

دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة UNITED ARAB EMIRATES المركز الوطنيي للإحصياء NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

United Arab Emirates Experience in Application FDES-2013

Khamis Raddad Director of Agriculture And Environment Department National Bureau of Statistics New York, /26 March2014

المركز الوطني للإحصاء



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according to the FDES in U.A.E



1. Introduction

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a nation of dynamic social, economic, and ecological systems where sophisticated modern infrastructure exists side-by-side with desert landscapes and traditional eastern cultural practices.

United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a federation of seven Emirates – Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm al-Quwain, Ajman, Ras Al Khaimah and, Fujairah. The country terrestrial area around 71023.6 square kilometers. This area includes the islands in the Arabian Gulf, Territorial sea area is 27624.9 square kilometers



United Arab Emirates



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1.1 Governance

Since 1971, when the interim constitution was written, power has been divided between executive, legislative, and judicial branches with legislative and executive powers being separated into federal and emirate jurisdictions. In addition, each emirate has its own local government, consisting of its own ruler, municipalities and departments. Each emirate retains a good deal of political and financial autonomy. The constitution was made permanent in 1996.



1.2 Climate

The United Arab Emirates has an arid climate that is subject to ocean effects due to its proximity to the Arabian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Two main seasons characterize the UAE's climate. Winter lasts from November through March, a period when temperatures seldom drop below 6 degrees Centigrade. Summers are very dry, stretching from April through the month of September, with temperatures rising to about 48 degrees Centigrade in coastal cities – with accompanying humidity levels reaching as high as 90%. In the southern desert regions, temperatures can climb to 50° Centigrade.



1.3 Population

Growth has been quite high, largely due to an everincreasing expatriate labor force. Indeed, the country's population has grown dramatically from under 300 thousand in 1971 to over 4 million in 2004 and above 8 million in 2010. Given the combination of a very dry region, rapid economic development, a fast-growing population, water supply is of acute importance in the UAE.



1.4 Economy

The discovery of oil in 1958 in Abu Dhabi and 1966 in Dubai transformed the economy dramatically, enabling the country to move away from a subsistence economy toward a modern, industrial base. Total estimated oil reserves in the UAE are about 98 billion barrels, or nearly 10 percent of the world's proven oil reserves. The Emirate of Abu Dhabi, has about 94% of the UAE's total reserves.

Coupled with strong government policies for liberalization of the economy, the economy has grown significantly into one of the most open in the Middle East. Income levels per capita today in the UAE are among the highest in the Arab world.



Although oil has been a driving force behind the UAE economy, economic diversification has been a concerted government strategy since about the mid-1980s. This strategy has led to the development of a number of new service sectors and hubs of non-oil industrial activities. Cities like Dubai, in particular, have emerged as an active international trading center, combined with a large tourism sector and dynamic real estate markets.



1.5 Environment

The UAE has always recognized the importance of conserving environmental resources, the UAE has achieved major steps in sustainable development including the formulations of a comprehensive national environmental strategy and legislation, and participation in numerous multilateral environmental agreements.



2.1 General Statistical Activities

Since the union 1971, the statistical activities starts within the Ministry of economic, in 2009 the National Bureau of Statistics was Established Based on the federal Law No. 9 of 2009 where in article 3 of the Law the bureau shall be considered the sole official statistics source for the state and the source of its official statistical data, and in Article 4 the explanation of the bureau functions one of them is establishing a national statistics database covering all economic, social, demographic, the various environmental energy and others.



2.2 Environmental Statistics

According to the organization chart and work in the national bureau of statistics The environment statistics activities are done by the staff of the environment and energy division within the department of agriculture and environment statistics.

Since 2009-2013, the work in compiling environmental data was done based on the subjective framework 1984.

The method of collecting data is mainly depend on the dummy tables send to related authorities to fill them with the related available registered data, and a small survey for the related agencies concerns in collecting wastes.



- The united nations statistical division Questioners on the water, waste, land and air was used as guidelines to prepare the dummy tables,
- the manual of environment statistics 2009 which was developed in Arabic language based on UNSD questionnaires .
- National environment statistical committee was initiated from main partners of the NBS.



- The members share the knowledge in compiling and harmonize the classifications and suggested solutions to overcome the problems in collecting data and the sources of data.

- The candidate of National Bureau of Statistics as the leader of this committee provide the members with the new documentation and classification related to the environment statistics.



Since the publishing of the first draft of the framework of developing environment statistics FDES-2013, A meeting was held to share with the committee members the new classification of the environment statistics and provide them with website of the FDES-2013.



Main activities achieved on implementation of FDES

- implementation of FDES in strategic and operational plan.
 - prepare summary of FDES manual in

Arabic

- Discuss the FDES with NBS partners
- Prepare new dummy tables depending on FDES
- Design new questionnaire by using FDES
- Disseminate environmental data



United Arab Emirates

Insert the implementation of FDES in 2014 - 2016

strategic and operational plan

الهدف الإستراتيجي
المبادرة
الإدارة
النشاط
خطوات التنفيذ
تجهيز النماذج لبنود إحصاءات الموار دالطبيعية حسب المقاييس الدولية الملائمة للدولة من إطار تطوير إحصاءات البيئة (المستوى الأول)((FDES-2013



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prepare summary of FDES manual in Arabic

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ام الدور معالم المراجع ا

المركز الوطني للإحصاء

li Arabia)



- Prepare new dummy tables depending on FDES

Annual Average of analyzed parameters for gulf water by emirate 2013									
Monitoring station	Chlo	rophyll A	N	itrate	Phosphate				
			1	NO ₃	PO ₄				
	(μg	/L)	()	ug/L)	(µg/L)				
	maximum allawable limit	annual average concentration	maximum allawable limit	annual average concentration	maximum allawable limit	annual average concentration			



- Design new questionnaire by using FDES

بات المجمعة 2014	مسح النفاب							
إحصاءات البيئة								
Collected Wastes Survey 2014								
Environment Statistics								
National Bureau of Statistics	المركز الوطني للاحصاء							
Directorate Agriculture and Environment Statistics	ادارة الاحصاءات الزراعية والبيئة							
P. O. Box 93000 ABUDHABI	ص.ب: ابو ظبي 93000							
Direct Phone: 02-6123174	6123174-02 : هاتف مباشر							
Fax: 25592999	5532999-02 فاکس:							
E-mail: aalayasah@nbs.gov.ae	aalayasah@nbs.gov.ae البريد الإلكتروني							

المركز الوطني للإحصاء



- Disseminate environmental data

United Arab Emirates

الشهر									المحطة				
ديسمبر	نوفمبر	أكتوبر	سبتمبر	أغسطس	يوليو	يونيو	مايو	أبريل	مارس	فبراير	يناير		
16.4	20.6	24.7	28.9	31.4	31.1	26.6	24.4	22.6	17.4	14.6	14.0	الصغرى	مطار أبوظبي
25.9	31.0	35.4	40.1	42.6	42.6	38.4	37.6	34.2	30.4	26.5	25.3	العظمى	مصار أبوطبي
14.8	19.6	23.3	27.8	31.3	30.8	26.6	24.2	22.2	17.2	14.1	13.2	الصغرى	مطار العين
26.1	30.0	36.8	40.7	42.7	44.9	42.5	39.4	34.1	31.6	27.5	25.0	العظمى	مطار الغین
18.2	22.4	26.6	30.2	32.5	32.6	28.4	25.8	23.9	19.6	17.2	16.6	الصغرى	مطار دبي
26.3	30.8	35.2	39.4	41.8	42.4	38.5	36.5	33.9	29.6	26.5	25.1	العظمى	
15.4	19.5	24.0	27.9	30.8	31.0	27.2	24.0	21.6	16.7	14.4	12.8	الصغرى	مطار الشارقة
26.6	31.1	36.5	40.5	42.6	43.5	40.5	38.1	34.7	30.8	27.2	25.5	العظمى	
18.3	21.9	26.6	29.9	31.8	32.0							العظمى	محطة عجمان
26.2	30.2	34.7	38.1	40.2	40.1							الصغرى	محطه عجمان
14.9	18.9	23.1	26.4	29.8	29.6	26.1	22.9	20.7	16.0	13.6	12.8	الصغرى	محطة أم
25.8	29.6	34.6	38.8	40.9	41.2	37.8	36.2	32.9	29.3	26.0	24.6	العظممي	القيوين
13.4	17.8	23.3	27.1	30.8	30.6	27.6	24.1	21.1	16.0	13.6	12.4	الصغرى	مطار رأس
26.7	30.7	37.0	40.7	42.2	43.6	40.9	38.8	34.6	31.4	27.5	25.9	العظمى	الخيمة
18.7	21.7	27.3	29.2	29.9	30.2	30.6	28.1	24.9	20.4	18.3	17.5	الصغرى	مطار الفجيرة
26.8	29.0	34.2	34.7	34.3	34.7	36.7	37.2	33.3	28.8	26.2	24.7	العظممي	



2.2.1 The FDES-2013 Implementation in UAE-2014:

- future activities
- Workshop
- Data base AGEDI project
- <u>http://www.agedi.ae/Pages/Index.aspx</u>
- prepare environment status report



Challenges in Implementation and collecting data according to the FDES in U.A.E:

1- The Shortage of human resources and this work require more employees .

2- Nemours relevant agencies deals with the same topic among different emirates.

3- the variation data availability among different emirates.

4- high variation on the level of the awareness in environment statistics importance.



Some Comments on the FDES-2013:

- 1- The document of FDES-2013 is A generic one, it needs more elaboration and detailed description on the level of each statistic to be more clear for the new environmental statisticians.
- 2- In order to implement the FDES in the efficient way it is to provide training courses different levels of statisticians.3- it is suggested to insert some examples for different stages of data collection.



2- Aggregation levels, periodicity of the data and dates of dissemination on international levels, needs more specifications and clearance.

3- The standard definitions and glossary need to be attached with the components.



THANK YOU



