



**INTEGRATED ECONOMICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL
APPLICATIONS AT NATIONWIDE LEVEL**

(With special reference to Arabic countries)

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ABSTRACT

Worldwide, there is a dedication by Government regulators to sustainable development, yet economic development is constantly on the degrade the organic resources and pollute the surroundings in both city and non-urban places. Current thinking about sustainable development suggests that organizers and development professionals should attempt to integrate community, economic, and environmental measurements, at all preparing stages. The purpose of this document is to analyze environmentally friendly measurements in development plans performed by governments, especially in Arabic countries (West Asia), and to evaluate one of the fifth season plans in Oman against the Millennium goal of sustainable development. Findings show that all governments often have typical failings in such as environmentally friendly measurements in development plans. Creating on the typical success aspects and improving on the typical weaknesses is proposed to enhance the incorporation preparing strategy. The Sultan sets 'Five-Year Plans' to take care of community and Economical developments which focus on particular places such as knowledge, wellness, real estate, the economic system, trade & market,

farming, emails, youngsters, females passions, details, travel and leisure and atmosphere. Attempts are logically developed and moving to coordinate the nation's specifications.

Keywords: Environmental Plans, Economic, Governments, Incorporated Preparing, Sustainable Development, National Plans.

INTRODUCTION:

"Economic policies" are those developed to impact the development, submission, and intake of products or alternatives. "Environmental policies" are those developed to impact the high quality of organic techniques supporting and conditioning life. To oversimplify, economic policymaking issues government choices pertaining to the framework and functioning of the marketplace, with objectives including full employment and material well-being for all. Environmental policymaking encompasses government choices affecting the high company's surroundings and of individual wellness, with objectives ranging from intangible principles associated with nature's aesthetics to healthful air and nutrient water and sustainable efficiency of soils and renewable resources.

Integration of environmental concerns into economic technique choices requires (i) institutional framework to facilitate such incorporated strategy, (ii) efficient connections between the surroundings and economic technique creators to enable for meaningful technique creating, as well as (iii) efficient technique resources which cause economic actors to integrate environmental aspects into determinants of their economic selection. Institutional techniques, which comprise formal guidelines and specifications, informal standards, and the business framework that describes and enforces the guidelines, are important, and indeed crucial, because they offer government at all stages, government, provincial and regional, with equipment to frame and apply recommendations. The credibility, transparency and predictability of the institutional atmosphere reduces transaction expenses and describes the incentive structures in; the economic system for the appearance of competitive markets. The efficacy of the institutional techniques and the connections between them is dependent to a degree on: (a) the abilities and functions delegated to each company with well-defined tasks; (b) the scope of the projects specified; (c) the resources, both financial and individual, available for executing the tasks; and (d) the degree of dedication and government will exhibited by the leadership.

To date, development companies have been under attack by environmentalists for ignoring or conveniently overlooking environmental damages of development projects. Explanations for this consist of insufficient institutional dedication to link resource efficiency with economic development, short time period horizons, filter assessment criteria, issues of monetary assessment, and issues with execution of environmental effect research EIAs. There is a need to take projects to adopt fundamental and long-term alternatives. Therefore, incorporation of environmental concerns into the socio- economic development expert plans is a crucial task. It has been noticed that organic resources and environmental aspects have cross-cutting effects. Therefore, organic resources and atmosphere are not issues of any one market but typical issues of many areas and places. Since environmental resources are materials and feedback into many manufacturing and livelihood actions, disputes relating to the employment of such resources often are available in socio-economic expert preparing. It is, therefore, necessary to have an expert way of submission of the use and growth and development of environmental resources to get to know the overall purpose of the whole socio-economic development expert way of achieving effectiveness in all three areas: economic system – community – environment. Master preparing of resource and environmental actions is important because it creates not only economic but also community and environmental principles. Of course, expert preparing of resource and environmental development should emphasize not only on the creation of monetary but also more importantly on community and environmental-ecological principles. It is argued that resource and atmosphere are used in manufacturing and residing actions. Thus when preparing for enhancing each market, one can also technique resource and environmental usage in that market rather than having an individual expert technique on resource and environmental issues. Sectoral expert plans should pay interest to resource and environmental issues in enhancing the market. However, many inter-sectoral, multi-sectoral, multi-purpose resource and environmental issues cannot be taken in the system of any market. Master preparing for resource and environmental development is not synonymous with expert preparing for resource and atmosphere use. Apart from use, resource and environmental preparing also needs to deal with environmental resource efficiency, issues of restoration, regeneration, and creating resources and the surroundings more diversified and sustainable.

As regards expert preparing for resource and atmosphere use, each market cannot solve intersectoral disputes. Such disputes can only reasonably be solved by expert way of resource

atmosphere for overall development purpose of the whole community and economic system. Master way of resource and environmental development is an indispensable part of the socio-economic development expert technique of the nation, regions, provinces and districts. Thus, as mentioned previously this has been noticed in the NSEP by asserting "NSEP is a part of the NSDS and a foundation for growth and development of sectoral, regional and regional methods for environmental protection". Due to close linkages between socio-economic development expert technique (SDMP) and resource-environment issues, expert technique of resource and environmental development (MPRE) must be included in the whole expert technique. (See Determine 1)

LITERATURE REVIEW:

Governments and development professionals are struggling with a new paradigm. In one century, the globe appears to have gone from a condition of boundless features to one restricted by resource boundaries (Hueting 1980, Catton 1982, Vitousek et al. 1986, Ponting 1990, Postel 1992). The appearance of international and national environmental degradation of an unmatched range has triggered a belief that past development methods and preparing techniques were too filter and short-sighted (Turner 1988, Jacobson 1988, Caldwell 1990, ADB 1994a).

The complicated intertwining of monetary aspects, organic resources, and environmental security is no longer effectively handled by traditional preparing methods. Development organizers and decision-makers are now expected to integrate community, economic, and environmental aspects at all stages of preparing (UNCED 1992). Of course preparing alone, no matter how incorporated, will not be sufficient for sustainable development to appear. The fruits of incorporated economic and environmental preparing are only likely to be enjoyed in a community, social, and government milieu that is supportive (Parnwell & Bryant 1996).

Over the period of the last decade, it has become clearer that economic, community and environmental aspects must be thoroughly incorporated at all stages of community, to avoid the unintended consequences of unilateral improve any one factor (Costanza 1991, Noorgaard 1988, 1989, Munasinghe & Shearer 1995), and to contribute to sustainable development (Sadler & Verheem 1996, Partidario 1996, Costanza et al. 1997). Extreme focus on economic development can cause to significant contamination issues, which tend to have greatest effect on poor areas (Lecomber 1975, Daly 1980, Daly & Cobb 1989, Martinez-Alier 1987, 1991). On the other hand,

excessive interest to features efficiency at the expense of monetary development may not produce enough earnings to secure organic environments (Goodland et al. 1991, Pearce & Warford 1993).

Planning is performed because a community wishes to impact the lengthy run rather than simply let it appear through the vagaries of the market. Sadler & Verheem (1996) define a technique as a purposeful, ahead looking technique or design, often with coordinated main concerns, options and actions that elaborate and implements technique. Planning includes success stories methods or targets, refining recommendations, establishing minimum specifications, allocating resources and offering resources for actions to achieve the mentioned aims and objectives (O’Riordan & Turner 1983, Ortalono 1984). Implementation includes choices about which programmes or projects should receive scarce resources (Braden & Kolstad 1991).

THE STUDY: RATIONALE, OBJECTIVES, AND METHODOLOGY:

Economic and environmental recommendations inevitably overlap. Providing products or alternatives essential to life's sustenance (food, real estate, transportation), acculturation (education, training), and enjoyment (entertainment, recreation) is main to economic technique. Exploiting organic resources--such as soil, nutrient water, forests, fossil and fuels, --is basic to offering these goods; some resources are used consumptively; others can be reused or recycled. As inhabitants and specifications of residing rise, stages of exploitation also tend to rise. This business actions, and individual biological procedures, in turn effect organic techniques and produce waste materials that can impair individual wellness and the surroundings as well as the lengthy run accessibility to productive resources. Thus the connections of monetary and environmental recommendations can be synergistic or-often attracting the most attention-antagonistic. Policy disputes are especially intense when initiatives to foster economic well-being pose threats to wellness and environmental quality--and, conversely, when specifications to abate contamination impose expenses on businesses that endanger their viability. At existing, development methods in the Arabic place are heavily focused on fostering economic growth, using the personal market as the primary vehicles for challenge the related economic actions. Such focus often does not pay due interest to the detrimental environmental effects of the modalities used to apply the technique. Increasingly, the need to secure the fragile atmosphere, and thus make economic development sustainable in the full sense of the phrase, is receiving the interest of technique creators. Ways of balance environmental issues with the promotion of

monetary growth are becoming a significant aspect of government recommendations and plans, although those methods are restricted by a combination of aspects.

The overall purpose of this document is to integrate socio-economic and environmental issues in the decision-making procedure with a wide range of community contribution. The existing research addresses three objectives. The first purpose is growth and development of incorporated and participatory methods for sustainable development at the national stage. The second is development and use of particular policy-making resources and equipment that help to integrate atmosphere and improve decision-making, such as environmental effect assessment and signs. The third is to conduct a national review of monetary, sectoral and environmental recommendations, methods and intends to ensure the progressive incorporation of environmental and developmental issues.

HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE:

The incorporation of monetary and environmental preparing has a lengthy history, possibly starting with the French sociologist Le Play (Le Play 1877), who recognized the need to integrate "folk-work-place" or in modern parlance "communities-economic activities-ecosystems". In the delayed nineteenth century, Geddes (1915) saw similar ingredients of "ecosystem-function-organism" and coined the phrase "valley section" to encapsulate this integrative classification, later encompassed by the phrase "human ecology". Mumford (1938) prolonged the non-urban individual environment research by pointing out that cities are an extension of the countryside. McHarg (1969) applied the ideas of Geddes (1915) and Mumford (1938, 1968) to design ecological areas in suburban USA, using methods that anticipated enhancing computerized Geographic Information Systems.

The modern environmental consciousness in popular preparing actions dates from a string of environmental mishaps in the Sixties highlighted by mercury poisoning in Minamata, Japan, the pesticide revelations of Carson's (1962) "Silent Spring", the Torrey Canyon oil spill and others. These mishaps captured the imagination and issue of the community through vigorous media interest (Goudie 1990, Brenton 1994).

Previous environmental mishaps, such as the Dust Bowl of the 1930s, had created similar outpourings of issue, but environmentally friendly issues of the 60s and 70s did not fade as quickly as past environmental issues had done (Downs 1972, Stone 1987, Gardner & Stern

1996). The institutional response to such crises predictably led governments to set up new companies, such as the US Environment Protection Agency and Authorities on Environmental Quality (Caldwell 1982), but also spawned new preparing resources and methods, most notably environmental effect assessment (EIA) (ERL 1988, Sadler 1994).

However, throughout the nineteen seventies and 1980's, the effects of several environmental mishaps demonstrated that contemporary preparing methods and the new environmental organizations (even armed with their new resources and techniques) were incapable of properly defending the surroundings.

PLANNING FOR MAINTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

Since the 1970's, a growing expectation has been that preparing should recognize the linkages between human-made and organic capital and integrate community, social, government, economic and environmental issues (Slocombe 1993, Serageldin & Steer 1994). The Stockholm Meeting on the Human Environment in 1972 known as for extensive preparing to integrate environmental issues (Bartelmus 1986, Nicholson 1987).

In 1980, the U. S. Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the Worldwide Union for the Preservation of Nature (IUCN), and World Wild animals Fund (WWF) launched the World Preservation Strategy (IUCN 1980), linking residing resource efficiency and sustainable development. This was followed by the U. S. Nations (UN) Common Assembly adoption of a World Charter for Nature in 1982.

The World Percentage on Environment and Development (WCED) (1987) concluded that sustainable technique paths require the ecological size of way to be regarded simultaneously as economic and other measurements. Consequently, the U. S. Nations Meeting on Environment and Development (UNCED) at Rio de Janeiro in 1992 created Plan 21, which known as for national sustainable development methods to be developed which would integrate community and economic development with the surroundings. Plan 21 and earlier methods did not recommend methods for generating incorporated plans (UNCED 1992), but believed that durability would be built into current preparing procedures. As exposed by the 1987 Brundtland Commission's review, Our Common Upcoming, these excellent environmental methods and plans were hardly ever connected to economic development plans, were never effectively

funded, had little government support, and hardly affected significant facilities or organic resource development plans (Carew-Reid et al. 1994).

NATIONAL PLANS IN ARABIC REGION:

National Initiatives

In 1999, only five Arabic countries had national sustainable development methods NSDS. By 1992, nine Arabic countries have involved in national sustainable development (SD) preparing exercises; namely The red sea, The air Jordan, Kuwait, The other agents, Oman Syria, Egypt, U. s. Arabic Emirates UAE & Yemen. Lebanon & the Palestinian procedure by completing environmental baseline research and methods that served as the basis for SD preparing. By 2003, most of the Arabic countries have involved in some stage of SD preparing or planning.

Conceptual framework of SD in the Arabic region

Environmental management thinking in the Arabic Region has undergone significant modification over the last three decades. Much of this parallels the international reorientation of environmental objectives & ideas.

A. EVOLUTION OF SD IDEAS AT THE NATIONWIDE LEVEL:

Environmental ideas in most Arabic Countries have evolved into three distinctive phases:

- Support for sanitary engineering, cities and community wellness (1920s – 1960s);
- Shift from community and environmental wellness to environmental management (1970s – mid. 1980s); and
- Gradual move from environmental management towards SD (mid 90's to present). This modification can be witnessed at the national as well as the regional stages.

B. CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS:

Most national environmental companies in the place suffer from:

- Their relatively latest company and/or restructuring;
- Power politics (which sideline environmental organizations relative to economic and community ministries);

- Limited institutional require (little or no legislative, management or certification authorities);
- Advisory potential (limits enactment & Implementation);
- Limited potential to earn money (including from certification fees or other economic instruments); and
- Overlapping institutional jurisdictions (which cause to technique disputes, system replication & inefficiency).
- Political Constellation
- Limited budgets

C. PLANNING FOR SD IN THE ARABIC REGION:

Most Arabic countries have started or finished the task of making a national environmental technique NES and/or national environmental technique NEAP; however, enhancement in formulating an umbrella NSDS or Nationwide Agenda-21 remains obscure. This is because arrangements for NES & NEAP were (conceptually) regarded as sufficient substitute for NSDS ingredients. This misconception has in a few cases led to national methods & activity plans focusing on environmental management, rather than on SD. However, on the positive side, most of the NES and NEAP, particularly in the ESCWA Region, were ready using the participatory bottom-up strategy with the participation of most stakeholders & appropriate areas such as the national socio-economic development areas. Great strides have been taken in the Arabic place over past times two decades in the development and building up of environmental companies and regulation. Initiatives to secure the surroundings at the national stage have depended mainly on command and management techniques, particularly regulation. The main avenues for the execution of environmental technique in the place have been national companies co-coordinating environmental management and enforcing guidelines (e.g., Ministries, Common Directorates and the Environment Protection Local authorities or Secretariats) and the establishing of specifications and standards through regulation.

Recent socio-economic changes have also brought technique changes that had environmental effects. Unprecedented city and commercial improve the place, particularly in the Gulf Declares, has led to enhanced demand for organic resources and prices of spend creation (both household and industrial). Moreover, structural adjustment programs have led the governments of some countries in the place to suspend many government-supported actions, such as environmental

preparing. In addition, the hostilities in the place over the last two decades have caused popular migrations towards marginal place and rivers. This, along with the deficiency of sufficient spend disposal and/or treatment, has also posed a serious threat to the surroundings and individual wellness in the place.

Environmental Institutions:

All countries of the place now have environmental companies or ministries in position, with many countries having updated these companies in past times. (See Figure 1.) In some countries the newly recognized or updated companies were given higher government standing. At the moment four countries have ministers for atmosphere in their cabinets, namely Oman (Ministry of Regional Municipalities and Environment), the air Jordan (Ministry of Public and Rural Matters and Environment), Bahrain (Ministry of Housing, Municipalities and Environment), and Syria (Minister of State for the Environment heading the Common Percentage for Environmental Affairs). Of these countries, Oman was the first to set up a Ministry for Environment and Water twenty six decades ago. This Ministry, along with the Authorities for Preservation of the Environment and Protection of Pollution were then merged into a new Secretary of condition for Regional Municipalities and Environment in 1991. The Syrian Government developed a Secretary of condition for State for Environmental Matters to act as the advisory body for coordinating environmental issues between the Ministries, establishing environmental specifications, carrying out environmental research, tracking contamination, and developing environmental recommendations. Most other countries of the place have also recognized environmental companies, although not necessarily at Cabinet stages. Common Directorates for atmosphere or similar government techniques were recognized in Iraq, the U. S. Arabic Emirates, and Yemen. Environmental Protection Local authorities have been replaced by Environmental Authorities at the Common Directorate stage in Bahrain and Kuwait.

The U. S. Arabic Emirates issued a government law in 1993 creating the Federal Environment Agency, which is the first country-wide company with legal abilities to secure and maintain your surroundings (UNEP, 1995). Lately, the Western Economical Company and Gaza Power also recognized a main company for environmental management and presented regulation for resource security.

In Lebanon, the Secretary of condition for Environment was recognized in 1993. Saudi Arabic recognized the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration (MEPA) by Royal Decree almost 30 years ago. MEPA is now the main company accountable for atmosphere at the national stage. Saudi Arabic has also recognized environmental sections in other appropriate ministries, namely, in the Secretary of condition for Agriculture and Water, the Secretary of condition for Petroleum and Mineral Resources, the Secretary of condition for Municipalities and Rural Matters, the Secretary of condition for Industry and Electricity, and the Secretary of condition for Health. Some countries in the place have also developed individual techniques to deal with particular environmental areas (for example, the national committees and commissions for wildlife efficiency and improve Saudi Arabic, Bahrain, Oman, The air Jordan, Kuwait, and Syria).

Despite the improve variety of new companies, however, programs, guidelines, and companies have often been developed haphazardly and are generally sectoral. In most countries, different companies are accountable for farming, nutrient water, fisheries, nutrient resources, development, individual settlements, market, transport, and travel and leisure.

Recent recognition of the inter-sectoral features of many environmental issues has led to many Government regulators developing cross-cutting technique companies. These commonly take the form of inter-ministerial or interdepartmental committees, and national environmental methods developed with sectoral divisions.

Only a few Government regulators, however, have developed high-level, cross-cutting techniques under the direct management of the Head of Government (in Oman, for instance) or a senior reverend (ESCWA, 1996). Due to this weakness in business framework, as well as shortcomings of the consultative machinery, there has been a deficiency of national incorporated environmental technique in some countries. Furthermore, environmental divisions almost everywhere have restricted staff and costs in relation to the requirements created on them. There is therefore a deficiency of resources for implementing agreed technique or management of law (ESCWA, 1996).

Environmental Legislation

The countries in Arabic place have approved several guidelines working with the surroundings. In Kuwait, as early as 1964, the first law was approved to secure navigable nutrient water from

oil contamination. Articles 15, 16, and 21 of the constitution of Kuwait were subsequently revised in 1976 and in 1980 to integrate environmental security ideas and to set up techniques to enforce the execution of environmental guidelines.

Despite the often fragmented features of business responsibilities for the surroundings, regulation in the place has been fairly cross-sectoral and all-encompassing since the 1980's. These guidelines, sometimes known as framework guidelines, have helped countries reorder fragmented techniques to environmental management.

Framework guidelines in the place include:

- the Decree for Establishment of the Environmental Protection Panel in Bahrain (1980);
- Iraq's Environment Protection and Improvement Act (1986);
- the Law Protecting the Environment in Kuwait (1980);
- the Decree Creating the Authorities for Protection of Environment and Pollution Control (1979) and the Act for Environment Protection and Pollution Control in Oman (1979, revised 1985);
- Saudi Arabia's Environmental Protection Standards (1982); and
- The Decree Concerning Establishment of the Supreme Panel for Environment and Its Mandate in the U. S. Arabic Emirates (1981).

Latest attempts at harmonization of environmental regulation and companies have also taken position. For example, the Jordanian Parliament ratified a green law in 1995 establishing an individual Common Organization for Environment Protection. Yemen has elaborated and ratified environmental guidelines and recognized national or individual regulators for environmental security. Lately, the Palestinian Power recognized a main company for environmental management and presented regulation for resource security. Lebanon has also reviewed all current environmental regulation. A legal atmosphere program code and a law for the security of organic sites and monuments were developed. Moreover, a green effect assessment decree and procedural recommendations have been ready. All these guidelines have been discussed in national discussions.

The management of current guidelines is critical for the security of the area's atmosphere. Many states have imposed new types of liability or enhanced penalties for environmental offences to be

able to secure better environmental high quality. In Bahrain, for example, any person in prison for causing oil contamination in the marine atmosphere or of dumping in territorial rich waters waste materials from ships or land-based resources is liable to huge fines. Violators are also accountable for the cleanup of the contaminated place within a particular time (UNEP, 1995).

Although most countries of the place have sufficient regulation, there remains a need for modification, amendment, and the release of new regulation. Norms, specifications, and tracking are generally insufficient, and most countries and the place require support to rectify the problem and put into position efficient management techniques (UNEP, 1995).

Environmental Action Applications

Arab countries have created substantial initiatives at the national stage to integrate environmental measurements into their development schemes and methods. While prior to the 90's these plans simply concentrated on development methods, some countries now integrate environmental recommendations and resource management ideas. However, while most countries have developed methods and activity plans, they continue to absence sufficient resources for their execution.

In Jordan's five-year development way of 1986-90, the surroundings appeared for initially as an individual market. Moreover, in 1996 a Nationwide Environment Action Plan was formulated for the Kingdom. Oman also has an extensive environmental preparing and management system that ensures that development takes into account environmental issues. With desertification being a significant issue in the place, countries have responded by launching national activity intends to fight desertification. Their primary elements consist of assessment of desertification and enhanced place management, community corrective actions against droughts and their effects, institutional arrangements for building the potential of personnel, and international co-operation. The Nationwide Action Prepare for Combating Desertification in Bahrain, for example, emphasizes appropriate place management practices, nutrient water management actions, building up of technological innovation, and international activity and co-operation.

Similarly, because nutrient water issues are a significant issue, several national activity plans have been started and applied. For example, in Oman, the Government has started several regional actions to preserve and secure rivers from contamination and to improve attention of such pressing environmental issues as the scarcity of rivers and the importance of defending bio-

diversity. In Kuwait, a nutrient water high quality tracking system was recognized in 1986 in similar with an air high quality tracking system. Sea nutrient water high quality tracking sites have been recognized in the seaside places, especially around desalination plants. A monthly tracking system of drinking-water high quality is applied in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) drinking-water tracking recommendations. The countries of the East Mediterranean place, such as Lebanon and Syria, have started to elaborate incorporated seaside management programs and regional environmental assessment projects, in line with environmental assessment projects and main concerns in their specific countries.

Syria has started the planning of background documents on environmentally friendly situation at all seven national river basins to be used to gather a sustainable development technique and to create appropriate activity plans required to respond to the identified needs and main concerns. The documents are being ready through an entertaining participatory strategy involving various governments, academic, and research companies, as well as regional regulators and groups. The environmental effects of commercial, agricultural, and household actions, as well as socio-economic issues, are assessed in these documents.

To help fight the pressures on the area's bio-diversity, particularly due to habitat destruction, some countries of the place have started to set up secured places. Protected places now complete over 24 million hectares, some 6 per cent of the complete place of the Western Asia place (ESCWA/FAO, 1995). (See Desk 2.)

Economic and Economical Instruments

Various economic equipment is also in use in the place to help enhance sustainable development. In Bahrain, Oman, UAE, and Kuwait, for example, soft loans are available for introducing water-saving watering methods (e.g., drip irrigation) to relieve some of the pressure on groundwater resources. Some countries have also applied programs to advertise intensive secured farming (e.g., greenhouses) to be able to help enhance nutrient water efficiency.

Instruments using the polluter pays principle also are available in the place. In Syria, for example, a municipal service function levy has been presented for household and personal companies with regard to the selection of strong waste materials. These prices differ according to quantities of spend created and collected. In Lebanon, arrangements are underway to introduce

economic resources, such as taxation and incentives, for air contamination management. These resources will be incorporated within the technique and regulation for air contamination.

Public Participation and Capacity Creating

A growing variety of non-governmental companies (NGOs) are found in most countries of the place. However, their role in preparing and execution needs to be strengthened. Moreover, there is a need for potential building to improve the participation of NGOs as well as other companies and the personal market in environmentally friendly policy-making and activity cycle. Although in most countries projects for potential building are in position, these need to be turned into reality (UNEP, 1996). The U. S. Nations Development Program (UNDP) has started various programs in the place for environmental management that are more specifically addressing potential building issues in the perspective of UNDP's Capacity 21 initiatives. The UNDP Regional Bureau for Arabic Declares has assisted in the initiation of projects funded by the Global Environment Facility, with strong potential building components in the places of bio-diversity, climate change, and international rich waters.

Environmental technological innovation exchange is still at a restricted stage in the place. Some projects, however, are in existence. One initiative is to circulate successful illustrations of environmental technologies by the Authorities of Arabic Ministers Accountable for Environment (CAMRE). Adequate technological innovation exchange should be regarded in similar with enhancing enhanced capabilities and recruiting.

A latest research of tertiary-level environmental coaching companies in the Arabic place revealed that more than 35 university research and coaching companies are involved in environmental coaching programs. Collectively, these companies teach more than 290 regular undergraduate and graduate student atmosphere programs as well as offering coaching programs and seminars. Graduate research of environmental issues is available at 12 colleges in the place. Courses on atmosphere have also been incorporated into the teaching programs of schools in most countries of the place (UNEP/ ROWA, 1994).

Environmental Information

There is a standard deficiency of details and details on the surroundings in Arabic place. Where details are available in the place, there is a deficiency of continuity and cohesion in

environmentally friendly tracking and reporting. Much of the details created are also under-utilized (UNEP, 1996).

At the national stage, some countries have ready condition of the surroundings reviews (SOE) or environmental profiles of some form. Kuwait, for example, has finished four SOE-type reviews (1984, 1986, 1988, and 1992) (Environment Protection Authorities, 1992). Most of the countries of the place have not regularly published such reviews.

Specific environmental reviews working with certain environmental issues are also available in some countries. For example, reviews on desertification and plans of activity to fight desertification have been ready in Oman, Bahrain, and UAE, The air Jordan, Syria and Yemen. These reviews also consist of some details on the condition of atmosphere in the specific countries.

Another prevalent problem in the place is that environmental details are scattered among several community and private-sector companies, with little or no collaboration or co-ordination. As a result, there are gaps and replication in details and the countries of the place need to gather and standardize their details (Olivier and Tell, 1995). There is also little social networking and incorporation of details for environmental assessment, except occasionally at the sectoral stage, such as for nutrient water. Initiatives for enhancing details for troubleshooting and social networking have been performed in Syria and Lebanon, largely due to UNDP's Maintainable Development Network and Capacity 21 Projects. Nevertheless, efficient atmosphere details networks for the distribution of details nationally and regionally still need to be put in position in much of the place (Olivier and Tell, 1995).

Table 1. Governmental Environment Institutions and Agencies in Arabic place (West Asia)

TERRITORY	POLICY INSTITUTIONS	EXECUTIVE AGENCY
Bahrain	Environment Protection Commission	Ministry of Housing, Municipalities and Environment
Iraq	National Council for the Protection and Improvement of Environment	Ministry of Health
Jordan	Council of Ministers; Ministry of Municipalities Rural Affairs and Environment	General Corporation for Environmental Protection
Kuwait	Environmental Protection Council	Various Ministries
Lebanon	Ministry of Environment	Various Ministries
Oman	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Provisional Municipalities and Environment
Qatar	Council of Ministers (Permanent Commission for Environmental Protection)	Ministry of Municipalities and Agriculture
Saudi Arabia	Ministerial Committee on Environment	Meteorology and Environmental Protection Administration
Syrian Arab Republic	Minister of State for Environmental Affairs	General Authority for Environmental Affairs
United Arab Emirates	Council of the Federation	Federal Environmental Agency
West Bank & Gaza Strip	Council of Ministers	Ministry of Agriculture
Yemen	Council of Ministers	Environmental Protection Council

Source: Compiled and provided by the ESCWA Secretariat. 1996. Depending on national resources.

Table 2. Nationwide Parks and Protected Areas in the Arabic Region (West Asia)

Territory	Area (Square Kilometers)	Total Protected Area (Hectares)	Percentage of Area Under Protection
Bahrain	691	1325	1.92
Iraq	434924	541	-
Jordan	83750	119829	1.43
Kuwait	24280	30000	1.24
Lebanon	10452	4512	0.43
Oman	212379	2836900	13.36
Qatar	10360	100	0.01
Saudi Arabia	2144969	21210740	9.89
Syrian Arab Republic	185680	103240	0.56
United Arab Emirates	86449	14650	0.17
West Bank & Gaza Strip	10161	-	-
Yemen	485273	-	-
TOTAL	3,689,368	24,321,837	6.59

Source: ESCWA/FAQ.1995

All Arabic countries signed the Millennium Declaration and dedicated themselves to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. They also participated in the planning of

national MDG reviews (MDGRs), publishing 18 reviews by May 2005. The Arabic place faces many particular difficulties regarding the achievement of the MDGs. Often development recommendations are not a priority for Arabic states since they are overshadowed by the complicated government dynamics of the place. Arabic countries have been involved with national liberation plans and regional anti- neocolonial recommendations for decades, while marginalizing the need for national development plans centered on regional needs and main concerns. Arabic leaders and decision-makers have not regarded that building up democratic procedures and sustainable development recommendations at a regional stage might enhance and support sovereignty at regional and international stages. The Arabic place has great resources which are meant to fuel development. However regional and national disputes have rendered these resources useless. In this perspective, and as the Palestinian-Israeli conflict and the occupation of Iraq carries on, most Arabic states are stagnating or deteriorating, with a controlled and weak civil community, low individual development, and declining socioeconomic styles.

The environmental methods and plans were hardly ever connected to economic development plans, were never effectively funded, had little government support and hardly affected significant facilities or organic resource development plans. Until today, there is little proof that this incorporation has occurred in either popular development preparing or environmental preparing. Economical organizers and ecologists continued to work in individual worlds until very recently.

In the Arabic place, considerable interest has been paid in the delayed 1980's to environmental preparing as a stand-alone activity, especially in the planning of Nationwide Environmental Management Applications prior to the 1992 Earth Peak. Less interest has been paid to execution of these plans and environmentally friendly issues they were intended to address have not gone away. Therefore, while it is encouraging to observe that the notion of incorporated economic and environmental preparing is still on the Arabic agenda, the challenge of actualizing the ideas remains.

There appears to be a missing link in the nested hierarchy of sustainable development plans in Arabic place (see Determine 1), which may be one reason why good intentions at the international, regional, and national stages are not being translated into sustainable development the regional stage. In 1987, there was no consensus on how this incorporation should be performed. As a significant outcome of the U. S. Nations Meeting on Environment and

Development (UNCED) at Rio de Janeiro in 1992, Plan 21, which was endorsed by more than 150 countries, known as for national sustainable development methods to be developed that would integrate community and economic development with the surroundings. Plan 21 did not recommend methods of generating such plans, but believed that, in most countries, durability would be built into current preparing procedures. However, there is little proof that this incorporation is occurring in either popular development preparing or environmental preparing. In the case of Arabic place there is deterioration in most countries as have been characterized by environmentally friendly efficiency measurement venture which produces a periodically updated Environmental Sustainability Catalog (ESI). The ESI position countries according to diverse set of socioeconomic, environmental, and institutional signs that characterize and impact environmental durability at the national range. Out of 16 Arabic countries only 5 countries show improve environmental efficiency (see table 3).

In Arabic place, organic resources- place, nutrient water and air- are being degraded at alarming prices in many countries. And environmental aspects such as outdoor and indoor air contamination, waterborne diseases, and exposure to toxic endanger the wellness of many people.

Table: 3, ranks of Arabic countries according to Environmental Sustainability index (ESI) 2002 and 2005

Country Name	ESI Rank 2005	ESI Rank 2002	Remarks
Tunisia	55	61	Up 6 steps
Oman	83	110	Up 35 steps
Jordan	84	53	Down 31 steps
Algeria	96	70	Down 26 steps
Morocco	105	72	Down 33 steps
United Arab Emirates	110	79	Up 31 steps

Egypt	115	74	Down 41 steps
Syria	117	107	Down 10 steps
Mauritania	124	-	-
Libya	125	124	Down 2 steps
Lebanon	129	106	Down 23 steps
Saudi Arabia	136	138	Up 2 steps
Yemen	137	-	-
Kuwait	138	142	Up 4 steps
Sudan	140	103	Down 37 steps
Iraq	143	139	Down 4 steps

Source: Yale and Colombia Universities 2005

SULTANATE OF OMAN:

The Sultan sets 'Five-Year Plans' to take care of community and Economical developments which focus on particular places such as knowledge, wellness, real estate, the economic system, trade & market, farming, emails, youngsters, females passions, details, travel and leisure and atmosphere. Attempts are logically developed and moving to coordinate the nation's specifications. Oman shares the international community's issue for the surroundings. Government officials joined the Earth Peak in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 and the Johannesburg summit on sustainable improve Sept 2002. A technique has been drawn up to apply summit resolutions on a national range.

Oman's economic technique is centered on a series of five-year plans that set objectives for all government areas. Efforts were drafted by Oman's Development Authorities, later renamed the Secretary of condition for Nationwide Economy. Economical preparing requirements joint feedback from government and non-government techniques and the Secretary of condition for Nationwide Economy draws up the five-year development plans, after consulting other regulators. By 1995, Oman had finished four five-year plans. Arrived to pause, drawing on

experience to produce a new vision of Oman's economic future. Oman 2020 outlines the Sultanate's development over twenty-five decades to 2020. It responds to changes on the globe economic system, and to the way that the revolution in telecommunications and details has transformed international manufacturing and alternatives. The government is dedicated to defending the surroundings from contamination from commercial and development projects, particularly contamination of groundwater, surface nutrient water and air by exploration. An investigation by the Japanese Worldwide Co-operation Agency (JICA) was performed in 2001 to look at exploration places in Sohar with a view to identifying the risk of contamination, and all parties later joined a workshop to analyze alternatives for its prevention.

A research on family earnings and expenses was finished in May 2002. The venture was prolonged to create a database for organizers, choice creators and scientists, offering up-to-date and precise details about residing specifications. Extending the study enhanced the variety of family members involved in the study, enabling scientists to draw a more precise picture of residing specifications in particular geographical places. The details will be less affected by the fluctuations that can take position in the economic system during a single season.

The research seeks to calculate how changes in earnings determine spending on products or alternatives. It will recognize demand for products or alternatives, estimate future specifications for household products and imports, and recognize inhabitant's submission by earnings and expenses categories. It will analyze how family members spend surplus earnings or cope with a deficit between earnings and expenses, and recognize the earning power of unofficial labor. The research gathered details from a random sample of family members over three decades. The first stage protected 4,160 Omani and non-Omani family members. Phase two protected 2,080 family members a season over two decades.

This aimed to obtain statistical details on nutrient water intake, disposing of household strong spend, air contamination, chemical detergents in spend nutrient water, insecticides used in the home and other household environmental matters. So the outcome of these plans is giving and advance to Oman ahead 37 actions according to ESI comparing between 2002 and 2005 (see table 4). This is because Oman is taking care of integrating environmental issues in economic plans at national stage.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Better synchronization, connections, and details distribution about NSDS, NES and NEAP ingredients and execution can only benefit the sustainable development procedure. However, despite the evident benefits, there is restricted attention of the status of sustainable improve the place and the deficiency of easy access to the methods and activity plans of different countries. There is also a need to enhance synchronization of recommendations and programmers on a regional basis. The procedure of materializing sustainable development should not be a lonely one. Indeed, enhancement is best achieved through cooperative projects and entertaining dialogues between the demanders and suppliers of sustainable development technical and educational funding.

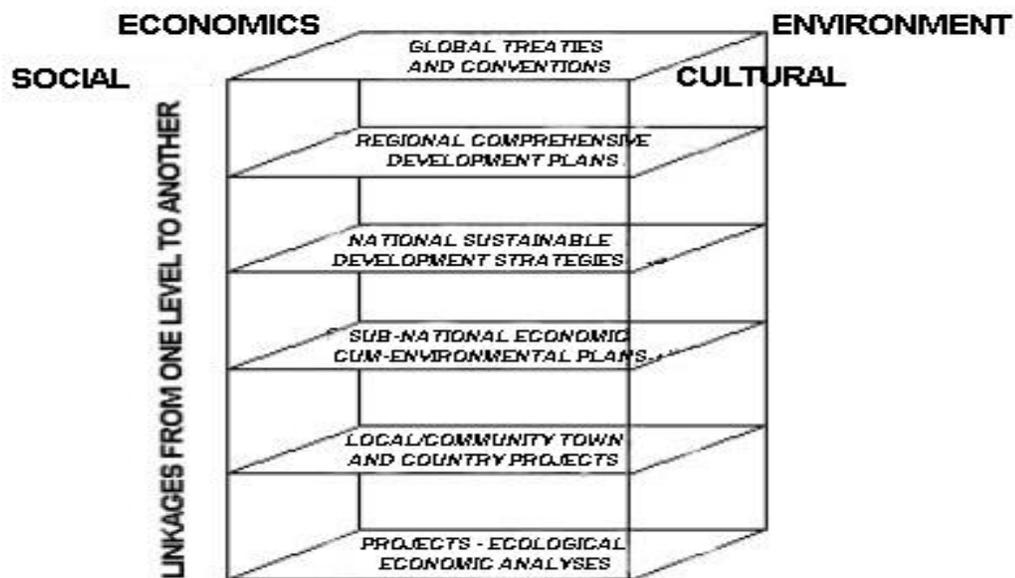
There is no uniform preparing strategy that would integrate economic and environmental issues at all stages from international to projects. However, there are some typical components, such as (I) the need for enhanced stakeholders contribution in the preparing procedure, (II) the concept of life expectancy or sunset clauses to be presented, so that dated plans trigger an appropriate stage of modification, (iii) the question of affordability, with no technique begin regarded as complete unless this question is effectively addressed, (iv) the need to offer explicit linkages between upper and lower preparing stages, (v) the need to articulate the expenses and benefits of execution in a simple manner, to win the minds and hearts of the community and choice creators, (vi) the need to realistically assess the absorptive potential of companies charged with execution of plans and to offer potential building support as part of the technique, (vii) more robust details and models to back up incorporation of monetary and environmental measurements, and (viii) enhanced specificity in establishing objectives of the technique, possibly using a Logical Framework matrix.

This document proposes a variety of actions to be carried out at the national stage and by regional and international companies that could support the procedure of developing national sustainable development methods. Among these, interest was given in particular to challenge the following, as appropriate:

- Country reviews of current national methods to determine whether or not they could be revised to conform to the ideas and features of national sustainable development strategies;

- Revision of current methods or planning of new NSDS, as appropriate, and company of the requisite institutional framework;
- Organizing meetings between representatives from countries with mature NSDS and those from countries that are just beginning the procedure.
- Comparative research of nation experiences with intergenerational funds;
- Compilation and comparison of illustrations of NSDS from places with am focus on elaboration of the components that make them responsive to national needs and characteristics;
- Preparation of modular manuals for countries to guide them through the procedure of preparing NSDS;
- Preparation of a regional extensive research on both details accessibility and the activity required for potential building in the place of details creation and selection, details high quality and enhancing signs for sustainable development.
- Increased allocation of national resources to create national details for sustainable development, with support from regional and international companies, as appropriate.

Figure 1: A Hierarchical Framework for analyzing Integrated E-C-E Planning



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