

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 inter-governmental 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

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:

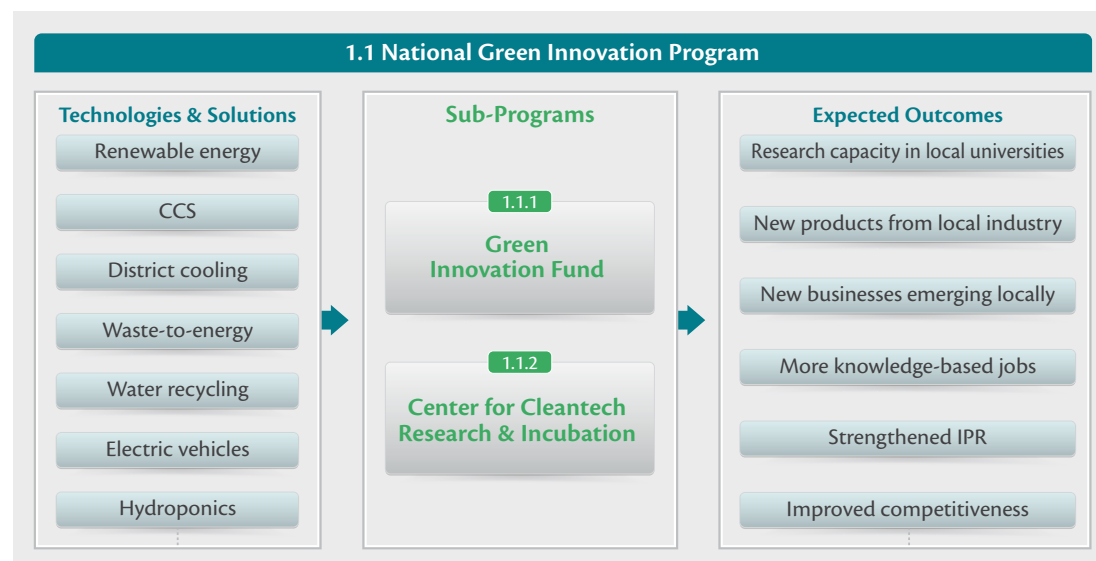
1. Competitive Knowledge Economy

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.

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;



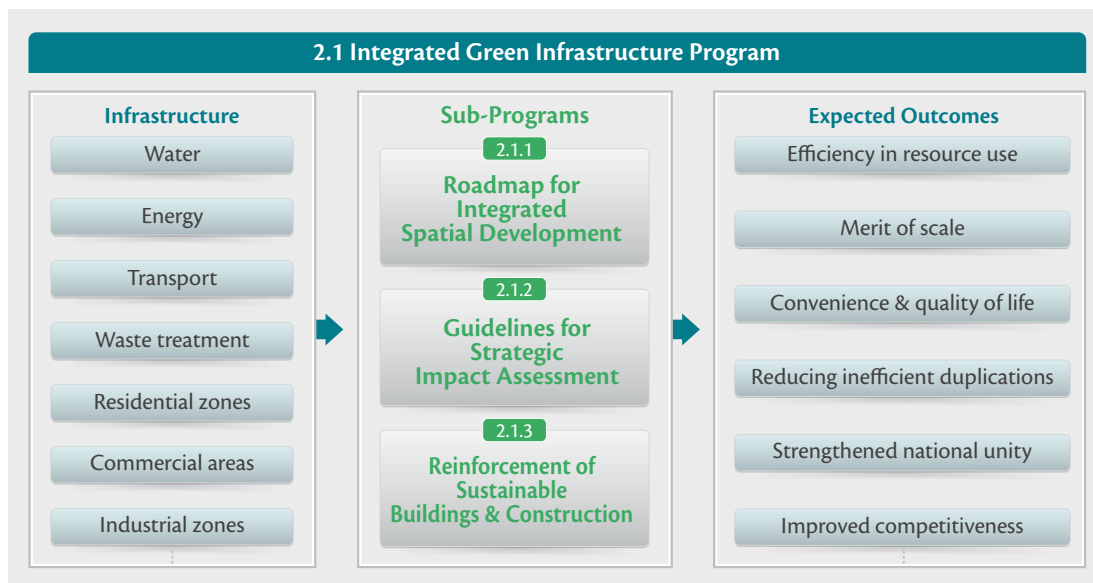
The program consists of three sub-programs:

1.2.1 Strategy for Green Industry Development:

Draw a strategic roadmap and set targets for greening the existing industries and nurturing

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.

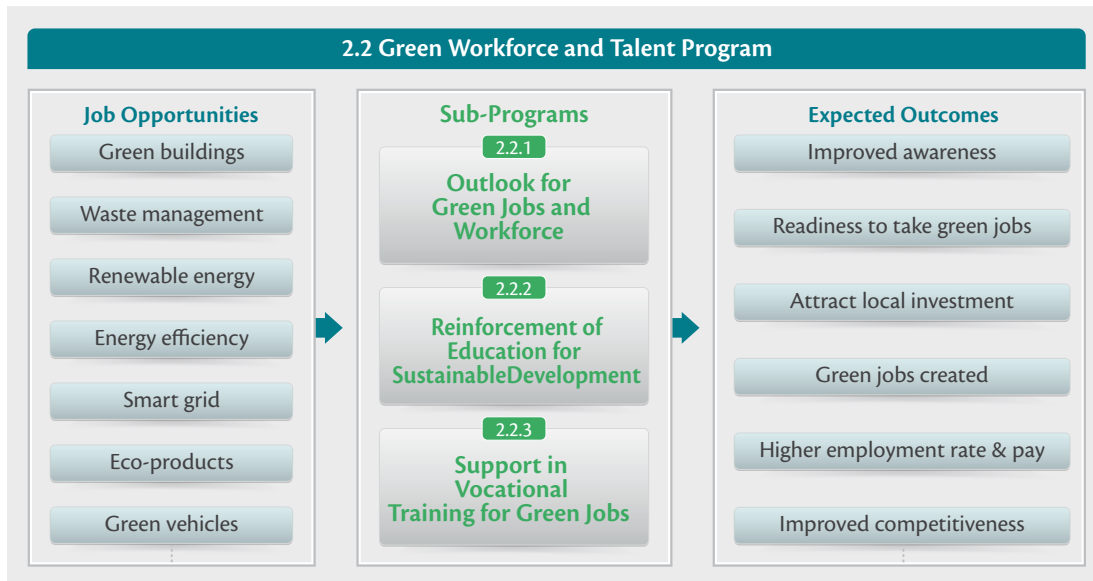
2.2 Green Workforce and Talent Program

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;



2.2.2 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

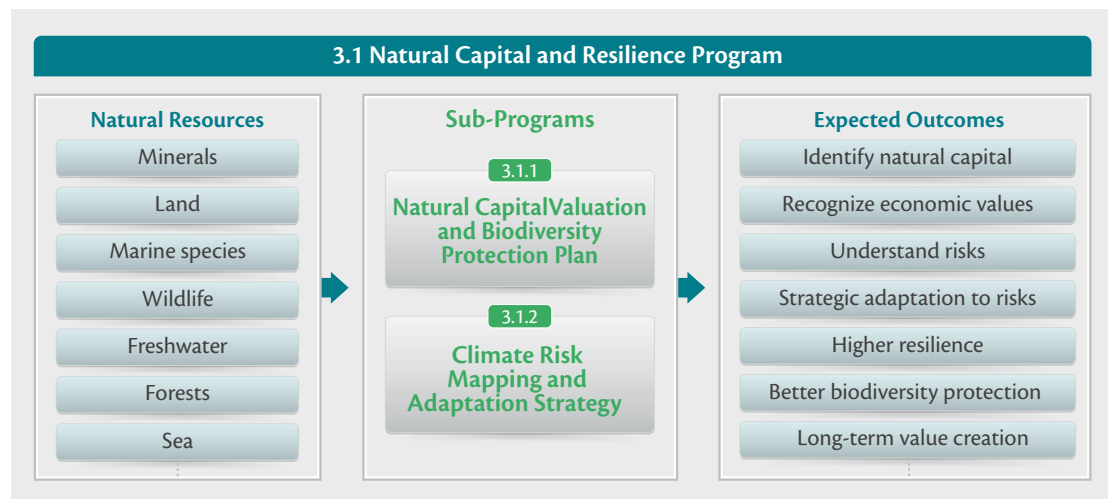
This program aims to respond to the twin challenges of minimizing the impact of UAE’s

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.

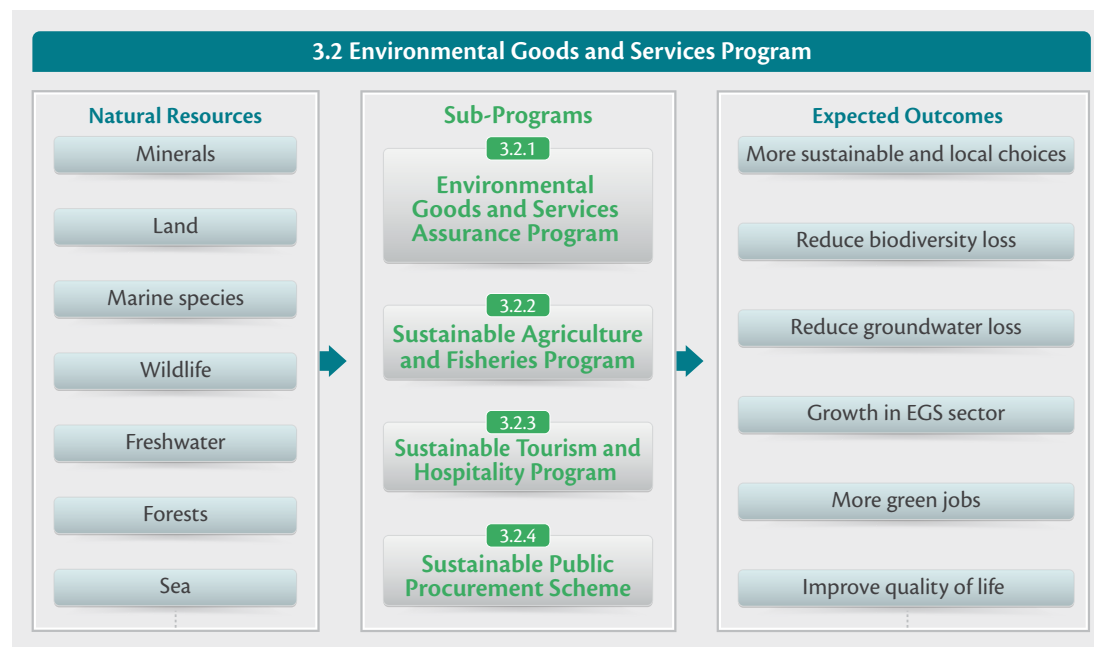
The program consists of four sub-programs:

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;

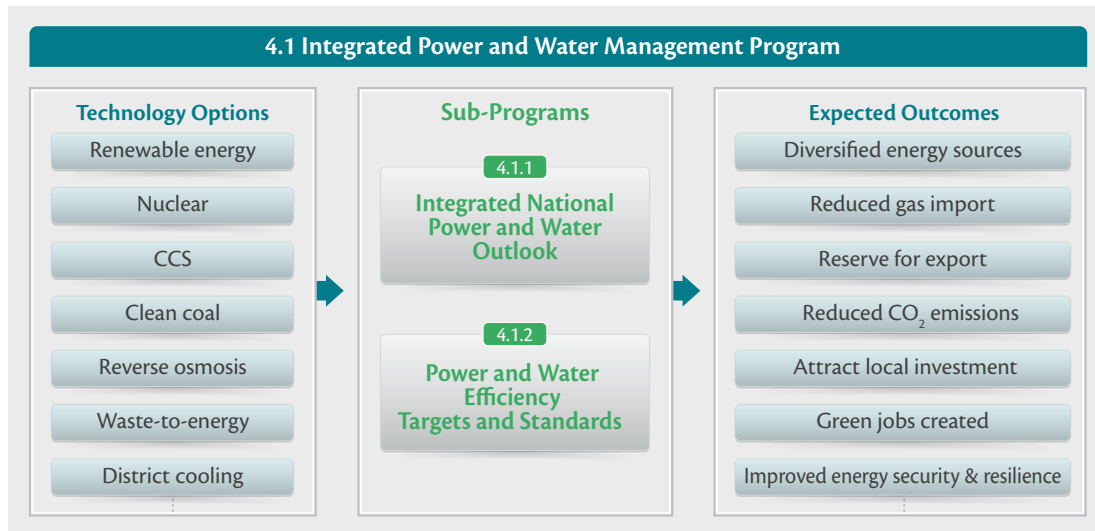
3.2.4 Sustainable Public Procurement Scheme:

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



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:

desalination plan would help ensure the long-term sustainable supply across the country.

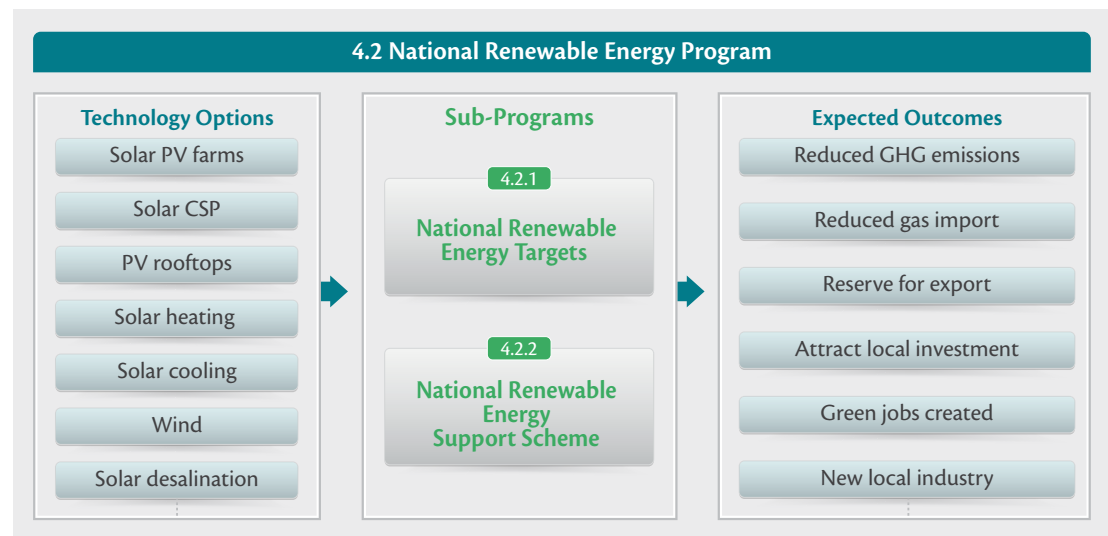
This program consists of two sub-programs:

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,



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;

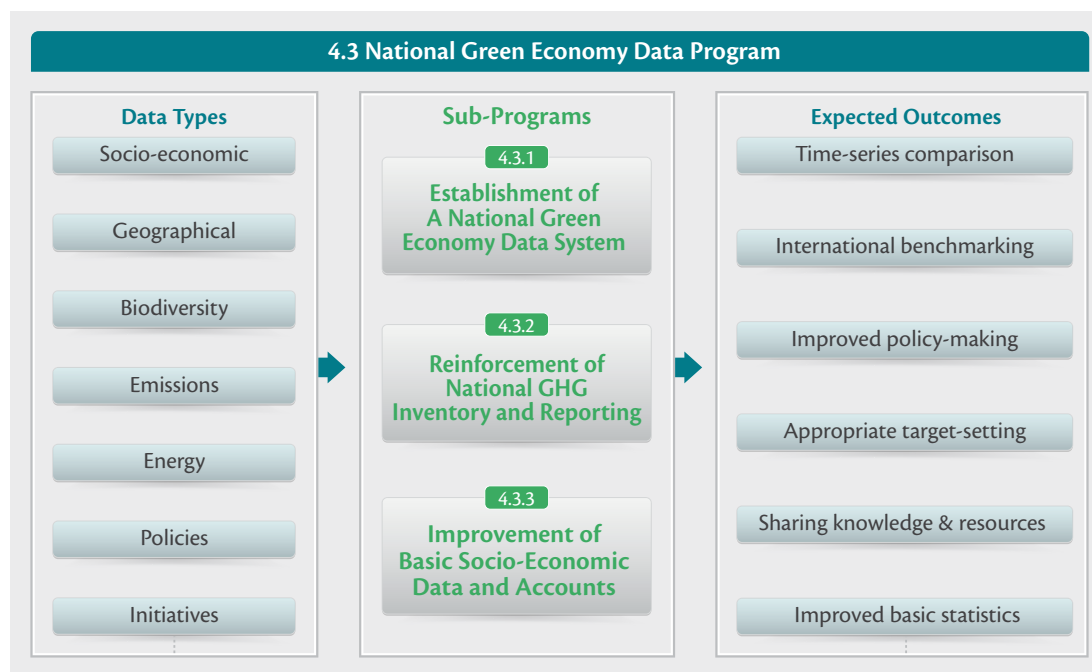
4.2.2 National Renewable Energy Support Scheme:

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.

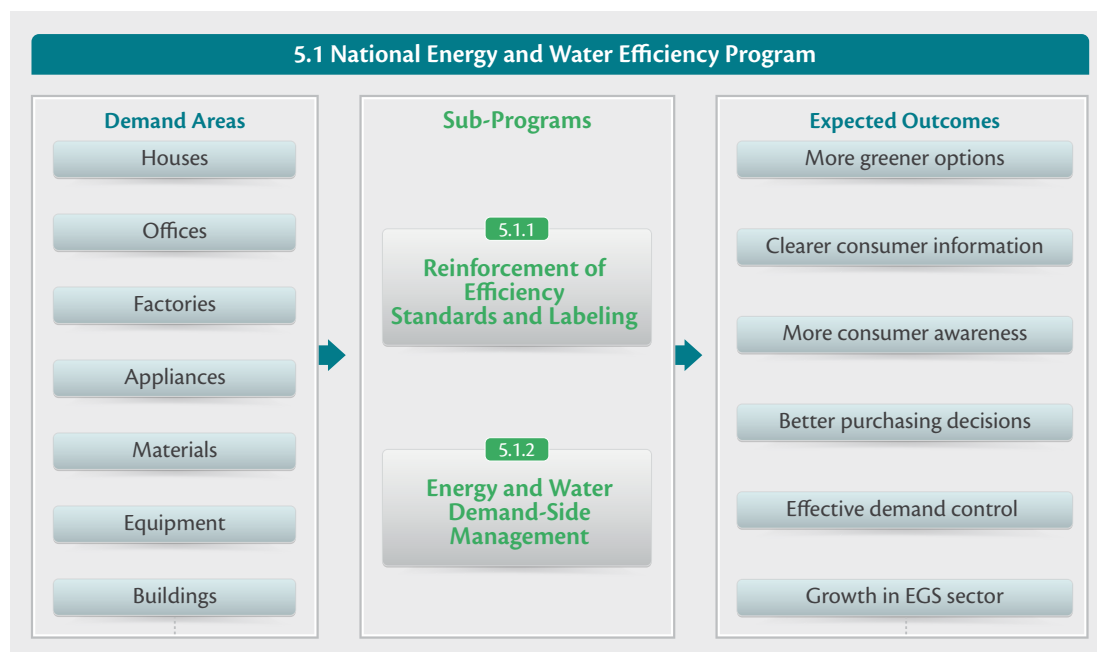
5.2 National Waste-to-Resource Program

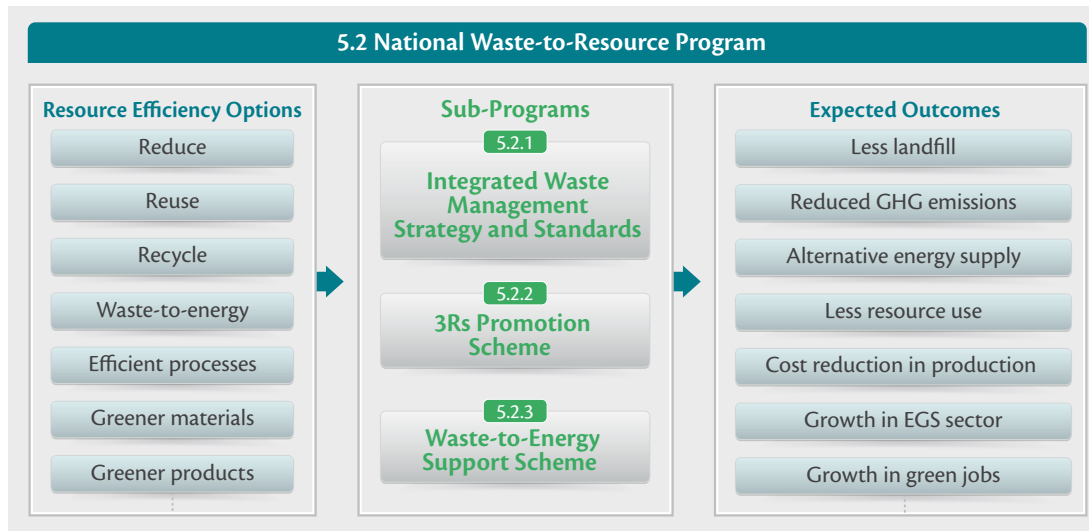
Along with energy and water efficiency, improvement in material use efficiency is an urgent priority in the UAE, as the resource-intensive construction sector is a major economic driver and most non-oil resources need to be imported. The country also needs to tackle waste generation and landfilling, 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;





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.

5.2.2 3Rs Promotion Scheme:

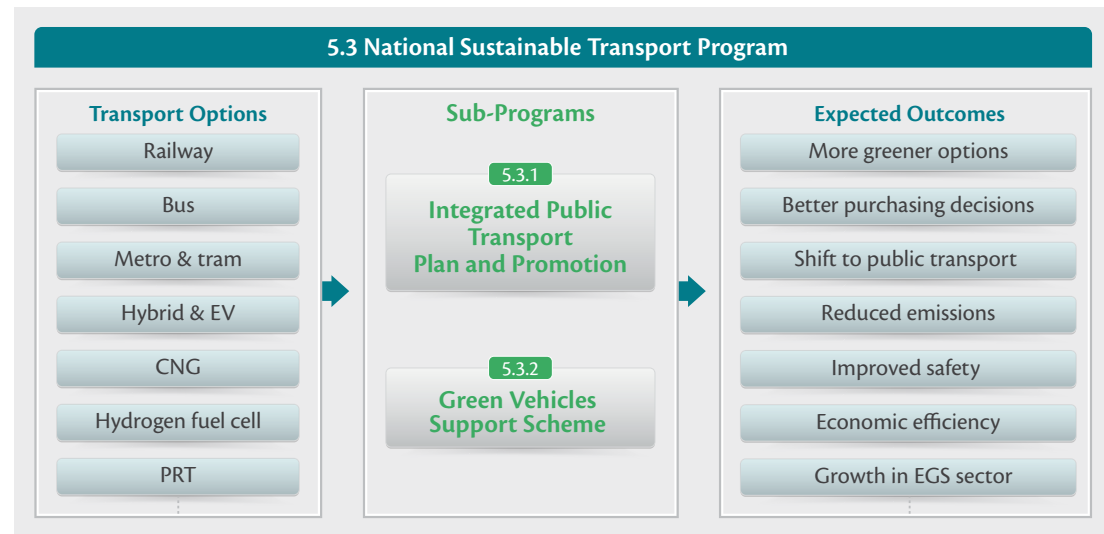
Promote the principle of “reduce, reuse, recycle” (also known as the 3Rs) and lifecycle considerations among households and businesses and provide support for sorting facilities and the recycling industry.

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



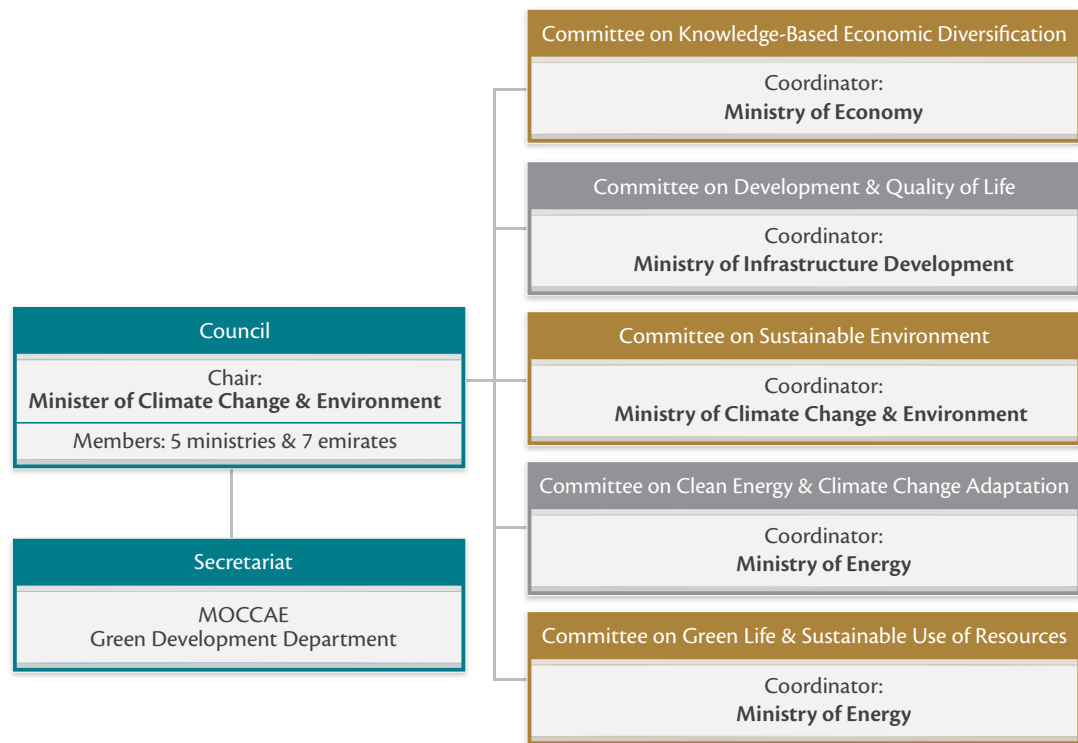
Governance for the Green Agenda Implementation

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). MOCCA'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

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

Planning for the Green Agenda Implementation

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 Indicators (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



Second meeting of the Emirates Green Development Council (Dubai, September 2015)

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



A meeting of the Committee on Knowledge-Based Economic Diversification (Ministry of Economy, September 2015)

institutions. A draft “smart dashboard” was also presented, which would allow the council members to monitor the progress of the Green Agenda implementation and

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

Development of Green KPIs

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

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.

Agenda programs and sub-programs in its quarterly meetings, 41 UAE Green KPIs have been selected according to the three dimensions (environment, economic and social) of sustainable development. As measuring the complex and multi-dimensional nature of the Green Economy is a challenging task, this framework and selection of indicators was

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

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

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

Strategic Objective (Committee)	Headline Indicators	Other designated Green KPIs	Other relevant Green KPIs
1. Competitive Knowledge Economy	<i>ECO8: Global Competitiveness Index</i> <i>SOC6: Global Innovation Index</i>	ECO1: Real GDP growth (per emirates)	ENV8, 13 ECO4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 SOC1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11
		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	
2. Social Development & Quality of Life	<i>SOC10: Human Development Index</i>	SOC7: <i>Global Entrepreneurship & Development Index</i>	ENV2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 ECO1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 SOC7
		SOC1: Labor participation rate	
		ECO12: Material consumption per GDP	
		SOC2: Employment rate	
		SOC3: Emiratization rate	
SOC4: Number of green jobs			
SOC11: <i>World Happiness Index</i>			

Strategic Objective (Committee)	Headline Indicators	Other designated Green KPIs	Other relevant Green KPIs
3. Sustainable Environment & Valued Natural Resources	ENV9: Ecological Footprint ENV14: Environmental Performance Index	ENV1: Rate of groundwater abstraction	ENV2, 3, 4, 5, 8 ECO2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 13 SOC4, 7, 11
		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			
4. Clean Energy & Climate Change Adaptation	ENV7: Carbon intensity of electricity ECO14: Efficiency of water and electricity production	<i>ENV6: Rate of non-fossil energy</i>	ENV2, 4, 9, 13, 14
		ENV8: Total GHG emissions	ECO2, 4, 9, 11
		ECO13: GHG emissions per GDP	SOC4
5. Green Life & Sustainable Use of Resources	ECO9: Water consumption per GDP ECO11: Energy consumption per GDP	ENV2: Water consumption per capita	ENV8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 ECO4, 12, 13, 15 SOC4, 8, 9, 11
		ENV3: Waste generation per capita	
		<i>ENV4: Rate of waste recovery</i>	
		ENV5: Energy consumption per capita	
		ENV15: Ratio of green vehicles	
		ECO10: Waste generation per GDP	
ECO15: Average fuel efficiency of vehicles			

Note : Indicators in *Italic*: Corresponding to National KPIs

Capacity Building for the Green Agenda Implementation



Capacity Building Workshop on Eco-Labeling and Green Public Procurement
(Abu Dhabi, September 2015)

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 policy-makers, 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, MOCCA 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



Capacity Building Workshop on Eco-Labeling and Green Public Procurement (Abu Dhabi, September 2015)

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 MOCCA, 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.