





# **Environment**

in Figures 2015

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# Environment In Figures

#### Introduction

This report presents statistics on key environmental figures in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi for the year 2015, compromising statistics of climate, air quality, carbon dioxide emissions, desalinated water consumption and non-hazardous solid waste. The main sources for these statistics are the National Centre for Meteorology and Seismology, Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Authority, Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Company, and the Centre of Waste Management – Abu Dhabi.

#### Climate



Abu Dhabi Emirate constitutes about 87% of the total area of the UAE, excluding the islands. The Tropic of Cancer runs through its southern part giving it a tropical desert climate with hot summers, moderate winters, and scant rainfall. In 2015, average temperatures ranged between 18.8°C in January to 36.8°C in July. Average annual rainfall reached 87.4 mm, while average relative humidity was 50.6%. Average atmospheric pressure was 1,010 Hectopascal.

Table (1): Climate by month, 2015

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Average temperature (C°)	18.8	21.5	23.8	28.0	33.3	34.7	36.8	36.7	33.8	30.9	25.7	20.4
Average relative humidity (%)	63.3	53.6	52.2	44.5	35.4	46.4	41.3	43.1	49.5	55.0	57.8	64.5
Average rainfall (mm)	40.9	1.3	8.3	-	0.1	4.7	0.4	1.4	4.4	0.1	1.3	24.5
Average atmospheric pressure (Hectopascal)	1,020	1,015	1,015	1,011	1,007	1,000	998	1,002	1,006	1,012	1,016	1,019
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December

Source: Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi

Air quality



Air pollution affects human's health and other living organisms; therefore, laws enacted and standards are set to maintain air quality. In 2015, the annual average concentration of PM10 ranged between 101.9 and 144 mcg/m³ in the urban areas of the Emirate, while the annual average concentration of Sulphur Dioxide ranged between 5.8 and 15.1 mcg/m³, which is below the national maximum allowable limit (60 mcg/m³).

Table (2): Air pollutants annual average concentration in ambient air by region, 2015 (Mcg/m3)

Indicator (maximum allowable	Sulphur dioxide	Nitrogen dioxide	Ground level ozone	Particulate matter – PM10	
limit)	(60 mcg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Mili ogen dioxide	Ground level ozone		
Abu Dhabi					
Khalifa School	8.7	28.3	99.8	118.6	
Bani Yas School	7.3	30.7	115.4	142.4	
Khalifa City	10.0	25.4	114.4	136.1	
AlMaqtaa	8.1	36.9	101.6	144.0	
Al Ain					
Al Ain School	6.4	34.3	94.5	124.1	
Suwaihan	6.4	13.8	118.2	132.9	
Zakher	8.9	31.5	-	101.9	
Al Tawia	5.8	25.2	97.5	136.2	
Al Gharbia					
Bida Zayed	15.1	16.5	123.8	134.8	

Source: Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi.

### Carbon Dioxide Emissions



alternative renewable energy to cut down greenhouse gases emissions. In 2015, Carbon Dioxide emissions from the two key energy sectors - oil and gas and water and electricity production – reached 69 million tons.

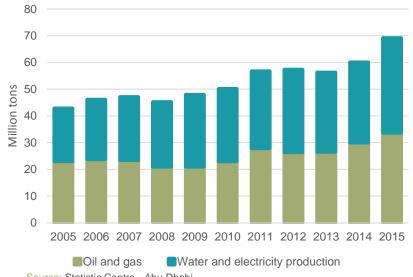
Table (3): Carbon dioxide emissions from energy sectors

(Million tons)

Sector	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Oil and gas	23.0	27.9	26.4	26.6	30.0	33.7
Water and electricity production	27.11	28.8	30.9	29.6	30.0	35.4
Total	50.1	56.7	57.3	56.2	60.0	69.1

Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Authority.

Figure (1): Carbon dioxide emissions from energy sectors



Source: Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi

## Desalinated water Consumption



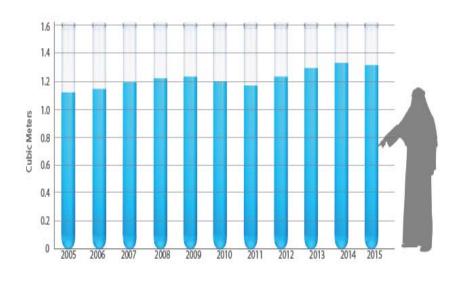
The Emirate of Abu Dhabi consumed about 1,154 MCM in 2015, with a daily average of 3.16 MCM and per capita average daily consumption of 1.14 cubic meters. Consumption of desalinated water increased by 73% from 2005 and this rise is the result of increasing demand on water from various sectors.

Table (4): Consumption of desalinated water

Year	Desalinated water consumption	Average daily usage	Average daily usage per capita (cubic meter)
2005	667	1.83	1.33
2006	722	1.98	1.32
2007	757	2.07	1.25
2008	774	2.12	1.14
2009	790	2.16	1.06
2010	873	2.39	1.14
2011	962	2.63	1.22
2012	1,059	2.90	1.25
2013	1,083	2.97	1.0
2014	1,126	3.08	1.16
2015	1,154	3.16	1.14

Source: Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Company

Figure (2): Per capita average daily consumption of desalinated water



Source: Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi

#### Wastewater



In 2015, total amount of treated wastewater produced in Abu Dhabi Emirate about 332.3 million cubic meter with increment of 6.2% from 2014. 170 million cubic meter of treated wastewater reused which is 51.3% of total wastewater treated.

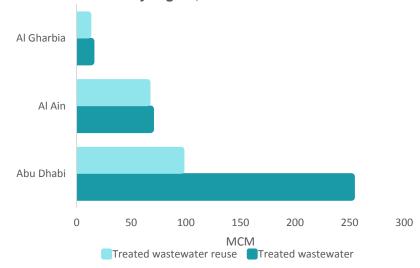
**Table (5): Wastewater Quantity** 

(Million cubic meter)

Item	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Treated wastewater	246.6	265.4	283.0	312.9	332.3
Treated wastewater reuse	126.3	138.8	153.8	191.7	170.8

Source: Abu Dhabi Sewerage Services Company.

Figure (3): Quantity of treated wastewater and reused treated wastewater by region, 2015



Source: Statistic Centre - Abu Dhabi.

#### Solid waste



The total amount of non- hazardous solid waste disposed in 2015 reached 8.4 million tons, where Industrial and commercial waste constituted the largest share with 39%. Construction and demolition waste totaled to about 2.9 million tons, whereas municipal waste reached about 1.7 million during the same year.

Table (6): Non-hazardous solid waste generation by region and source activity, 2015

Region	Total	Daily	Construction and	Industrial and	Agricultural	Municipal	Other *
Region	IUtai	average	demolition	Commercial	Agricultural	Municipal	Other
Total	8,420,999	23,071	2,876,313	3,306,644	493,106	1,678,983	65,953
Abu Dhabi	6,262,286	17,157	1,940,760	3,196,552	27,972	1,033,543	63,459
Al Ain	942,705	2,583	232,973	105,854	249,511	353,872	496
Al Gharbia	1,216,008	3,332	702,580	4,238	215,624	291,568	1,998

Source: The Centre of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi

\*Includes sludge and oil and gas sector waste

Figure (4): Percentage distribution of non-hazardous solid waste generation by source activity, 2015





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