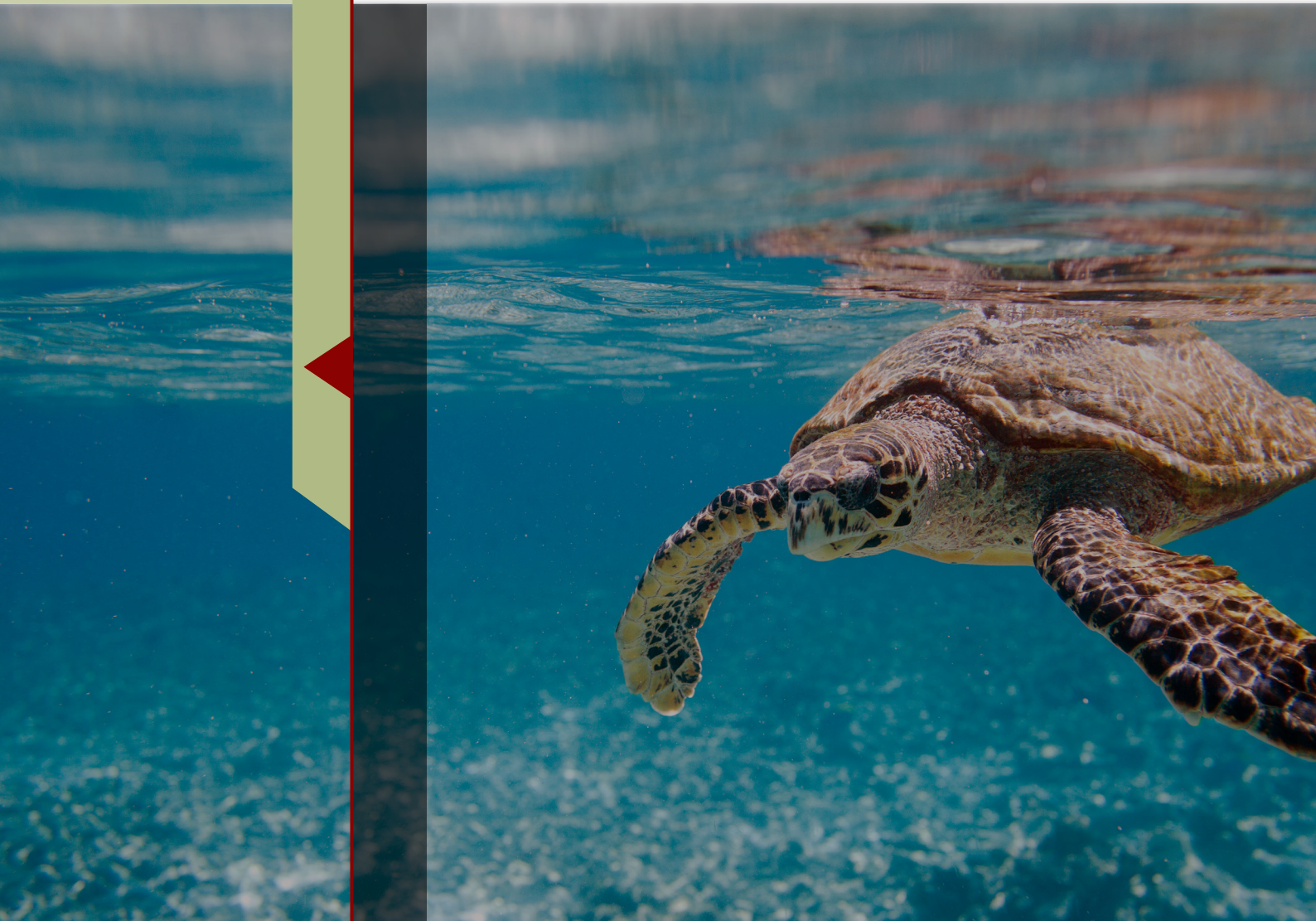




مركز الإحصاء
STATISTICS CENTRE



Environment Statistics

2016

Release Date: Oct 2017

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Foreword

This report presents various environmental statistics of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in 2016, including climate statistics, air statistics, and air quality and pollutant emissions. It also contains statistics covering water, food safety and occupational health, waste statistics as well as biodiversity statistics.

The key sources of data used in this report are the National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology, Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC), Abu Dhabi Water and Electricity Company ADWEC, Abu Dhabi Water & Electricity Authority - ADWEA, Abu Dhabi Sewerage Services Company (ADSSC), Health Authority - Abu Dhabi (HAAD), in addition to the Centre of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi.

The "Explanatory Notes" section at the end of this report provides an explanation of the key terms and technical concepts used in this publication. Readers are encouraged to refer to that section in conjunction with reading the statistics and information outlined in the publication.

Key Points

Climate Statistics

The Emirate of Abu Dhabi has a desert climate with high temperatures, especially in summer. Abu Dhabi is located in the dry tropical zone, where Tropic of Cancer passes in the southern part of the Emirate. Moreover, high temperature in summer causes high relative humidity, especially in coastal areas. The winter of Abu Dhabi is generally warm as temperatures drop to low levels. The Emirate suffers from scarcity of rain throughout the year. The Emirate contains different geographic provinces including coastal areas, inner desert areas in addition to highlands, where each part enjoys different temperatures. Seasonal northerly winds blow across the UAE helping to ameliorate the weather when they are not loaded with dust, in addition to the brief moisture-laden south-easterly winds. The wind often blows from south, southeast and southwest or north, northwest and northeast. Another characteristic of the Emirate's weather is the high rate of water evaporation due to several factors, including wind speed, blowing force, high temperatures and low rainfall.

Temperatures

Abu Dhabi climate shows variation in temperatures in each season of the year. Table (1.1) displays the change in average temperatures, where the lowest degree was 18.2 degrees Celsius and it recorded in January in Al Ain, while the highest temperature was 37.6 degrees Celsius and it recorded in both Al Ain and Al Dhafra regions in July. Figure (1) illustrates the average maximum and minimum temperature values in Abu Dhabi, where it shows that the average maximum temperature is 41.8 degrees Celsius while the minimum average temperature was less than 12.4 degrees Celsius in the winter. Statistical tables number (1 - 4) in the Annex display the change of temperature values and average maximum and minimum in addition to the absolute maximum and minimum for each region by month.

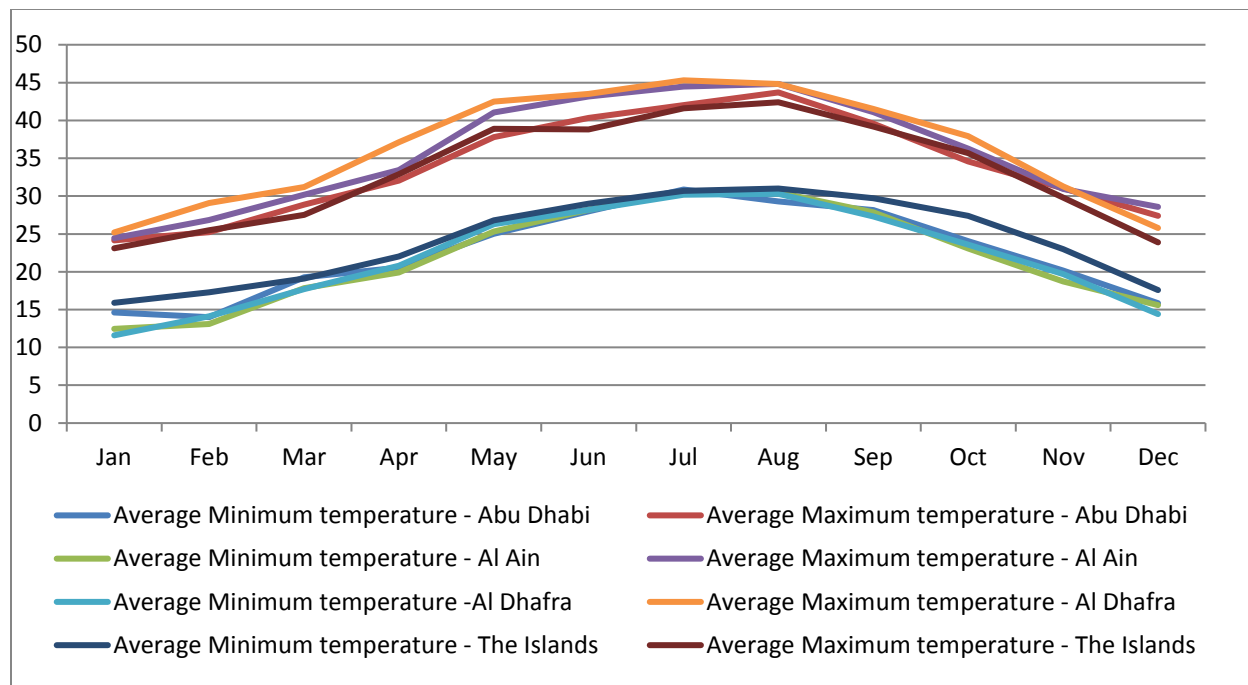
Table 1.1: Average air temperature by region and month - 2016

(Degree Celsius)

Month	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain	Al Dhafra	The Islands
January	19.3	18.2	18.4	19.0
February	19.8	19.8	19.5	19.2
March	23.9	23.9	24.5	23.1
April	26.3	26.7	27.5	25.9
May	31.4	33.2	33.5	31.4
June	33.2	35.1	35.0	32.8
July	35.8	37.1	37.2	35.4
August	36.1	37.6	37.5	35.7
September	33.3	34.0	34.3	33.7
October	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.4
November	25.6	24.4	24.8	25.9
December	21.5	21.6	21.8	21.8

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Figure 1: Average maximum and minimum air temperature by region and month - 2016



Source: Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Rainfall

Abu Dhabi characterized by scanty and abrupt rainfall, which occurs few times during wintertime in different parts of the Emirate; it also rains during spring and summer seasons on the mountains, which are located mostly in Al Ain region. Table (1.2) displays average rainfall by region and month, annual rainfall average where decreased from 87.4 millilitres in 2015 to 60.7 millilitres in 2016 in the Emirates of Abu Dhabi as shown in figure (2).

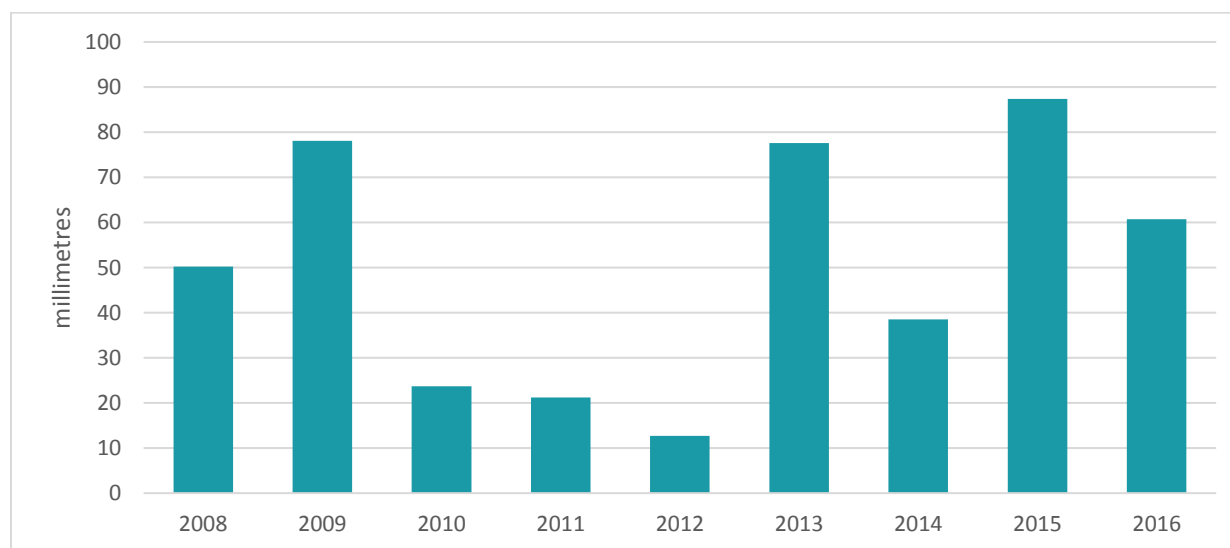
Table 1.2: Average rainfall by region and month - 2016

(Millimetres)

Month	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain	Al Dhafra	The Islands
January	4.0	7.7	4.0	4.3
February	0.2	5.7	1.2	0.3
March	18.3	83.7	41.4	32.1
April	2.7	2.5	7.9	6.4
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
June	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
July	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
August	0.0	2.8	1.6	0.0
September	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0
October	0.0	10.6	0.4	0.0
November	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
December	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Figure 2: Annual rainfall average - Abu Dhabi Emirates



Source: Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Relative humidity

Coastal areas and islands of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi have high humidity compared with inland areas. Table (1.3) displays values of relative humidity, showing the impact of geographic location and season change. The highest average relative humidity recorded in winter during December in the islands of the Emirate ranging 76.7%, while the lowest value recorded in May in Al Ain ranging 23.2%. Statistical tables (7 - 10) in the Annex show absolute maximum and minimum relative humidity and its averages by month and region.

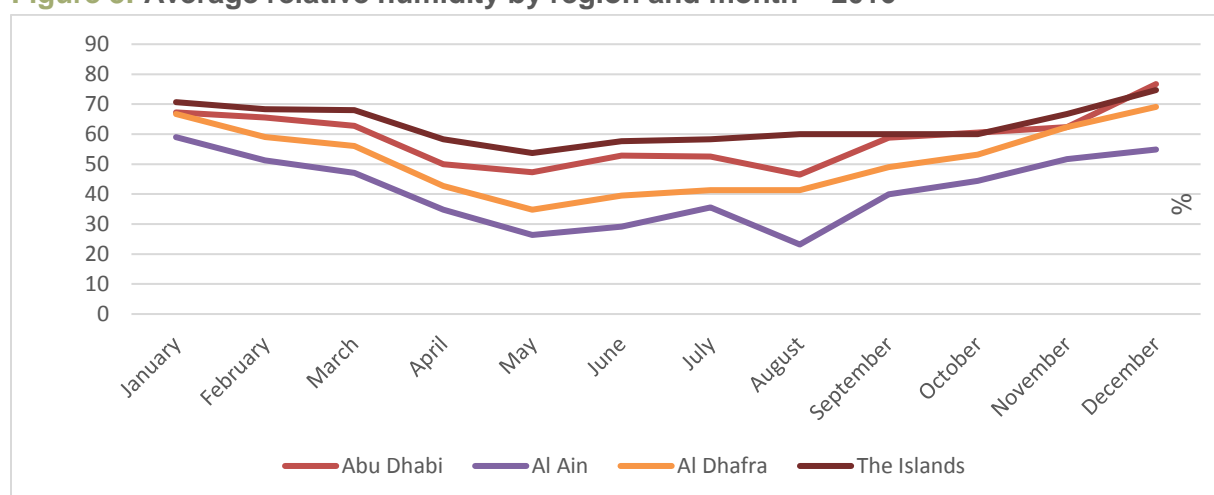
Table 1.3: Average relative humidity by region and month - 2016

(%)

Month	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain	Al Dhafra	The Islands
January	67.3	59.0	66.7	70.7
February	65.5	51.2	59.0	68.3
March	62.8	47.1	56.0	68.0
April	50.0	34.8	42.7	58.3
May	47.3	26.4	34.8	53.7
June	52.8	29.2	39.5	57.7
July	52.5	35.6	41.3	58.3
August	46.5	23.2	41.3	60.0
September	58.8	39.9	49.0	60.0
October	60.5	44.4	53.2	60.0
November	62.3	51.7	62.3	66.7
December	76.7	54.9	69.1	74.7

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Figure 3: Average relative humidity by region and month – 2016



Source: Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Atmospheric Pressure

Table (1.4) reflects that the average atmospheric pressure in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi during summer season is low; the lowest value recorded in July 2016 at 997.2 Hectopascal in Al Dhafra region. Atmospheric pressure usually rises in winter, with the highest value recorded in December at 1,020.8 Hectopascal in the Islands.

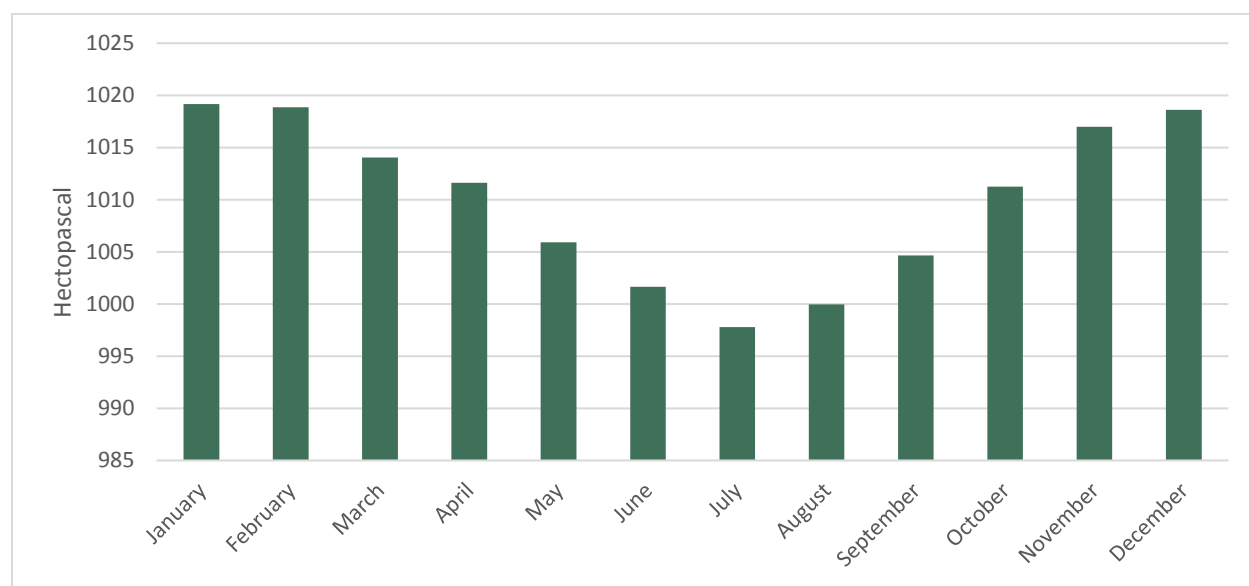
Table 1.4: Average atmospheric pressure by region and month - 2016

(Hectopascal)

Month	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain	Al Dhafra	The Islands
January	1,018.9	1,019.3	1,018.4	1,020.1
February	1,018.7	1,018.8	1,018.1	1,019.8
March	1,013.9	1,014.4	1,013.2	1,014.7
April	1,011.5	1,011.9	1,010.8	1,012.3
May	1,005.7	1,006.1	1,005.2	1,006.6
June	1,001.2	1,002.3	1,000.9	1,002.2
July	9,97.5	9,98.1	9,97.2	9,98.3
August	9,99.8	1,000.5	9,99.2	1,000.4
September	1,004.4	1,005.1	1,003.9	1,005.2
October	1,011.0	1,011.5	1,010.5	1,012.0
November	1,016.3	1,016.9	1,015.8	1,018.9
December	1,018.4	1,018.8	1,017.7	1,019.5

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Figure 4: Average atmospheric pressure by month - 2016



Source: Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Wind Speed

The highest wind speed average in 2016 seen in the Islands of the Emirate in January at 17.3knots, while the lowest average recorded in Al Ain in November at 8.9 knots, as shown in Table (1.5). Generally, there are two types of wind blowing over Abu Dhabi; the northern wind, which is dry and is mostly loaded with dust but it soothes air temperature and the eastern wind, which is short and very hot as it blows from the Empty Quarter, KSA. Non- seasonal southerly, south easterly, westerly and north-westerly winds blow occasionally across the Emirate. Average wind speed is obviously higher in Abu Dhabi Islands and the open areas of Al Dhafra region than in the city of Abu Dhabi and Al Ain region where high-rise buildings and mountains and the tall trees act as winds breaks. Statistical tables (11 - 14) in the Annex show the maximum values and averages of wind speed by month and region.

Table 1.5: Average wind speed by region and month - 2016

(Knot*)

Month	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain	Al Dhafra	The Islands
January	11.5	9.8	12.5	17.3
February	11.0	11.8	11.8	15.7
March	12.8	12.1	13.7	16.7
April	13.5	12.3	13.7	14.7
May	12.5	11.7	13.2	15.3
June	14.0	10.8	13.7	16.0
July	14.3	11.3	14.2	15.7
August	12.8	11.3	11.5	13.7
September	12.3	11.0	11.3	14.3
October	11.0	9.9	10.2	12.7
November	10.8	8.9	10.5	14.3
December	10.0	10.0	11.7	15.7

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

*Knot = 1.15 mph

Solar Radiation

The sky of Abu Dhabi Emirate is cloudless almost all year around, which prolongs the hours of sunshine and increases the amount of solar radiation, which currently used to generate electrical energy from solar plants. During the 2016 summer, as shown in Table (1.6), the highest day length was 12 hours in Al Ain regions. During the winter of the same year, the day length in Abu Dhabi and Al Ain regions declined to 8 hours and 9 hours, respectively. Table (1.7) illustrates the daily average of solar radiation, where the highest value was about 7,475 W / m²/ h and it recorded in Al Ain City. Statistical tables (15 - 18) in the Annex show the maximum and minimum values of daily solar radiation intensity by month and region.

Table 1.6: Average daily sunshine in Abu Dhabi and Al Ain regions by month - 2016
(Hours)

Month	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain
January	8.0	9.0
February	8.0	9.0
March	8.0	9.0
April	8.9	10.5
May	11.0	12.0
June	11.2	11.6
July	8.0	10.0
August	10.0	11.0
September	10.4	10.5
October	10.0	10.0
November	9.2	9.2
December	9.0	9.0

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

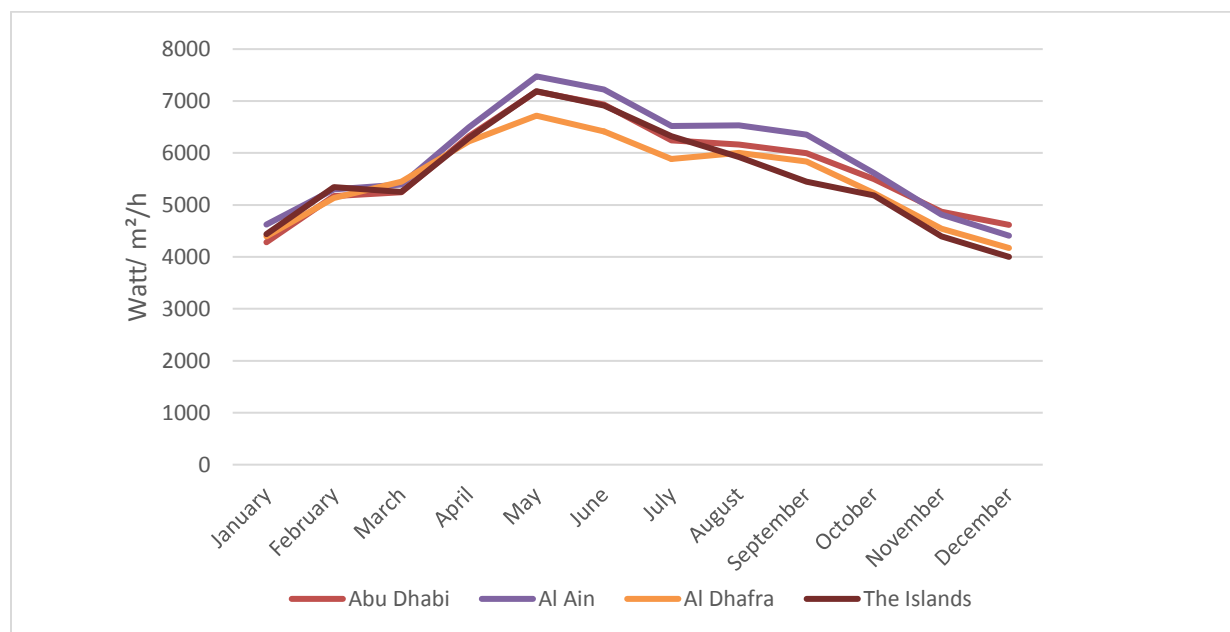
Table 1.7: Average daily total solar radiation by region and month - 2016

(Watt/ m²/h)

Month	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain	Al Dhafra	The Islands
January	4,281.8	4,624.6	4,393.0	4,440.7
February	5,171.3	5,299.9	5,133.5	5,341.7
March	5,244.5	5,389.8	5,450.2	5,248.3
April	6,320.3	6,492.4	6,225.8	6,292.0
May	7,182.3	7,475.3	6,718.7	7,189.7
June	6,933.3	7,222.4	6,415.7	6,911.7
July	6,245.8	6,521.8	5,884.5	6,323.7
August	6,163.5	6,531.0	6,005.0	5,919.7
September	5,997.5	6,353.7	5,835.5	5,446.0
October	5,497.3	5,616.0	5,227.5	5,181.3
November	4,870.0	4,814.7	4,543.8	4,397.0
December	4,617.7	4,407.8	4,171.1	4,000.3

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Figure 5: Average daily total solar radiation by region and month - 2016



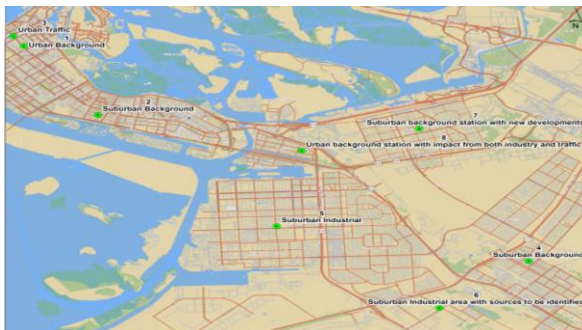
Source: Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Air Statistics

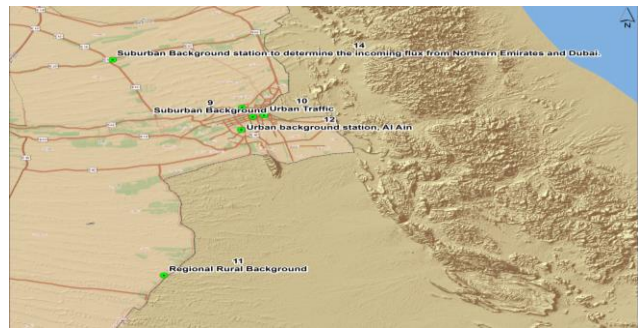
The Abu Dhabi government pays tireless efforts to improve air quality and to control harmful emissions; entities and organizations established to protect environment from the dangers of pollutants, such as reducing fuel combustion by generating electrical energy from renewable sources like sun and wind. The Government of Abu Dhabi Emirate has issued strict laws and legislations to help reduce air pollution and emissions and mitigate their impacts in order to maintain the health of those who live in the Emirate. In this regard, the Council of Ministers issued Decree No. 12 of 2006 on Regulation Concerning Protection of Air from Pollution which binding on both entities and individuals with pollutant types and maximum limits permitted.

Air pollution figures in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi are generally within the accepted range. However, the readings vary with different locations and activities. Stations were built on the roads to record and monitor rates of pollution caused by emissions from vehicle exhausts. Likewise, readings taken from oil and industrial activities, such as Mussafah industrial area, where pollution rates are higher than other regions of the Emirate.

The location of Air Quality Monitoring stations



AbuDhabi



ALain



ALDafra

Air quality in urban areas

Indicators to measure air quality in urban areas deemed the most important indicators of sustainable development all over the world; the indicator aims at measuring the availability of healthy and safe environment for residents on the territory of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi. Table (2.1) shows that the average concentration of sulphur dioxide did not exceed the permitted limits as the maximum concentration in urban areas was 15.4 micrograms/cubic meters in 2016. The annual maximum allowed concentration is 60 micrograms/ cubic meter. This applies to other pollutants including lingering dust as readings were between 90.8 and 155.9 micrograms/cubic meters in 2016 where the maximum allowed rate is 150 micrograms/cubic meters .Statistical tables (19 - 22) in the Annex shows air quality indicators by type, region and the location of the station.

Table 2.1: Annual average of air pollution indicators in urban areas by region and station - 2016

(mcg/m³)

Region	Sulphur dioxide	Nitrogen dioxide	Ground level ozone	Particulate matter – PM10
Abu Dhabi				
Khalifa School	11.2	27.8	91.2	127.1
Bny Yas School	9.4	32.2	70.9	130.0
Khalifa City	10.4	28.2	93.3	155.9
AlMaqtaa	10.8	38.7	80.7	136.4
Al Ain				
Al Ain School	6.4	32.4	65.0	111.7
Suwaihan	8.1	13.2	90.2	90.8
Zakher	8.1	35.2	-	94.0
Al Tawya	6.4	33.4	92.7	100.1
Al Dhafra				
Bda Zayad	15.4	14.0	95.9	128.7

Source: Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Concentration of carbon monoxide is measured in stations designed and placed in the roadsides to measure the amount of gas released from car exhausts, concentration of carbon monoxide reached in Hamdan Street in Abu Dhabi about 1.4 milligram/m³, followed by 0.8 milligram/m³ in a Ruwais station located in Al Dhafra . Where in Al Ain region the annual average of carbon monoxide concentration did not exceed 0.6 milligram/m³.

Table 2.2: Annual average of carbon monoxide concentration in ambient air by region
(Milligram/m³)

Station Location	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Abu Dhabi					
Road Side - Hamdan Street	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.4
Urban area- Al Maqtaa	-	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
Al Ain					
Road Side - Al Ain Street	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6
Regional background - Alqoa	-	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3
Urban area- Swihan	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5
Al Dhafra					
Road side - E11 Road	-	0.4	0.3	-	-
Industrial - Ruwais	-	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8

Source: Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi

Noise

Table (2.3) shows the annual average noise levels in Abu Dhabi Emirates, where some regions in the Emirate recorded the same levels of noise such as urban regions. Annual average of noise level in 2016 in all Abu Dhabi Emirate regions (Abu Dhabi, Al Ain and Al Dhafra) 50.2, 52.1 and 46.0 Decibels respectively.

Table 2.3: Annual average of noise Level by region

(Decibels)

Station Location	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Abu Dhabi					
City Centre - Khadija School	60.1	67.5	-	-	-
Urban/ Residential - Khalifa School	47.6	58.4	42.8	29.1	49.0
Road Side - Hamdan Street	-	68.3	65.7	64.4	58.7
Urban/ Residential - Baniyas School	56.9	52.0	50.2	44.6	45.5
Industrial - Mussafah	44.7	69.0	60.7	54.5	53.4
Industrial – Al Mafrq	-	60.2	53.0	53.3	50.6
Urban area- Khalifa city	-	60.1	49.7	45.1	45.8
Urban area- Al Maqtaa	-	53.7	49.3	47.5	48.5
Al Ain					
Urban/ Residential - Al Ain School	51.2	55.8	51.5	50.3	50.2
Road Side - Al Ain Street	62.6	64.1	62.0	61.4	61.3
Regional Background - Alqoa	-	54.4	51.5	51.3	47.6
City Centre- Zakher	-	54.9	49.1	51.3	49.2
Urban area- Al Tawya	-	56.7	51.7	51.7	52.2
Al Dhafra					
Urban/ Residential - Bida Zayed	51.3	53.8	45.5	39.2	-
Road side - E11 Road	-	65.8	61.1	-	47.8
Industrial - Ruwais	-	55.6	53.2	51.6	39.1
City Centre - Gayathi School	65.3	61.3	54.8	51.5	-
Regional Background - Liwa Oasis	47.3	50.8	45.3	42.8	-
Regional Industrial Background– Habshan	-	59.7	55.1	54.9	50.9

Source: Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi

Air pollutant emissions - oil and gas sector

Total air pollutant emissions sum up together the emissions of sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. Table (2.4) and Figure (6) decrease that the total emissions from oil and gas sector in 2016 increases by 21.6% compared with 2015. Total emissions were 378,456 tons. The table shows stability in emissions per capita in 2016 same as 2015, which recorded 0.13 tons. Statistical tables (23 - 25) show the amount of emissions by type of pollutant and by sectors in Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.

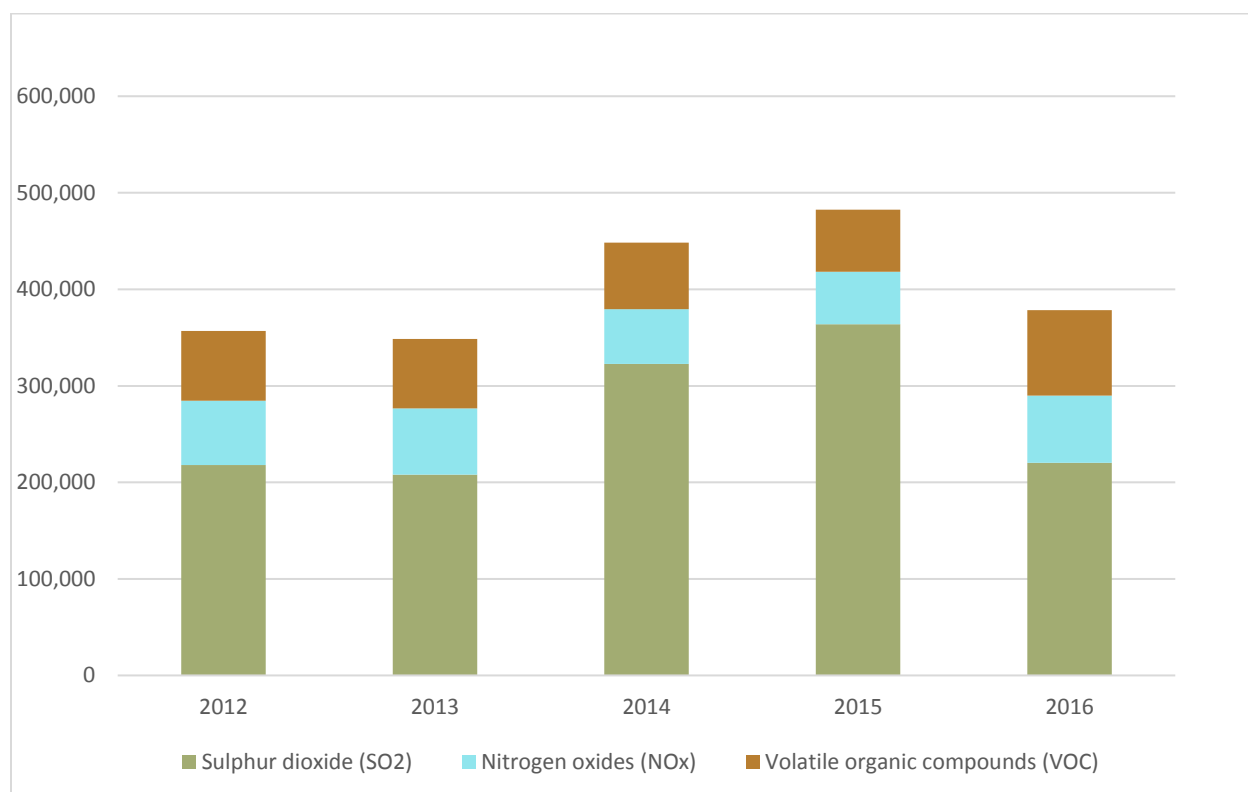
Table 2.4: Air pollutant total emissions – oil and gas sector

(Tons)

Pollutant	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	356,975	348,525	448,392	482,484	378,456
Sulphur dioxide (SO ₂)	217,925	208,121	322,798	363,692	220,249
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x)	66,597	68,380	56,708	54,335	69,716
Volatile organic compounds (VOC)	72,453	72,024	68,886	64,457	88,491

Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company - ADNOC

Figure 6: Air pollutant total emissions - oil and gas sector



Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company, Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 2.5: Per capita air pollutant total emissions - oil and gas sector

(Tons)

Pollutant	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.13
Sulphur Dioxide (SO ₂)	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.12	0.13	0.08
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03

Source: Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Carbon Dioxide Emissions – oil and gas sector

Table (2.6) illustrates the change in carbon dioxide emissions during the period from 2010 to 2016 of oil and gas sector. Gas emissions in 2016 totalled 34.1million tons, while the emission per capita from oil and gas sector was 11.7 million tons in the same year. Statistical tables (26 - 27) display carbon dioxide emissions and per capita carbon dioxide emissions by sectors in Abu Dhabi National Oil Company.

Table 2.6: Carbon dioxide emissions - oil and gas sector

Item	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Carbon dioxide emissions (Million Tons)	23.0	26.6	30.0	30.0	33.7	34.1
Per capita carbon dioxide emissions (Tons)*	11.0	12.2	11.2	11.3	12.1	11.7

Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company – ADNOC, Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Water statistics

Non-conventional water resources

The amount of non-conventional water resources including the total amount of consumed desalinated water and the reused sewage water in 2016 totaled 1,283 MCM, and decrease of 3.16% compared with 2015.

Table 3.1: Total amount of used waster from non-conventional resources by type

(Million cubic meter)

Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	1,094	1,198	1,237	1,318	1,325	1,282
Desalinated water consumption	961	1,059	1,083	1,126	1,154	1,116
Quantity of treated wastewater reuse	133	139	154	192	171	166

Source: Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Wastewater

Wastewater treatment is one way of utilizing water and diversifying its sources, especially when water resources are scarce. In 2016, the quantity of wastewater inflow totalled 336 MCM, and decrease of 2.3% than 2016. Approximately 97% of the wastewater quantity treated, while the quantity of the reused treated wastewater accounted to 51.2%. Water treatment plants capacity in 2016 totalled 474.7 MCM.

With the increasing demand on wastewater treatment and reuse in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, the environmental monitoring level and health standards of wastewater treatment, reuse or disposal also increased. Several parameters examined in the process of wastewater treatment, such as the daily amount of dry sludge, the concentrations of biochemical oxygen demand and suspended solids.

In 2016 daily production of sludge increased by 60% from 2015, also the average daily concentration of BOD increased by 47% from 2015 as shown in table (3.4) .

Table 3.2: Wastewater quantity

(Million cubic meter)

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Wastewater inflow	259	276	295	322	344	336
Treated wastewater	243	265	283	312	332	326
Treated wastewater reuse	133	139	154	192	171	167

Source: Abu Dhabi Sewerage Services Company

Figure 7: Quantity of wastewater



Source: Abu Dhabi Sewerage Services Company

Table 3.3: Total wastewater treatment plants capacity

(Million cubic meter)

Item	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total wastewater treatment plants capacity	431.4	405.2	497.5	466.8	470.5	474.7
Total conventional wastewater treatment plants capacity	414.4	404.6	496.3	461.6	465.3	469.9
Total non-conventional wastewater treatment plants capacity	17.0	0.6	1.2	5.2	5.2	4.8

Source: Abu Dhabi Sewerage Services Company

Table 3.4: Wastewater quality

Region	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Average daily amount of dry sludge (ton/day)	149.63	164.7	119.2	134.4	80.1	128.6
Average daily concentration of BOD (kg/day)	107.70	170.2	128.6	157.1	97.1	142.7
Average daily concentration of suspended solids (ton/day)	103.11	148.4	564.4	-	128.5	139.7

Source: Abu Dhabi Sewerage Services Company

Marine water quality

The table below presents readings of Abu Dhabi city marine waters quality in terms of temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen, in addition to nutrients, such as phosphate, nitrates, and others. The readings been taken at monitoring stations at certain depths in 22 regions.

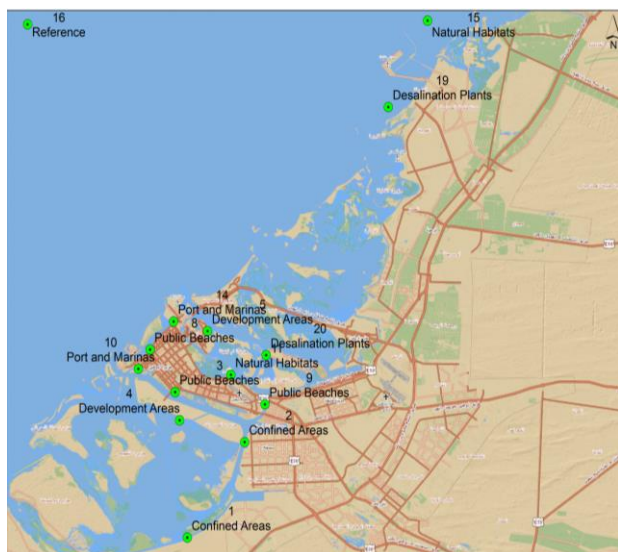
The waters of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi are fairly nutrient-rich. Nutrient inputs into the sea from dust to sand storms, sewage discharges and land runoff near-shore areas. Examples of important nutrients in the seawater essential for the life and growth of plants and phytoplankton include nitrites, nitrates, phosphates, and silicates. Generally, nutrients level rises in closed areas where it is difficult for water renewal to occur or in industrial zones, which have intensive human activities.

The salinity in the Arabian Gulf is relatively high because of combined influence of restricted exchange of Gulf waters with the open ocean, the high evaporation rates caused by high temperatures, and the desalination industry. The salinity in marine waters in the city of Abu Dhabi in 2016 ranges between 26.7 – 46.5 Practical Salinity Unit (psu).

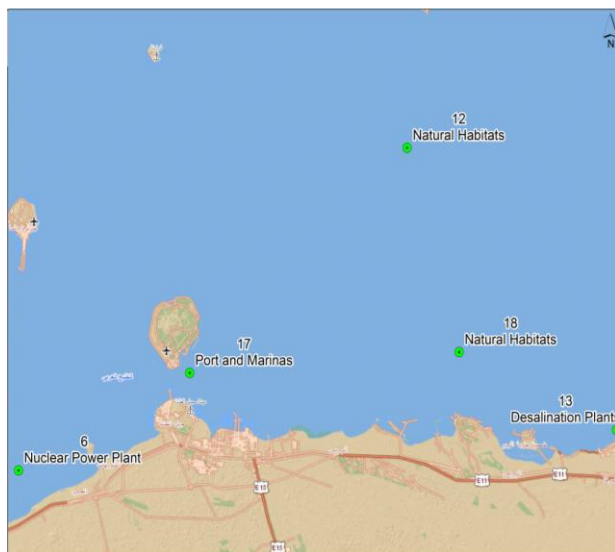
Regarding dissolved oxygen, most of the readings taken are between 4.2 – 5.8 mg/litre and these are ideal levels for supporting the life of marine living organisms.

Table (3.5) and (3.6) contains the physical and chemical measurements along with nutrients concentration of the marine waters of Abu Dhabi city

Marine water quality monitoring location



AbuDhabi



AlDhafra

Table 3.5: Marine waters quality in the city Abu Dhabi - 2016

Sample number	Secchi Depth	Acidity	Salinity	Temperature	Dissolved Oxygen	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)
	(m)	(pH)	(psu)	(°C)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)
1	4.3	8.3	45.0	27.3	4.9	2.9
2	5.8	8.3	45.9	27.8	5.0	2.9
3	7.3	8.1	44.5	28.1	4.7	2.8
4	7.3	8.1	44.7	27.9	4.7	2.9
5	7.3	8.1	44.2	28.1	4.7	3.4
6	17.5	8.1	44.8	26.6	5.1	2.8
7	14.5	8.1	44.7	26.8	5.0	2.8
8	7.8	8.1	43.3	28.5	4.9	2.9
9	5.1	8.1	46.3	28.3	4.8	3.5
10	6.2	8.1	43.6	28.3	4.7	3.0
11	4.8	8.0	46.2	27.8	4.3	3.2
12	10.7	8.1	43.6	26.1	5.0	2.8
13	7.1	8.1	46.2	26.6	5.1	2.8
14	7.0	8.1	43.2	28.6	4.7	3.0
15	12.3	8.1	42.4	28.0	4.8	2.7
16	20.1	8.1	41.0	28.4	5.0	3.1
17	17.2	8.2	45.4	26.5	5.0	2.8
18	11.3	8.1	45.6	26.2	5.0	2.8
19	2.4	8.0	44.9	29.4	4.5	4.0
20	2.6	8.1	46.2	30.7	5.2	3.0

Source: Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi

Table 3.6: Concentration of natural nutrients in marine waters - 2016

(Microgram/liter)

Sample number	Chlorophyll	Phosphate PO ₄	Silicate SiO ₃	Nitrate NO ₃	Nitrite NO ₂
1	2.2	282.5	876.7	588.3	2.5
2	3.5	296.7	1,034.2	1,296.7	20.8
3	16.3	1,742.5	3,171.7	18,376.7	223.3
4	3.7	2,671.7	5,315.0	23,852.5	484.2
5	1.3	130.8	603.3	294.2	2.5
6	0.9	172.5	501.7	615.8	2.5
7	0.9	106.7	397.5	430.8	2.5
8	0.6	71.7	390.0	116.7	-
9	0.5	91.7	310.0	1,238.3	-
10	0.9	81.7	530.0	246.7	-
11	1.7	215.8	815.0	959.2	20.0
12	1.3	174.2	1,573.3	450.8	10.0
13	1.3	127.5	797.5	360.8	5.8
14	0.7	87.1	465.7	424.3	-
15	0.7	65.7	430.0	340.0	-
16	1.1	94.2	778.3	476.7	2.5
17	0.5	92.5	359.2	257.5	2.5
18	0.6	64.5	240.9	312.7	-
19	0.8	86.7	255.0	273.3	-
20	0.8	82.9	370.0	322.9	2.9
21	0.4	106.7	440.0	220.0	-
22	1.0	169.2	548.3	822.5	5.0

Source: Environment Agency – Abu Dhabi

Health and safety statistics

Maintaining public health is the core base in improving living standards in developed countries, therefore governments establish regulatory bodies and institutions that work to ensure the safety of food, and in return they sought to improve medical and therapeutic services to ensure the preservation of public health. Food safety deals with food preparation and storage. It aims at preventing food poisoning and foodborne illnesses and the preparation of plans and working methods to solve problems facing various business sectors in the Emirate. It also aims at providing secure working environments through identifying and controlling risks and minimizing the possibility of accidents occurrence.

Food Poisoning and foodborne illnesses

Food poisoning is defined as an illness caused by consuming foods or drinks contaminated with bacteria, viruses, or poisons, with different severity levels that may sometimes cause death. Symptoms of food poisoning usually include nausea, vomiting, and abdominal cramps, diarrhoea, fever, shivering, and others. Such symptoms may affect one person or a group of people who have had the same contaminated foods or drinks. As a result of the increasing number of problems related to food safety and consumer worries, governments exert huge efforts to improve food safety and human health.

In 2015, there were 1,895 cases of food poisoning and foodborne illnesses Caused by eating food or drinks contaminated with bacteria and viruses. Typhoid poisoning claimed 275 cases or 14.5% of the total cases of poisoning in 2015.

Table 4.1: Number of food poisoning and foodborne illnesses by type

Type	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	1,356	2,107	1,949	955	1,895
Salmonella	-	-	-	-	-
Other food poisoning	667	1,147	1,237	360	1,233
Typhoid fever	394	443	248	222	275
Viral hepatitis A	138	279	271	224	173
Giardia lamblia	82	103	94	100	139
Bacillary dysentery	-	-	-	-	-
Bacterial dysentery	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	-	-	-	-	-
Brucellosis	75	52	75	135	99
Other	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Health Authority - Abu Dhabi

Waste statistics

Abu Dhabi government ensures applying the proper and sustainable use of natural resources and encourages decreasing the production of waste from its sources, in addition to monitoring all activities related to waste management in order to overcome the environmental and economic damages resulted from improper disposal of waste. Improper disposal of waste may result in polluting ground and seawater and harming both coastal and urban areas. Even if waste is disposed through the proper means of imbedding, it requires large areas of land, which may not be available for many countries.

Consequently, an increasing need for safe and effective waste management system emerges along with waste recycling that conserves the environment and contributes economic benefits to society and its economic sectors. The total amount of non-hazardous solid waste in 2016 was about 9.5 million tons.

Solid Waste

The total amount of the non-hazardous solid waste generated daily in 2016 was about 26.22 thousand tons. The commercial and industrial activities accounted for 28% of total waste generated, whereas the amount of solid municipal waste reached about 1.6 million tons of which 75% was in the Abu Dhabi region.

Table 5.1: Non-hazardous solid waste generation by region and source activity 2016

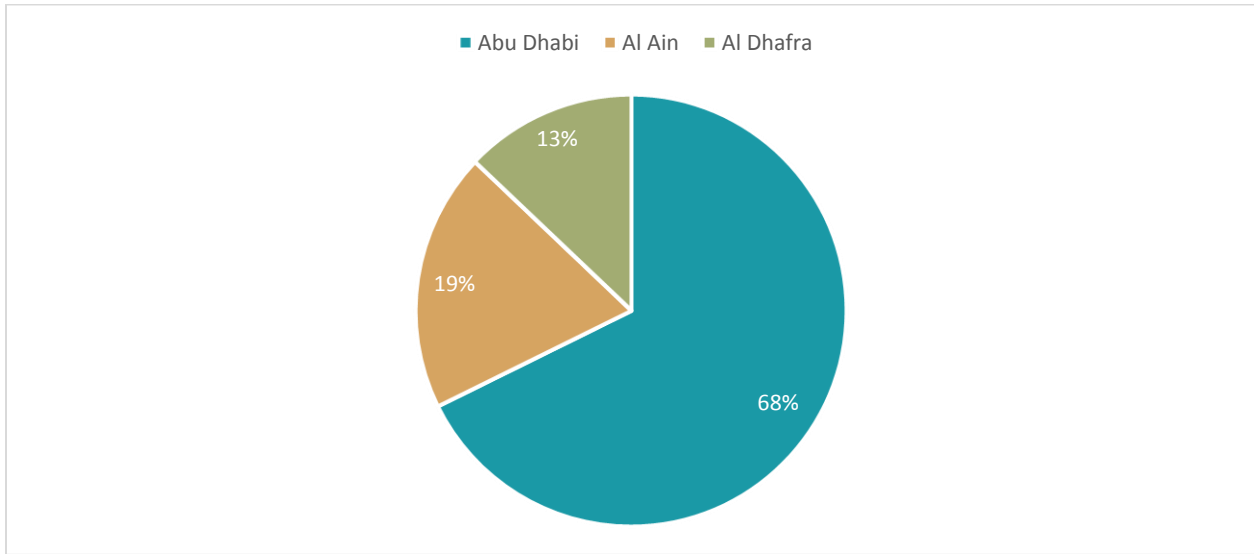
(Tons)

Source	Total	Abu Dhabi	Al Ain	Al Dhafra
Grand total	9,598,969	6,498,583	1,863,332	1,237,054
Daily average	26,227	17,756	5,091	3,380
Construction and demolition	4,532,379	2,524,436	1,116,692	891,251
Commercial and industrial Waste	2,692,768	2,675,649	0	17,119
Agricultural Waste	745,644	55,495	500,447	189,703
Municipal Solid Waste	1,561,680	1,176,505	246,194	138,981
Other *	66,499	66,499	-	-

Source: The Centre of Waste Management - Abu Dhabi

* Include solid waste from sewage treatment and tires waste and oil and gas waste

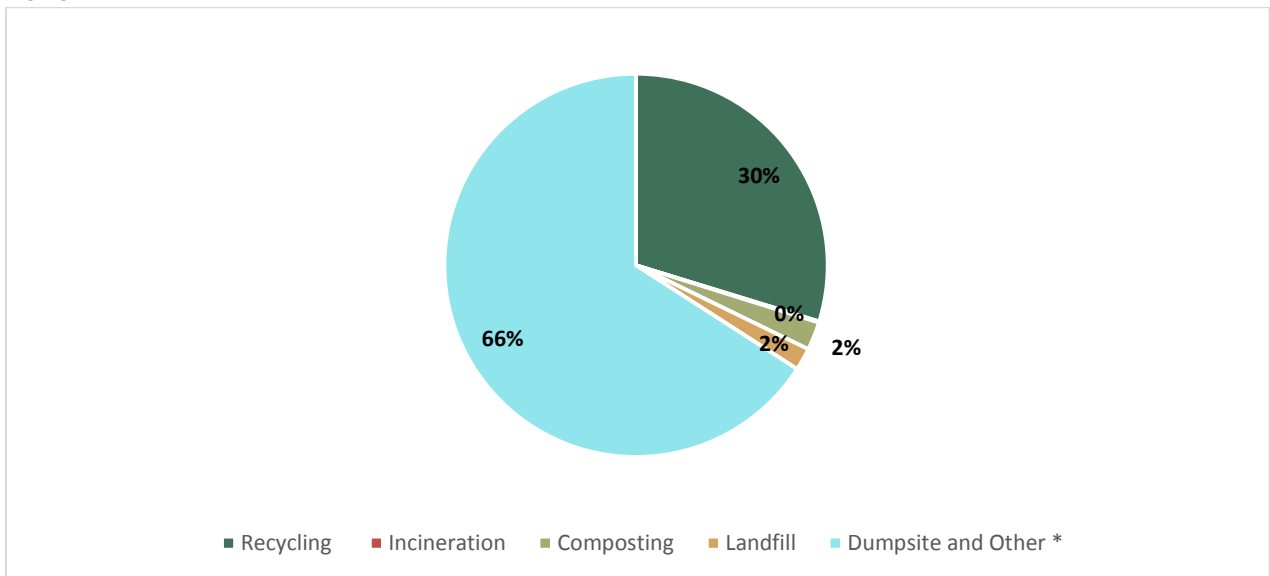
Figure 8: Percentage distribution of non-hazardous solid waste generation by region - 2016



Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

Due to the development witnessed by the Emirate of Abu Dhabi in terms of waste treatment, recycled waste reached 30% in 2016, while waste disposed by dumpsite and other methods reached 66% of the total waste generated in Abu Dhabi emirate. As shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9: Percentage distribution of non-hazardous solid waste by disposal method – 2016



Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

Biodiversity Statistics

Biodiversity supports life on earth since people ultimately depend on biodiversity products and services on a daily basis, such as clean water, clean air and food products, as well as many other products such as wood products. Biodiversity is also essential in the medical field; medicinal plants still considered the most common medication tools in traditional medicine. On the other hand, diversity of plants, animals and microbes is an integral part of bio-medical research and pharmacology. Thus, loss in biodiversity means that we are losing, before discovery, many health benefits that ecosystems can provide. Ecotourism is another key service provided by biodiversity, in addition to the important role, that biodiversity play in preserving local heritage and symbols such as the connection between falcons and falconry.

Known and threatened species

Table (6.1) shows the total number of species recorded in the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, in 2016 number of known species registered excluding invertebrates reached up to 993 terrestrial and marine species compared with 988 type in 2015, . Studies indicate that there are more than 2,000 recorded species of arthropods, the majority are insects. Records on vascular plants in the Emirate show that there are about 436 recorded species.

The table also shows the total number of threatened species including the three threatened categories of the IUCN Red List: Critically endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), and Vulnerable (VU), in addition to the number of species listed within these categories according to the local Red List of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi, if any.

Table 6.1: Total known and threatened species *

Class	Total number of known species				Total number of threatened species			
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fish	449	540	456	456	27	11	13	13
Birds**	452	427	427	427	9	31	15	15
Reptiles**	70	51	52	57	6	5	4	7
Amphibians	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Mammals**	55	54	51	51	15	16	6	6
Total	1028	1,074	988	993	57	63	38	41
Arthropods (terrestrial)	3464	2000	2219	2219	-	-	-	-
Vascular Plants**	401	432	432	436	11	8	8	8

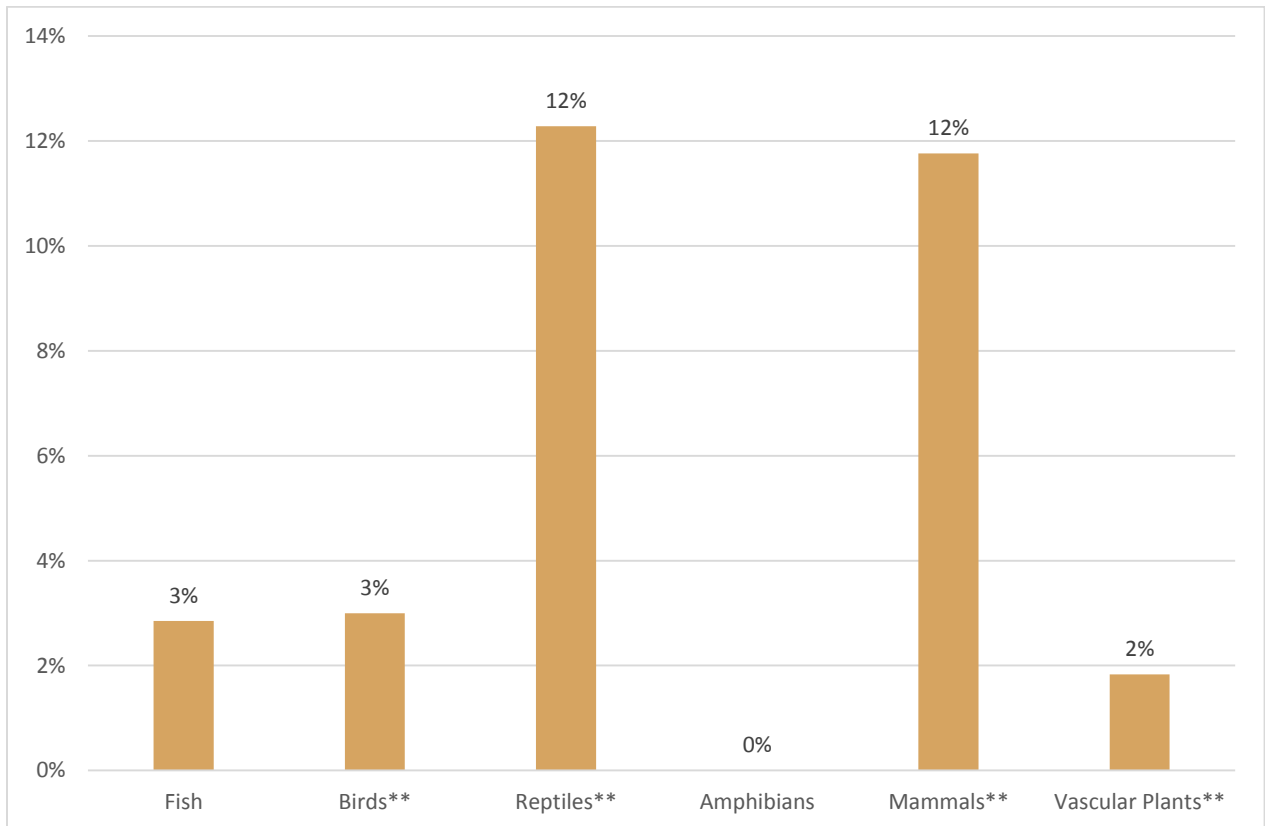
Source: Environment Authority – Abu Dhabi, Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

* Include species classified under global and/or local red list threatened criteria.

** Includes terrestrial and marine species.

Figure 10, shows the percentage distribution of the total threatened species from the total known species. The endangered species falls within the threatened categories of the global Red List, and other species within the threatened categories of the local Red List. The rate of threaten reptiles increased in 2016 by 75% from 2015. While each of birds and mammals, threaten species rates 2015 and 2016 about 3.5% and 11.8% of the total known species of each class, respectively.

Figure 10: Percentage of threatened species from total known species -2016



Source: Statistics Centre - Abu Dhabi

Statistical Tables

Table 1 : Air temperature by month, Abu Dhabi - 2016

(Degree Celsius)

Month	Monthly average	Absolute minimum	Average minimum	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	19.3	7.3	14.6	31.5	22.9
February	19.8	5.0	14.0	35.2	23.5
March	23.9	9.4	19.3	38.1	26.9
April	26.3	10.5	20.6	43.4	29.8
May	31.4	16.4	25.0	45.8	34.9
June	33.2	19.0	28.0	49.0	37.0
July	35.8	24.9	30.9	49.3	39.6
August	36.1	22.9	30.1	48.9	41.0
September	33.3	22.4	28.2	47.4	37.4
October	29.1	16.2	22.7	40.7	33.6
November	25.6	11.9	20.2	36.0	30.0
December	22.0	7.6	17.3	33.8	25.5

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 2 : Air temperature by month, Al Ain - 2016

(Degree Celsius)

Month	Monthly average	Absolute minimum	Average minimum	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	18.2	3.9	12.5	31.8	17.3
February	19.8	7.0	13.1	36.0	19.7
March	24.0	11.3	18.0	37.2	23.0
April	26.7	9.8	19.9	43.5	25.7
May	33.2	18.2	25.3	47.6	33.0
June	35.6	22.0	28.3	49.3	43.1
July	37.0	23.5	30.6	50.7	36.9
August	37.6	20.4	31.0	48.9	37.2
September	34.0	19.5	27.8	48.2	33.4
October	29.1	18.6	22.9	42.2	28.4
November	24.4	13.7	18.7	36.6	23.7
December	21.6	8.9	15.6	37.0	21.9

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology, Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 3 : Air temperature by month, Al Dhafra - 2016

(Degree Celsius)

Month	Monthly average	Absolute minimum	Average minimum	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	18.4	5.3	12.4	31.5	22.5
February	19.5	5.0	12.7	37.1	23.0
March	24.5	9.4	18.5	39.8	27.0
April	27.5	9.9	20.3	44.6	29.6
May	33.5	16.3	24.9	47.6	35.2
June	35.0	19.0	27.0	48.6	36.0
July	37.2	25.3	30.2	49.6	39.4
August	37.5	23.8	30.1	49.7	40.0
September	34.3	22.1	27.4	48.6	36.9
October	29.4	15.2	22.8	42.5	32.5
November	24.8	12.3	18.5	36.9	28.9
December	21.6	7.3	15.6	35.1	25.0

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology, Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 4 : Air temperature by month, The Islands - 2016

(Degree Celsius)

Month	Monthly average	Absolute minimum	Average minimum	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	19.0	11.3	15.8	29.7	21.4
February	19.2	10.0	15.7	32.1	22.6
March	23.1	13.7	19.6	39.0	26.5
April	25.9	15.2	21.8	39.5	30.8
May	31.4	21.2	26.8	44.2	36.8
June	32.8	24.0	28.3	45.7	37.6
July	35.4	26.8	31.4	48.0	40.4
August	35.7	27.5	31.2	48.1	40.5
September	33.7	25.5	30.0	45.2	37.4
October	29.4	21.8	25.7	38.3	33.0
November	25.9	16.9	22.6	35.8	28.9
December	21.8	12.7	18.6	31.7	24.6

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 5 : Rainfall in Abu Dhabi and Al Ain regions by month - 2016

(Millimetres)

Month	Abu Dhabi		Al Ain	
	Heaviest fall in one day	Total for month	Heaviest fall in one day	Total for month
January	4.2	15.8	14.8	69.7
February	0.4	0.9	12.3	51.7
March	18.4	73.1	88.6	753.2
April	3.0	10.7	8.6	22.6
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
June	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
July	0.0	0.0	10.0	17.1
August	0.0	0.0	6.0	25.6
September	0.0	0.0	21.0	21.4
October	0.0	0.0	42.8	95.7
November	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.1
December	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 6: Rainfall in Al Dhafra and The Islands by month - 2016

(Millimetres)

Month	Al Dhafra		The Islands	
	Heaviest fall in one day	Total for month	Heaviest fall in one day	Total for month
January	6.2	23.7	6.2	13.0
February	2.2	7.0	0.2	0.8
March	80.0	248.5	42.8	96.4
April	22.0	47.4	13.8	19.2
May	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
June	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
July	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
August	3.4	9.8	0.0	0.0
September	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
October	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
November	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
December	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 7: Relative humidity by month, Abu Dhabi - 2016

(%)

Month	Monthly average	Absolute minimum	Average minimum	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	67.3	15.0	44.5	100.0	84.8
February	65.5	5.0	40.0	100.0	86.8
March	62.8	5.0	38.0	100.0	85.3
April	50.0	3.0	26.3	100.0	73.3
May	47.3	2.0	23.8	100.0	71.5
June	52.8	2.0	24.8	100.0	79.3
July	52.5	5.0	27.5	100.0	84.5
August	46.5	2.0	16.5	100.0	74.5
September	58.8	6.0	29.5	100.0	83.3
October	60.5	3.0	35.8	100.0	82.5
November	62.3	10.0	36.5	100.0	82.8
December	76.7	18.0	48.7	100.0	92.7

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 8: Relative humidity by month, Al Ain - 2016

(%)

Month	Monthly average	Absolute minimum	Average minimum	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	59.0	0.0	31.4	100.0	85.2
February	51.2	4.0	23.1	100.0	81.7
March	47.1	2.0	23.2	100.0	76.8
April	34.8	3.0	17.0	98.0	58.1
May	26.4	1.0	10.3	98.0	50.3
June	29.2	1.0	9.9	95.0	55.0
July	35.6	4.0	16.3	95.0	70.6
August	23.2	2.0	10.3	95.0	41.9
September	39.9	5.0	17.0	100.0	67.2
October	44.4	5.0	19.1	100.0	73.8
November	51.7	1.0	26.1	100.0	79.7
December	54.9	3.0	27.6	100.0	82.1

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 9 : Relative humidity by month, Al Dhafra - 2016

(%)

Month	Monthly average	Absolute minimum	Average minimum	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	66.7	0.0	40.0	100.0	89.5
February	59.0	6.0	31.3	100.0	86.3
March	56.0	7.0	31.3	100.0	82.7
April	42.7	5.0	23.2	100.0	68.0
May	34.8	3.0	16.5	99.0	60.8
June	39.5	2.0	17.5	100.0	68.3
July	41.3	3.0	21.5	99.0	89.2
August	41.3	3.0	18.3	100.0	67.2
September	49.0	4.0	25.0	100.0	75.5
October	53.2	6.0	25.8	100.0	81.8
November	62.3	12.0	37.3	100.0	87.3
December	69.1	15.0	44.1	100.0	89.1

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 10 : Relative humidity by month, The Islands - 2016

(%)

Month	Monthly average	Absolute minimum	Average minimum	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	70.7	22.0	51.7	100.0	84.3
February	68.3	12.0	44.3	100.0	86.0
March	68.0	14.0	44.0	100.0	86.3
April	58.3	10.0	28.7	93.0	82.0
May	53.7	6.0	24.7	95.0	80.3
June	57.7	9.0	27.0	98.0	82.0
July	58.3	10.0	30.3	94.0	83.3
August	60.0	9.0	27.3	93.0	82.7
September	60.0	9.0	36.7	98.0	78.0
October	60.0	12.0	38.0	97.0	78.0
November	66.7	20.0	47.3	99.0	80.7
December	74.7	25.0	57.7	94.0	86.7

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 11 : Wind speed by month, Abu Dhabi - 2016

(Knot*)

Month	Average	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	11.5	47.0	23.0
February	11.0	36.0	23.0
March	12.8	63.0	28.5
April	13.5	44.0	16.0
May	12.5	44.0	16.0
June	14.0	44.0	16.0
July	14.3	39.0	27.5
August	12.8	42.0	28.0
September	12.3	36.0	24.8
October	11.0	35.0	22.8
November	10.8	45.0	22.3
December	10.0	35.0	20.7

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

*Knot = 1.15 mph

Table 12: Wind speed by month, Al Ain - 2016

(Knot*)

Month	Average	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	9.8	72.0	21.9
February	11.8	63.0	22.9
March	12.1	44.0	16.8
April	12.3	44.0	15.2
May	11.7	44.0	16.8
June	10.8	67.0	21.8
July	11.3	105.0	27.7
August	11.3	77.0	28.1
September	11.0	53.0	25.4
October	9.9	60.0	25.4
November	8.9	44.0	20.4
December	10.0	60.0	22.6

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

*Knot = 1.15 mph

Table 13: Wind speed by month, Al Dhafra - 2016

(Knot*)

Month	Average	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	12.5	54.0	24.8
February	11.8	48.0	25.0
March	13.7	44.0	16.0
April	13.7	44.0	16.0
May	13.2	44.0	16.0
June	13.7	66.0	30.2
July	14.2	54.0	29.8
August	11.5	71.0	27.8
September	11.3	44.0	26.0
October	10.2	36.0	23.8
November	10.5	57.0	22.7
December	11.7	47.0	23.3

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

*Knot = 1.15 mph

Table 14: Wind speed by month, The Islands - 2016

(Knot*)

Month	Average	Absolute maximum	Average maximum
January	17.3	54.0	28.3
February	15.7	50.0	29.0
March	16.7	44.0	18.3
April	14.7	44.0	13.7
May	15.3	44.0	18.3
June	16.0	53.0	29.7
July	15.7	48.0	28.0
August	13.7	39.0	27.3
September	14.3	43.0	26.3
October	12.7	36.0	23.0
November	14.3	46.0	25.3
December	15.7	42.0	26.3

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

*Knot = 1.15 mph

Table 15 : Daily total solar radiation by month, Abu Dhabi - 2016(Watt/ m²/h)

Month	Average	Minimum	Maximum
January	4,281.8	8,19.0	5,236.0
February	5,171.3	2,477.0	6,467.0
March	5,244.5	3,60.0	7,340.0
April	6,320.3	1,074.0	8,030.0
May	7,182.3	4,202.0	8,260.0
June	6,933.3	5,207.0	8,520.0
July	6,245.8	4,523.0	7,950.0
August	6,163.5	3,364.0	9,560.0
September	5,997.5	4,447.0	9,060.0
October	5,497.3	4,018.0	7,930.0
November	4,870.0	3,556.0	6,630.0
December	4,617.7	2,574.0	5,780.0

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 16: Daily total solar radiation by month, Al Ain - 2016(Watt/ m²/h)

Month	Average	Minimum	Maximum
January	4,624.6	8,54.0	6,038.0
February	5,299.9	7,36.0	6,434.0
March	5,389.8	3,74.0	7,716.0
April	6,492.4	2,598.0	8,266.0
May	7,475.3	4,735.0	8,969.0
June	7,222.4	4,918.0	8,731.0
July	6,521.8	4,704.0	8,294.0
August	6,531.0	4,121.0	8,078.0
September	6,353.7	5,269.0	7,698.0
October	5,616.0	3,829.0	6,885.0
November	4,814.7	3,784.0	5,762.0
December	4,407.8	3,539.0	5,197.0

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 17: Daily total solar radiation by month, Al Dhafra - 2016(Watt/ m²/h)

Month	Average	Minimum	Maximum
January	4,393.0	1,308.0	5,590.0
February	5,133.5	2,138.0	6,457.0
March	5,450.2	9,55.0	7,640.0
April	6,225.8	8,48.0	7,934.0
May	6,718.7	4,583.0	8,295.0
June	6,415.7	4,641.0	8,096.0
July	5,884.5	4,111.0	7,774.0
August	6,005.0	3,738.0	7,509.0
September	5,835.5	4,537.0	7,131.0
October	5,227.5	3,854.0	6,404.0
November	4,543.8	2,691.0	5,360.0
December	4,171.1	3,263.0	4,959.0

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 18: Daily total solar radiation by month, The Islands - 2016(Watt/ m²/h)

Month	Average	Minimum	Maximum
January	4,440.7	1,205.0	5,623.0
February	5,341.7	2,342.0	6,607.0
March	5,248.3	1,016.0	7,563.0
April	6,292.0	1,201.0	8,122.0
May	7,189.7	4,476.0	8,190.0
June	6,911.7	5,340.0	8,082.0
July	6,323.7	5,291.0	7,565.0
August	5,919.7	4,472.0	6,713.0
September	5,446.0	4,660.0	5,973.0
October	5,181.3	3,917.0	6,347.0
November	4,397.0	2,410.0	5,526.0
December	4,000.3	2,576.0	4,994.0

Source: National Centre of Meteorology and Seismology , Statistics Centre- Abu Dhabi

Table 19: Annual average of sulphur dioxide concentration in ambient air by region*(Microgram/m³)

Station Location	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Abu Dhabi						
City Centre - Khadija School	8.3	5.6	10.6	9.1	8.0	13.6
Urban/ Residential - Khalifa School	7.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	8.7	11.2
Road Side - Hamdan Street	7.4	5.4	4.7	5	9.4	13.4
Urban/ Residential - Baniyas School	9.1	3.0	2.7	5.4	7.3	9.4
Industrial - Mussafah	7.4	5.3	5.4	7.5	11.6	12.4
Industrial – Al Mafraq	-	14.1	5.3	2.4	5.9	10.0
Urban area- Khalifa city	-	-	6.7	9.2	10	10.4
Urban area- Al Maqtaa	-	-	5.1	4.2	8.1	10.8
Al Ain						
Urban/ Residential - Al Ain School	8.8	4.9	8.0	7.7	6.4	6.4
Road Side - Al Ain Street	6.7	4.7	9.1	8.7	4.9	5.4
Regional Background area- Alqoa	-	-	13.1	4.3	4.5	5.6
Urban area- Swihan	-	7.4	5.9	4.1	6.4	8.1
City Center- Zakher	-	6.7	5.5	4.3	8.9	8.1
Urban area- Al Tawya	-	-	9.9	6.4	5.8	6.4
Al Dhafra						
Urban/ Residential - Bida Zayed	6.9	7.7	10.2	15.2	15.1	15.4
Road side - E11 Road	-	-	13.0	11.4	-	-
Industrial - Ruwais	-	-	19.2	17.6	15.6	20.2
City Centre - Gayathi School	5.3	3.9	4.9	10.2	11.2	12.9
Regional Background - Liwa Oasis	5.1	4.7	3.2	6.5	14.1	10.2
Industrial Regional Background – Habshan	-	-	8.2	11.1	17	17.7

Source: Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi

* The annual maximum allowable limit for sulphur dioxide average concentration is 60 mcg/m³

Table 20: Annual average of nitrogen dioxide concentration in ambient air by region(Microgram/m³)

Station Location	2011	2012	2012	2013	2014	2015
Abu Dhabi						
City Centre - Khadija School	30.1	33.5	34.7	28.8	35.7	30.8
Urban/ Residential - Khalifa School	29.2	33.3	32.1	27.8	28.3	27.8
Road Side - Hamdan Street	46.4	46.2	56.7	47.7	49.9	50.1
Urban/ Residential - Banyas School	28.1	29.3	31.3	32.5	30.7	32.2
Industrial - Mussafah	49.8	43.0	49.3	53.3	49.8	52.4
Industrial – Al Mafraq	-	44.0	41.2	49.8	47.7	45.8
Urban area- Khalifa city	-	-	25.6	34.7	25.4	28.2
Urban area- Al Maqtaa	-	-	31	42	36.9	38.7
Al Ain						
Urban/ Residential - Al Ain School	26.6	27.0	29.3	36.3	34.3	32.4
Road Side - Al Ain Street	4.1	48.7	42	52	42	42.7
Regional Background area- Alqoa	-	-	3.8	6.5	4.9	4.5
Urban area- Swihan	-	12.2	10.1	15.1	13.8	13.2
City Cemter- Zakher	-	40.8	29	28.4	31.5	35.2
Urban area- Al Tawya	-	-	18.4	20.5	25.2	33.4
Al Dhafra						
Urban/ Residential - Bida Zayed	17.3	22.4	19.8	17	16.5	14.0
Road side - E11 Road	-	-	17.9	26.4	-	-
Industrial - Ruwais	-	-	21.2	28.7	25.6	24.8
City Centre - Gayathi School	12.7	13.2	12.7	16.8	15.6	14.9
Regional Background - Liwa Oasis	3.7	3.4	2.7	4.6	3.8	4.1
Industrial Regional Background – Habshan	-	-	12.8	17.2	13.8	13.1

Source: Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi

Table 21 : Annual average of ground level ozone concentration in ambient air by region

(Microgram/m³)

Station Location	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Abu Dhabi					
City Centre - Khadija School	94.8	96.4	89.2	88.9	79.9
Urban/ Residential - Khalifa School	73.4	71.1	94.3	99.8	91.2
Urban/ Residential - Baniyas School	65.2	72.5	103.9	115.4	70.9
Urban/ Residential – Khalifa city	-	116.1	102.6	114.4	93.3
Urban/ Residential – Al Maqtaa	-	102.2	78.5	101.6	80.7
Al Ain					
Urban/ Residential - Al Ain School	68.8	47.7	74.6	94.5	65.0
Regional Background area- Alqoa	-	111.3	98.5	117.3	91.7
Urban/ Residential – Swihan	21.9	106.2	101.5	118.2	90.2
Urban/ Residential – Al Tawya	-	106.7	102.5	97.5	92.7
Al Dhafra					
Urban/ Residential - Bida Zayed	66.2	68.6	99.7	123.8	95.9
Industrial -Ruweis	-	101.2	117.7	115.4	91.9
City Centre - Gayathi School	81.0	78.8	100.5	105.7	91.8
Regional background - Liwa Oasis	83.1	75	104.1	117.8	106.6
Industrial Regional Background - Habshan	-	113.1	96.6	106.3	91.9

Source: Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi

Table 22: Annual average of particulate matter (PM10) concentration in ambient air by region

(Microgram/m³)

Station Location	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Abu Dhabi					
City Centre - Khadija School	121.8	134.8	92.8	138.3	117.1
Urban/ Residential - Khalifa School	74.3	136.7	82.5	118.6	127.1
Road Side - Hamdan Street	143.1	106.6	123.5	171.6	101.0
Urban/ Residential - Baniyas School	189.3	144.7	67.8	142.4	130.0
Industrial - Mussafah	226.7	163.7	142.3	172.1	158.1
Industrial – Al Mafrqa	-	196.7	163.8	174.9	206.9
Urban area- Khalifa city	-	142	83.5	136.1	155.9
Urban area- Al Maqtaa	-	124.8	112.6	144	136.4
Al Ain					
Urban/ Residential - Al Ain School	96.4	115.0	105.4	124.1	111.7
Road Side - Al Ain Street	151.3	155.5	97.7	100.8	102.3
Regional Background area- Alqoa	-	145.8	95.5	138.1	108.9
Urban area- Swihan	-	135.7	92.8	132.9	90.8
City Center- Zakher	-	79.8	94.2	101.9	94.0
Urban area- Al Tawya	-	130.3	100.6	136.2	100.1
Al Dhafra					
Urban/ Residential - Bida Zayed	102.3	146.2	98.7	134.8	128.7
Road side - E11 Road	-	104.1	132.4	-	
Industrial - Ruwais	-	76.8	121.9	139.7	125.6
City Centre - Gayathi School	128.4	143.9	95.7	115.9	112.4
Regional Background - Liwa Oasis	153.0	133.3	110.9	168.3	112.8
Industrial Regional Background – Habshan	-	-	151.2	106.0	208.1

Source: Environment Agency - Abu Dhabi

Table 23: Sulphur dioxide emissions – oil and gas sector

(Tons)

Business Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	241,707	208,121	322,798	363,692	220,249
Exploration, Development & Production	63,565	62,078	57,067	52,977	56,117
Gas Management	161,153	130,068	252,776	299,588	154,892
Refining & Petrochemicals	1,252	1,191	1,235	1,433	1,327
Sales & Marketing	15,737	14,785	11,719	9,694	7,913

Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company - ADNOC.

Note: Business sectors had been re-arranged by data source.**Table 24: Nitrogen oxides emissions - oil and gas sector**

(Tons)

Business Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	69,164	68,380	56,708	54,335	69,716
Exploration, Development & Production	14,048	15,242	14,648	10,870	15,898
Gas Management	21,738	21,371	24,448	22,089	27,258
Refining & Petrochemicals	8,713	8,477	10,304	11,037	12,340
Sales & Marketing	24,665	23,290	7,308	10,339	14,220

Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company - ADNOC.

Note: Business sectors had been re-arranged by data source.**Table 25: Volatile organic compounds emissions - oil and gas sector**

(Tons)

Business Sector	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	68,727	72,024	68,886	64,457	88,491
Exploration, Development & Production	50,682	54,634	54,222	52,295	52,225
Gas Management	6,392	6,333	5,569	7,531	5,802
Refining & Petrochemicals	3,644	1,915	2,189	1,837	1,888
Sales & Marketing	8,009	9,142	6,906	2,795	28,577

Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company - ADNOC.

Note: Business sectors had been re-arranged by data source.

Table 26: Carbon dioxide emissions - oil and gas sector

(Million Tons)

Business Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	26.1	30.0	33.7	34.1
Exploration, Development & Production	4.2	4.5	4.8	5.3
Gas Management	12.5	14.1	16.3	17.4
Refining & Petrochemicals	8.1	10.1	11.2	9.9
Sales & Marketing	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4

Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company - ADNOC.

Note: Business sectors had been re-arranged by data source.

Table 27: Per capita carbon dioxide emissions - oil and gas sector **

(Tons)

Business Sector	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	11.2	11.3	12.1	11.7
Exploration, Development & Production	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Gas Management	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.0
Refining & Petrochemicals	3.5	3.8	4	3.4
Sales & Marketing	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source: Abu Dhabi National Oil Company - ADNOC.

Note: Business sectors had been re-arranged by data source.

Explanatory Notes

Glossary

This report contains certain terms specific to environment and necessary when analysing the environment statistics of Abu Dhabi Emirate. They include the following terms:

Environment:

Environment is the whole external conditions which affect the life, growth, and existence of a living organism on earth including climate, air, water, soil, metals, and the living organisms.

Environmental statistics:

Environmental statistics are statistics that describe the state and trends of the environment covering the natural environment (air/ climate, water, land/soil), living organisms in their ecosystems and human settlements. Environmental statistics are integrative in nature, measuring human activities and natural events that affect the environment, the impact of these activities and events, and the social responses to environmental impacts. Broad definitions include environmental indicators, indices and accounting ⁽²⁾

Climate

Atmospheric pressure:

Atmospheric pressure is the weight of the air column that extends from the surface of the ground until the end of the atmosphere of the Earth. Air pressure is one of the most important weather elements. The difference in atmospheric pressure leads to the emergence of descendant force which is the main cause of air movement from one place to another and that is wind. Thus transferring energy from one place to another and causing fluctuations in weather and climate.

Atmospheric pressure at sea level is equivalent to the mercury column of height 76 cm. and the atmospheric pressure is inversely proportional to the degree of air temperature. When temperature rises, air expands and density decreases, then decreasing the weight and pressure, and vice versa. If temperature decreases, air shrinks and gains weight, the pressure rises. In addition, air pressure rises or decreases with increasing or decreasing the altitude from sea level.

Average rainfall:

Average rainfall is the average of the amounts of falling rain in millimeter within one month or year.

Climate:

Climate is the condition of weather at a particular location or region over a long period of time that can be a month, a year, a season, or several years. It is the long-term result in the atmosphere including elements, such as temperature, solar radiation humidity, rainfall, atmospheric pressure, wind speed and direction, and the variations of these elements.

Heaviest fall:

Heaviest fall is the highest amount of rainfall in millimetre on a certain location within one month or year (a period of time).

Relative humidity:

It is a percentage of water vapor mass per unit volume of air relative to the mass of water vapor necessary to satisfy the same volume unit, at the same temperature and atmospheric pressure.

Relative humidity % = (Actual water vapor pressure / Saturation water vapor pressure) * 100 OR

Relative humidity % = (Specific humidity / Saturation specific humidity) * 100

The relative humidity changes during the day depending on temperature because the saturation vapor pressure controlled by temperature. Relative humidity is low during the day and rises gradually to reach its highest levels in the last hours of the night at the minimum temperatures. Sometimes the saturation may lead to formation of dew, if temperature is higher than zero degree centigrade or frost if the temperature is below zero centigrade.

Solar radiation

It is a set of ethereal radiation from the sun such as light and radiant heat, and others.

Sunshine:

It is the number of hours of sunshine during the daytime. It is measures in the period where sun light not veiled as a result of clouds, fog or particles stuck (e.g., smog).

Winds:

It is the horizontal movement of air, and air moves either up or down causing what is known as updrafts and downdrafts. The sun is the primary source of climatic changes on earth as the sun rays heat and stretch the air and consequently its pressure decreases and winds move from areas with high atmospheric pressure to areas of low atmospheric pressure. Because the earth rotates around itself, the wind does not blow go directly from high pressure areas to low pressure, but deviates to the right direction in the northern hemisphere and to the left direction in the southern hemisphere because of the "Coriolis effect" resulting from the earth's rotation on its axis.

Air Statistics

Air Pollution:

It is the presence of contaminant or pollutant substances a pollutant in air that do not disperse properly and interfere with human health or welfare, or produce other harmful environmental effects ⁽²⁾.

Annual mean concentration:

It is the arithmetic mean over all valid measurements for the respective year ⁽¹⁾.

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂):

It is a colorless, odorless and non-poisonous gas that results from fossil fuel combustion and is normally a part of ambient air. It is also produced in the respiration of living organisms (plants and animals), and considered to be the main greenhouse gas, contributing to climate change ⁽²⁾.

Carbon dioxide emissions (per Capita):

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita is the total amount of carbon dioxide emitted by a country as a consequence of human (production and consumption) activities, divided by the population of the country. This include emissions of carbon dioxide include emissions from consumption of solid, liquid and gas fuels; cement production; and gas flaring. National reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which follows the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines, is based on national emission inventories and covers all sources of anthropogenic carbon dioxide emissions as well as carbon sinks (such as forests). Carbon dioxide emissions per capita are calculated by dividing carbon dioxide emissions by the number of people in the national population ⁽¹⁾.

Carbon Monoxide (CO):

Colorless, odorless and poisonous gas produced by incomplete fossil fuel combustion. Carbon monoxide combines with the hemoglobin of human beings, reducing its oxygen carrying capacity, with effects harmful to human beings ⁽²⁾.

Decibel:

It is the unit of sound measurement on a logarithmic scale, with sound approximately doubling in loudness for every increase of 10 decibels ⁽²⁾.

Ground Level Ozone (O₃):

Ozone presents as a secondary pollutant in the lower atmosphere, where its formation can be enhanced by other pollutants. It is highly toxic at levels above 0.1 parts per million (p.p.m) ⁽²⁾.

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂):

It is a reddish - brown very toxic gas with a strong irritating smell. When present in high concentrations, it causes serious damage to the lungs. Nitrogen dioxide is an oxidant which reacts in air forming nitric acid causing corrosion in addition to the formation of toxic organic nitrates that contribute to the production of ground-level ozone and smog.

Nitrogen oxides (NO_x):

Nitrogen oxides are formed quickly from emissions from cars, in addition to contributing to the formation of ground-level ozone.

Noise:

Audible sound from traffic, construction and so on that may generate unpleasant and harmful effects (hearing loss). It is measured in decibels ⁽²⁾.

Ozone (O₃):

A pungent, colorless, toxic gas contains three atoms of oxygen in each molecule. It occurs naturally at a concentration of about 0.01 parts per million (p.p.m) of air. Levels of 0.1 p.p.m. ppm considered toxic. In the stratosphere, ozone provides a protective layer shielding the earth from the harmful effects of ultraviolet radiation on human beings and other biota. In the troposphere, it is a major component of photochemical smog, which seriously affects the human respiratory system ⁽²⁾.

Suspended Particulate Matter

Fine liquid or solid particles, such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes or smog found in air or emissions ⁽²⁾.

Remote regions/ background site:

It refers to monitoring stations far from any industrial or densely populated area ⁽¹⁾.

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂):

It is a heavy, pungent colorless gas formed by the combustion of fossil fuels. It is harmful to human beings and vegetation, and contributes to the acidity in precipitation ⁽²⁾.

Suspended particulate matter (SPM₁₀):

It refers to finely divided solids or liquids, less than 10 (micrometers) that maybe dispersed through the air from combustion processes, industrial activities or natural sources ⁽¹⁾.

Volatile Organic Compounds

They are organic compounds that evaporate readily and contribute to air pollution mainly through the production of photochemical oxidants ⁽²⁾.

Volatile organic compounds except for methane (NMVOCs):

They are emissions produced mainly in fuel combustion and in processes that use solvents or solvent-based products such as painting, metal degreasing etc. Several of these chemicals are harmful to human health if inhaled, ingested, and drunk or get in contact with skin. NM-VOCs are significant precursors to ground level ozone formation. NM-VOCs are the sum of all hydrocarbon air pollutants except methane ⁽¹⁾.

Water Statistics

Biochemical oxygen demands (BOD)

Amount of dissolved oxygen required by organisms for the aerobic decomposition of organic matter present in water. This measured at 20 degrees Celsius for a period of five days. The parameter yields information on the degree of water pollution with organic matter ⁽³⁾.

Biological treatment:

It is a wastewater treatment employing aerobic and anaerobic micro-organisms that results in decanted effluents and separate sludge containing microbial mass together with pollutants. Biological treatment processes also used in combination or in conjunction with mechanical treatment ⁽¹⁾.

Desalinated Water:

Total volume of water obtained from desalination of (i.e., removal of salt from) seawater and brackish water ⁽³⁾.

Mechanical treatment:

It is the treatment of a physical and mechanical nature that results in decanted effluents and separate sludge. Mechanical processes are also used in combination and/or in conjunction with biological and advanced unit operations. Mechanical treatment includes processes as sedimentation, flotation, etc. ⁽¹⁾.

Seawater:

Seawater is water from a sea or ocean. On average, seawater in the world's oceans has a salinity of ~3.5 percent. This means that for every 1 liter (1000 ml) of seawater there are 35 grams of salts (mostly, but not entirely, sodium chloride) dissolved in it ⁽³⁾.

Sewage sludge production (dry matter)

The accumulated settled solids, either moist or mixed, with a liquid component as a result of natural or artificial processes, that have been separated from various types of waste water during treatment ⁽³⁾.

Total public water supply:

Water supplied by economic units engaged in collection, purification and distribution of water (including desalting of seawater to produce water as the principal product of interest, and excluding system operation for agricultural purposes and treatment of wastewater solely in order to prevent pollution.) It corresponds to ISIC division 41. Deliveries of water from one public supply undertaking to another are excluded ⁽¹⁾.

Total reuse of freshwater:

Freshwater that has undergone wastewater treatment and is deliverable to a user as reclaimed wastewater. This means the direct supply of treated effluent to the use. Excluded is wastewater discharged into watercourse and used again downstream ⁽¹⁾.

Total wastewater generated:

The quantity of water in cubic meters (m³) that is discharged due to being of no further immediate value to the purpose for which it was used or in the pursuit of which it was produced because of its quality, quantity or time of occurrence ⁽¹⁾.

Total wastewater treatment:

Process to render waste water fit to meet applicable environmental standards or other quality norms for recycling or reuse ⁽¹⁾.

Treated in other treatment plants:

Treatment of wastewater in any non-public treatment plants, i.e. industrial wastewater plants. Excluded from 'Other wastewater treatment' is treatment in under independent treatment facilities such as septic tanks ⁽¹⁾.

Treatment in independent treatment facilities:

Individual private treatment facilities to treat domestic and other wastewater in cases where a public waste water network is not available or not justified either because it would produce no environmental benefits . Examples of such systems are treatment in wastewater tanks ⁽¹⁾.

Wastewater treated in public treatment plants:

All treatment of wastewater in municipal treatment plants by official authorities, or by private companies for local authorities, whose main purpose is wastewater treatment ⁽¹⁾.

Water transmission system availability:

Water Transmission System Availability calculated in percentage in terms of the summation of the availabilities of transmission system components, such as pumps, water transmission lines, storage tanks, and surge vessels.

Health and safety Statistics**Food poisoning:**

It refers to any illness caused by infection or poisoning resulting from food or water consumption. Food poisoning may affect individuals or group of people who have consumed the same contaminated food or drinks that contained harmful substance (toxin) or pathogens (bacteria, virus, and parasite) or chemical or allergic substances. Food poisoning has various factors and symptoms.

Occupational health and safety:

It is a discipline concerned with protecting the health and safety of people engaged with work by fostering a safe illness and accident-free environment. In other words, it is a set of procedure and rules within legislative framework aiming at protecting man from injures and possessions from being damaged or lost.

Occupational accident:

The harm that happens to a worker because of an accident is defined as “injury” as a direct result of an accident to that labor. Occupational accident defined as work-related injury that occurs to the worker at the workplace or because of it, is also one of the injuries occurring to workers on their way to work or returning from work, if the labor used the regular route without interruption or deviation. The occupational diseases also considered as work injuries.

Waste Statistics

Agriculture wastes:

All waste from agricultural and forestry activities ⁽¹⁾.

Composting:

A biological process that submits biodegradable waste to anaerobic or aerobic decomposition, and that results in a product that is recovered ⁽¹⁾.

Construction waste:

All waste from construction activities. This category refers to waste generated in ISIC division 45⁽¹⁾.

Hazardous waste:

It is the wastes that, owing to their toxic, infectious, radioactive or flammable properties pose a substantial actual or potential hazard to the health of humans and other living organisms and the environment ⁽¹⁾.

Incineration:

It is a controlled burning of waste materials with or without energy restoration ⁽¹⁾.

Incineration plants:

Facilities for burning waste under controlled conditions, with or without energy recovery ⁽¹⁾.

Industrial waste:

Include wastes from mine, quarries, manufacturing industries, energy production, and construction ⁽¹⁾.

Landfilled waste:

This includes all amounts of waste transferred to landfill, either directly, or after sorting and/or treatment, as well as residues from recovery and disposal operations for dispatch to landfill. Landfill is the final placement of waste into or onto the land in a controlled or uncontrolled way. The definition covers both in-house landfills, where a generator of waste is carries out its own waste disposal on site) as well as in external landfills ⁽¹⁾.

Landfills:

It refers to the sites that manage the final placement of waste in or on the land in a controlled or uncontrolled way ⁽¹⁾.

Liquid waste:

Liquid products or outputs resulting from the use of water produced by manufacturing processes and leftover industrial materials, such as oils that are disposed of by on-site treatment, sewage network, dumping into the sea or via other disposal routes.

Municipal waste:

Municipal waste includes household waste and similar waste. The definition also includes bulky waste (e.g. white goods, old furniture, mattresses) and yard waste, leaves, grass clippings, street sweepings, the content of litter containers, and market cleansing waste, if managed as waste. It includes waste originating from: households, commerce and trade, small businesses, office buildings and institutions (schools, hospitals, government buildings). It also includes waste from selected municipal services, i.e. waste from park and garden maintenance, waste from street cleaning services (street sweepings, the content of litter containers, market cleansing waste), if managed as waste. The definition excludes waste from municipal sewage network and treatment, municipal construction and demolition waste ⁽¹⁾.

Municipal waste collected:

Municipal waste collected by or on behalf of municipalities, as well as municipal waste collected by the private sector. It includes mixed household waste, and fractions collected separately for recovery operations (through door-to-door collection and/or through voluntary deposits) ⁽¹⁾.

Municipal waste generated:

This amount is the sum of the amount of municipal waste collected plus the estimated amount of municipal waste from areas not served by a municipal waste collection service ⁽¹⁾.

Municipal waste managed in a country:

The amount of municipal waste collected in the country –amount exported before treatment or disposal + amount imported for treatment or disposal ⁽¹⁾.

Oil spill:

Oil, discharged accidentally or intentionally, that floats on the surface of water bodies as a discrete mass and is carried by the wind, currents and tides. Oil spills can be partially controlled by chemical dispersion, combustion, mechanical containment and adsorption. They have destructive effects on coastal ecosystems ⁽²⁾.

Other (waste treatment/disposal):

It refers to any other final treatment or disposal different from recycling (composting), incineration and landfill. Permanent storage of waste is included here ⁽¹⁾.

Recycling:

It is the reusing of waste materials in production process by restoring them from wastes, except reusing as fuel ⁽¹⁾.

Treatment Plants:

Facilities for the physical, thermal, chemical, or biological processing of waste that change the characteristics of the waste in order to reduce its volume or hazardous nature, facilitate its handling, or enhance recycling. Composting plants are included in this type of treatment ⁽¹⁾.

Wastes:

Materials that are not prime products (that is, products produced for the market) for which the generator has no further use in terms of his/her own purposes of production, transformation or consumption, and of which he/she wants to dispose, with the exception of wastes recycled or reused in place of production (i.e. establishments) and wastes discharged directly to waster or ambient air ⁽¹⁾.

Biodiversity Statistics

Biodiversity

The range of genetic differences, species differences and ecosystem differences in a given area (United Nations, 1997).

IUCN red list

The IUCN Red list classification consists of the following categories:

- **Extinct (EX)**

A species is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died. A species is presumed Extinct when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), and throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the species' life cycle and life form (IUCN, 2001).

- **Extinct in the wild (EW)**

A species is Extinct in the wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalized population (or populations) well outside the past range. A species is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), and throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the species' life cycle and life form (IUCN, 2001).

- **Threat Categories**

Threat categories include the three threat categories: Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) and Vulnerable (VU).

- **Species is classified into Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN) or Vulnerable (VU)**

When its best available evidence meet one of the five criteria (A to E) of each category (see part five of the IUCN categories and criteria in the sources), which indicates that it's facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future (IUCN, 2001).

- **Near Threatened (NT)**

A species is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future (IUCN, 2001).

- **Least Concern (LC)**

A species is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category (IUCN, 2001).

- **Data Deficient (DD)**

A species is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A species in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution is lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat or Lower Risk. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate (IUCN, 2001).

- **Not Evaluated (NE)**

A species is Not Evaluated when it is has not yet been assessed against the criteria (IUCN, 2001).

Total Number of Known species refers to the total number of a particular type of species known, described and documented in a given class in a particular country or region (Abu Dhabi Emirate). Total number of known mammals and reptiles recorded include marine species. Total number of known bird species recorded includes residential and migratory bird species.

Total Number of threatened species refers to the total number of species facing a higher risk of global extinction or/and local extinction; those which are critically endangered (CR), endangered (EN), or vulnerable (VU) in the IUCN Red List and/or Local Red List.

Number of threatened species should be interpreted as the number of species known to be threatened within those that have been assessed to date; there are still species that have not yet been assessed.

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