

Reviewing UAE Experience in Improving the Quality of Environmental Life and Sustainable Development

Karima Hadji

University of Bechar, Algeria

Abstract Environmental issues are one of the most important challenges to sustainable development. Today environmental issues are the focus of the humanitarian community on the ground. Environmental awareness has become an imperative for a more ecologically sound future. Sustainable development aims at improving the quality of life in a comprehensive manner, besides improving the environmental dimension. The aim of this research is to explore the United Arab Emirates (UAE's) experience in improving the quality of life and achieving sustainable development. The case of UAE offers a unique pioneering model for protecting the environment by embodying a national strategy and a clear environmental action plan that affirms the commitment of the State represented by its Government which provide quality environmental life and the principles of sustainable development.

Keywords Environmental Life, Sustainable Development, Quality of Life, United Arab Emirates

1. Introduction

The environment and the problems facing it are among the most controversial issues in the world. The environment is the general environment in which all creatures live, which contains air, water, land, natural resources, plants, animals and humans.

The environment is defined by the general environmental dictionary as: "the physical, chemical and biological environment surrounding the organism. The environment is the center in which man lives and includes all the elements of life that surround him, which form interconnected and interdependent relations.

The interest in the environment increased with the advent of the industrial revolution in Europe between 1760-1820 and the resulting pollution and leaks of toxic chemicals, which contributed to increasing the environmental awareness of the citizens and urging them to take measures to reduce pollution. These include the Waste Act 1889, the Public Health Act of 1912 in America, the Public Health Act of 1936 and the River Protection Act of 1951 in Britain. The two atomic bombings in 1955 also had serious damage and diseases that were not known before. In 1962, Rachel Carson's Silent Spring which he feared that the use of natural resources without control will have serious implications and

threatens the future of the contaminant problems in human health.

The real link between business and the environment began at the international level in 1972 at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment and an independent commission was subsequently set up. It commissioned an assessment of environmental problems and how to control them, and published its report "Our Common Future" in 1987, Sustainable Development", which urged the industry to develop effective environmental management systems.

Ecology has already emerged in natural sciences and has been translated into Arabic as "ecology." The science of interactions between plants and animals and the surrounding environment is the origin of a Greek ecology word developed by the German scientist Ernest Haeckel 1866 After its integration into the Greek word "Oikos", meaning "dwelling", which surrounds the thing and becomes a home, Logos means science and defines it as: "The science that studies the relationship of living beings to the medium in which you live. This science is concerned with living organisms and their nourishment, Communities, communities or peoples, it also includes the study of non-living factors such as climate characteristics (temperature, humidity, radiation, gases, water, air), physical and chemical properties of land, water and air.

The efforts and means of the United Arab Emirates to improve the quality of environmental life and achieve sustainable development are varied from focusing on the intellectual and cultural approach by educating individuals on the environmental quality, besides the administrative and legislative requirements. To protect the environment such as laws prohibiting the over-fishing of rare or threatened fish

* Corresponding author:

had_karima@yahoo.fr (Karima Hadji)

Published online at <http://journal.sapub.org/ijire>

Copyright © 2019 The Author(s). Published by Scientific & Academic Publishing

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution International

License (CC BY). <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

and animals, as well as adherence to regional and international conventions in this field.

The comprehensive protection approach is the field effort to preserve wildlife and marine life through the establishment of nature reserves to conserve the elements of the local environment, the reclamation and rehabilitation of desert lands, the fight against desertification, the care of birds and the protection of seabirds.

The environment in the UAE is maintained in accordance with integrated plans embodied by the National Environment Strategy and the priorities of the environmental action plan and based on the principle of full participation of the environmental and development sectors and the adoption of the principles of sustainable development.

2. Aim of this Study

The aim of this paper is review the following:

- 1- What are the most important efforts of the UAE in improving the quality of environmental life?
- 2- What are the most important UAE plans to achieve sustainable development?
- 3- What are the most important projects of the UAE to preserve the environment and solve environmental problems?

This would be done through literature review.

3. Literature Review

3.1. The Concept of Quality of Life

3.1.1. Defining the Quality of Life

Quality of life is a new term for an old idea, as it is the concept by which people express what is good for their well-being. The term quality of life is a fundamental term in several sciences, including: ecology, health, psychiatry, economics, politics, geography, psychology, sociology, management and others.

The concept of quality of life is one of the terms used in all social, natural and human sciences. It refers to its general concept of well-being and its various definitions. This concept is viewed from different angles by looking at it as a concept related to happiness, personal well-being and good life in all aspects of life, Economic, social and environmental.

The quality of life, with its various components, reflects the shape of the society, its level of development, progress, the conditions of its citizens and the degree of satisfaction, satisfaction and well-being it contains. Therefore, quality of life indicators has become very important in making a sound judgment on the development and sustainable development of human societies. The quality of life is defined as: "the improvement of the level of material and social services provided to members of society, and the tendency towards a lifestyle of luxury, and this type of life can only be achieved

by the society of abundance, which has managed to solve all the living problems of the majority of its population.

When society reaches a high degree of quality of life, its members feel socially responsible in general and responsibly towards their environment in particular, which is to cooperate and work to build society in accordance with an environmental awareness based on a solid culture.

3.1.2. The Importance of Improving the Quality of Life

Improving the quality of life is of great importance to the life of the individual and society. It is the real and first indicator of comprehensive and sustainable development. It also plays a major role in achieving progress and stability in society and we can limit the importance of improving the quality of life in the following elements:

- A- Quality of life contributes to the assessment of economic, social or human development.
- B- Quality of life is of great importance in human development and determination of the achievements of human needs.
- C- Quality of life is important in maintaining the happiness of citizens and customers in the era of consumption.
- D- The quality of life is restricted to the knowledge and measurement of the degree of satisfaction of individuals with their general patterns of life.

3.2. The Concept of Environmental Quality of Life

There are many environmental problems and their issues vary so that these problems and issues are a fundamental challenge to human existence, continuity, well-being and stability.

3.2.1. Quality of Life from an Environmental Perspective

That the environmental perspective shows the quality of life in the light of environmental variables according to the interaction between the individual and the environment in which he lives and the outcome of this interaction in improving the quality of life and satisfaction of basic needs.

The environmental perspective of quality of life is considered by assessing the interactive relationships between the individual and the environment and the standard social norms. The term "person" is used within the environment and its relation to it as evidence of personal comfort that leads to the quality of life in its comprehensive sense and a better life for all.

The environmental quality of life perspective has developed quality of life indicators by focusing on objective indicators from the perspective of conserving the environment and its natural resources without rejecting the idea of growth. The environmental perspective has expanded and broadens the concept of the environment encompassing the natural environment and the urban environment and develops indicators that measure this environment and attention to the ecological perspective which takes human-environment interaction into building quality

indicators of life.

The quality of our lives depends on the environment in which we live and the value of this environment and whether we have sufficient environmental responsibility to improve the quality of life, any responsibility based on environmental culture, environmental awareness and participation in all aspects of development.

3.2.2. Elements of Environmental Responsibility

That current generations must act in such a way as to avoid future risks to future generations in terms of quality of life, and that humans have obligations and responsibilities towards the environment in which they live, including animals, trees, seas and oceans. Start any activity that may have a negative impact on eco-systems:

A - Responsible environmental behavior: Responsible environmental behavior includes several areas:

- Preserving the sources of life, including the rationalization of some vital sources in the environment.
- Protecting the environment from pollution and includes protecting the environment from the dangers of pollution, which has become a threat to many countries.
- Preservation of the features of the environment and specializes in this area some of the distinctive features of the environment, especially the features of the natural environment.
- Care for the aesthetic nature of the environment and this includes the care of the aesthetic appearance of gardens, streets and roads.
- Towards the future of the environment this area includes future direction of the environment and its continued growth with integrated planning to protect it.

B - Awareness of the most important environmental issues: such as solid waste, which is a growing environmental problems in some countries and the responsibility to recycle waste because of the large number of raw materials "glass plastic already manufactured, and can be re-used again and the establishment of some local industries while preserving resources Natural non-renewable.

C - Participation in solving environmental problems: It is the responsibility of everyone to participate in the real conservation of the environment.

3.3. The Concept of Sustainable Development

Global attention to environmental and sustainable development has emerged as an alternative to the traditional concept of economic development, where sustainable development is based on three main pillars: economic growth, conservation of natural resources, the environment and social development.

3.3.1. Definition of Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development was first included

in the 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development. Sustainable development was defined in this report as: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs". The definition in Webster's dictionary is that: "Such development uses natural resources without allowing them to be depleted or destroyed in whole or in part.

Sustainable development is also defined as: "a process through which economic, tax, commercial, energy, agricultural and industrial policies are all formulated with a view to establishing sustainable socio-economic and ecological development".

Real sustainable development is stable, has continuity and communication from the perspective of using natural resources, promotes human resources and preserves their cultural specificities, and takes into account the temporal dimension and the right of future generations to enjoy resources in a political environment governed by participation, transparency and freedom of expression.

Sustainable development can be defined as a development that focuses not only on the environmental aspect, but also on the economic and social aspects, ie, development in three dimensions: environmental, economic and social, interrelated and interdependent, each of which consists of a set of elements.

3.3.2. Characteristics of Sustainable Development

One of the most important characteristics of sustainable development can be found in the following elements:

- is different from development, in general, being more complex and includes very multiple dimensions (political, economic, cultural, religious, artistic ... etc);
- Sustainable development is based on upgrading conditions, improving conditions and meeting the needs of the poorest segments of society;
- Sustainable development respects the cultural specificities of nations and societies;
- Sustainable development takes environmental considerations to preserve the presence of future generations, particularly for non-renewable natural resources;
- Carrying quantitative and qualitative elements, ranging from economic development, social development, spiritual development and human development.
- Sustainable development programs in the country can be integrated with the programs of sustainable development in other countries in the context of globalization and integration into the global economy (strategic partnership or geo-economic bloc ... etc).

3.4. UAE Experience in Managing Environmental Quality of Life and Sustainable Development

Improving the quality of environmental life and achieving sustainable development are the most important issues for development and interest in the UAE. Improving the quality

of environmental life is the main objective of the UAE's development policies aimed at increasing green spaces, developing water resources, improving the marine environment.

The conservation of fish and animal resources and the development of strategies to protect biodiversity. In this regard, the UAE has developed a set of laws to ensure environmental sustainability, to ensure the right of future generations to benefit from their resources.

3.4.1. Water Quality Management

Water is a vital natural resource, the essence of life on Earth, and therefore it is important to understand its importance and environmental benefits, as well as to recognize the natural ecosystems on which it depends. Given this interdependence, the management of these vital resources requires an integrated approach that ensures availability. For future generations in quantity and quality.

The UAE is one of the driest countries in the world and is a world leader in its responsible commitment to providing appropriate solutions to the challenges of water conservation, management and water security.

Through a number of different entities, the UAE has invested significant financial investments to adopt technical innovations to improve the groundwater level. This includes the strategic water storage project, providing strategic storage for three months in underground reservoirs, as well as the use of solar water desalination units for the production of higher quality water from brackish groundwater and brackish groundwater, which would increase the availability of water for crop irrigation. In 2015, the Government introduced a new water tariff to raise awareness in the domestic and commercial sectors of the need to rationalize. The loss of desalinated water will help to reduce the environmental burden of the water and electricity production sectors.

The UAE has adopted a national strategy for the sustainable development of water resources aimed at achieving a comprehensive renaissance in this area. The State has established 114 dams and barriers with a storage capacity of 118 million cubic meters. It has worked to rehabilitate the Aflaj and springs in the country for optimal utilization of rainwater, Sea to fill the deficit in the growing demand for water for diverse human needs.

Sewage treatment plants have been established in most emirates as one of the solutions implemented by the State to address the shortage of water supplies for irrigating the green areas and gardens using the latest methods of treatment. This has contributed to reducing the pressure on groundwater resources. By encouraging the use of modern technologies that are characterized by rationalization of the water consumption used for irrigating crops with higher productivity compared to open agricultural fields.

In terms of water pollution, the UAE takes measures such as: Setting the exact specifications of the ships allowed to enter the UAE in relation to the disposal of oil waste, and

taking responsibility for violating the rules of sea protection.

- Monitoring the pollution of sea water on a regular basis, especially near discharge dumps from factories.
- The establishment of marine reserves on the shores of the Emirates, and in areas containing the most accurate marine organisms living in the
- For oil pollution, many methods are used: the use of chemical solvents for deposition of oil at the seabed or the ocean. This method is used in the case of oil spill in large quantities near the beaches and fear of the risk of fire.
- For sanitary sewage, it is necessary not to throw this water into the surface before treatment.

3.4.2. Improve Air and Atmosphere Quality

The UAE has launched a series of initiatives aimed primarily at reducing the release of pollutants from the source, including the initiative to apply cleaner production standards in the industrial sector and the sustainability of the transport sector, which is a major source of air pollution, especially in the major urban areas. Mass transport, the development of new means such as trains, the replacement of less harmful and polluting fuels such as lead-free gasoline, gasoline and low-sulfur diesel, and the initiation of the pilot phase for the use of natural gas as fuel for vehicles.

The UAE has adopted a number of important strategies that limit gas pollutants to the air environment such as the use of renewable energy, nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, green building standards, efficient use of energy and environmental footprint.

The UAE is continuously seeking to improve air quality by all possible means, through the National Green Development Strategy under the slogan "Green Economy for a Sustainable Future". This strategy reflects positively and clearly the country's efforts to improve the quality of environmental life.

Although the UAE is one of the largest oil exporters in the world, it is a pioneer in the adoption of renewable energy sources, leading the global efforts towards the transition to clean energy, and launched an ambitious initiative in renewable energy, the "Masdar Initiative" To reduce reliance on traditional energy sources, which are the primary responsibility for increasing carbon dioxide emissions in the atmosphere, global warming and climate change.

Among the UAE's efforts in protecting air pollution and improving its quality, it monitors air pollutants through the establishment of air quality monitoring networks and through the development of legislation that ensures that emissions do not exceed permissible limits and also regulates economic activities in general, Encouraging the use of environmentally friendly technologies and products.

Some state municipalities have set up fixed and mobile stations to monitor and control air quality at different locations and times, to enable the competent authorities to intervene when there is any violation of the limits and standards in place.

- Know the safety of air quality.
- Develop procedures to combat emergency problems caused by air pollution.
- Monitoring the phenomenon of pollution in the urban and rural areas.

In general, these stations measure the concentrations of the following air pollutants:

- Carbon Monoxide
- sulfur dioxide
- Nitrous oxide
- Lead
- Ground ozone
- Particulate matter
- Hydrogen sulfate
- Petroleum hydrocarbons (NMHC & MHC)

In addition to measuring wind speed, wind direction, humidity, temperature, rainfall, atmospheric pressure and ultraviolet (B).

The Strategy for Improving Air Quality and Pollution Protection in the United Arab Emirates is an essential part of the *National Environmental Strategy and Environmental Action Plan*. This strategy, as agreed upon in the first phase, is based on policies, programs and action plans to:

- Upgrade clean production systems by recycling, minimizing and reuse.
- Reduce energy use with the use of socially acceptable and environmentally sound technology.
- Assignment and proper planning of industrial and productive areas.
- Focusing on the public transport of people and goods traffic and reducing noise pollution.
- Reduce burning of waste in the open.
- Control air pollutants in the work environment.
- Establish monitoring and evaluation stations.
- Setting standards and specifications for the air of cities, industrial zones and productivity according to international standards.
- Using the economic mechanism to reduce pollution.
- Develop an environmental awareness program.
- Building capacity and completing necessary legislation.

In the field of developing environmental protection systems in oil installations, the activities related to the exploration, extraction and processing of oil and its derivatives are considered one of the main sources of air pollution. Therefore, companies working in this field have been keen to reduce the pollutants resulting from their activities to a minimum by reducing the burnings in oil installations to zero and by focusing on the application of modern environmental systems, including the use of clean technologies whenever possible.

All oil companies operating in the country have integrated environmental systems and programs supervised by environmental departments that monitor their activities to ensure that these activities do not affect the environment. In addition to these measures, many actions taken by

stakeholders in recent years have contributed to reducing air pollution, such as systems related to the transfer of building waste, waste incineration, regulation of ozone depleting substances, promotion of thermal insulation systems, organization of work in the industry sector. Such as the cement, crushing and quarrying industries, as the most important sources of air pollution in dust and solid particles, and obligating institutions operating in this field to take a set of precautionary measures that minimize emissions from their activities.

3.4.3. Management of Hazardous Materials and Wastes

The UAE, which is witnessing significant economic and urban growth, has realized the rise in the waste index. It has realized the importance of waste recycling projects aimed at reducing the volume of waste, protecting resources and natural resources, creating new jobs and encouraging investment in this field in particular. In this regard, the Municipality of Dubai launched the project "Madinaty - Biati" which aims to separate the recyclable materials from their source and recycling, reduce the amount of household waste that is buried by more than 35% and start the preparation of a strategy to provide a sufficient quantity of materials to create a national industry List-on to re-rotate.

The municipal waste management system has launched the underground compact container assembly system, which is considered the best and most modern technology in the field of waste storage in the Emirate. It aims at preserving the overall appearance and improving the environmental and health situation of the Emirate. It saves a great deal of time and effort. Reduce the number of discharges, thus contributing to the non-obstruction of traffic, saving the cost of transporting waste and dispensing traditional containers of different sizes, and minimizing waste dispersion in the city, taking into account the provision of a completely closed system to avoid the spread of unpleasant odors. 25 tons of public waste the system serves the city center and busy commercial areas and the movement of sale and purchase, especially considering that the city of Dubai has become a modern global cities and need such advanced applications that effectively serve the commercial areas in the emirate as a means of storage of waste energy Solar.

Waste collection is also used at the level of the UAE. Waste bins that have solar energy, which is one of the latest innovations in the disposal of waste, where it generates power and lighting with a hidden light that gives an aesthetic and distinctive appearance in places where it is located, making it easier for users to see and locate it especially At night, where this idea is very beautiful for its small cost, and these types of baskets will be the first time they are placed in different areas of the emirate and will contribute effectively to the dissemination of environmental awareness through the possibility of placing ads on them and lighting without the need for an electrical source J which helps to reduce the energy used and facilitates the process of awareness aimed waste management publication.

For waste treatment systems, hazardous waste is disposed of prior to disposal at the Jebel Ali Hazardous Waste Treatment Plant, which was inaugurated in 1999. The facility is equipped with evaporation ponds, a fixation plant, a chemical treatment plant, a covered storage area and one of them is padded with one layer and the other with two layers. Medical waste is provided in the advanced medical waste incinerator at the Jebel Ali Hazardous Waste Treatment Plant, which has an operational capacity of 800 kg / hr, and has provided the most advanced pollution control equipment to ensure sustainable environmental protection. Figure (1) represent some types of waste containers in use in the United Arab Emirates



Figure (1). Examples of Waste Bins available in UAE for waste recycling

3.4.4. Managing the Quality of the Marine Environment

The marine environment represents marine waters, their natural resources, plants and other marine organisms, and above them air and fixed and movable installations or projects. Their importance lies in being one of the oldest sources of livelihood known to man. It is the source of many raw materials which enter into many industries, including cosmetics, chemical industries and pharmaceutical industries.

The UAE Ministry of the Environment annually selects important economic fish species in the country to conduct a biological study in order to know the seasons of reproduction and length at the first maturity, which contributes to the development of legislation for fisheries management and development to strengthen fish stocks.

The Ministry of Environment and Water revealed the existence of real risks facing the marine environment in the country, namely the risks of oil pollution, thermal pollution resulting from the activities of power plants and water desalination, in addition to fishing violations resulting from a number of malpractices.

A number of measures have been taken to protect and manage the quality of the marine environment in cooperation with the Emergency and Crisis Authority and the competent local authorities, in addition to joining several relevant international conventions and treaties to address these risks.

A number of measures have been taken to protect the

marine environment, including the Marbel Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships and the Maritime Emergency Assistance Center (MEMAC), which controls marine pollution in the Gulf as a whole in emergency situations.

And the development of maritime contingency plans in conjunction with the Emergency and Crisis Authority, in addition to the role of local authorities in protecting the marine environment through contracting with private companies such as ADNOC, Dubai Oil, power and water plants and private companies in the fight against oil pollution.

The laws also specifically defined the conditions that ships and tankers must comply with when discharging oil or oil mix or discharge of wastewater. They also specified pollution protection measures, international inspections and certificates, and records that must be in the possession of ships and tankers using state territorial waters in addition to control equipment, Reporting on oil leakage when it occurs, reporting hazardous, harmful and contaminated materials on board, as well as environmental protection measures from offshore platforms, contingency plans to be developed for such platforms and how to eliminate TB From their waste and waste.

The National Transport Authority shall establish a special section for the inspection of ships, which shall ensure that ships and tankers conform to international conditions before being licensed or allowed to operate in the territorial waters of the UAE. The Authority shall also apply the laws, regulations and decisions issued in this regard.

The Coast Guard patrols immediately report any incidents of oil pollution, regardless of their source, to the competent authorities. In the field of sea water control, many of the concerned authorities in the State have control stations that allow them to intervene quickly in the event of any negative change in water quality through Monitoring physico-chemical indicators, concentration of nutrients, hydrocarbons, heavy metals, and biochemical properties in water and marine sediments.

The UAE and local authorities have also established marine reserves, which provide a safe haven for fish and other marine species, especially endangered species. The UAE authorities have identified and declared a range of marine areas as natural reserves where they are prohibited from carrying out any activities or actions that may harm the region.

3.4.5. Agricultural Development and Combating Desertification

It is known that the green patch, especially the forests, represents one of the banks of gases, and works to purify the air of a lot of pollutants, and the UAE's interest in this aspect of clear interest, contributed to the preservation of purity of air in many areas.

In 1969, the United Arab Emirates launched a number of ambitious projects to transform arid desert areas into paradise. In 1969, Sheikh Zayed launched a public policy of

afforestation with the establishment of the first artificial forest in the Emirate of MadinatZayed.

The forestry program has witnessed rapid expansion since then. The total area of forests, agriculture and recreational parks reached 360124 hectares in 2004, or 5.35% of the total area of the Emirate. Today, forests account for more than 70% of the emirate's total green areas. Farmer 28% and parks about 2%.

Every year, municipalities throughout the country organize an afforestation week to educate the public about the importance of tree planting. Different types of seedlings are distributed to the public to increase the green area and enhance the love of nature among the younger generations. The planting week also includes seminars to educate students and guide them to proper cultivation methods. Trees, and brochures and leaflets discussing various topics related to agricultural affairs.

The United Arab Emirates aims to conserve and use native plant species in a sustainable manner. In 2014, the UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment completed the first phase of the distinction between palm tree varieties through DNA analysis in collaboration with the United Arab Emirates University. The project aims to provide all kinds of support for the conservation, identification and classification of all date palm tree genetic resources. It aims to establish a reference database for all types of palm trees in the UAE, as well as to identify and document diversity. The project will also help increase the contribution of date palm cultivation and date production in the country's GDP.

In addition, several initiatives have been launched to preserve the existing plant species in the UAE, including the establishment of a "gene bank" for plant genetic resources. The plant is to be documented and conserved through the establishment of the Abu Dhabi Plant Genetic Resources Center. Collecting and documenting local plants, so that if any of these species are extinct, they can be cultivated in protected areas and thus these species return to nature.

The UAE adopts a smart farming experience, an environment-friendly technology that saves energy and recycles even the minimum amount of water, effectively contributes to cost savings, increases margins, and does not require Farmer use any pesticides, because it depends not only on the use of the surface of the earth, but on the use of shelves vertical (vertical) for agriculture.

The Smart Farm will need more than three people, managed by an engineer, to be familiar with the ways in which the farm is managed by the computer. It determines the amount of light and the period specified for the operation of the "light emission", and the light source provided by this technique is among the lowest carbon dioxide emitters the world is the safest, it is without toxic mercury, and it is characterized by a system that follows the water doses needed by each plant separately and follow up its growth.

3.4.6. Conservation of Biodiversity

Since the 1960's, the Emirate has been making tremendous

efforts to establish and rehabilitate many natural habitats and wildlife reserves that have saved many rare species from the brink of extinction by launching a number of breeding programs for the Arabian Oryx, Houbara and others in captivity and returning them to the wild. Helped to resettle them in areas where they were roaming freely.

The animals are huge in the UAE whether wild or marine. Some species are mentioned here, such as: the Arabian, the Arabian Oryx, the leopard and the wild rabbit, and the birds: the Shobs, El Habbari, the Punjab and the North, and migratory birds such as Swallow, Hay, Hataf and Flamenco. In terms of fisheries, the UAE coast is rich in tuna, mackerel and other types of fish, and there are also less sharks.

Many of the animals that were rich in the environment have been depleted and possibly extinct. A large number of nature reserves have been created to preserve what remains. There are currently 21 nature reserves officially declared in the state, accounting for 7 percent of the country.

In the cultivation of mangroves, the Ministry of Environment contributes to the rehabilitation of coastal areas and lakes to conserve ecosystems by cultivating mangrove mangroves that represent natural wealth in dry environments such as the state environment, its ability to withstand salt water and wind waves and its importance in the cohesion of marine sediments and the protection of beaches. Of corrosion, as well as its key functions in protecting small fish larvae from prey to large fish and feeding them.

3.4.7. Environmental Initiatives and Declarations

The UAE has sought to involve the UAE community in environmental quality of life plans through its awareness campaigns,

A. Environmental Education: In recent years, environmental education has become a prominent component of curriculum development in the UAE, and efforts have been made to include environmental content in curricula and textbooks.

Therefore, the Ministry of Education in the State has endeavored to integrate the environmental dimension into the curricula of all stages by discussing environmental issues that affect the student environment, thus opening the way for discussing sustainable solutions.

As part of the involvement of global stakeholders in promoting environmental knowledge, the Eco-Schools Initiative, a global initiative led by the Emirates Wildlife Society in collaboration with the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), has been launched to promote environmental action in schools.

B - Environment Day: With the growing interest on the official and popular level in the United Arab Emirates, and the emphasis on its original and firm commitment to efforts to preserve and develop the environment, the Board of Directors of the Federal Environment Authority recommended the allocation of a national day of the environment in the United Arab Emirates.

The UAE celebrates the National Environment Day on

February 4th every year to highlight and intensify efforts on one of the most important environmental issues in the country.

The main objectives of the National Environment Day are as follows:

To pay attention and permanent care to environmental work in the UAE in all its aspects.

- Define the huge efforts exerted by various stakeholders to preserve the environment and highlight the achievements achieved by the State in this field.
- Emphasize the commitment of the State to participate in the global effort to preserve the environment and develop its resources in a sustainable manner.
- Draw attention to the importance of the environment and its issues, and encourage individuals and groups to participate positively in their protection, and seek to create groups that attract the public interested and those who want to participate in the protection of the environment.

Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week: ADSW is the largest sustainability cluster in the Middle East, an important platform for international dialogue and cooperation and a global platform for addressing the interrelated challenges of accelerating the spread and adoption of sustainable development and renewable energy policies. To meet the global energy challenge, the relationship between economic growth, poverty eradication, energy security, water scarcity and climate change must be taken into account. As the largest gathering on sustainability in the history of the Middle East, Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week encourages the adoption of viable scientific findings that pave the way for sustainability across the world. The Abu Dhabi Sustainability Week 2017 highlights a series of complementary events, conferences and exhibitions including The World Water Summit, the International Renewable Energy Conference in Abu Dhabi, the Zayed Future Energy Prize Awards and the General Assembly of the International Renewable Energy Agency.

4. Conclusions

There is no doubt that the increasing environmental pollution in the UAE has been a natural result of the comprehensive development renaissance witnessed in the past 30 years. Undoubtedly, the efforts of the concerned parties have greatly contributed to reducing the negative impacts of pollution of land and sea environment and air pollution on public health and the environment at the same time.

Despite all the efforts exerted to preserve the quality of the environment in the country, it still requires more effort and more attention to deal with this issue through legislation, regulations, controls, procedures, policies, programs and work plans that have been completed or are currently being developed.

REFERENCES

- [1] Abdul Mutti, H (2005) Psychological counseling and quality of life in contemporary society, the third scientific conference: the psychological and educational development of the Arab man in light of the quality of life.
- [2] Ajabi, E (2009) Sustainable Development Effectiveness as an Alternative Model for Other Economic Models, International Symposium on: The Performance and Effectiveness of the Organization in Sustainable Development, Faculty of Economic Sciences, Management Sciences and Commercial Sciences, Massila University, Algiers, 10-11 November.
- [3] Al-Hiti, N (2006) Sustainable Development in the Arab Region: Current Situation and Future Challenges, Journal of Arab Affairs, No. 125, General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, Cairo.
- [4] Al-Kharji, F (2007) Environmental Management, First Edition, Dar Al Kanooz Al-Knowledge, Amman, Jordan.
- [5] Al-Rifai, S (2000) Sustainable Development with Special Focus on Environmental Management in Race, 5th Arab Conference on.
- [6] Al-Tai, Y (2009) Quality Management Systems in Production and Service Organizations, Dar Al-Yazuri, Amman, Jordan.
- [7] Brown, B (1999) Conditions of the World, El Ahlia for Publishing and Distribution, Amman.
- [8] Eid, A and Bayoumi, M (2014) Environmental Responsibility and its Impact on Improving the Quality of Life among Young People A Field Study on a Sample of Assiut University Students, 16th Annual Conference, Environment and Quality of Life Issues Towards a Comprehensive Egyptian Strategy, 22 to 24 December, National Center for Social and Criminal Research, Cairo.
- [9] Environmental Protection in Abu Dhabi, Abu Dhabi Government Digital Website, <https://www.abudhabi.ae/portal/public/en/homepage>, accessed 01/06/2018.
- [10] FadiNassar, a leading environmental experiment in the United Arab Emirates, available at [greenarea.me / en](http://greenarea.me/en), accessed 01/06/2018.
- [11] FadiNassar, reference previously mentioned, date of view 01/06/2018.
- [12] FadiNassar, reference previously mentioned, date of view 01/06/2018.
- [13] <https://www.government.ae/en-ae/information-and-services/environment-and-energy/environmental-protection> Reference previously mentioned, accessed 01/06/2018.
- [14] Kopf, M and Walker, A (2007) Quality of Life in Old Age International and Multidisciplinary Perspectives, social indicators research series, vol 31.
- [15] Melo-Escrihuela, C (2008) Promoting Ecological Citizenship: Rights, Duties and Political Agency, UK: Research Institute for Law, Politics and Justice, 2008.

- [16] National Shield Magazine (2013) The Environment is an exceptional UAE priority, a military and strategic magazine, issued by the Directorate of Moral Guidance in the General Command of the Armed Forces, United Arab Emirates, Year 41, No. 496 May.
- [17] Saleh, N (1990) Quality of Life Indicators, An Overview of the Concept and Introduction, National Social Journal, Cairo, National Center for Social and Criminal Research, vol. 27, No. 2.
- [18] Srouji, T (2004) Planning and Social Capital and Modernization of a Balanced Strategy, 17th Scientific Conference, Faculty of Social Work, Helwan University Cairo.
- [19] The project of Madinaty Bayati,
<http://www.envirocitiesmag.com/articles/waste-management/program.php>, accessed: 03/06/2018.
- [20] The report of the Environment Agency of Abu Dhabi is available at: www.soe.ae/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/english-environmental-report-water-resources.pdf. Date of review: 02/06/2018.
- [21] The World Commission on Environment and Development (1989) Our Common Future, Translated by Mohammed Kamel Aref, World of Knowledge Series, November 142, National Council for Culture, Arts and Letters, Kuwait.
- [22] The World Commission on Environment and Development, Commission Brundtland.
- [23] UAE Government Official Portal
<https://www.government.ae/en-ae/information-and-services/environment-and-energy/environmental-protection> Date of review 01/06/2018.
- [24] Wisner, S (1999) Quality of Life Indicators and Sustainable Community Development, journal of feminist economics, vol.5 no.2.