



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
MINISTRY OF CLIMATE CHANGE
& ENVIRONMENT

**UAE National Sustainable
Production & Consumption Plan
(2019-2030)
Framework**



General Overview:

Sustainable Consumption and Production concept:

Sustainable consumption and production is about promoting resource and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and providing access to basic services, green and decent jobs and a better quality of life for all. Its implementation helps to achieve overall development plans, reduce future economic, environmental and social costs, strengthen economic competitiveness and reduce poverty.

Sustainable consumption and production aims at “doing more and better with less,” increasing net welfare gains from economic activities by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole lifecycle, while increasing quality of life. It involves different stakeholders, including business, consumers, policy makers, researchers, scientists, retailers, media, and development cooperation agencies, among others.

It also requires a systemic approach and cooperation among actors operating in the supply chain, from producer to final consumer. It involves engaging consumers through awareness-raising and education on sustainable consumption and lifestyles, providing consumers with adequate information through standards and labels and engaging in sustainable public procurement, among others.

According to Ecological Footprint calculation, the current level of global consumption of resources and emissions is 1.6 times the Earth’s carrying capacity and is increasing. If all countries consume like the UAE, 4-5 planets are required to support population.



A global mandate supporting SCP:

As the outcome of the Rio Summit in 1992, Agenda 21 stated that “the major cause of the continuous deterioration of the global environment is the unsustainable patterns of consumption and production”.

In 2002, The Johannesburg Summit (WSSD) declared that “fundamental changes in the way societies produce and consume are indispensable for achieving global sustainable development. All countries should promote sustainable consumption and production patterns”.



The Marrakech Process - a bottom-up multi-stakeholder process - was launched in 2003 in order to respond to this call. The Process has promoted and implemented projects on Sustainable Consumption and Production (SCP) and provided significant inputs for the elaboration of the 10 Year Framework of Programs on SCP (10YFP)

In 2012 in Rio +20 Summit the 10-Year Framework of Programs on SCP (10YFP) was adopted to accelerate the shift towards SCP, focusing on six priority areas:



Consumer Information (CIP)



Sustainable Buildings And Construction (SBC)



Sustainable Lifestyles And Education (SLE)



Sustainable Tourism, Including Ecotourism (St)



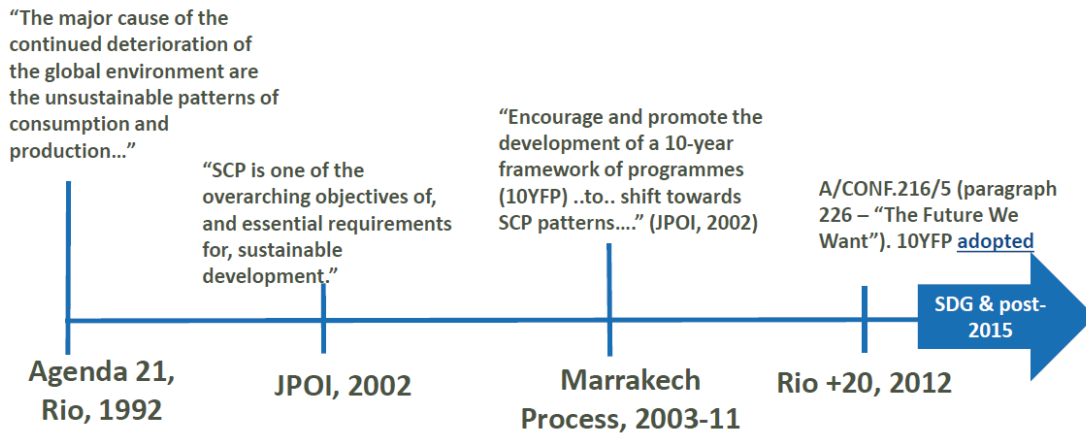
Sustainable Public Procurement (SPP)



Sustainable Food Systems (SFS)



The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agreed in 2015 set “ensure sustainable consumption patterns” as the 12th goal. Where All countries are required to make efforts to meet the 11 targets set under Goal 12.



Sustainable Development in the United Arab Emirates:



The UAE vision 2021 and the Federal Government's strategic plans have paid great attention to the economy as a key tool for achieving the vision goal of the UAE being one of the best countries in the world by 2021. The vision sees economic diversification as the best solution for sustainable development in a less resource-dependent future, where this requires the activation of new strategic sectors which aims to direct the energies towards industries and services that enable us to build long-term competitive advantages.



In line with this vision, and based on the successes achieved under the policy of economic diversification and promotion, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, Vice President and Prime Minister of the UAE and Ruler of Dubai, launched in January 2012 the "Green Growth Strategy "under the slogan" Green Economy for Sustainable Development "



استراتيجية الإمارات للتنمية الخضراء
UAE Green Growth Strategy

The UAE has a strong record of partnerships that seek to drive development and diversify its economy through public-private partnerships. These partnerships are essential to achieving sustainable development goals and implementing the Paris Agreement by reducing technology costs and ensuring alignment between national priorities and business interests.



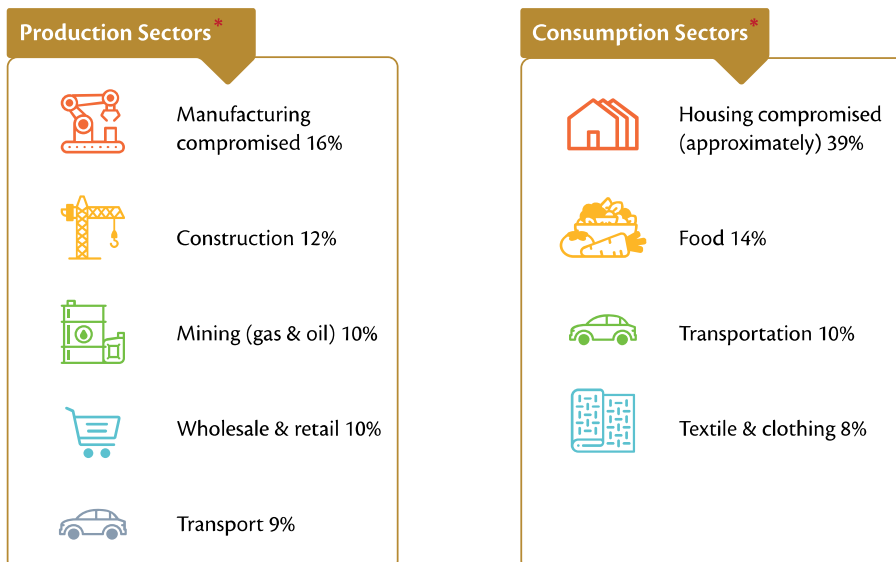
UAE National Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan Framework:

In 2017, The concept of "Sustainable Consumption and Production" has been chosen as the main theme for the National Environment Day from year 2017 until 2019. The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment is currently developing a National Plan for Sustainable Consumption and Production with its strategic partners from the public and private sectors as part of the implementation of the UAE's Green Agenda 2030. The Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals, adopted by all Countries in September 2015, provide for "ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns" as the twelfth goal to guide future actions and policies towards sustainable consumption and production.

Selection of priority areas:

The selection of priority sectors was based on the SCP assessment in addition to the recent development in the country. Moreover, the major challenges that are faced in the country were taken into consideration.

The following sectors were set as priority based on the UAE's focus areas, which are aligned with the 10 YFP programs. The SCP framework addresses the most relevant sector for green growth, which account for a high percentage of UAE's gross domestic product (GDP) and the impact on natural resources, water, energy, waste, air and climate. The priorities were selected based on the current situation of each production and manufacturing sectors:



* (Source: FCSA, Production by Economic Sectors 2010-16)

* (Source: Central Bank Annual Report, 2015)



UAE National Sustainable Consumption and Production Plan Framework:

Objectives



Achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources by supporting the transition to a circular economy



Support to the private sector to support the shift to cleaner production methods and the use of cleaner production techniques in industry



Promote sustainable production and consumption patterns that reduce environmental stress and meet basic needs

Priority areas

Green infrastructure & development



- Infrastructure & development
- Sustainable transportation

Sustainable food production & consumption

- Agriculture
- Food waste



Sustainable public procurement



- Green procurement of all goods

Sustainable manufacturing

- Manufacturing lifecycle

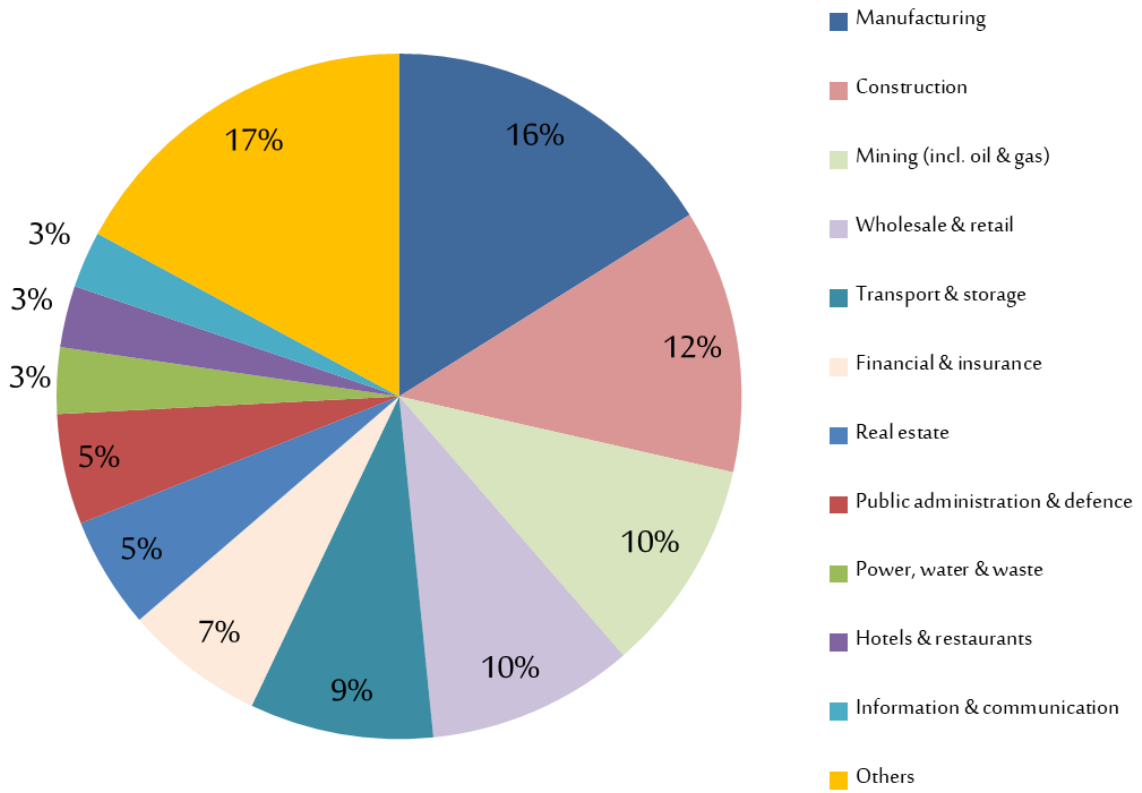


Stakeholders Engagement



Current situation analysis for the Production sectors data

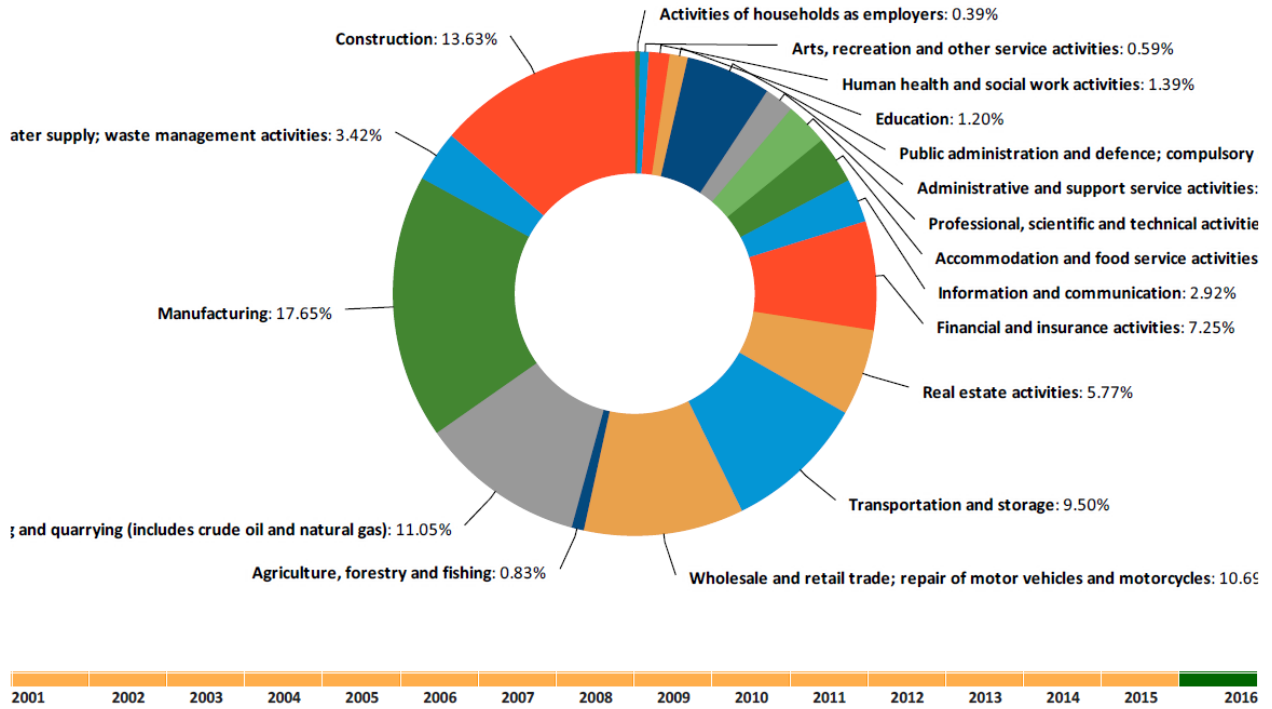
Graph 1: Production by sectors*



*Source: FCSA, Production by Economic Sectors 2010-16



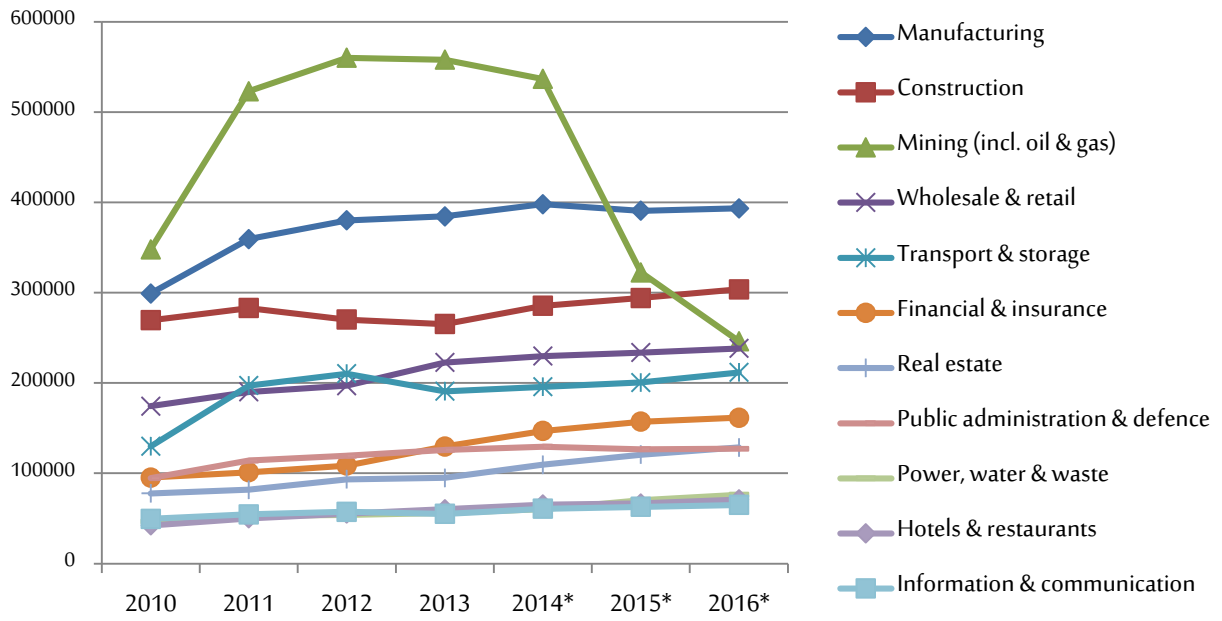
Graph 2: Production by Economic Sectors*



*Source: FCSA, Production by Economic Sectors 2001-16



Graph 3: Trend in production*



*Source: FCSA, Production by Economic Sectors 2010-16



Structure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Economic Activity*

Sectors	2012	2013	*2014	*2015	*2016
Non Financial Projects Sector	88.7	87.3	86.2	83.4	82.6
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
Extractive Industries (including Crude Oil and Natural Gas)	39.1	37.0	34.2	21.9	16.7
Transformative Industries	7.7	7.5	7.8	9.0	9.5
Electricity, Gas and Water and Waste Management Activities	2.5	2.5	2.6	3.5	3.9
Construction and Building	8.2	8.1	8.3	9.7	10.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	10.0	10.5	10.5	12.2	12.8
Transport and Storage	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.8	7.4
Accommodation and Food Services Activities	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.6
Information and Communications	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.9	3.0

Sectors	2012	2013	*2014	*2015	*2016
Financial and Insurance Activities	6.1	7.0	7.8	9.5	10.1
Real Estate Activities	4.7	4.6	5.0	6.3	6.9
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.1	3.3
Administrative and Support Services Activities	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1
Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security	4.8	5.2	5.5	6.4	6.6
Education	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3
Activities of Human Health and Social Service	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
Arts, Entertainment Recreation and Other Services Activities	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Household Activities as an Employer	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Non Oil	60.9	63.0	65.8	78.1	83.3

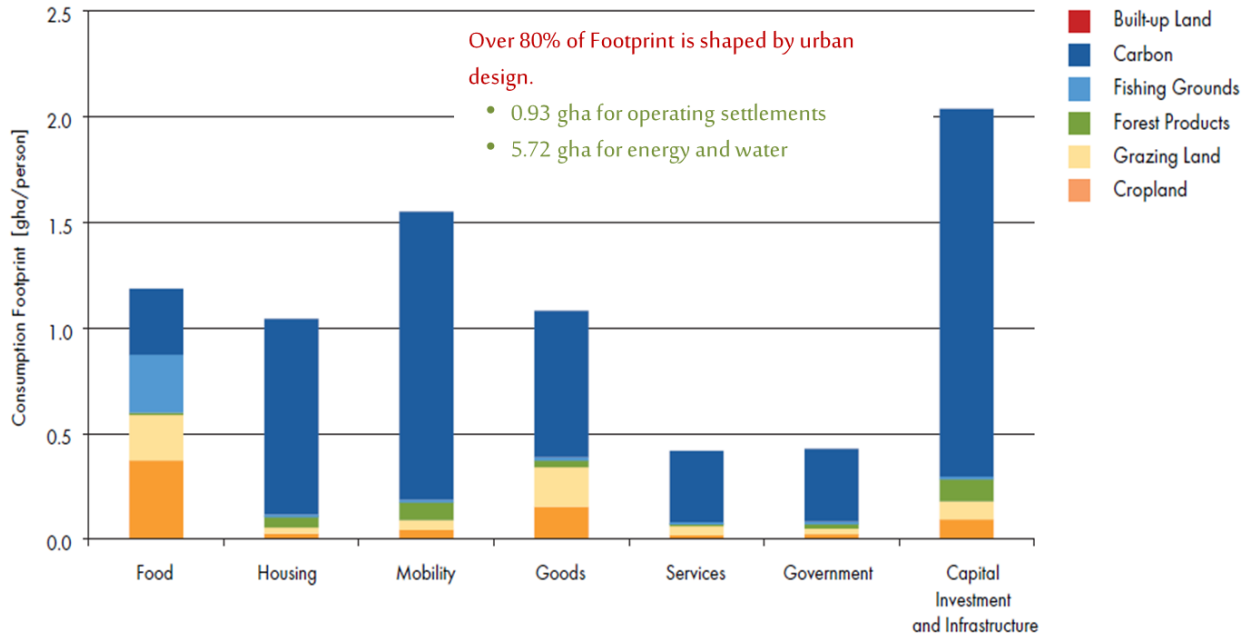
* Preliminary Source: Federal Authority for Competitiveness and Statistics

*Source: Ministry of Economy, Annual Economic Report 2017



Current situation analysis for the Consumption sectors data

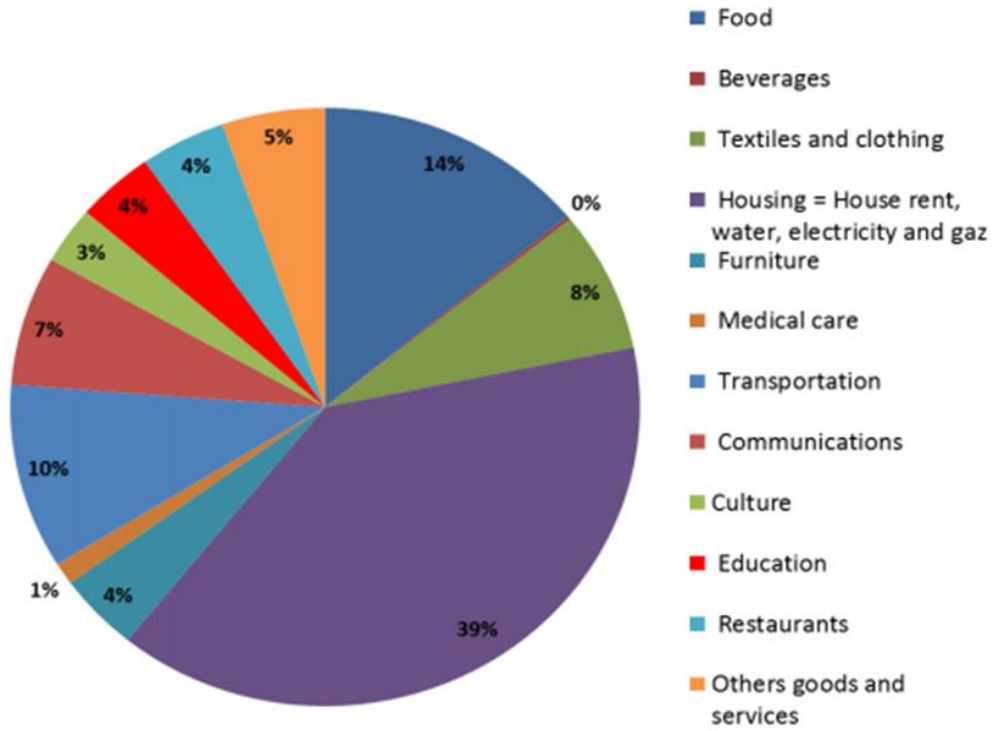
Graph 4: Footprint per consumption*



Source: GFN, Consumption composition in the UAE Land Use Matrix, 2010



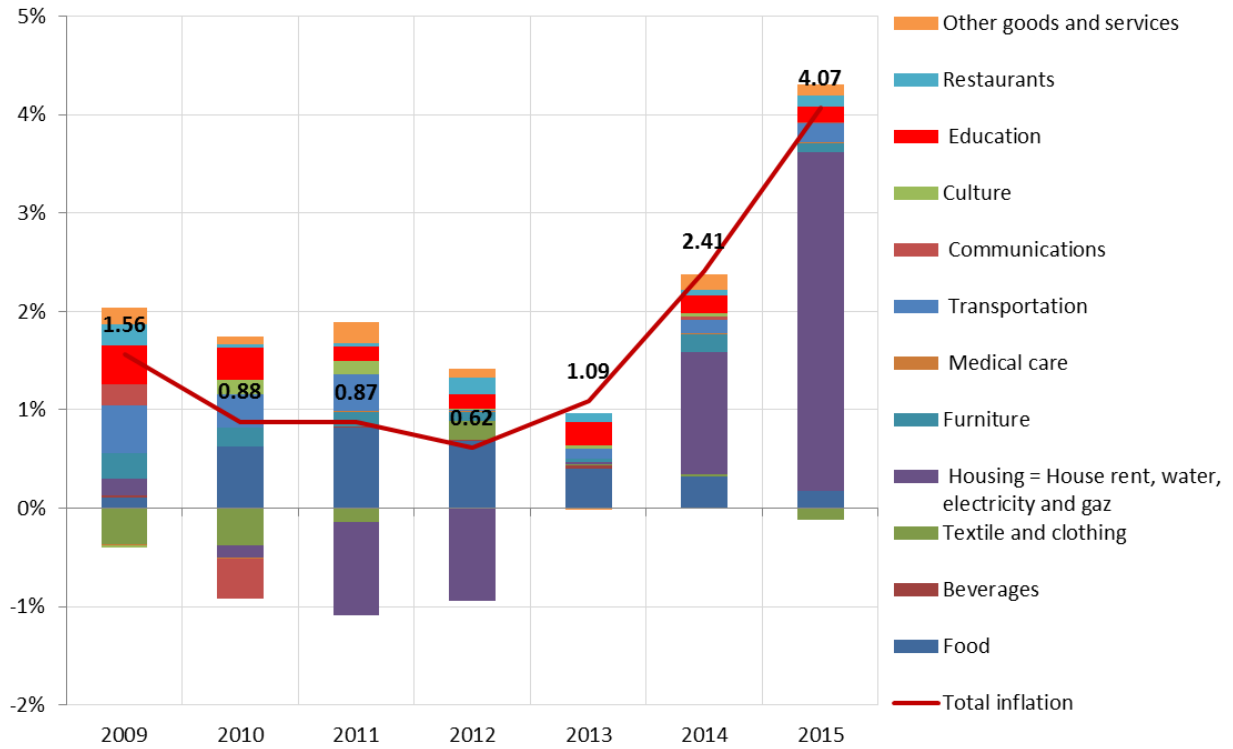
Graph 5: Consumer Spending*



*Source: Central Bank Annual Report, 2015



Graph 6: Consumer Spending



*Source: Central Bank Annual Report, 2015