rate of unresponsive bacteria to medication.

Goal 7: ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY*:

The concept of sustainable development became widely accepted during the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, following recognition of the link between environmental protection and management of natural resources and the economic and social issues such as poverty and health problems in developing countries.

The concept received special attention because of the realization that meeting current needs should not, in any way, affect the needs of the future generations.

Most countries have worked to achieve sustainable development through setting out and preparing environmental strategies and action plans that included their national environmental priorities, as part of Agenda 21, endorsed at the Rio Summit.

During the course of the last three decades of the twentieth century, the United Arab Emirates has undergone a wide-ranging process of development that has affected all aspects



*Federal Environmental Agency

- Attendants at antenatal care clinics.
- Attendants at Sexually Transmitted Diseases and Skin Disease clinics.
- Prisoners.
- Candidates for employment and Students, prior to university admission.

Budgets have been allocated for testing all expatriates at the time of issuing or of renewing their residence visas. Free treatment is provided to cases, if detected, and the country provides financial, psychological and social support to patients and their families.

Summary:

No cases of transmission through blood or blood products provided in UAE facilities have been recorded since 1985, when the AIDS programme was first implemented. This and the very low prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the country indicate the success of the National AIDS Control Programme.

However, as with any other such programme, it is continually being adapted and evolved, in order to meet the threat that that new global patterns of infection may pose to the UAE within the context of the changing social dynamics of the country. The Ministry of Health, in coordination with WHO and the Executive Office of the GCC, is engaged in continuous follow-up of any developments in this field.

Control of Malaria and other Infectious Diseases:

Malaria. The UAE was declared Malaria Free in 2002 and consequently the two indicators for this goal are both zero. These are:

- Prevalence and death rates associated with malaria
- Proportion of population in malaria risk areas using effective malaria prevention and treatment measures.

Tuberculosis (TB). Two indicators have been chosen as follows:

- Prevalence and death rates associated with pulmonary tuberculosis.
- Proportion of TB cases detected and cured under Directly Observed Treatment Short Course (DOTS).

The death rate resulting from TB decreased from 0.60 per 100,000 population in 1990 to 0.13 in 1995, a reduction of 78.3%.

With the re-emergence of the disease worldwide, the death rate increased again in the UAE to reach 0.32 per 100,000 population in 1996 and 0.42 per 100,000 population in 1997. However, due to the country's TB control strategy, including DOTS and the TB Programme, incidence decreased by 0.1 in 2001 and 2002 consecutively, a reduction of 76.2 per cent since 1997.

An overview of the National TB Control Programme in the UAE will indicate the procedures taken to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and the chances of

Two indicators have been chosen to indicate progress on this goal:

Puerperal Death Rate:

The UAE has already achieved a reduction in the puerperal death rate to 86% during 1990 - 2002 (compared to the required rate of 75%)

Supervised Delivery rates:

Deliveries supervised by qualified health workers reached 99% in 1993 and reached 100% in 2000. The UAE has now reached its target in this regard*.

Goal 6: Control HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES*:

Control HIV/AIDS:

In a conservative society like the UAE, AIDS is a rare disease. There are three indicators for HIV/AIDS:

- The HIV prevalence rate among pregnant women between 15 -24 years old.
- The prevalence rate for the use of condoms among contraceptive users.
- The number of children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

The National AIDS Control and Prevention Programme was established in the UAE in 1985 to prevent transmission of the disease and to protect the community.

According to World Health Organization statistics, the UAE is among countries with the lowest number of reported HIV/AIDS cases in the world (EMRO, EMR AIDS news, volume 3, number 3, Sept. 1999).

Local cultural, social and behavioural Islamic norms have contributed to keeping infection at these very low levels. The AIDS Control Programme, one of the first to be established in the region, has the ultimate objective of preventing transmission of the disease and the control of its entry into the country, through primary prevention, early detection and effective management.

Prevention is accomplished through:

Early Detection and Screening:

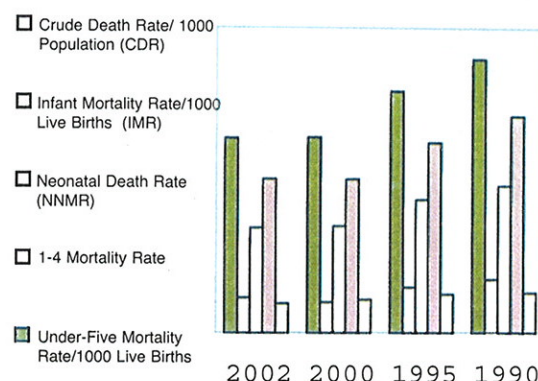
Early detection and screening activities include:

1. Screening of blood, blood products, organs and tissues before transfusion or transplants.
2. Screening of population groups to include:
 - Blood donors.
 - Hospital in-patients.
 - Workers in communicable disease diagnostic laboratories.
 - Workers in blood banks.
 - Hospital-based health workers.

* Ministry of Health

Table No. 10
Selected Health Indicators in the UAE

Indicators	1990	1995	2000	2002
Crude Death Rate/ 1000 Population (CDR)	2.1	2.03	1.75	1.56
Infant Mortality Rate/1000 Live Births (IMR)	11.4	10.01	8.1	8.1
Neonatal Death Rate (NNMR)	7.7	7.01	5.62	5.51
1-4 Mortality Rate	2.8	2.4	1.62	1.84
Under-Five Mortality Rate/1000 Live Births	14.4	12.7	10.27	10.2



Source: Annual Statistical Report, Health Statistics Section. - Ministry of Health (different years)

The indicators related to child mortality in Table 10 reflect positive achievements in decreasing the rate of mortality for children under five by one third. More than half of the set goal has been achieved in half of the specified time. The target set is a rate of 4.8 children per thousand by the year 2015, and this should be achievable. The same is true of the Infant Mortality Rate, where the target is 3.8 per thousand live births by 2015.

The National Immunisation Programme, which includes measles, started in the UAE in 1981. The coverage rate for measles reached 90% in 1995, and rose to 94% in 2002. The goal concerning immunisation of one year old children against measles will be achieved.

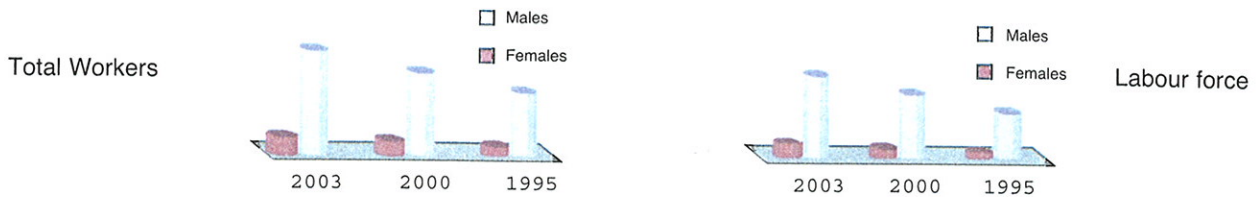
In general, the reduction of Under-Five Mortality by two-thirds by 2015 is achievable.

Goal 5: IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH*:

The UAE has paid great attention to the improvement of maternal health, as part of its efforts to improve the health of the community in general, and improving child and adolescent health in particular.

There are 10 specialized Maternal and Child Health (MCH) centres in the UAE, in addition to 114 MCH units in primary health centres. Gynecology and obstetrics units have also been established in many hospitals, in addition to the establishment of a specialized 300-bed hospital, equipped with modern facilities to ensure safe and comprehensive care for mothers and children.

The health strategy in the country has sought to provide full coverage of the population with essential health services, to facilitate the provision of health care to all. Public awareness campaigns, health centres and women's education programmes have contributed to changes in the behaviour that formerly used to have an effect upon reproductive health care.



The table above shows a rise of women's participation in the labour force from 11.6% in 1995 to 14.6% in 2003.

Goal 4: REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY*:

Since the establishment of the federation, the UAE has seen remarkable growth in health services. This has involved the establishment of a network of hospitals, health centres, and supporting services in order to ensure that full and specialised health care is available throughout the country. The health policy in UAE seeks to achieve the following:



- To provide the best standard of sustainable health care at primary and secondary levels.
- To reduce mortality rates in general, and the rates of incidence of different diseases and accidents in particular.
- To control and eliminate infectious and parasitic diseases, especially among children and students.
- Early detection and treatment of chronic diseases.
- To provide necessary care to the elderly and the handicapped

In maternal and child health services, the UAE has been keen to achieve natural growth rates through the development of health programmes aimed at reducing Prenatal and Neonatal Mortality Rates, Still Birth Rates and Infant Mortality Rates. This has been accomplished by:

1. Increasing deliveries in hospitals from 98% to 100% with an emphasis on continuing health care after delivery.
2. Developing and promoting the safe motherhood programme, particularly in relation to ante-natal care, healthy nutrition and physical fitness.
3. Protecting females by vaccination against infectious diseases and providing pre-marital counselling, including screening for certain diseases and advice on leading a healthy life.
4. Reducing the Child Mortality Rate for children under five years of age.
5. Increasing vaccination of children to ensure that coverage reaches 98% in the next five years.
6. Control of diseases by increasing vaccination against all infectious diseases and developing programmes for cases of endemic diseases like malaria and maintaining the malaria-free status of the country during the coming five years.

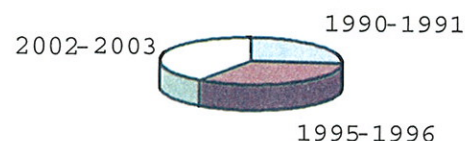
The indicators cited below show that the UAE has established a firm basis upon which its health services can be enhanced and developed to the best possible level.

* Ministry of Health

of a planning procedure that recognizes the need for women to play their part in the labour market and in decision-making.

Table No. 8
Number of Female Students in Education
1990 -2003

Year	Number
1990 -1991	187,069
1995 -1996	237,412
2002 -2003	291,213



Source: Ministry of Planning

The total enrolment rates in pre-university education (Primary, intermediate, secondary) provides evidence of the improvement in educational opportunities for women, with enrolment increasing from 49 per cent in the 1985-1986 academic year to 80 per cent in 1995-1996. This is higher than the comparable rate for males, reflecting the greater desire of females to make use of their educational opportunities.

A review of the number of registered students in government and private schools, at all levels, shows that the number of female students increased from 187,069 in the 1990/1991 academic year to 237,412 in 1995/1996 and to 291,213 in 2002/2003. The percentage of female children in primary schools reached 98.7 % in 1995/1996, and reached 100.8 per cent in 2002/2003.

This is sufficient to confirm that the UAE provides equal opportunities for education, in accordance with the country's constitution.

In the secondary sector, the percentage of females at school is higher than that of males, this being ascribed to the fact that some young males wish to leave school and to enter the labour force*.

Despite the increase in the number of educated women, the participation of women in the labour force is still low. Many UAE women cease working after marriage and bearing children, partly because of an insufficiency of childcare centres and partly because of the well-founded belief that maternal care is likely to be more beneficial for their children.

Population statistics from 1995 indicate that women account for 13 per cent of the labour force (excluding the agricultural sector), indicating that they are now taking up a role in economic activity, as well as being educated. The following table shows the total labour force, by gender.

Table No. 9
UAE Labour Force & Total Workers by Gender for selected years

Year	Labour force			Total Workers		
	Males	Females	% of Females to the Total	Males	Females	% of Females to the Total
1995	1,180,104	155,790	11.7	1,159,690	152,126	11.6
2000	1,657,000	252,000	13.2	1,621,000	244,000	13.1
2003	2,120,000	365,000	14.7	2,065,000	352,000	14.6

Source: 1995 details from Population General Statistics.

Other years represent estimations of Central Statistics Department - Ministry of Planning.

From these indicators, it can be seen that the UAE has made great efforts to provide a place in school for each child, in both urban and rural areas. As a result, primary level education for all children, both boys and girls, will be reached by 2015, and may, indeed, already have been reached. The percentage of students who completed fifth grade education in 1998/99 reached 95.6% for both genders, with girls reaching 96.6 %. The Ministry of Education and Youth is now re-assessing the examination papers for this grade, to identify ways in which the percentage of failures in this grade can be reduced, since education is compulsory up to the ninth grade.

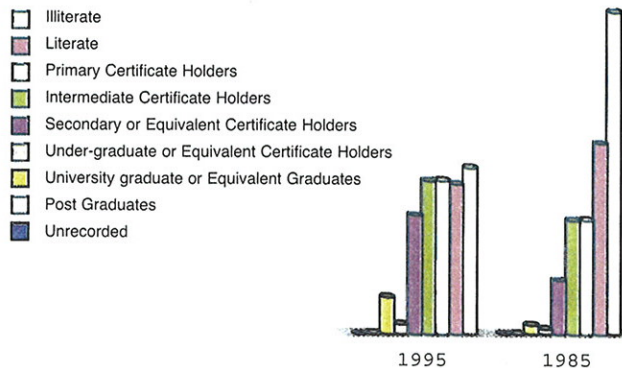


The UAE has also invested heavily in adult education, with the objective of providing educational opportunities to those who were not able to obtain education during their youth. A special department of the Ministry of Education and Youth has been established, to provide education from the first primary grade to the third grade of secondary education. In 1997, over 18,163 male and female students were enrolled in adult education centres and in educational programmes in the country's various Women's Associations. In 1989, an illiteracy elimination and adult education programme was adopted, with the year 2000 being chosen as the target date for complete literacy. Attention has also been given to further education, with a particular focus on technical skills. A number of specialized schools and vocational training centres have been established, as well as both Government and private universities. In the 2001-2002 academic year, the number of students at university was 9.1 per cent higher than in the previous year*.

Goal 3: PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN:

The political leadership in UAE believes that the carrying out of a process of comprehensive economic and social development requires the participation of both men and women. The right of women to participate in a wide range of economic activities is, therefore, a cornerstone of sustainable development for the country. It is also a basic necessity, dictated by the country's need for social development, economic growth and security.

Relative Distribution of Female Citizens according to Educational Status (10 years and more)



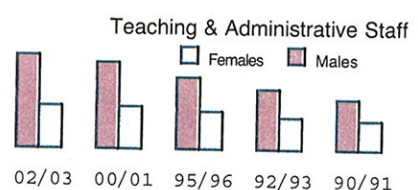
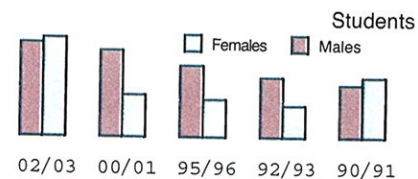
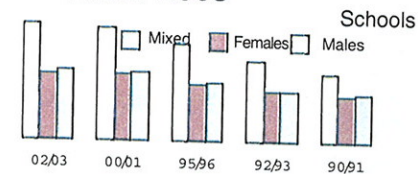
Source: Central Statistic Dept. Ministry of Planning

The details above, derived from population statistics, indicate that the UAE has provided full educational rights to women. These, in turn, will make it possible for women to exercise their right to participate in various sectors of the economy, within the framework

* General population statistics 1985 and 1995
Source: Central Statistics Dept. - Ministry of Planning

Table No. 5
Development of Education in UAE 1990/ 1991 - 2002/ 2003

Year & Category	No. of Schools			No. of Students		No. of Teaching & Administrative Staff		
	Males	Females	Mixed	Males	Females	Males	Females	
1990/1991	Public	222	220	57	128,303	129,470	8,577	11,497
	Private	3	1	266	68,538	57,599	1,716	6,360
	Total	225	221	323	196,841	187,069	10,293	17,857
1992/1993	Public	238	233	63	133,645	136,915	9,218	13,296
	Private	4	1	316	81,014	68,463	2,134	8,013
	Total	242	234	379	214,659	205,378	11,352	21,309
1995/1996	Public	272	263	80	146,032	149,290	10,492	14,795
	Private	2	1	374	104,104	88,122	2,800	10,527
	Total	274	264	454	250,136	237,412	13,292	25,322
2000/2001	Public	321	309	98	157,346	160,921	10,925	16,707
	Private	3	2	434	134,308	116,216	3,953	13,850
	Total	324	311	532	291,654	277,137	14,878	30,557
2002/2003	Public	333	310	101	150,823	155,817	10,737	17,217
	Private	5	5	454	154,636	135,396	4,501	15,835
	Total	338	315	555	305,459	291,213	15,238	33,052



Source: Ministry of Education and Youth

Comparing the number of students with population growth, the development of educational indicators at the primary level shows that net enrolment in 1995 for the first year of primary education reached 97.4 for males and 98.7 for females. The total enrolment for the first primary year was 104.9 for both genders and 103.9 for females. The following table indicates enrolment for the first grade of the primary level:

Table No. 6
The Total and Net Enrolment Rates for First Grade Primary Level 1995 and 2000

Year	Total Enrolment Rate			Net Enrolment Rate		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1995	103.9	101.3	104.9	96.2	98.7	97.4
2000	104.2	102.7	103.5	96.4	97.6	97.0

Source: Ministry of Education and Youth

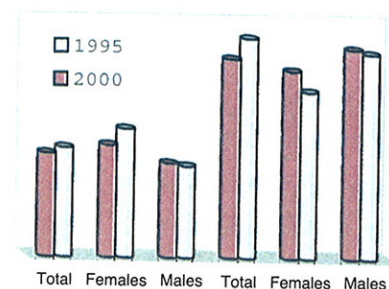
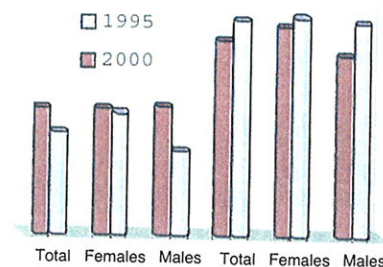


Table No. 7
The Total and Net Enrolment Rates for Primary Level 1995 and 2000

Year	Total Enrolment Rate			Net Enrolment Rate		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1995	104.4	104.8	104.6	94.5	97.4	95.9
2000	101.9	104.1	103.0	97.9	97.8	97.8

Source: Ministry of Education and Youth



The country's social affairs program is managed by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. In 1999, a decree to regulate the provision of social assistance to widows, orphans, the handicapped, the elderly, divorced women and others in need was issued. In 1995, the total sum provided by the Ministry in social aid amounted to 530 million dirhams, this sum rising to 656 million dirhams in 2002.

Sums for social security entitlements amount to between 1% and 2% of GDP, a low figure compared to many other countries. This is attributed to a number of causes, amongst which the key ones are the increase in income levels in the UAE and a consequent reduction in the number of persons in the categories entitled to receive assistance.

Goal 2:ACHIEVE PRIMARY EDUCATION FOR ALL:

The UAE's educational strategy is based on encouraging the younger generation to play a full and productive role in social and economic development. Educational policy includes the following:

- To consider education as a key factor in stability and national security, and to emphasize its role in developing human capacities to cope with current changes in regional and international communities.
- To achieve a better integration between education and national needs as well as community needs, especially in relation to ensuring that education is properly aligned with social, economic and cultural development.
- To promote cultural values and cultural identity among the educated.



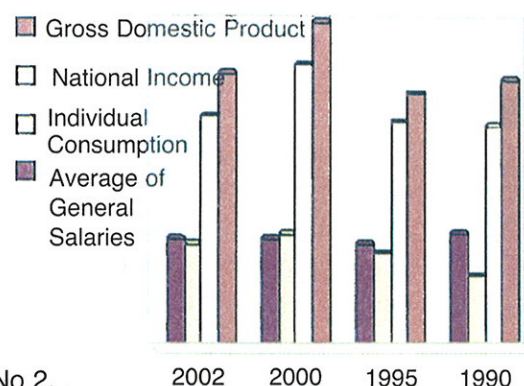
Providing access to regular education has been a priority since the 1950s, prior to the formation of the UAE. In 1962, there were 29 schools with 5,494 male and female students. By the 1972/1973 academic year, there were 132 Government schools, with 40,115 male and female students. The Government education budget increased from 247 million dirhams in 1973 to 1,339 million dirhams in 1977, rising again to 1,709 million dirhams in 1994, 3,190 million dirhams in 1997 and to more than 4 billion dirhams in 2003*.

The expansion of expenditure on education was due to a large extent to the rising population, with a consequent demand for more schools and other educational institutions. The following table indicates the development of education in the country during the period 1990/1991 - 2002/ 2003.

* Ministry of Education and Youth

Table No. 3
Per Capita of Some Economic Indicators 1990-2002

Per Capita (in Thousand Dirhams)	1990	1995	2000	2002
Gross Domestic Product	68	65	80	70.7
National Income	58	59	71	60
Individual Consumption	26	31	35	35
Average of General Salaries	35	33	34	34



Source: Annual Economic Report 1990,1995,2002- Table No 2, Planning Dept. - Ministry of Planning

During the period 1990- 2002, the average annual rate of growth in per capita GDP amounted to 0.12 per cent, while, over the same period, the average annual rate of growth in individual income, compared to national income, reached 0.3 per cent. The growth in the individual annual consumption was 2 per cent, while salaries have remained relatively stable. The low rate of growth of individual income, compared to Gross Domestic Product, can be ascribed to two key factors:

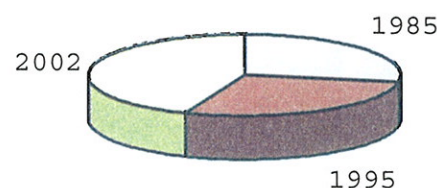
1. The rapid increase of the rate of growth of the population, due to the expansion of the expatriate labour force.
2. Fluctuations in world oil prices, due to economic and political events in the region.. This has been reflected in the relative stability of salaries and, in turn, on the individual consumption average, which is affected in a similar way, due to the presence of a large expatriate labour force and its families.

This pattern may continue in the future, although the UAE's policy of gradual 'Emiratisation' of jobs may lead to some change. Per capita GDP predicted to be equivalent to 83,000 dirhams and per capita income to be equivalent to 72,000 dirhams in 2015 , taking into account projected developments in the international arena and the level of oil exports in a region subject to considerable tension. This level is high by comparison with other countries in the area and with the developed countries.

In order to improve the standard of living of the people, Government has implemented a number of other policies. These include the free distribution of houses and of land to UAE citizens who do not own their own homes. Up to 1985, 39,083 accumulated housing units were distributed free to citizens, this number rising to 40,961 in 1995 and to 62,733 in 2002. This program is still being implemented, to ensure that each UAE citizen is provided with suitable housing.

Table No. 4
Accumulated Housing Units Distributed to UAE Citizens 1985 - 2002

Year	Number
1985	39,083
1995	40,961
2002	62,733



Source: Ministry of Planning

III- MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs):

Goal 1: MAINTAIN AND DEVELOP THE STANDARD OF LIVING:

There are many indicators that can be considered as general criteria for accomplishing this goal. Among them are the following:

1. The proportion of population with income below 1 US dollar a day.
2. The poverty gap ratio.
3. The share of the poorest quintile in national consumption.
4. The proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

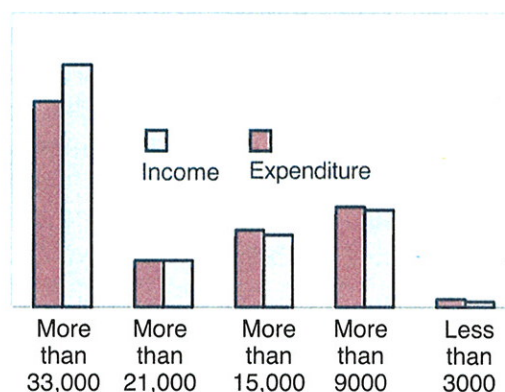
Insofar as these indicators are concerned, no detailed studies have been carried out throughout the United Arab Emirates, since it has a high per capita income, comparable to that of many developing countries. The Emirates of Abu Dhabi and Dubai have, however, carried out field surveys of income and expenditure for local and expatriate families.

Table 2 includes information from the family budget survey in Abu Dhabi Emirate. Undertaken in 1997, this indicates the percentage of categories of income and expenditure. High percentages of income and expenditure are clearly confined to the high-income category. The low income category represents less than 1% of the families.

Table No. 2
Percentage of Categories of Income and Expenditure
In Abu Dhabi Emirate, 1997

In Dirhams

Category	Less than 3000	More than 9000	More than 15,000	More than 21,000	More than 33,000
Income	0.71	11.5	8.6	5.5	28.8
Expenditure	0.98	11.9	9.2	5.5	24.4



Source: Final results of the Family Budget Survey, 1996-1997, 2nd Part, Expenditure details, 3rd Part, Income details, Abu Dhabi Emirate, Planning Dept.

From a results of a study on consumption behavior and relation between income and expenditure to the above data in Abu Dhabi Emirate , it is clear that families allocate more than half their expenditure for accommodation, food, transport, and education, whenever there is an increase in income. There is no essential difference between consumption behaviour in rural and urban areas. In most cases, the major part of income is directed to satisfy essential needs.

While any significant upturn in oil prices can still have an effect upon this, it is clear that the UAE has achieved considerable success in diversifying its sources of income*.

This will not, of course, make oil and gas unimportant, since the revenues they provide are, and will remain, the basic source for the financing of the national economy and for providing the necessary infrastructure in other sectors, as well as for funding investment in these sectors.

The Economic Departments of the seven member Emirates of the UAE anticipate that the manufacturing industry will play an increasingly important role in the national economy in future. Among reasons for this are the existing availability of basic essentials such as infrastructure and communications as well as the availability of resources to fund the acquisition of the appropriate technology. Moreover, in other sectors, there are limited opportunities for investment. In agriculture, for example, the climate and the shortage of water resources plays a part, while the building and construction sector is already nearly saturated, thanks to the fact that the basic infrastructure has already been completed and most buildings are relatively modern.

Development of Human Resources and Transfer of Technology:

The development of human resources and the transfer of technology are among the key issues in any process of economic and social development. Moreover, there is a close relationship between the educational system and technology transfer, this latter requiring the adoption of a scientific approach.

The need to make use of the value inherent in the human resources of the United Arab Emirates is the key incentive for education and training, quite apart from the need to identify effective means of providing the best possible opportunities for education and training for individuals, in accordance with their potential and aptitude. Thus each individual needs to be provided with the opportunity for education and training that will prepare them, in different ways, to take up various vocations, thereby developing the country's human resources.

In terms of technology, it is well-recognized that both human resources and the appropriate equipment are necessary, as well as access to the raw materials required. Besides access to new technology, it is also vital to have access to either local or foreign markets, or both, for manufactured products.

Thus when studying the issue of technology transfer, it is important to examine key factors, such as human resources, equipment, raw materials and markets so that it is possible to identify which of them, if any, is an obstacle to technology transfer. Only then it is possible for the appropriate environment for technology transfer to be created.

The United Arab Emirates has made considerable progress in making use of modern technology in management and government, such as the introduction in many areas of electronic government (e-government), which has saved time and resources and has enhanced production. The widespread use of the Internet has also disseminated knowledge extensively throughout all sectors of society.

The expansion of knowledge and the establishment of such electronic links, thanks to the advanced communications sector that exists in the country, has led to a development of individual capabilities throughout society.

II - SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES:

Successful development requires a number of issues and challenges to be met and overcome. Such issues are regularly discussed at conferences in the UAE. Security, of course is one of them, since comprehensive national development can only take place against a background of security, which is one of the basic pillars of society. Indeed, the provision of a stable and secure society is perhaps the most important challenge that must be met if society is to direct its efforts to development. Other key issues that require coherent policies and strategies to be adopted include the following:

Facilitation of the Role of the Private Sector:

The UAE has a free economy, with the private sector being able to play its full part in economic development. Since the UAE Federation was established, Government has provided indirect support to the private sector, through the creation of the appropriate economic environment and through enhancing or building the appropriate infrastructure, as well as providing direct subsidies in some areas. These efforts can be categorized as follows:

- 1- Distribution of farmland to farmers and marketing of their products through co-operatives.
- 2- Provision of financial and material support to fishermen.
- 3- Provision of utilities such as water and electricity services and other facilities at economically-attractive prices.
- 4- Exemption of machines and raw materials for industry from customs duties and taxation, as well as providing loans on soft terms.
- 5- Expansion and construction of cities, towns and industrial areas and supplying these with all necessary services and utilities.

Privatization of utilities will require the sale of such utilities currently owned by the public sector to private investors. In this field, the UAE has relatively limited experience, and further study is required before much can be done. The success of a future privatization policy, however, will not mean that government ceases to be actively involved in the economy, for it will still remain active in areas such as infrastructural development and support for equity markets.

Diversification of the Sources of Income:

Oil and gas are the key sources of income in most of the countries of the Gulf Co-operation Council, (GCC). These states have long recognised, however, that dependence on this sector renders the national economy vulnerable to changes in the international oil market, such as changes in demand or prices. In recent years, the UAE economy has, to a marked extent, become less dependent on oil and gas. Thus the contribution of the non-oil sector to GDP rose from 54 per cent in 1990 to 68 per cent in 1995 and to more than 72 per cent in 2002.



* Annual Economic Report, 2002, Planning Department, Ministry of Planning (Table 1)

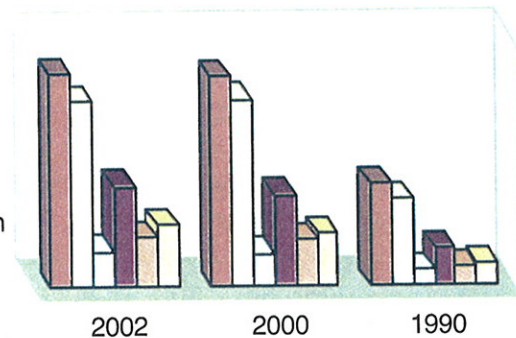
Table No. 1
The Most Important Economic Development Indicators in UAE
1990-2002

(In Million Dirhams)

Economic Indicators	1990	2000	2002
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	125,266	257,979	261,370
National Income	105,984	228,992	226,484
Governmental Consumption Expenditure	20,120	39,885	44,228
Private Consumption Expenditure	46,717	112,574	132,032
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	24,064	57,398	61,776
Salaries, Total	28,019	65,597	75,878

Source: Economic & Social Development in UAE, Planning Dept. - Ministry of Planning
(selected years)

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- National Income
- Governmental Consumption Expenditure
- Family Consumption Expenditure
- Gross Fixed Capital Formation
- Salaries, Total



The marked rise in Gross Domestic Product and in National Income has been due largely to the increase in the contribution by non-oil sectors to GDP, a result of economic diversification. GDP and National Income are projected to continue to increase, as a result of a trend of increasing oil prices, as well as of the continuing development of the non-oil sector of the economy.

Government has shown particular concern for the provision of services to people in fields such as education, health and social welfare, these now being complemented by other services in the spheres of food control and protection and the conservation of the environment. Government has also ensured that the country has enjoyed internal stability and justice, these factors also being reflected in the high standards of living enjoyed by the country's population.

Social and Economic Trends:

Commercial oil production and exports began in the early 1960s, rising rapidly in the years immediately before and after the establishment of the UAE federation in 1971. This, coupled with increases in world oil prices after 1973, transformed the local economy, making very substantial financial resources available to Government. This permitted the Government to invest heavily in social and economic development of the country. Following the establishment of the UAE federation in 1971, Government assumed the task of building the national economy, taking account of the new situation. Taking note of the need, in particular, to provide public services and to lay down appropriate conditions for wide-ranging development, efforts were directed towards promoting economic and social development in such a way as to ensure both that maximum benefits were provided for the country's people and that available resources were best utilized. During the 1970s, Government adopted a general framework for long-term development that included the following main goals:

1. Developing the economy in the country in a balanced way that was in harmony with social development.
2. Providing support for the national economy and promoting its self-reliance, taking account of the need to modify the nature of production, to diversify sources of income and to develop its potential on a continual basis..
3. Focusing development efforts on the country's citizens, taking into account the fact that a variety of social services should be considered as among their basic rights, including, in particular, a right to education at all levels..
4. Adopting the provision of welfare for society as a key development goal, with emphasis on the need to provide welfare for future generations.
5. Promoting the development and increase in the availability of national manpower in order to meet the country's needs.

The process of economic and social development in the United Arab Emirates during the years immediately after its formation has had a major effect upon the shaping of the economic conditions that exist today, quite apart from the marked fluctuations in international crude oil prices and other political and economic factors in the region, and globally, that occurred.

Within the framework of the general principles adopted for development, substantial achievements have been made at various levels, thanks to dedicated effort and to prudent governance. This can be seen from an examination of the economic and social indicators, which are comparable with international standards. The achievements in the economic and social sectors can be ascribed primarily to the availability of oil and gas revenues, these having been wisely used to provide the infrastructure necessary for the development of other economic sectors, such as agriculture, industry, trade and services. In consequence, there has been a marked diversification in the sources of income and rapid expansion of the production base, helping to reduce dependency on the oil sector as a source of national income. In recent years, high rates of economic growth have been achieved, showing the way in which non-oil sectors have made use of available resources from oil to expand the economy. The following table illustrates the most important economic indicators in the UAE during the period 1990-2002.

I- THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE UAE:

Geographical Characteristics and Political Structure:

The United Arab Emirates is located in the south-east of the Arabian peninsula and at the southern end of the Arabian Gulf. It has land and/or maritime borders with Saudi Arabia to the south and west, with Qatar to the west and the Sultanate of Oman to the east, while there is also a short stretch of coastline, to the east, on the Gulf of Oman.

The country has a total land area of 83,600 sq. km., including a number of offshore islands with an area of 5,900 sq. km, making it the third largest of the Arab states of the Gulf. Its coastal waters in the Arabian Gulf are shallow, particularly in the west, where there are many islands and coral reefs.

The country is divided into three broad ecological zones, the mountains and adjacent outwash areas in the north and east, arid plains and deserts, the latter particularly in the south and west, and a coastal zone. 80 per cent of the country is classified as desert, notably in the west.

The UAE is a federal state that came into being on 2nd December 1971. it has seven component emirates: Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm al-Qaiwain, Ra's al-Khaimah and Fujairah. The capital city is Abu Dhabi, also capital of the Emirate of the same name, while the President of the UAE, H.H. Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan, is also Ruler of Abu Dhabi.

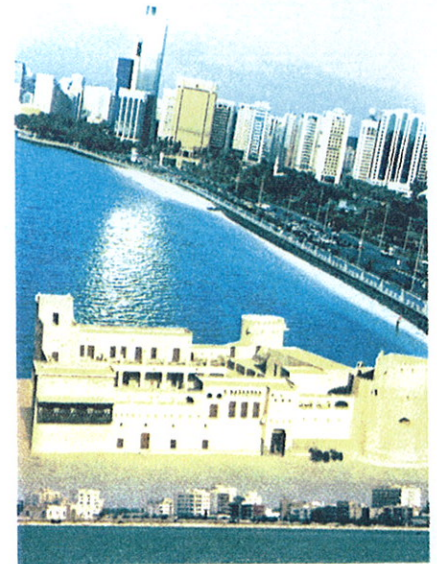
The President and the Rulers of the other six emirates are all members of the Federal Supreme Council, the highest authority of the State. The Executive body is the Council of Ministers, while the Federal National Council (Parliament) has legislative functions.

The main cities of the country are the capitals of the seven emirates, these being named after the cities, while other important population centres include Al Ain, Medinat Zayed, Khor Fakkan and Dibba.

Each Emirate has its own local administration, these working closely with the Federal Government. dealing with internal affairs.

Demographic Profile:

During the period since 1971, the population of the country has grown rapidly. From a figure of around 180,000 in 1968, it reached 2.411 million in 1995 and 3,754 million in 2002. Most of the increase has been due to the influx of male expatriates, of working age, who came to the country to participate in its rapid development. The total labour force increased from 1.217 million in 1995 to 2.031 million in 2002*.



Capacity for Monitoring and Reporting MDGs-Progress

Goals	Quality & Regularity of Survey Information			Quality of Survey Information			Statistical Analysis			Statistics in Policy Making			Reporting & Dissemination of Information		
	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak	Strong	Fair	Weak
Maintain & Develop the Standard of Living		X		X				X			X			X	
Achieve Primary Education for All	X			X			X			X			X		
Promote Gender Equality & Empower Women		X			X			X			X			X	
Reduce Child Mortality	X			X			X			X			X		
Improve Maternal Health	X			X			X			X			X		
Combat:	HIV/AIDS	X		X			X			X			X		
	Malaria & other Infectious Diseases	X		X			X			X			X		
Ensure Environmental Sustainability		X		X	X			X			X			X	
Develop a Global Partnership for Development		X		X	X			X			X			X	

Status at a Glance

Summary of Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

Goals		Will the Goal/Target be met				State of Supportive Environment			
		Probably	Potentially	Unlikely	No data	Strong	Fair	Improving	Weak
Maintain & Develop the Standard of Living			X			X			
Achieve Primary Education for All			X			X			
Promote Gender Equality & Empower Women			X			X			
Reduce Child Mortality			X			X			
Improve Maternal Health			X			X			
Combat:	HIV/AIDS		X			X			
	Malaria & other Infectious Diseases		X			X			
Ensure Environmental Sustainability			X			X			
Develop a Global Partnership for Development			X			X			

This report focuses on the national development priorities in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and, therefore, relates the MDGs to the UAE's own particular situation, by adapting international goals and targets to suit national goals. This can be done in one of the following ways:

1. Implementing and following-up goals and targets according to the Millennium Declaration, or
2. Selecting some goals which are suitable for the country, or
3. Adding other goals suitable for the UAE that are within the frame work of the Universal Declaration.

The following goals have been selected for the UAE, these being deemed to be the requisite goals within the framework of the country's overall economic policy, as well as being included in the Millennium Development Goals. Some of the indicators reflecting the implementation and follow up of these goals may be to some extent different from those included in MDGs. These goals are as follows:

1. To maintain and develop the standard of living.
2. To achieve primary education for all.
3. To promote gender equality and empower women.
4. To reduce child mortality.
5. To improve maternal health.
6. To combat:
 - HIV/AIDS
 - Malaria and other infectious diseases.
7. To ensure environmental sustainability.
8. To develop a global partnership for development

For the purpose of this report, the required data was collected from Federal and Local governmental authorities as well as from Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

A committee was established for the purpose of preparing this report, with representatives from all concerned parties in the UAE, including government and private institutions, NGOs, and planning departments. Meetings and discussions with the relevant authorities were held wherever deemed necessary. The Ministry of Planning has analysed the data collected, and presents the results in this report, in compliance with the declared MDGs.

INTRODUC

Following discussions at many international conferences during the nineties, agreement on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) became a reality. Agreement on a Millennium Declaration was concluded at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, an event of unprecedented importance, at which 191 countries were represented and in which 147 Heads of State took part. The MDGs, with the corresponding indicators, arose out of this declaration, and serve as the basis for this report.

The main goals are as follows:

1. To eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
2. To achieve universal primary education.
3. To promote gender equality and empower women.
4. To reduce child mortality.
5. To improve maternal health.
6. To combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases.
7. To ensure environmental sustainability.
8. To develop a global partnership for development.

The Millennium Declaration included sub-goals (targets) for each main goal. These must be reached during the twenty five year period from 1990 - 2015. These goals and targets of the millennium were previously identified during the 1990s during a number of international conferences and summit meetings. Certain indicators were chosen to measure the progress being made in achieving each target included in each main goal, these to be used as a tool for measuring achievements and for following up on them.

The reports, of course, are dependent on the use of individual national capabilities in the process, in terms of measuring results and following up on them so as to achieve the MDGs. Each country may specify the use of particular steps to achieve the goals, taking into account its own situation and capabilities, and may utilise specific development strategies that are intended both to develop such national capabilities and to ensure that political leaders and decision-makers are aware of the procedures and mechanisms that are required in laying down strategies and in implementing them.

Such procedures and policies, based on goals previously specified, require the use of a wide database and information. This, in turn, requires that a scientific statistics system exists, supported by a national statistical collection system and an efficient and transparent general database. The presence of accurate databases at country level, derived from proper research and surveys, will improve databases worldwide and will also reduce both the costs and the effort required in the decision-making necessary to ensure that the Millennium Development Goals are achieved.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGs)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

APRIL 2004

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the Millennium Development Goals (MGDs) by 2015 as it has already met and concluded a number of the Millennium goals and is advancing towards achieving the rest of the goals .

Realization of such ambitious goals requires cooperation and partnership between government , non-government organizations and the private sector in the manner indicated in the Millennium Declaration to ensure their concerted contribution to implement the International Declaration for the welfare of the community under the sagacious leadership of H.H Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan , President of the United Arab Emirates .

Hamaid Bin Ahmed Al-Mualla
Minister of Planning

FOREWORD

At the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000 , a large number of Heads of State and Government adopted the Millennium Declaration that set a common numerical and time-bound goals for the sake of fighting extreme poverty , hunger , disease , illiteracy , loss of environmental resources and elimination of all forms of discrimination against women . These set of goals which stand high to join international community forces are known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The United Arab Emirates has been very keen to set and publish its development goals in the national report prepared by the Ministry of Planning in joint collaboration with the UNDP and a number of economic and social organizations within the country .

Moreover this report takes into consideration the national capabilities , measurement and follow-up of their respective outcome all the way through towards achievement of the Millennium goals .

Furthermore the report determines the necessary policies and tools needed by decision-makers to set strategies and modalities for implementation and follow-up .

Preparation of the report has required the use of a wide range of data and information prepared by various governmental bodies and in depth assessment of the efforts and future plans of government establishments and non-government establishments to reach such goals . It is worth noting that the current report has drawn a special attention to national development priorities of the United Arab Emirates whereby the millennium goals have been in consistence with the national objectives of the country .

The report has contained the main challenges facing the country in various areas of development characterized in activation of the role of the private sector to be an effective and efficient partner in the development process , diversification of sources of income , expansion of productive base and non-reliance mainly on production and export of crude oil , in addition to development of human resources , trasfer of technology to enable national workforce to perform their role in development , together with adoption of advanced international technologies well-suited to the local environment . Such development challenges in fact are part of the basic issues which would face the country in its march to join the new international economic system . The United Arab Emirates is well-equipped to achieve