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FUTURE VISION FOR INTEGRATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN IRAQ

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Abstract

In most countries the focus is now on a clear attention on environmental issues through the important role played by environmental management systems, (**EMS**), Their contribution both in the preservation of the environment, or in support of sustainable development. In this paper, we will highlight the following:

- What is Environmental management through the relationship between the elements of management and environmental management systems, because they are:
 - Constitute the mainstay of any human economic activity through the preservation of raw materials natural resources and rationalization of their consumption.
 - Meet the needs of balanced development through the alignment of economic and social needs and the capacity of the ecosystem with its essential elements to continue.
- The concept of sustainable development through its dimensions and elements, as environmental management systems play a role in sustainable development, as well as negative environmental impacts of accelerated economic growth through knowledge dimensions of sustainable development at the international and local levels, with a focus on environmental problems related priority and their indicators in Iraq.

Keywords: Environmental Balance, Sustainable, Ecosystem, Integrative, Dimensions.

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Introduction:

The international community is paying increased attention, through the international conferences and symposia held by the participation of most countries and under the auspices of the United Nations and its various agencies, to find out the role played by environmental management systems in sustainable development, which is reflected in the protection of the environment and the creation of jobs linked to reducing poverty and unemployment and the achievement of justice and equality and others. In recent years, there has been much talk about the controls that govern the relationship between sustainable development and the environment on the one hand, and the relationship between human resources and nature on the other hand, despite the world's new mechanisms and technical and economic strategies, which mitigate the negative environmental, economic and social impacts.

1 - Research problem:

The problem of research is to study the reality of environmental management systems and their impact on sustainable development, because the environmental problem is not limited to a specific place, but overtake it, to become a contemporary global problem, especially when natural resources are exploited unusual and familiar, without any consideration for what is caused by the act of non-biologic contaminated in the essence of ecological balance. And question here? What level of efficiency of environmental management systems and their effectiveness? Do these systems meet the aspirations of the State? Or is there something that can be offered to a world that aspires to remove obstacles and difficulties as much as possible, and is able to address many of the environmental, economic and social problems existing?

2 - Research importance:

The importance of this research stems from the importance that environmental management occupies, both in being a mainstay of economic activity in the conservation of natural resources and the rationalization of consumption, or in meeting the needs of sustainable development, and ability to maintain the ecosystem elements on the continue.

3 - Research objectives:

- Improving the reality of environmental management, by finding appropriate methods to manage, and to identify obstacles to their contribution to supporting the ecosystem.
- Access to explicit legal obligations at the domestic and international levels, in order to mitigate the negative effects resulting from the acceleration of economic growth, if achieved.

- To commit to achieving environmental objectives, through policy and environmental planning.

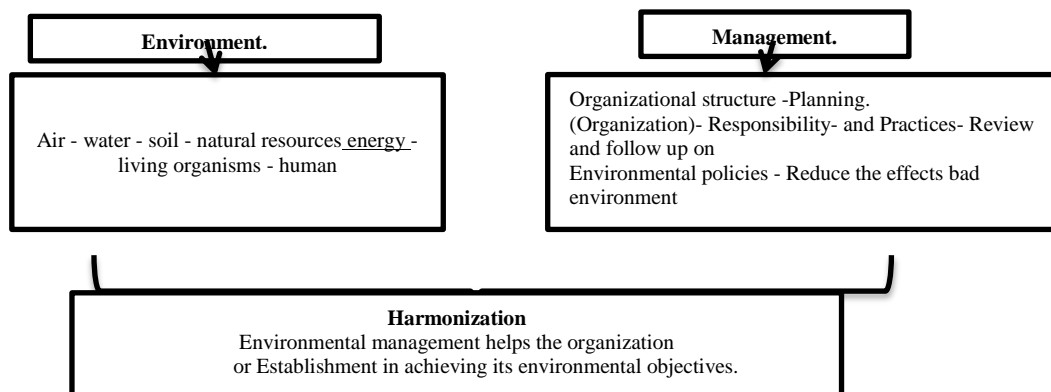
4 - Research Methodology:

The approach adopted here, is the descriptive approach through the method of extrapolation, which is based on the conclusion of certain ideas of the general phenomenon, combining by analyzing factual links between the diagnosis and treatment on the one hand, and the reality on the other. In order to achieve the research objectives, many studies, researches and specialized reports have been used and various Libraries references, which helped us to analyze ideas, and connect them with each other in a logical and scientific, I managed to get to the abstracts of scientific results, which constitute the new catalysts for further studies in the areas of sustainable development and their relationship to environmental management systems.

1 - Environmental management:

The specialists deal with several definitions of environmental management, aims at achieving environmental management objectives which is: "Organized efforts by organizations to approach environmental objectives as an integral part of their policies"(Badr, A., Wahdan, G., 2008,p,1), It is also concerned with the required modifications in the facilities of various organizations and systems, So that attention for the environment is an influential and effective field, this seems to be evident in the functional structure of the facilities in terms of responsibilities and tasks and the implementation of plans and review of environmental plans, with a view to improving the performance of the enterprise and reducing or completely preventing its environmental impacts .

Figure 1: The relationship between the elements of management and environmental management systems.

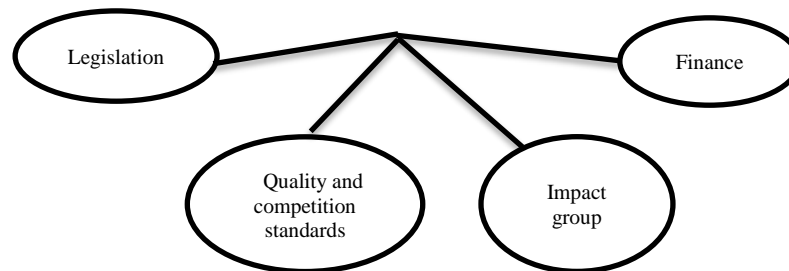


All countries in the world have begun to pay attention to environmental management, As the appropriate means of rectifying the situation of the

industry, which has led many Governments to develop legislative measures for environmental management, The use of these scales has shifted from a voluntary basis to become an important condition in the agreement between many companies, bodies and organizations, access to the application of environmental management systems (Al-Saran, Raad, 2001, p,95), and that of the tools used the following:

- **Legislation:** Are expression of legislation and laws that are binding on all organizations and individuals in the community during their operations Productivity, industrial and agricultural various, as well as policies and regulations governing the work when the establishment of industrial projects and the like or management, for the exercise of the powers of government authorities under the legislation to impose sanctions And stop work in those facilities that violate the conditions of licensing of environmental regulations and standards.
- **Lobbyists:** Bodies, institutions, organizations and associations which is concerned with the protection and preservation of the environment, seeks to provide technical and financial support for projects of industrial, agricultural and development programs, which are committed to legislation, regulations and modern trends in the preservation of the environment, as well as the pressures of society and the pressures of literary and social, through the Man relationship with the environment, it also seeks to raise awareness level of the adverse environmental effects on human health in case lack of interest in protecting the environment.
- **Standards (quality and competition standards):** which are environmental standards which are committed by different institutions and organizations, As well as modern quality concepts which play a major role in the competition between companies and productive bodies, and the extent of observance of environmental conditions.
- **Financing:** It is intended that it seeks most of the companies producing in clean energy consumption, away from environmental pollution, which leads to savings in the costs of the production process and in increasing marketing opportunities, so it gave donors care and attention Before the study of project financing, through the reduction of environmental commitments, so as not to lead to high cost and difficulty in recovering money back (EMS) again. (Badr, p., Wahdan, 2008, p. 4). The most important thing is characterized by its environmental management system is embodied in the tools, we can picture them in Figure (2):

Figure 2: Environmental management application tools.



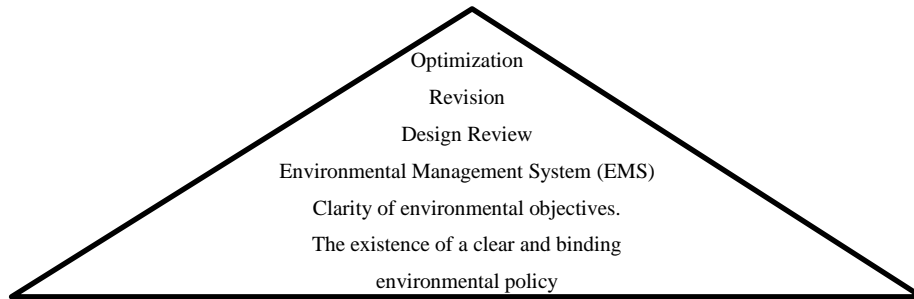
Source: Prepared by the researcher.

We can build on the above, the statement of the environmental management system features, (as in Figure 3), that:

- One of the most effective management systems in achieving outstanding environmental performance, allows the organization or organization to review the activities that you undertake, which have an impact on the environment and work to adjust their situation, in proportion to the standard requirements.
- Helps the organization or Institution to improve the efficiency of environmental performance automatically, through cooperation with the concerned authorities in the environmental issue.
- To establish the organizational structure, responsibilities, procedures and resources required to implement the desired environmental policy.
- Requires access to quality system, (OMS) and certificates of environmental standards (14000 ISO), as an indicator of the extent of interest in environmental protection activities at the local and international levels.

Leads through its application to unify terms and concepts in circulation, when making comparisons in the field environmental conservation.

Figure 3: How to show the environmental management system



Sources: Badr, A., Wahdan, G., 2008, Thirty-eighth Annual Conference on Population and Development Issues (Reality and Challenges), Demographic Center in Cairo, p,1-4-5-7 .

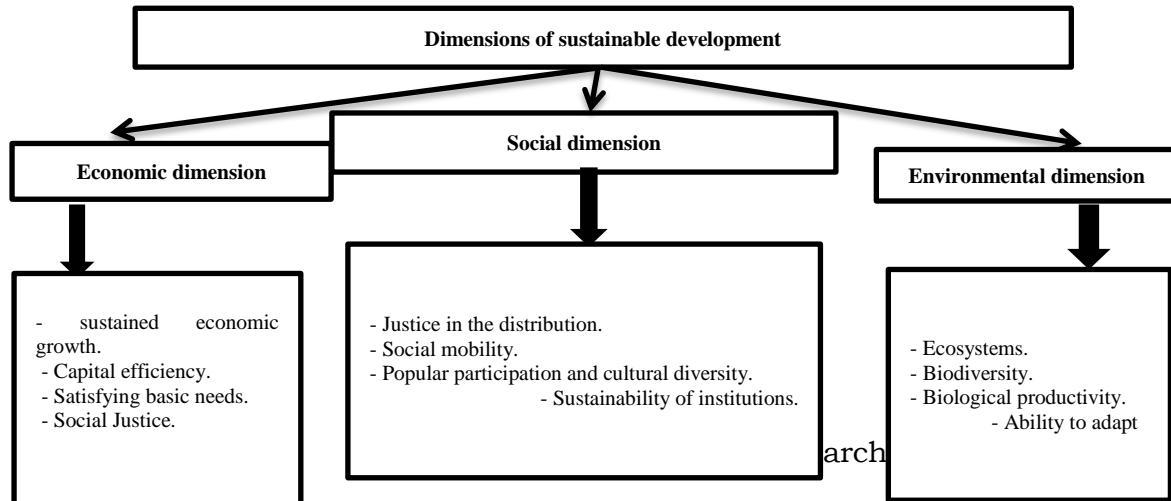
2 - Concept of sustainable development:

The word concept of sustainable development was first introduced in the report of the World commission on environment and Development in 1987, where sustainable development was known in this report as: That Development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. "(World Commission on Environment and Development 1987, p. 83).

The definition came in the dictionary (Webster) as: "Those developments that use natural resources without allowing drain it or partially or totally destroyed" (Brown, and Bester, et al., 1999, p,63). It was known by William Ruchelshaus, Director of environmental protection, as: "That process, which recognizes the need to achieve economic growth suited to environmental capacities, on the basis that economic development, and the preservation of the environment, are complementary and not contradictory processes ". (Church, D., 1998, P.3).

Accordingly, we can say that the use of natural resources in a rational manner, so that this does not exceed Use of resources and rates of renewal in nature, Particularly in the case of renewable resources, as for in the case of non-renewable resources, It must be rational in their use, in addition to trying to search for alternatives to these resources, To be used as a synonym with the aim of maintaining the longest possible period of time, Because natural resources are not only the right of present generations, But also the right of future generations, (Geis, D. and Kutzmark, T. 1998,P, 2) .And sustainable development, it is a Development is not focused on the environmental side only, but also the economic and social aspects, which It is a Development with three dimensions, Interrelated and overlapping, and every dimension of which consists of Set of elements, as in Figure (4) the following:

Figure 4: dimensions of sustainable development and its components.



For development to be based on a solid foundation, it must be based on the reality of the stock of capital that sustains it, capital here, is not intended capital in the sense of accounting (cash), it is the capabilities of the community and its contents and all of its components, which have dimensions that affect development, (Kozlosiki, J. and Hill, G., 1998.p, 43), so it can also be said: the content of sustainable development is in two directions:

- Humanitarian - moral: where the environment cannot be corrupted and destroyed.
- Economical: All resources contained in the environment constitute the natural capital which is an element the production process, it is not permissible for a person to consume his real capital in any economic activity (Moschett, Douglas, 1997, ' p ,29) .

3 -The reality of sustainable development at the international and local levels:

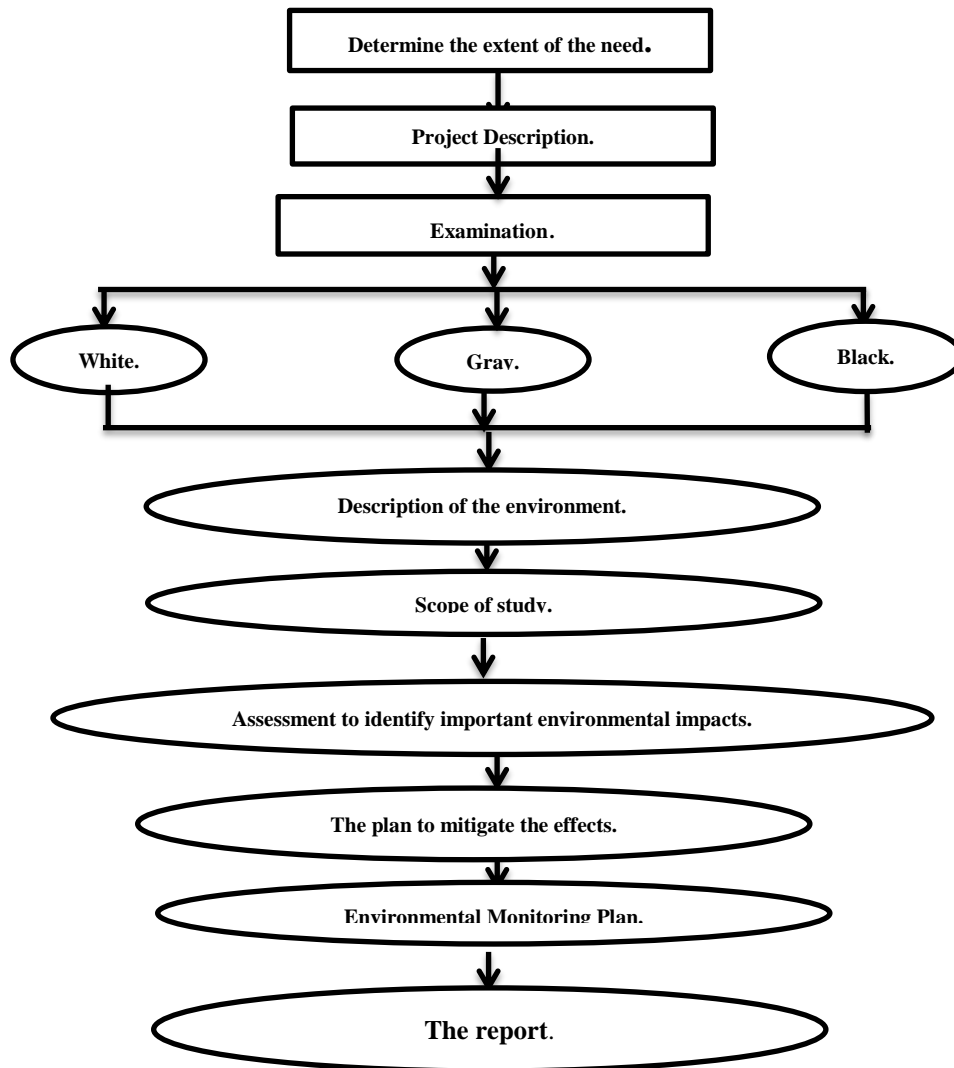
Led control tendency physical on the behavior of individuals, companies and governments in recent years to increase Profit rates, and economic growth rates, Through development plans, programs and projects that were not rational, because it was based on partial and short-term planning, with the aim of achieving maximum gains and benefits, which made them unable to maintain the natural balance, due of the accelerated in depletion of natural resources, (Al- Hamad, Rashid, and Sabbarini Mohammed Saeed, 1979,p,225). In short, we can say: The

Development in the countries of the world, both poor and rich, it produced only further distorted economic growth in its spatial and class distribution, which left rich and poor communities as well a huge number of environmental problems, which the world has been unable to find appropriate solutions, Despite its enormous technological and material potential. And process includes the assessment of environmental impacts, the following elements:

- 1** - Determine the extent of the need for the project in economic terms.
- 2** - The detailed description of the construction of the project and its components, and illustrations.
- 3** - Check up the report to determine whether the project requires comprehensive assessment of environmental impacts, to ascertain the environmental impacts to be assessed, according to the applicable classification systems in the degree of seriousness of the effects (White - gray - black). (Saleh, Fouad, 1997, p, 80).
- 4** - Describe of the surrounding environment.
- 5** - Study the scope, including the collection of information and data necessary to identify the important effects, so that aims to identify current and anticipated problems, and identify possible alternatives, and to monitor the potential for possible assessment of environmental impacts.
- 6** - The assessment to identify significant environmental impacts and analyzed.
- 7** - Mitigating adverse effects, by drawing plans to take a range of actions leading to mitigation of negative environmental impacts, including: site change, change in planning, change in construction appraisal, change in equipment quality, improved monitoring, improved environmental management of the project, and others.
- 8** - Environmental monitoring plan and their improvement, by specifying the system used in sampling selection, and the data system used to save and circulation information, and the system of analysis and extraction of indicators. ((Badr, A., Wahdan, G., 2008, p, 7).

We can crystallize the above in Figure 5:

Figure 5: Final report of the environmental impact assessment process.



Source: Prepared by the researcher.

We can explain the magnitude of the environmental impacts in the world that resulted from accelerated economic growth through the following table (1):

Table (1): The most important environmental impacts worldwide about the acceleration of economic growth during the twentieth century.

Type	Environmental impacts
Plant species.	There are 33,000 plant species out of 242,000 species that are endangered.
Animal species.	11% of the total animal species totaling 9,600 species are threatened with extinction.
Forests.	The world has lost forests during the last two decades of the twentieth century, about 200 million hectares.
Pollution.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The percentage of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere increased from 280 parts per million to 363 parts per million. - Industrial releases of lead have exceeded their natural level by twenty-seven times.

Source: Hayne, 1996, p, 63.

Monitoring of many negative economic and social impacts, as shown in **Table (2) below:**

Table (2): The most important negative economic and social impacts on the world level of Accelerated economic growth:

Impact Type	The Impact	Source
Agricultural economist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 1985, the world produced about 500 kg of grain per person, yet 730 million people still do not have full and adequate food. - There are 30 million people die every year from hunger. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - World Commission, 1989, p. 179. -Tharagotha, 1990, p.233.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 1.3 billion people living in extreme poverty, with incomes not exceeding a dollar or less per day, mostly rural residents. - There are 1300 million people whose 	Hibienie, Stephen 1997, p.233.

Economical / Income.	<p>income is less than \$ 90 a year.</p> <p>- Since 1960, whenever the third world is enriched by a dollar, it is enriched industrialized countries about \$ 300, leading to a growing difference in income between these two groups of countries during 1960 -1990 to 25% at the level of economic and social impacts of negative, monitoring of many of these effects.</p> <p>- Japan's national income is almost equivalent to the national income of the population of developing countries All 3.8 billion people, knowing that the population of Japan Not exceeding 120 million people.</p> <p>- In some industrialized countries, per capita income is about 250 Poor per capita income in some developing countries.</p>	<p>-Tharagotha, 1990, p.45.</p> <p>. Elmandjra 1991, p. 430.</p> <p>Hibienie, Stephen,p,117</p> <p>. Najdi et al., 2003, p. 235.</p>
Social / Education	<p>- There are 800 million illiterates in the world with the end of the twentieth century.</p> <p>- There are 1,500 million people in the world deprived of educational services.</p> <p>- There are 250 million people are deprived of education.</p>	<p>Tharagwatha, 1990, p. 45.</p> <p>Tharagwatha, 1990, p.45</p> <p>Tharagwatha, 1990, p.45.</p>
Economical / Energy	The American citizen consumes energy equivalent to 3 Japanese or 6 Mexicans (13) or Chinese, 35 Indians, 153 Bengalians or 499 Ethiopians.	. Najdi et al., 2003, p. 235.
Economic / Debt	The developing world's debt amounted to about 1.365 trillion dollars at the end of the twentieth century.	Hibienie, Stephen, 1997, p. 111.
Economical / consumption.	6% of the world's population consumes about 35% of the productive goods.	. Najdi et al., 2003, p. 235.
Economic/	- Of what is spent on soldiers (70) twice what is spent on the education of	

military spending	children. - spends a million dollars every minute on armaments. - The average annual expenditure per soldier is about 31,480 dollars.	Tharagwatha, 1990, p. 46. Tharagwatha, 1990, p. 46.
Social health.	/ - The average per capita health expenditure worldwide is about \$ 230 per year.	Emirates Center for Studies and Research, 2001, p. 72.

Source: Othman Ghoneim et al., Dirasat Journal, 2006, University of Jordan, p. 45.

In Iraq, the five-year plan (1975-1980) was adopted for economic and social development in the subject of the general objectives of environmental protection, and to achieve sustainable use of resources, however, the actual performance of this plan was modest. The five-year plan (1981-1986), It stressed that access to the achievement of sustainable development, Cannot be done only through the analysis of the social, economic and environmental indicators, in order to link the real problems their causes and try to explore the strengths and take advantage of them, and put the hand on the weaknesses to realize their risks, it also stressed that the process of development was assured and save the rights of future generations is through the achievement of sustainable environmental development, as a third goal that is organically linked to economic and social goals, environmental priorities in Iraq are to protect water resources from pollution and depletion, and adopting sound land investment planning, improving air quality and integrated waste management, and dealing seriously with the problem of random housing, as well as the need to disseminate environmental culture at the levels of governments, privates and eligibility, but dealing with these priorities must be done through the logical link relationships, where the characteristics and problems of each region (Geographical, City, Village) special priorities and optimal solutions to these problems and then environmentally sound projects that serve these priorities. In addition, the disposal of the general features of environmental performance in Iraq over the past years, constitutes a serious challenge to the next phase.

In general, we can summarize the problems and challenges facing the environment sector in Iraq, as follows:

- Weak sectoral coordination, and not to consider the environment as an essential input in the formulation of development plans as well as weak environmental awareness among citizens, And the absence of deterrent controls to protect the environment.

- Lack of environmental databases, and sectoral policies clear, to reduce the environmental impacts created by previous planning practices, which led to the creation of visible damage. And summarize the above in Tables (3) and (4), the following:

Table (3): Environmental related priority problems (effects and causes) in Iraq.

the problem	Main effects	Direct causes
1 - Depletion of water resources	-Decreased agricultural productivity.	- Using conventional surface irrigation method.
	- Lack of availability of drinking water in the quantities required. - Dry some of the major springs	- Over-pumping of groundwater due to increased human pressure and development process.
2 - Pollution of water sources	The resulting increase in epidemics of diseases transmitted through water.	Population centers do not water disposal of wastewater through the sewage systems.
	High cost of water supply.	Shortage of water treatment methods or safe disposal of sewage plants
	The risk of non-communicable diseases (poisonings, cancers).	Non - formal industrial drainage.
3 - Land degradation.	Decreased agricultural productivity	- Use of inappropriate agricultural techniques. - Salinity of soil resulting from the use of inappropriate

		irrigation methods.
	Increase the area of desertification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overgrazing. - Plowing fragile lands. - Forest fires. - Water and wind erosion.
4 - Decrease in air quality	Increasing diseases and premature deaths.	Traffic jam.

Source: prepared by the researcher based on the five-year plans components.

Table (4): The main environmental problems and their indicators in Iraq.

Environmental problem	The indicator
Continued depletion and contamination of water resources.	According to the State Planning Commission in Iraq Studies, that (12%) of the population do not have sustainable resources for drinking water, this is due to the water deficit in the Tigris, Euphrates, Diyala, Approximately 85% of water is often used in traditional methods to address localized contamination, as well as a lack of more than (23%) of the population to exist regular drainage systems.
Deterioration of soil quality and contamination of land.	Estimates of degraded land rates by more than (20%) of the area of Iraq which led to the desertification and drought and the lack of institutional coordination has led to the deterioration of soil quality.
Air pollution	Increase the number of people with diseases and epidemics, and high processing costs resulting from diseases , the health effects of the concentration of air pollutants that exceeded

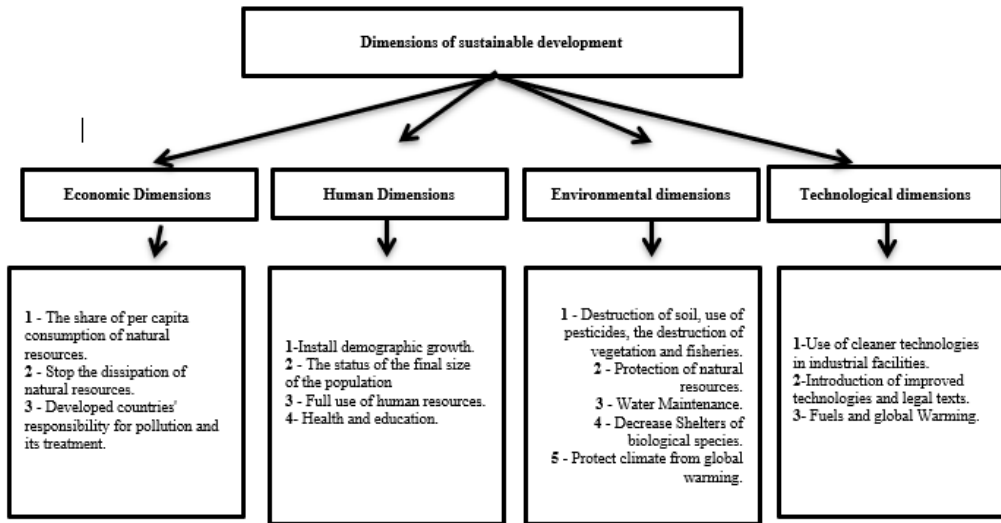
	global proportions allowed, where the percentage of plankton total in Baghdad, Basra and Ninewa to more than four times the ratio allowed in the World health Organization.
Deterioration condition urban areas.	Water pollution by the effluents resulting from landfills, and the aggravation of the problem of waste disposal including the wide area of squatter areas, and high water and electricity costs taken in an irregular manner and the pursuit of alternative energy production.
Loss of natural resources and biodiversity.	Decline in biodiversity, wild or watery marine or freshwater or assets plant and animal, and several international organizations confirm the deterioration of the environmental situation and the decline in the proportion of forests as a result of urban expansion, also it led not to create nature reserves or not Rehabilitation to an imbalance in the environment.
Loss of cultural heritage	The need to re-restoration of historic buildings.

Source: prepared by the researcher based on the five-year plan components.

4 - The dimensions of sustainable development:

It should be noted from the above, that sustainable development encompasses multiple and interrelated dimensions, so should those who take the decision to focus on addressing this overlap, to making significant progress in achieving targeted development. "(Abdel Salam, Adeb, 2002, p. 16), as must also highlight these reactants and overlabe dimensions, in order to show the extent of interdependence and integration on the one hand, and how to analyze each of them separately on the other hand, this is illustrated in Figure (6) the following:

Figure 6: Dimensions of sustainable development.



Source: Prepared by the researcher.

Achieving sustainable development goals requires simultaneous progress in at least four dimensions, because these different dimensions are closely interrelated, and actions taken in one of them to reinforce each other's.

5: Future Vision:

1 - In the area of sustainable development.

- Sustainable development will suffer from difficulties and obstacles in the application, especially under the free market mechanisms. based on inequitable distribution of growth revenues, in the absence of economic and social mechanisms and a clear and specific distribution of these revenues (Brown, Webster, 1999, p. 58-75)
- Application requires sustainable development the existence of a new international vision, including a change in population values, and their trends, their customs and traditions, whether they are individuals, institutions or governments. this is the only way to apply it in its concept and content, and the dimensions adopted by the countries of the world in the agenda (21) At the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
- Sustainable development came to transfer the weight of world of the progress expressed in the logic of the economy to the progress expressed in the logic of culture, (Tharagotha, 1990, p. 42-75).

2 - In the field of environment:

- Support environmental management systems as one of the important parties in the environmental process, which depends on their efficiency the success of the systems the list, that is because they have existing frameworks, and working to develop their capabilities through continuous and advanced training.
- Encourage people to voluntary commitment, as a more effective approach, to reach a better environmental situation, and work to convince people the usefulness of the need to improve environmental performance, and reduce pollution.
- To convince the management of enterprises of economic feasibility which will return to the facility when followed method of preventing pollution at the source, where this method leads to a reduction for the treatment of waste resulting costs, consumption of materials, work injuries ... etc.
- Directing installations to technical and financial support programs, as effective mechanisms that will drive approach to the voluntary commitment, these programs are directed within the framework of environmental affairs agency, or other ministries and organizations.
- The need to enact legislation and regulations for determining the maximum concentration levels of permitted pollutants, and work on the integrating of environmental dimensions when developing standard specifications for industrial products, and study the life of different products so as to ensure the reduction of industrial waste, and the occurrence of complementarity in the industrial production expanded to reduce hazardous waste, and take full advantage of the industry output, and the possibility of recycling of pollutants products after finishing its default age (Hafez, Sahar, 2001, p, 68-73).
- Urge governments to do - individually or in their collective capacity - corrective action that ensures environmental protection and retrieval and improved.
- Changing patterns of production and consumption harmful to the environment and protection of natural resources, and the adoption of the principle of sustainability in the employment and exploitation of these resources, through the joint responsibility of the sectors of the state, and the private sector and civil society all, in order to preserve available environmental resources, and develop the best eco-friendly practices in the development process

based on ensuring the right of future generations. (Fifth Five-Year Plan, Chapter ninth, State Planning Commission, Iraq, p. 321).

From the above we can say: The adoption of the sustainable development approach, in light of new economic data culture, is very difficult, especially since it is based on a "market economy", which doesn't enable us to put appropriate solutions to environmental problems, which became their damage outside the borders of its producing state, it is a phenomenon known as "(Global Environmental Problems). Therefore, everyone is interested in protecting the environment and preventing any risks to it. And prevention that we mean are: Prevent the occurrence of the problem, and that through to undertake a series of actions aims to take all the ways leading to the development of the environment and developed and observance of ecological laws, and to prevent any dangers threatens her, and warning him begging himself assault on her. (Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research, 2001, p, 62 - 66).

Aims procedures therapeutics to take procedures and measures that would stop major sources and the cause of these environmental problems, which constitutes a flow of certain death to humans and the environment together. And to achieve the fundamental objective of sustainable development in the protection of the environment particularly in Iraq, needed to do tasks the following six:

- 1 - Eligible capacity building and specialized in the environment, and establishing scientific research centers and providing them with equipment tools for measuring environmental pollution, as well as monitoring the impact of pollutants on the environment and their trends, and to provide for an early warning of any serious deterioration.
- 2 - The enactment of legislation and laws for the protection of the environment, taking into account the importance of deterrent penal laws, those who assault them.
- 3 - Raising the level of environmental awareness and voluntary behavior of all citizens, to advanced stages, in order to preserve the environment, and demand the introduction of the environmental dimension within the curricula of education, and the use of various media to educate citizens for Issues the environment and its problems and ways to maintain.
- 4 - Expanding the use of clean and renewable energy sources, such as solar energy and electric power in all aspects of life, rather than traditional energy sources such as coal and petroleum.
- 5 - Raising the level of government and community environmental performance, in order to achieve higher standards and scales agreed in global environmental treaties and conventions.

6 - The inclusion the environmental dimension as a fundamental variable in society's choices, to plan, implement and evaluate development projects from the perspective of the close connection between the standard of living and the environmental situation, in cooperation with regional and international organizations. That the integration of environmental management systems, in relation to the tasks required to achieve the objectives of sustainable development, it is by knowing the weaknesses in the ecosystem and processed, so as not to affect the strengths of this system, the focus will be on achieving the priorities of the strategy set out in the tenth five-year plan in Iraq, embodied in four groups covering related environmental problems, they are:

- **Sustainable use of water resources:** The unsustainable use of water resources is one of the biggest environmental problems facing Iraq, it is therefore recommended to review policies and manage events which cause the depletion of these resources, in order to reach the sustainable use of them.
- **Sustainable use of land resources:** The represented the main effects of land degradation, soil pollution of agricultural land, and the removal of vegetation as a result of erosion and salinization factors, the degradation of natural pastoral land, and diminishing forests, which leads to economic pressures and increase the area of desertification, it is therefore recommended to review agricultural policies in order to reach the sustainable use of them.
- **Improving services and infrastructure in urban centers:** Leads pollution caused by many sources, especially sewage, industrial and transportation means, to the effects of harmful to human health. so there has become an urgent necessity or need to apply environmental measures, and investment in treatment plants, forcing the actors contaminated by environmental standards and emission limits to protect the population, to reduction the incidence of epidemics related to the environment to acceptable levels. This is inserted within the framework of law of the special to protect the environment, because transformation Population towards Urban areas to the growth of area housing random Urban planning has stalled what needs to be done Procedures and measures and programs that meet the desired goals.
- **Sustainable development of natural and heritage resources:** The components of biodiversity are among the most important natural and heritage resources in Iraq, However, the unsustainable development caused the degradation of these resources, she threatened at the same time, it threatened an

important source of national income, because the target of the protection for these resources is to save them for future generations, development potential tourist and recreational as much as possible.

Concluded that from the above, that, despite the simplicity of the implementation tools of EMS, Which explain the relationship Located Between sustainable development and environmental management systems, the expansion of the rehabilitation and training base in the field of environmental protection, with a focus on the importance of environmental awareness and culture in the cities and all countries, as well as the activation of legislation and development of environmental protection, and invite both researchers and decision-makers to deepen studies on how to harmonize the systems of environmental management and sustainable development, because it will form the foundation of any reliable program, and be the promise of a guarantee for future generations. In fact, what we have referred to, constitutes a starting point in achieving the goals of economic and social transformation which Launched in Iraq in 1975, in order to make a quantum leap in the economic and social development plan.

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