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Policies and Environmental Impact on Economy

In the southeast of the Arabian Peninsula are seven coastal Arab states that make up the United Arab Emirates (UAE). It is among the nations in the world that are developing at a rapid pace. Over the past few decades, they have experienced enormous economic and tourism prosperity. However, this swift progress has also presented several ecological and environmental problems. Because of the overuse of natural resources, the United Arab Emirates faces numerous serious environmental problems. These issues are expected to worsen even though the UAE makes an effort to project a positive image of itself. Their hunger for power prevents them from thinking of sensible answers.

The effects of climate change make a nation more vulnerable, and if they are not controlled, they will reduce the United Arab Emirates (UAE) potential for economic growth. Extreme heat waves, storm surges, sea level rise, water stress, dust and sand storms, and desertification are some of the possible effects of climate change on the United Arab Emirates. Small changes in weather patterns have the potential to have a big impact on the social, environmental, and economic health of the nation. The water, coastal, marine, and dryland ecosystems; buildings and infrastructures; agriculture and food security; and public health are the regions in the United Arab Emirates most susceptible to climate change. Climate models based on historical and current anthropogenic driver research indicate that the UAE's annual average temperature will rise by around **1°C by 2020 and 1.5–2°C by 2040.**

Why did we choose this topic?

We chose the topic of climate change because of its potentially dangerous effects on the UAE's economy and public health. It also poses the greatest environmental risk to the United Arab Emirates. The nation's dependence on fossil fuels and susceptibility to sea level rise worsens it. Because oil provides more than 80% of the country's electricity, the UAE is especially reliant on it. As a result, it is among the Middle Eastern nations that contribute the most to global warming.

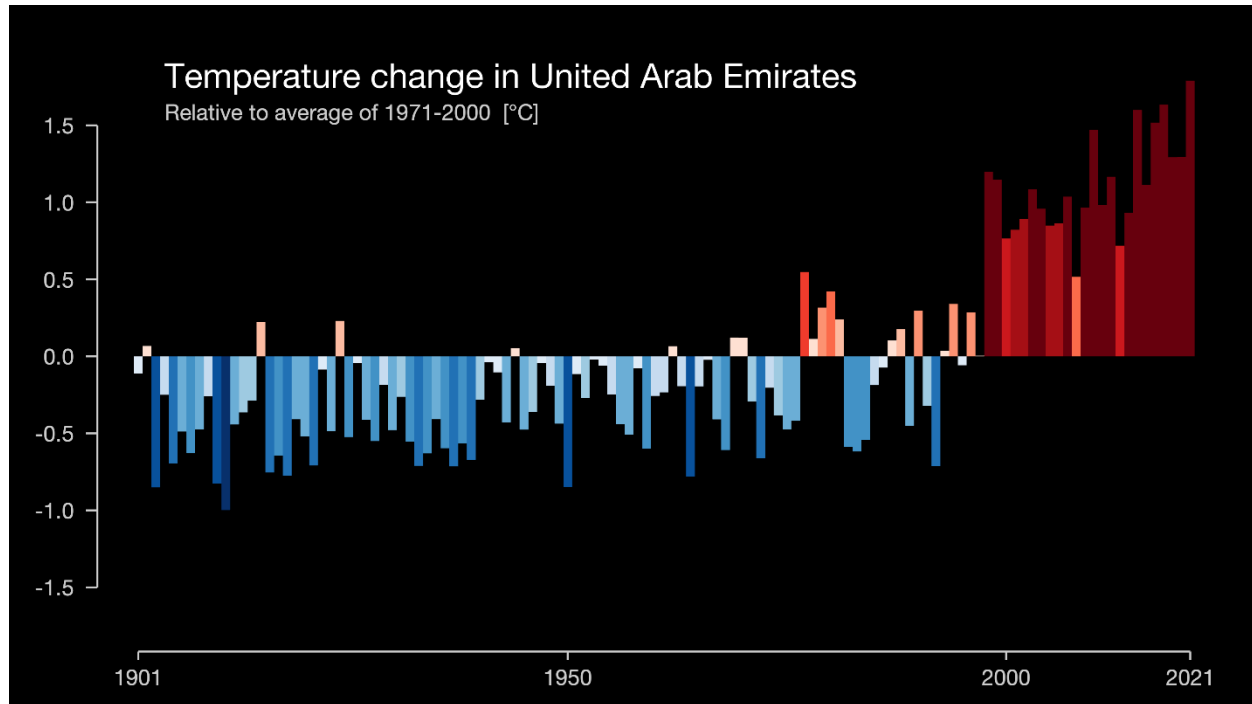
Temperatures in the UAE are rising as urban centers get denser and constructions get larger. Furthermore, it is anticipated that they will keep rising in the upcoming years. Furthermore, because of its location on the Arabian Peninsula, the United Arab Emirates is susceptible to rising sea levels, which may result in less water being available. The region's health dangers will only increase as a result of the devastation to the coastal areas.

Climatic change evolution:

The Earth's temperature has increased globally during the Industrial Revolution, and it has warmed by about 1 degree on average. But the warming is not uniform, with the UAE warming at one of the quickest rates.

Furthermore, the UAE is susceptible to the effects of climate change due to its geographical location. Many issues will arise as a result of rising temperatures and depleting freshwater supplies. The environment is under stress from both climate-specific and non-climate-specific issues. For instance, the UAE's ecosystem has deteriorated as a result of desertification, increasing sea levels, and water scarcity. It will be challenging for the UAE to address environmental challenges to a substantial degree without sufficient action and adaptation.

The blue bars below the line indicate lower temperatures, whereas the red bars above the line indicate higher temperatures. This graph illustrates the variation in temperature since 1901. The amount that the global temperature has risen in just over a century is observable!



Present Situation:

The UAE's current climate is notable for a few reasons:

1. Unusual Rainfall:

Recent developments such as the floods in Dubai point to unusual cases of intense rainfall, which may have been impacted by man-made rain experiments.

2. Arid Climate:

With high humidity along the coast, the UAE has an often hot and dry climate.

3. Susceptibility to Climate Change:

The nation is vulnerable to the effects of climate change, like as increasing sea levels, which may have an impact on vital infrastructure like desalination facilities.

4. Increased Precipitation:

Research indicates that by the end of the twenty-first century, the Arabian Peninsula—which includes the United Arab Emirates—may see an increase in the yearly mean precipitation.

Overall, even if the UAE continues to experience an arid climate, recent occurrences and signs of climate change point to changing weather patterns and an increase in the frequency of precipitation.

Future condition:

The United Arab Emirates is categorized as one of the nations most vulnerable to the possible effects of climate change globally. As a result, there will be more storms, warmer temperatures, droughts, and higher sea levels.

Coastal areas are likely to be hit the hardest by climate change. Food security could get worse, and harsh weather events could hurt people's health. Extreme weather events and slow-moving phenomena like sea level rise can have direct effects that can make it hard for transportation and infrastructure to work every day. They can also lower the value of real estate, damage the environment, and hurt the tourist industry. Extreme weather events could have direct effects on transportation and infrastructure, as well as slow-onset phenomena like sea level rise. They could also have negative effects on real estate values, environmental assets, and the tourism sector.

Economic analysis:

Factors affecting the regional and national economies

The economy of Dubai has been affected by climate change in several ways:

1. Vulnerability of Infrastructure:

As a result of climate change, rising sea levels pose a threat to vital infrastructure, such as water storage facilities, which can affect water supplies and the cost of infrastructure maintenance.

2. Tourism and Agriculture:

Two of Dubai's most important economic sectors, tourism, and agriculture, are impacted by climate change. The revenue sources are impacted by crop yields and visitor behavior as a result of extreme weather events and shifting climatic trends.

3. Economic Growth:

A lot of budget is spent on the retention of water so that they may avoid the scarcity In near future as the temperature increases day by day

4. Impact on Industry:

The climate change in Dubai poses difficulties and slows down the expansion and diversification of the economy, especially for industries that depend on natural resources and environmental stability.

The severity of the issue:

Even though the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is regarded as one of the most prosperous countries in the world in terms of growth and development, it lags far behind in addressing environmental problems. This could be the result of several things, all of which contribute to the UAE's incompetence to act.

First and foremost, the UAE's environmental resources are under extreme strain due to its rapid economic growth and population expansion. The nation is a significant hub for industry and commerce, hence the need for energy is rising yearly. Because of this, fossil fuels have been used excessively, which has increased pollution and accelerated climate change. Ecosystem strain has also increased as a result of large-scale infrastructure expansions like megaprojects and airports. Even the UAE's natural environments are upsetting this delicate balance.

The UAE does not adequately preserve the environment due to a lack of efficient regulations and oversight mechanisms. Environmental regulations have a complicated past in the United Arab Emirates, and performance is low. Furthermore, there are not enough environmental specialists, experts, or regulators to uphold the current laws. It is resulting in a deficiency of responsibility and enforcement. Building public pressure is a challenging task for citizens and environmental activists due to the absence of accountability and transparency. There isn't a strong enough lobby to stop environmental changes that are making matters worse.

Environmental policy:

The Climate Plan is built on relevant policy documents on green growth and sustainable development. These include a wide range of policies, strategies, and plans, such as the UAE Vision 2021, Green Agenda, and the National Innovation Strategy.

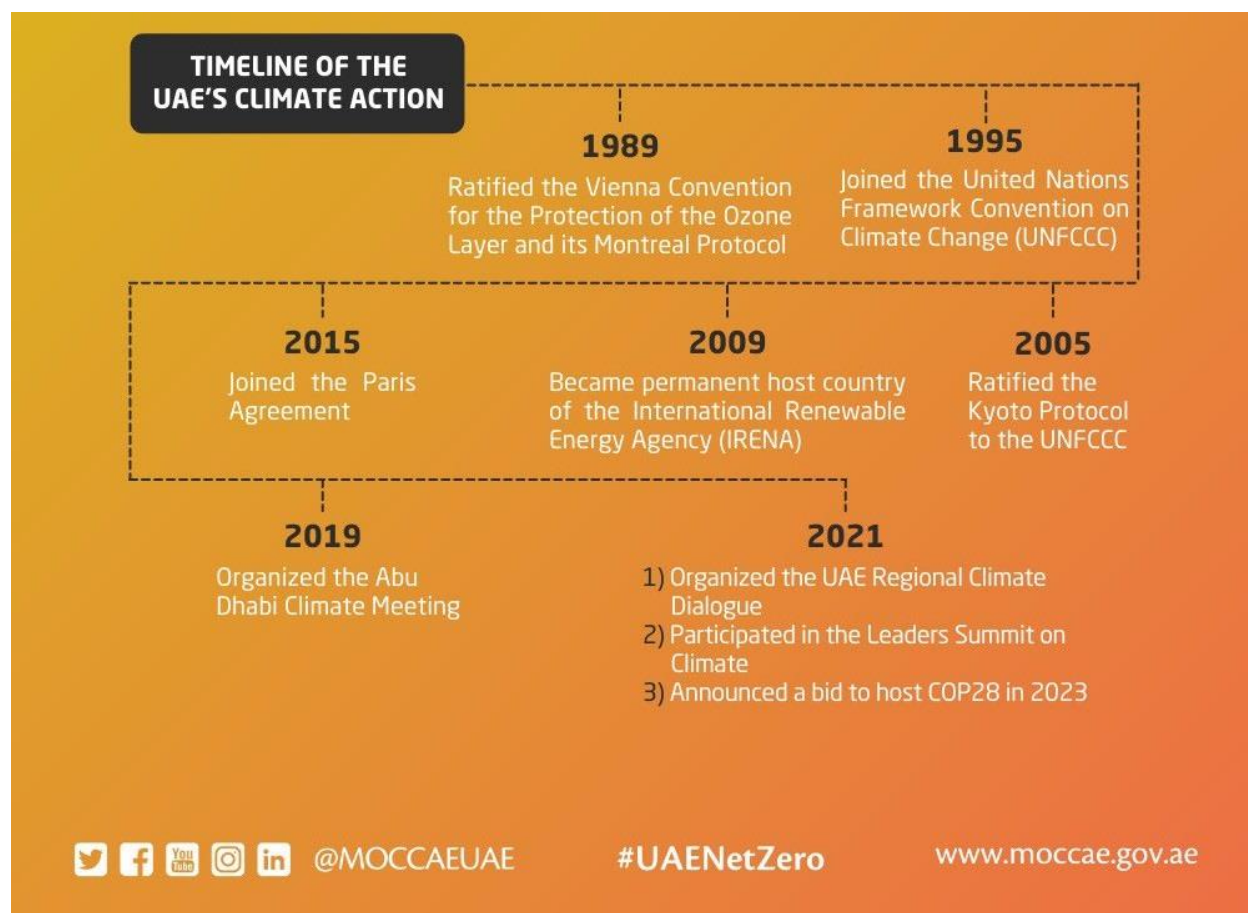
Other relevant policy documents at the federal and emirate levels includes which are :

- National Energy Plan for 2050,(mix of nuclear, clean, and renewable energy)
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan,
- Abu Dhabi Economic Vision 2030,
- Abu Dhabi Environment Vision 2030,
- Dubai Integrated Energy Strategy 2030,
- Dubai Carbon Abatement Strategy 2021,
- Dubai Municipality Climate Change Policy Statement
- Waster security policy (MOEI)
- Dubai Clean Energy Plan by 2050 (DSCE)

. Thus, the Climate Policy is not a stand-alone plan statement but rather a complementary framework of actions that specifically address climate change proactively.

UAE Net Zero 2050

The UAE Net Zero by 2050 strategic initiative is a national drive to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, making the Emirates the first Middle East and North Africa (MENA) nation to do so.



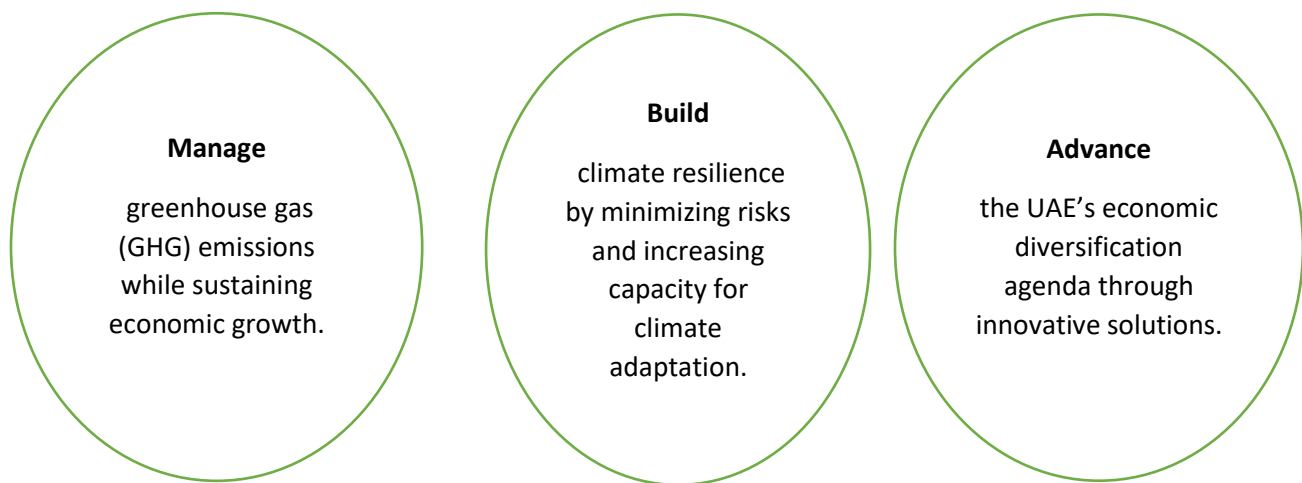
Renewable energy:

- Coordinating efforts The UAE's climate change and GHG emission reduction model relies on sustainable energy solutions. The country has invested over 40 billion USD in clean energy projects since financing them 15 years ago. Clean energy production, including solar and nuclear, is expected to reach 14 GW by 2030, up from 100 MW in 2015 and 2.4 GW in 2020.
- The UAE has invested 16.8 billion USD in renewable energy projects in 70 countries, focusing on poor nations. More than 400 million USD in grants and soft loans have been given to clean energy initiatives.
- The Ministry of Climate Change and Environment (MOCCA) will oversee and manage UAE Net Zero by 2050 activities and ensure national coordination.
- Comprehensive research and plans to cut emissions and ensure sustainable economic growth will be prepared by federal and local government bodies.

Goal: Manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while maintaining economic growth. GHG emissions in the UAE are likely to rise with economic and population expansion. The Climate Plan intends to manage emissions to help the government fulfill its economic goals while meeting climate change targets by decoupling emissions from economic growth.

Reduce hazards and improve adaptability to increase climate resilience. To achieve UAE

Vision 2021's dramatic change, the UAE must promote a climate-resilient economy. The Climate Plan relies on scientific climate risk and vulnerability assessments. It stresses the need to make the nation's economy and infrastructure "climate-proof" to preserve people and ecosystems. **Improve** UAE economic diversification with new solutions. The Climate Plan will boost growth in developing sectors as the UAE invests in non-oil sectors with significant growth potential. This will be achieved by using resource-efficient, innovative methods to develop high-added value from emerging sectors, boosting green business employment creation, and leveraging climate action and economic diversification's mutually reinforcing relationship.



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