CHAPTER 2

THE UAE GREEN AGENDA
AND 2015 PROGRESS
The UAE Green Agenda and 2015 Progress

UAE Vision 2021 and Greening the Economy

To chart the nation’s new development path and present its united ambition and determination, the UAE Vision 2021 was launched by His Highness Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, President of the UAE, in February 2010. The primary and ambitious objective of this comprehensive national strategy is to become among the best countries in the world by the time of the nation’s golden jubilee celebration in 2021. The UAE Vision 2021 addresses six major challenges for the UAE that require a compass to enable the nation to steer a course. This includes challenges to the family ties that hold together the strong fabric of a cohesive society; challenges to economic competitiveness; challenges to national identity; and challenges to health, education, the environment and well-being.

Given the prospective growth in population and demand for energy and resources in the country, it is evident that the UAE’s ambition for further economic growth and high-quality lifestyles will not be met by simply replicating the conventional development model. An alternative pathway to manage both its economic aspirations and natural heritage needed to be sought where sustainable development would be placed at the heart of the UAE’s development. The UAE is highly resourceful and capable of shifting capital investment towards the perpetual assets such as human capital, innovative capacity and technological leadership that would enable it to realize such a radical transformation in the coming decades. An accelerated effort to decouple environmental impact from economic growth was also expected to bring significant new competitive advantages and job opportunities to the country.

Building upon the Vision 2021, and influenced by international initiatives for the Green Economy proceeding the Rio+20 Summit of the United Nations, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, launched the Green Economy for Sustainable Development initiative in January 2012. Through this resolution, the UAE stated its determination to enhance the competitiveness and sustainability of its development and preserve its environment for future generations, with an ambition to become a global hub and a successful model of sustainable development. Under the initiative, six strategic directions were outlined as focus areas along with a list of general actions to begin with, namely Green Energy; Green Investment; Green City; Climate Change; Green Life; and Green Technologies.
Structure of the UAE Green Agenda

To strengthen the actions of the above six focus areas and ensure mainstreaming the Green Economy into the strategic plans of federal and local governments as well as the industry and the civil society, the then Ministry of Environment and Water, the Prime Minister’s Office (PMO) and the then Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (now known as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation) jointly led a stakeholder engagement and consultation process that extended for over a year from January 2013. This process was supported by the Abu Dhabi office of the Global Green Growth Initiative (GGGI), an intergovernmental organization headquartered in Seoul, Republic of Korea.

The consultation with key stakeholders was conducted on a sectoral basis through seven task forces in which over 160 representatives participated from federal and local government agencies, the private sector and civil society. This process identified the gaps in efforts to realize a Green Economy by comparing the current sectoral initiatives to the recommendations of the multi-

Structure of the UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030

1. Competitive Knowledge Economy
   - 1.1 National Green Innovation Program
   - 1.2 Green Diversification Program

2. Social Development & Quality of life
   - 2.1 Integrated Green Infrastructure Program
   - 2.2 Green Workforce & Talent Program

3. Sustainable Environment & Valued Natural Resources
   - 3.1 Natural Capital & Resilience Program
   - 3.2 Environmental Goods & Services Program

4. Clean Energy & Climate Action
   - 4.1 Integrated Power & Water Management Program
   - 4.2 National Renewable Energy Program
   - 4.3 National Green Economy Data Program

5. Green Life & Sustainable Use of Resources
   - 5.1 National Energy & Water Efficiency Program
   - 5.2 National Waste-to-Resource Program
   - 5.3 National Sustainable Transport Program
stakeholder participants for achieving a sustainable society. Those gaps were compiled into a proposal for nationwide actions for a unified Green Economy transformation effort.

In January 2015, the UAE Cabinet issued a decision to approve and implement the UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030 as an overarching framework of actions for the Green Economy for Sustainable Development initiative. In line with the Vision 2021 and each emirate’s long-term development plan, five strategic objectives and twelve main programs were set under the Agenda. The twelve programs are further broken down into 31 specified sub-programs. *

Green Agenda Programs

The five strategic objectives and twelve programs of the UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030 are designed to cover all key aspects of a Green Economy transition – from technology, human capital, regulatory environment, green finance, international trade, local content, intellectual property, consumer awareness, and integrated national planning and cooperation across the emirates. The 31 sub-programs intend to further concretize the actions that were proposed and generally agreed upon by stakeholders during the consultation process. Explained below are the background and objectives of each Green Agenda program, along with brief introductions of sub-programs:

1. Competitive Knowledge Economy

1.1 National Green Innovation Program

An advanced industrial structure and diversified economic activities require long-term strategic investment in the advancement of promising technologies and solutions. According to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the UAE’s total expenditures for research and development (R&D) during 2011 were estimated as 0.49% of the nation’s total GDP, which is far behind the average spending

* In the last edition of this report, the Green Agenda was presented in a different categorization (3 pillars and 8 programs) but the overall contents and proposed actions are intact.
of OECD countries (2.47%). The UAE set a target of raising this rate to 1.5% by 2021 under the UAE Vision 2021 (see Chapter 7).

The goal of this program is to strategically nurture R&D in clean technologies attractive to the UAE, while simultaneously strengthening the behavioral and institutional foundation for effective adoption and absorption of green technologies and business models.

This program consists of two sub-programs:

1.1.1 Green Innovation Fund
Nationally coordinate green R&D with tailored support for technologies identified as future growth engines;

1.1.2 Center for Cleantech Research and Incubation
Create a knowledge and innovation platform to foster closer collaborations between academic research and industry and close the gaps in the innovation value chain.

1.2 Green Diversification Program
This program aims to provide a comprehensive solution for promoting the economic activities of green industries to help advance the UAE economy beyond dependence on hydrocarbon resources. Whereas technological content and new business models will be advanced under the National Green Innovation Program (1.1), the Green Diversification Program instead focuses on market creation for the emerging environmental goods and services (EGS) sector and increasing the green credentials of existing sectors by enhancing resource and energy efficiency.

The program consists of three sub-programs:

1.2.1 Strategy for Green Industry Development:
Draw a strategic roadmap and set targets for greening the existing industries and nurturing promising clean technologies and the nascent EGS sector;

1.2.2 Greening the Industry Support Scheme:
Provide practical support to enable businesses and entrepreneurs to take greening actions;

1.2.3 Green Finance and Investment Support Scheme:
Stimulate the financial sector to invest in green projects and businesses.
2. Social Development and Quality of Life

2.1 Integrated Green Infrastructure Program

Addressing economic and infrastructure disparities across the country is an important pre-requisite for enabling a Green Economy. The comparative advantages of each emirate need to be leveraged while identifying and filling important gaps in support of a balanced, prosperous and sustainable UAE economy. Development of public infrastructure supporting greener development needs to be clearly prioritized and accelerated. Smart integration of infrastructure development such as power, water, transport, residential and commercial areas, industrial zones, and waste and sewage treatment facilities would radically improve efficiency while providing convenience and higher quality of life to residents.

This program consists of three sub-programs:

2.1.1 Roadmap for Integrated Spatial Development:
Ensure emirate-level development policies to be aligned with the UAE Vision 2021 and the UAE Green Agenda;

2.1.2 Guidelines for Strategic Impact Assessment:
Establish coherent and harmonious codes and standards for integrated spatial development;

2.1.3 Reinforcement of Sustainable Buildings and Construction:
Pursue inter-emirate collaboration opportunities in green infrastructural development.

2.2 Green Workforce and Talent Program

The successful transition to a Green Economy rests on the skills and expertise of the country’s workforce and its ability to leverage local talent. Maximizing local workforce and talent is also a key federal priority for a competitive knowledge-based economy and quality social development targeted under the UAE Vision 2021. This program is designed to explicitly address the skill gaps between the current labor market and the requirements for a Green Economy and to ensure provision of education and workforce training to contribute to the overall efforts for moving towards sustainable development.

This program consists of three sub-programs:

2.2.1 Outlook for Green Jobs and Workforce:
Identify education and skill gaps to fill to enable a Green Economy;
2.2 Green Workforce and Talent Program

2.2.2 Reinforcement of Education for Sustainable Development:
Reinforce federally coordinated and guided education for sustainable development;

2.2.3 Support in Vocational Training for Green Jobs:
Develop and provide vocational training initiatives to equip the workforce for prospective green jobs.

3. Sustainable Development and Valued Natural Resources

3.1 Natural Capital and Resilience Program
This program aims to respond to the twin challenges of minimizing the impact of UAE’s rapid spatial and infrastructural development on the environment and ensuring that development is resilient to future risks such as climate change. The potential environmental and social externalities need to be factored into the investment decision-making processes to prevent long-term consequences of damaging the natural capital of the country.

The program consists of two sub-programs:

3.1.1 Natural Capital Valuation and Biodiversity Protection Plan:
Estimate the country’s natural capital and ecological services and plan the appropriate protection and use of biodiversity and natural resources;
3.1.2 Climate Risk Mapping and Adaptation Strategy:
Assess the potential financial and economic risks from climate change and develop and implement a strategy for adaptation through improved resilience.

3.2 Environmental Goods and Services Program
This program aims to support the development and market penetration of eco-friendly, sustainable goods and services produced or provided based on the principles of sustainable use of natural resources and respect for local heritage and workers. Such products and services would have significant potential to directly benefit the economy and generate growth and jobs from the existing and enhanced ecosystems.

The program consists of four sub-programs:

3.2.1 Environmental Goods and Services Assurance Program:
Support the market and consumer uptake of environmental goods and services (EGS) by providing quality assurance and easy-to-understand information;

3.2.2 Sustainable Agriculture and Fisheries Program:
Support the development of the primary sector by disseminating sustainable, resource-efficient practices among farmers and fishermen;

3.2.3 Sustainable Tourism and Hospitality Program:
Improve the environmental management of existing tourist attractions and ensure the new development to prevent potential damage, where a significant sectoral growth is expected towards Expo 2020;

3.2.4 Sustainable Public Procurement Scheme:
Leverage the public sector’s purchasing power for nurturing the EGS market.

4. Clean Energy and Climate Action
4.1 Integrated Power and Water Management Program
Diversification of water and power supply technologies, including solar, wind, nuclear, clean coal, waste-to-energy and district cooling, would provide one of the most powerful foundations for a Green Economy with the significant potential to reduce carbon emissions and generate economic growth. A holistic, integrated energy and water
desalination plan would help ensure the long-term sustainable supply across the country.

This program consists of two sub-programs:

4.1.1 Integrated National Power and Water Outlook:
Coordinate the planning of future plants among emirates based on a strategic consideration of clean technology options;

4.1.2 Power and Water Efficiency Targets and Standards:
Provide policy and institutional support to introduce clean energy technologies and increase energy and water efficiency in each emirate, building on best practices and encouraging private-sector investment in the sector.

4.2 National Renewable Energy Program
The presence of solar power as a free, abundant and unlimited resource is a clear driver of renewable energy for the UAE. With the recent rapid price decline in photovoltaic (PV) technologies, its commercial viability is rapidly being established. This program aims to provide policy and institutional support to accelerate the uptake of diverse renewable energy technologies with proven applicability.

The program consists of two sub-programs:
4.2.1 National Renewable Energy Targets:
Establish an internationally recognized nationwide commitment to renewable energy deployment as well as a strategy and roadmaps to achieve the targets;

4.2.2 National Renewable Energy Support Scheme:
Develop and deploy a range of public support schemes that enable renewable energy to associate with a positive impact on the economy, including job creation and the emergence of competitive technologies and services sectors.

4.3 National Green Economy Data Program
To quickly improve the coverage and reliability of the Green KPIs (see below) for enabling evidence-based policy-making, a consistent nationwide data collection and management system based on globally recognized, standardized methods will be required. Since the UAE has only a short history of statistical work, general improvement in collecting basic socio-economic data and its consistency with authoritative international data sources is yet to be the first priority.

This program consists of three sub-programs:

4.3.1 Establishment of a National Green Economy Data System:
Establish and manage a central repository of Green Economy data and ensure collection and reporting of relevant data from federal and local authorities;

4.3.2 Reinforcement of National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory and Reporting:
Systematically upgrade the GHG inventories, which are currently developed at the federal, local and private-sector levels, and allow them to consolidate for improved, consistent disclosure.

4.3.3 Improvement of Basic Socio-Economic Data and Accounts:
Support improving the availability of basic socio-economic data necessary for Green Economy analyses and in coordination between national and local statistical bureaus to improve data quality and consistency.
5. Green Life and Sustainable Use of Resources

5.1 National Energy and Water Efficiency Program

More efficient use of energy and water and avoiding wastefulness is the most rational approach in a Green Economy, as saving energy and water is generally far cheaper than even the most efficient methods of production. Resource conservation and efficiency improvement can be encouraged in all residential, commercial and industrial uses of energy and water. The emerging trend towards green buildings plays a key role in maximizing this efficiency gain.

This program consists of two sub-programs:

5.1.1 Reinforcement of Efficiency Standards and Labeling:
Encourage sustainable consumption of energy-and water-using products by inducing better purchasing decision-making.

5.1.2 Energy and Water Demand-Side Management:
Promote a holistic, comprehensive approach to reducing energy and water demand to help complement the actions to advance sustainable supply technologies.

5.2 National Waste-to-Resource Program

Along with energy and water efficiency, improvement in material use efficiency is an urgent priority in the UAE, as the resource-intensive construction sector is a major economic driver and most non-oil resources need to be imported. The country also needs to tackle waste generation and landfilling, which keeps increasing as the population and the economy continue to rapidly expand. The initial target of this program would be overall waste reduction (through reduction, reuse, and recycling) but would also seek the lifecycle approach to take advantage of material-efficient technologies and practices across the value chain.

The program consists of three sub-programs:

5.2.1 Integrated Waste Management Strategy and Standards:
Harmonize waste management strategies and standards across the emirates to reduce disparities and enable more efficient and better treatment for resource recovery;
5.2 National Waste-to-Resource Program

5.2.2 3Rs Promotion Scheme:
Promote the principle of “reduce, reuse, recycle” (also known as the 3Rs) and lifecycle considerations among households and businesses and provide support for sorting facilities and the recycling industry.

5.2.3 Waste-to-Energy Support Scheme:
Disseminate diverse waste-to-energy technologies as a resource-efficient option.

5.3 National Sustainable Transport Program
This program would aim to help build initiatives, policies and plans for sustainable transport, in a more coordinated, pan-emirate way, by providing a federal framework. It would also support the increased coverage and use of public transport and more efficient use of vehicles through better land use, awareness raising and incentives.

The program consists of two sub-programs:

5.3.1 Integrated Public Transport Plan and Promotion:
Improve the availability and convenience of public transport options across the country by enhancing cross-emirate coordination in planning and operations;

5.3.2 Green Vehicles Support Scheme:
Help reduce the fuel consumption and emissions of private and commercial vehicles through the promotion of greener models and technologies among consumers and operators.
The UAE Green Agenda and 2015 Progress

In June 2015, the Emirates Green Development Council (EGDC) was formed to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the UAE Green Agenda 2015-2030 and to ensure effective collaboration between federal and local authorities as well as stakeholders. As per the Cabinet decision on the Agenda in January 2015, the Council is chaired by the Minister of Climate Change and Environment, and its members consist of high-level representatives from five federal ministries (energy, infrastructure development, economy, finance, and foreign affairs and international cooperation) and all seven emirates of the UAE (Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ajman, Umm Al Quwain, Ras Al Khaimah and Fujairah). MOCCAE’s Green Development Department serves as secretariat of EGDC.

By September 2015 five committees were established in line with the strategic objectives of the UAE Green Agenda. Each of them is mandated to formulate and implement 2-3 programs, of which each is broken down into 2-4 sub-programs (see above) designed under the Agenda. Each committee is coordinated by a federal ministry and engages relevant ministries, local authorities and stakeholders. The EGDC members meet every quarter of the year to update and discuss each committee’s progress and performance according to the pre-defined parameters and indicators (see below).

### Governance of the Emirates Green Development Council

- **Committee on Knowledge-Based Economic Diversification**
  - Coordinator: Ministry of Economy

- **Committee on Development & Quality of Life**
  - Coordinator: Ministry of Infrastructure Development

- **Committee on Sustainable Environment**
  - Coordinator: Ministry of Climate Change & Environment

- **Committee on Clean Energy & Climate Change Adaptation**
  - Coordinator: Ministry of Energy

- **Committee on Green Life & Sustainable Use of Resources**
  - Coordinator: Ministry of Energy
Membership of the Emirates Green Development Council (updated April 2016)

Chair

H.E. Dr. Thani Ahmed Al Zeyoudi
Minister of Climate Change and Environment

Members - Representatives from the federal government

H.E. Dr. Matar Al Neyadi
Undersecretary, Ministry of Energy

H.E. Eng. Zahra Salman Al Aboodi
Undersecretary, Ministry of Infrastructure Development

H.E. Abdullah Sultan Al Fan Al Shamsi
Assistant Undersecretary for Industrial Affairs, Ministry of Economy

H.E. Saeed Rashid Al Yateem
Assistant Undersecretary of Resources and Budget Sector, Ministry of Finance

Hamad Obaid Ibrahim bin Yaaqob Al Zaabi
Deputy Director, International Organizations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

Members - Representatives from the emirates

H.E. Razan Khalifa Al Mubarak
Secretary-General, Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi

H.E. Ahmad Buti Al Muhairbi
Secretary General, Dubai Supreme Council of Energy

H.E. Hana Saif Al Suwaidi
Director General, Sharjah Environment and Protected Areas Authority

H.E. Saeed Saif Al Matrooshi
Secretary General, Ajman Executive Council

H.E. Humaid Rashid bin Humaid Al Shamsi
Secretary-General, Umm Al Quwain Executive Council

H.E. Dr. Saif Mohammed Al Ghais
Executive Director, Ras Al Khaimah Environment Protection and Development Authority

H.E. Eng. Mohammed Saif Al Afkham
Director General, Fujairah Municipality
The general meetings of the EGDC were held three times during 2015. The first meeting in June marked the official formation of the council, as its members were nominated from the ministries designated by the Cabinet and the executive council of each emirate, all of which were confirmed unanimously. The newly-appointed members reviewed and adopted the implementation mechanism of the UAE Green Agenda, including the appointment of coordinating authorities for the five committees (see above), and the set of Green Key Performance Indictors (Green KPIs) to monitor the progress of the Agenda implementation (see below). Following the first meeting, the secretariat conducted bilateral meetings with each committee and supported the recruitment and nomination of initial committee members from federal and local authorities.

In the second meeting of the council, held in September, the development of each committee’s work plan was discussed. The secretariat proposed that each committee would formalize the designated Green Agenda programs and sub-programs in a few months based on identification and harmonization of existing initiatives and analysis of gaps in those initiatives. It was shared that in the short-term, during the current budget cycle of the federal government lasting until the end of 2016, the Green Agenda implementation would proceed only within the framework of the available budgets and existing projects. However, the council will guide each committee to systematically integrate Green Agenda programs in the next budget cycle of 2017-2021 based on the developed action plan.

Furthermore, the secretariat presented each committee with a list of potential strategic partnerships that were aimed at helping implement specific Green Agenda programs and building the capacity and knowledge of policy-makers, while encouraging reactivation of existing memorandums of understanding between authorities and knowledge...
In order to guide the formulation of policies as well as voluntary activities of the private sector and the civil society towards the Green Economy transformation, it is critical to establish a set of indicators as an effective compass to allow for monitoring and assessment of the underlying developments, progress and potential opportunities and risks. The refined indicators should be able to serve to provide solid evidence based on which policy makers can set clear goals, formulate policies, review progress and evaluate impacts.

Aimed at primarily helping the EGDC to monitor and review the progress of Green KPIs via tablet computers (see below). Alignment of Green KPIs with the National KPIs defined under the UAE Vision 2021 and their integration into the performance management system operated by the Prime Minister’s Office, were advised.

In the third meeting, held in December, each committee presented and agreed on their list of initiatives that would support the actual implementation of Green Agenda programs and sub-programs. A total of 96 initiatives have been identified (see Chapter 4), and the council directed the committees to develop detailed action plans for implementation and integration of initiatives into the next budget cycle. As one of the concrete steps in this direction, the introduction of a green public procurement policy in federal entities has been confirmed. The need to promote the Green Agenda and the council work among stakeholders through awareness raising, education and media communications was also highlighted.

Development of Green KPIs

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The UAE Green Agenda and 2015 Progress

built upon the ongoing international efforts by the Organisation for Economic Development and Co-operation (OECD), UNEP, the World Bank, GGGI, etc. At the same time, several relevant National KPIs were also adopted in the Green KPIs framework, so as to reflect the local context and ensure alignment with the country’s overall development strategy (see table below).

List of UAE Green Key Performance Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environmental</th>
<th>Economic</th>
<th>Social</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENV1: Rate of groundwater abstraction</td>
<td>ECO1: Real GDP growth (per emirate)</td>
<td>SOC1: Labor participation rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV2: Water consumption per capita</td>
<td>ECO2: Share of non-oil GDP</td>
<td>SOC2: Employment rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV3: Waste generation per capita</td>
<td>ECO3: Share of non-oil export</td>
<td>SOC3: Emiratization rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV4: Rate of waste recovery</td>
<td>ECO4: GDP from environmental goods and services</td>
<td>SOC4: Number of green jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV5: Energy consumption per capita</td>
<td>ECO5: R&amp;D expenditure in GDP</td>
<td>SOC5: Number of UAE patents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV6: Rate of non-fossil energy</td>
<td>ECO6: Foreign direct investment net inflows</td>
<td>SOC6: Global Innovation Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV7: Carbon intensity of energy</td>
<td>ECO7: Doing Business Index</td>
<td>SOC7: Global Entrepreneurship Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV8: Total GHG emissions</td>
<td>ECO8: Global Competitiveness Index</td>
<td>SOC8: Environmental awareness rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV9: Ecological Footprint</td>
<td>ECO9: Water consumption per GDP</td>
<td>SOC9: Environmental behavior rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV10: Number of environmental regulations</td>
<td>ECO10: Waste generation per GDP</td>
<td>SOC10: Human Development Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV11: Number of environmental standards</td>
<td>ECO11: Energy consumption per GDP</td>
<td>SOC11: World Happiness Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV12: Ratio of protected areas</td>
<td>ECO12: Material consumption per GDP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV13: Environmental expenditure</td>
<td>ECO13: GHG emissions per GDP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV14: Environmental Performance Index</td>
<td>ECO14: Efficiency of water and electricity production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENV15: Ratio of green vehicles</td>
<td>ECO15: Average fuel efficiency of vehicles</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Indicators in **Italic**: Corresponding to National KPIs
Indicators in **bold**: Headline Indicators for the 5 strategic objectives (see explanation below)

* In the last edition of this report, a framework of the “UAE Green Economy Indicators” was introduced and the UAE performance was reported according to it. The set of Green KPIs is a revision of this framework, which was redesigned in a way to allow the EGDC to assign each committee clear ownership and responsibilities by allocating accountable indicators, as well as to monitor the country’s overall progress towards a Green Economy.
To help monitor and improve the outcomes of the Green KPIs by placing clear ownership and accountability, each indicator is allocated under one of the five strategic objectives of the Green Agenda, and each committee is designated as a “custodian” of 5-10 Green KPIs (see table below). The committees are expected to have the methodology, data gathering and processing procedures of the assigned Green KPIs in place and regularly monitor and report the outcomes to the secretariat.

Furthermore, two headline indicators are selected for each strategic objective so that each committee’s progress can be easily monitored and understood by the EGDC members. A total of ten headline indicators make up a “smart dashboard”, which will highlight the overall achievement of the UAE Green Agenda and the contributions to and consistency with the UAE Vision 2021.

It should also be noted that the outcome of each Green KPI is inevitably influenced by the activities of different Green Agenda programs and other factors that may not be controlled by government and national stakeholders, and that the performances cannot be attributed only to a single committee. Chapter 7 presents and analyzes the latest data of Green KPIs.

### Allocation of Green KPIs to EGDC Committees

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Objective (Committee)</th>
<th>Headline Indicators</th>
<th>Other designated Green KPIs</th>
<th>Other relevant Green KPIs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Competitive Knowledge Economy | ECO8: *Global Competitiveness Index*  
SOC6: *Global Innovation Index* | ECO1: Real GDP growth (per emirates)  
ECO2: Share of non-oil GDP  
ECO3: Share of non-oil export  
ECO5: R&D expenditure in GDP  
ECO6: *Foreign direct investment net inflows*  
ECO7: Ease of Doing Business Index  
SOC5: Number of UAE patents  
SOC7: *Global Entrepreneurship & Development Index* | ENV8, 13  
ECO4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13  
SOC1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11 |
| 2. Social Development & Quality of Life | ECO12: Material consumption per GDP  
SOC10: *Human Development Index* | SOC1: Labor participation rate  
SOC2: Employment rate  
SOC3: Emiratization rate  
SOC4: Number of green jobs  
SOC11: *World Happiness Index* | ENV2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15  
ECO1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15  
SOC7 |
<table>
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<th>Other relevant Green KPIs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Sustainable Environment &amp; Valued Natural Resources</td>
<td>ENV9: Ecological Footprint, ENV14: Environmental Performance Index</td>
<td>ENV1: Rate of groundwater abstraction, ENV10: Number of environmental regulations, ENV11: Number of environmental standards, ENV12: Ratio of protected areas, ENV13: Environmental expenditure, ECO4: GDP from environmental goods and services, SOC8: Environmental awareness rate, SOC9: Environmental behavior rate</td>
<td>ENV2, 3, 4, 5, 8, ECO2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13, SOC4, 7, 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Clean Energy &amp; Climate Change Adaptation</td>
<td>ENV7: Carbon intensity of electricity, ECO14: Efficiency of water and electricity production</td>
<td>ENV6: Rate of non-fossil energy, ENV8: Total GHG emissions, ECO13: GHG emissions per GDP</td>
<td>ENV2, 4, 9, 13, 14, ECO2, 4, 9, 11, SOC4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Indicators in *Italic*: Corresponding to National KPIs
It is one of the most critical factors determining the success in Green Economy transformation (as well as in fulfilling many other policy objectives) whether the policymakers, industry and citizens in a country are well equipped with knowledge and capability to elaborate effective measures, deliver programs and projects and take better decisions and actions. The EGDC secretariat therefore regularly organizes opportunities for relevant policy officers and stakeholders to learn international best practices from prominent experts and share knowledge and experiences among practitioners. During 2015, such capacity-building activities were focused on two themes: eco-labeling and sustainable public procurement (related to Program 3.2); and sustainable finance and investment (Program 1.2).

The Capacity Workshop on Eco-labeling and Green Public Procurement was organized in September by the EGDC secretariat and the then Ministry of Foreign Affairs in association with GGGI. Key policy-makers from authorities relevant to these policies were invited and the session was led by experts from the European Office of ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, the Center on Sustainable Consumption and Production (Germany) and Agrofuturo (Italy). Based on the learning of global best practices, participants discussed how best those policies can be applied and the existing practices can be advanced in the UAE context, and identified each authority’s role and collaboration opportunities.

In addition, MOCCAE joined two international networks – the Sustainable Public Procurement Programme and the Consumer Information Programme – set up under the United Nation’s 10-Year Framework Programme on Sustainable Consumption and
Production (10YFP), which was adopted at the Rio+20 summit on sustainable development in 2012. This move aims to gather and share vital knowledge for introducing sustainable public procurement and eco-labeling policies as well as to share with the international community the UAE’s own experiences.

In November, during the High-level National Meeting on Sustainable Finance co-organized by MOCCAE, EGDC and UNEP FI, banking managers were given an opportunity to experience interactive learning with two international experts on environmental and social risk assessment for integrated decision-making. Chapter 6 details the practices of green finance in the UAE.