

The Role of International and Iraqi Efforts to copewith dust storms

By

Abd Ali Mohammed Swadi
University of Karbala - College of Law/ IRAQ
Email: abdali.swadee@uokerbala.edu.iq

Abstract

The international organization has made a great efforts to create mechanisms and joint frameworks through the formation of many of the bodies and agencies and establish monitoring and verification centers of scientific and technical research on the regional and international centers, as well as the establishment of specialized various environmental affairs conferences. In addition, the United Nations Environment Programme in West Asia, which oversees the "anti-dust storms and dust program" for Iraqand the region as a case of these regional efforts that are trying to counter the effects of dust phenomena in Iraq and the region by identifying the reasons for the aggravation of this phenomenon and to ward off notified and mitigation and to limit the escalation of effectiveness the fact that the dust from the trans-border problems, which requires dealt with in this framework. Accordingly, the declaration of the Secretary-General of the United Nations concerning the escalation of dust storms in Iraq explain that the United Nations in the area of responsibility for the environmental challenges in the world do not stop at the end the work of the bodies concerned, but there is a direct effort to watch and monitor all forms of emerging or emergency developments in the global natural environment in an effort to support and promote international and regional cooperation which is highlighted by asserting and support for the project, creation of green belts in the country and the region to counter the sand and dust storms, and its proposal to create a development fund regional to confrontand stop targeted to different areas in Iraq and neighboring countries, as well as mobilizing the energies and possibilities available in order to control the escalation of these phenomena, including the activation of the decisions of the Tehran declaration against dust and desertification and issued by the Ankara Ministerial Conference on the same matter, and the formation of specialized technical committees and associated office connected Tehran Chamber of its operations, all of which serve to strengthen national and regional capacities to combat dust storms and their effects. This shows that international efforts in the face of global environmental challenges, including those related to the search topic requires a statement of the role that the UN plays they constitute orientated and the supervisor of the work of these frameworks, organizations and agencies concerned the global environment, and research on the subject of dust phenomena as well as pose a serious target environmental system in Iraq is look at the nature of the work of those direct emergency efforts on ocean environmental legal and operational level changes for the purpose of knowing the extent of its potential to achieve the objectives of addressing to address those effects or reduce its harm.

Introduction

The international organization has made great efforts to develop joint mechanisms and frameworks through the formation of many bodies and agencies and the establishment of monitoring and verification centers and scientific and technical research centers at the regional and international levels, as well as the establishment of conferences specialized in various environmental affairs. The "Dust Storm and Dust Control Program" for Iraq and the region is

one of the forms of these regional efforts that are trying to confront the effects of dusty phenomena in Iraq and the region, by identifying the causes of the exacerbation of this phenomenon, warding off its dangers and mitigating its effects, and to limit the escalation of its effectiveness, since dust is a transboundary problem and is what needs to be dealt with in this context.

It is clear from the declaration of the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the escalation of dust storms in Iraq, that the United Nations, in the area of its responsibility to confront environmental challenges in the world, does not stop at the work of the concerned bodies, but rather there is a direct effort that monitors and monitors all forms of emerging or emergency developments in the global natural environment, in its quest to support and enhance international and regional cooperation, this is evident through its affirmation and support for the project to establish green belts in the country and the region to confront sand and dust storms, and its proposal to establish a regional development fund to confront them.

And stopping its targeting of various fields in Iraq and neighboring countries, as well as mobilizing the available energies and capabilities in order to control the escalation of these phenomena, including activating the decisions of the Tehran Declaration to combat dust and desertification and what was issued by the Ankara Ministerial Conference in the same regard, and the formation of specialized technical committees associated with the Tehran Liaison Office and the affiliated operations room. All of them serve to strengthen national and regional capacities to combat dust storms and their effects.

It is evident from this that international efforts in facing global environmental challenges, including those related to the topic of research, require a statement of the role played by the international organization as it constitutes the guide and supervisor of the work of those frameworks, regulations and bodies concerned with the global environment, and that the research on the issue of dusty phenomena in addition to the serious targeting it constitutes. The environmental system in Iraq is a research into the nature of the work of those direct efforts to the changes in the environmental environment at the legal and operational levels for the purpose of knowing the extent of its ability to achieve the objectives of addressing these effects or reducing their damage, and therefore this research has addressed the subject through the following:

The first topic

Regional efforts in confronting dusty phenomena in Iraq.

This topic included the role of the United Nations Environment Program in West Asia in addressing dusty phenomena in Iraq. It is part of the regional effort in that these phenomena and their effects transcend borders

- and an indication of the importance of the World Meteorological Organization and its role in combating dust storms and monitoring its sources and paths and providing research centers and local monitoring centers with information - then we discussed the direct efforts of the United Nations in supporting Iraq to combat the effects of dusty phenomena

The second topic

The role of Iraqi efforts in confronting dusty phenomena in Iraq.

This topic included the importance of the Supreme National Authority to confront dust

storms - the national program to combat desertification in Iraq and its importance in reducing desertification as it is closely related to dusty phenomena - and the importance of Iraq's accession to international environmental agreements related to dusty phenomena

The first topic International and Regional Efforts

International organizations had clear efforts in combating desertification and limiting dusty phenomena in Iraq, which was a prominent feature of the climate in Iraq, especially in the recent period, when dusty phenomena abounded and had a clear impact on the population of Iraq from north to south, but rather in the entire Gulf region, and we will address them successively as follows.)

The first requirement

United Nations Environment Program in Western Asia

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) (Nico, (2010).) aims to strengthen the capacity of governments of developing countries and countries with economies in transition at all levels and assist them to fully participate in the development of a coherent international environmental policy, comply with international agreements and implement their obligations at the national level in order to achieve their environmental goals, objectives and targets as well as On the internationally agreed development goals related to the environment and also aims to develop national capacities in the areas of research, monitoring and evaluation, and support national institutions in the field of data collection, analysis and monitoring of environmental trends, and is linked through the Department of Early Warning and Assessment (DEWA) and the Department of Environmental Policies Implementation (DEPI), Department of Technology, Industry and Economics, Department of Environmental Law and Conventions and Department of Regional Cooperation (DRC) s program is concerned with the level of geographical areas in the world for a group of regional programs, including the United Nations Environment Program in West Asia, which adopts many environmental projects, including the program to combat sand and dust storms in the Gulf region, Iraq, Iran, Syria and Jordan, which is directly concerned with combating dusty phenomena in them .

The importance of the program to combat sand and dust storms in Iraq and the countries of the region, which is concerned with setting the basic frameworks for a regional partnership project to combat sand and dust storms in the Gulf region, Iraq, Iran, Syria and Jordan in an attempt to address and combat their various effects, a trend that aims to strengthen and activate cooperation between countries that suffer Of these dangerous phenomena, as well as the areas they cross or settle in, with the aim of controlling their sources by relying on high-tech monitoring, continuous scientific evaluation and analysis, and supplementing periodic meetings and concerned research centers associated with the United Nations Environment Program. In Abu Dhabi, UAE, and within the roadmap approved by the program and the contents of the document of the regional project to combat sand and dust storms of the United Nations Program, which was approved at its conference in Nairobi, Kenya for the year (2012), it issued a set of decisions, including the following paragraphs:

- 1- Establishing green belts according to technical standards based on information issued by research and monitoring centers.
- 2- The necessity of developing desert areas through the establishment of pastures by making use of groundwater in desert areas, the source of dust storms and the areas exporting them.

- 3- The use of rain seeding techniques, and this is done through the exploitation of technological progress and in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Program.
- 4- Enacting legislation aimed at reducing dust and gas emissions from some types of industrial activities such as cement factories and others

Iraq has enacted an air pollution law, which we will discuss later. The project also aims to create a network of expert researchers, set monitoring and early warning systems, and activate the role of research centers and develop them to reduce the serious environmental problems of transcontinental dust storms, where individual initiatives cannot solve this problem that calls for action. The joint regional initiative, which came through the request of (UNEP) to develop this project in accordance with the road map adopted by the program with the aim of submitting it in detail to the United Nations Environment Program for the purpose of allocating the required financial contributions. Facing that phenomenon

The second requirement

The World Meteorological Organization and its role in combating dust storms

The job of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is to provide various programs and agencies with information and periodic data on climate developments and forecasts around the world through its obtaining of observational data in various national meteorological facilities in different regions of the world, within the framework of the World Weather Watch and climate and the round-the-clock, worldwide transmission of weather and climate information to ensure that it continues to flow around the globe for forecasting and planning purposes. It is considered a unique system supervised by the International Organization that works around the clock in a collective effort using high technical means by providing information of the Special Observing Network (GOS) on the state of the Earth and its atmosphere within the coordination of the World Meteorological (Khaled) Organization (WMO) for climatic, marine, hydrological and hydrological data by a number of satellites And 15 satellites, moored and floating stations, (300) monitoring aircraft, (7000) ships, and more than (100000) local monitoring stations using.

supercomputers through mathematical models based on physical laws to produce maps, digital products, forecasts, climate forecasts, risk assessment and early warning services and broadcast them. Several times a day to approximately (1,000) sites spread all over the world and extend research centers and various international programs in addition to weather forecast centers, monitoring stations and specialized local committees .

Including what is related to the subject of the study, where the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) used satellites in weather monitoring to follow up on various weather phenomena, including dust storms, in many regions of the world, including Iraq. Or regionally through neighboring countries, and this is done by analyzing the clouds captured by satellites in the weather forecasting department in order to determine the centers of air depressions and the centers of rotating weather and tropical cyclones and after comparing the successive images to determine the movement and growth of the depressions and thus knowing the expected changes and knowing their paths (Kazem) As well as using the terrestrial and hydrological data of the areas passing by to form information about their intensity, concentration and ranges, as well as knowing their various effects. There is no doubt that this system is one of the forms of collective effort supervised by the international organization and in high-level coordination between it and the national centers, which makes it easier for governments to take

precautionary measures And the development of long-term plans based on that information and data issued by the organization, if we know that the organization has prepared reports and scientific plans sent to local and regional contact centers, which facilitate the tasks of specialized committees and international and national programs that play their role in monitoring early warning networks and activating practical mechanisms and taking Measures required to reduce the direct effects of dust storms .

The third requirement

The direct efforts of the United Nations in support of Iraq to combat the effects of dusty phenomena

The Secretary-General of the United Nations called on the United Nations mission to help Iraq combat dust storms, as the Kuwait Conference to address dust storms was held on November 20 (2012), and called for the optimal use of the collective approach to confront the effects of dust storms in Iraq and the region and to support the role of the regional technical committees Specialized in this framework and the establishment of monitoring, verification and forecasting centers to monitor the sources and paths of those storms, as held on (February 21, 2012), the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly in (Nairobi) for the United Nations Environment Program and in the presence of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in which it pledged The governments of Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates supported regional intervention to address dust storms, and led technical consultations on solutions to transboundary pollutants aimed at addressing environmental challenges in Iraq, as took place in Tehran, on (11 and 12 November 2012), with the support of The United Nations Environment Program and the Liaison Office in Tehran of the United Nations Mission in the presence of officials from the Iranian ministries and the University of Tehran to provide assistance To Iraq, and it was agreed to establish a general secretariat within the Iranian Ministry of Environment to secure funding for related activities in Iran and Iraq, and the United Nations UNESCO held a study tour for the benefit of (14) Iraqi experts, from (18 to 24 November 2012) , to visit research centers, training institutions and government agencies concerned with drought monitoring and management in Kenya, in the context of helping to build Iraqi

capacities in the field of drought management, and also held (on December 6 and 7, 2012), a workshop for the Iraqi national drafting team, which is preparing a nomination file The Iraqi marshes region to be included in the World Heritage List, which we have previously mentioned the necessity of developing wetlands and maintaining ecological balance.

The second topic

The role of Iraqi efforts in reducing the effects of the phenomena of dust and desertification

The protection and improvement of the environment is one of the requirements for defending the present of Iraq and the future of generations, because the negative effects of environmental deterioration extended on the social and economic levels, which required the existence of a new strategic vision that takes into account the integration of all environmental policies and reorientation towards plans that rise to the level of challenge and open channels with International bodies, which calls for mobilizing the energies and cadres available in this field and scientific research centers, escalating performance, encouraging the spirit of creative scientific initiative, and taking the hands of scientists and researchers within the fields of environment and improving them to plan for the future Iraq. In the past, from a serious targeting of its environmental structure, and for reasons that were discussed in a number of them

previously, as far as the study is concerned with what constitutes the environmental effects of the phenomenon of dust storms and the phenomenon of desertification, and the fact that these effects transcend national borders, so it required the concerned authorities to take a package of measures in which various official sectors, bodies and organizations contribute. Specialized and jointly with the regional and international effort to try to open New horizons for an advanced environmental policy aimed at overcoming these serious environmental challenges for Iraq and the region (Mukhlif, 2007. p.) Which included joining a number of international environmental agreements, participating in international conferences concerned with the environment, developing multi-term plans at various levels, preparing environmental programs, forming specialized technical committees, as well as holding scientific conferences and symposiums concerned with facing various environmental risks, including those related to the phenomena of dust and desertification. The two are interconnected in terms of causes and effects through a group of projects, including the establishment of green belts around the main cities to reduce the effects of dust storms, stopping the rising encroachment of the desert area, stabilizing sand dunes and addressing soil fragility. Large and cross-border, and the capacity of Iraq alone is greater compared to the size of those serious environmental challenges, cumulative and escalating in their effects, which require more cooperation and coordination with regional and international bodies, addressing what is related to the deficiencies of environmental management, eliminating corruption and red tape, developing internal environmental legislation, and working to provide possibilities Technical and advanced technology. In order to determine the extent of the possibility of Iraqi efforts in addressing the environmental impacts of dusty phenomena, we try to extrapolate them through the following- :

First/ the Supreme National Authority for Confronting Dust Storms

This body includes representatives from ministries, including environment, agriculture, education, health, water resources and other governmental institutions, and includes many specialists, technical experts and researchers, in partnership with the United Nations Environment Program and within the framework of its regional program in combating sand and dust storms, in cooperation with the FAO and with direct support from the United Nations working group on The priority of the environment in supporting the national program to combat sand and dust storms in Iraq (Muhammad and others, 2011. p. 5,) As well as coordination and cooperation with specialized centers and bodies in the countries of the region surrounding Iraq, which were covered by the effects of dust storms in order to ward off their dangers and environmental effects on human health and various transboundary economic and social aspects. Coordination and cooperation with the regional office in Tehran, represented by the participation of teams and field missions to many areas of storm sources and paths, and immediate measures were taken, including spraying the lands with soil-stabilizing materials, and launching a plan (mechanical control) that is carried out by covering the muddy lands of fragile and worn-out lands and desert and then planting them with plants tolerant to the harsh environment This is in the two projects of Al-Fajr district in Dhi Qar and Baiji district in Salah al-Din and projects to restore vegetation cover in desert areas, and establish green oases planted with palms, pistachios and high-oil olives to stabilize the soil, and try to work on establishing green belts projects in the governorates that are at the forefront of dust storms. The countries neighboring Iraq and including Iran has a great desire to help in this thorny and major matter, because all the dust storms that pass in Iraq go to Iran, because they come from Syria and Saudi Arabia, enter Iraq and exit to Iran from the ports of Kut, Dhi Qar and Al-Amarah, for example, in addition to the drop in water levels and the drying of the marshes. To turn into desertified areas, which led to the fierceness of dust storms passing from the north This prompted the

commission to support the project of reviving and developing the marshes and upgrading the means to protect them within the framework of protecting biodiversity and improving the environment in the southern governorates, especially in Dhi Qar governorate, which scientific research confirmed that it became a source of dust storms after the policy of draining the marshes in it during the era of the former regime, which called for Do the following work-:

A- Forming a joint committee with Iran to re-life the Marsh of Al- Hawizeh:

Iraq and Iran are striving in a great effort to preserve wetlands because of their importance in the international and local aspect as a global heritage and a cultural and national heritage, as well as their impact on restoring the ecological balance on the one hand, and on the other hand striving to build small dams to seize rainwater in an effort for a project named (Water harvesting) to cultivate the largest possible number of lands threatened by desertification and in line with the efforts adopted by the Iraqi and international authorities in reviving the marshes area. All these projects need great capabilities that must be provided through the cooperation of all government institutions supported by the international community.

B - The proposal of the International Development Fund:

Which was called by the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish it to support the environmental situation in Iraq in (2013), especially in the field of establishing green belts in the field of addressing dust storms, and which was proposed by the United Nations Environment Conference and included in its report to the UN Security Council (Al-Naqash .2001) What is the field of monitoring? The authority worked, in cooperation with the World Meteorological Authority (WMO), to provide the requirements to support local stations and establish early warning centers to monitor and study the movement of these storms and determine their paths and sources. The authority helped in one of the advanced initiatives in the field of space access and use in the process of monitoring phenomena Natural and environmental impacts control through this technique.

C- Launching the first Iraqi satellite (Dijla)

It is concerned with following up the dust sources in Iraq and its paths, monitoring the phenomenon of desertification, recording periodic data, and developing studies and solutions to end the phenomenon of dusty atmospheres. Transportation After completing a study program at the University of Rome, the moon was successfully launched on (6/19/2014) from the (Yazny) base in the Russian Federation and blessed by UNESCO. It was linked to the Iraqi monitoring stations, the National Center for Climate Change and is directly linked to the Meteorological Organization International Organization (WOM) with the aim of monitoring dust storms, determining their sources and paths with great accuracy, and providing information related to ways to treat them or use it as an early warning. (Mohamed and others) 'The commission also seeks to activate the centers and stations for monitoring environmental pollution of air, water and soil to show the extents of pollution resulting from the operations that took place in Iraq and the use of depleted uranium by American forces transmitted through dust particles and what poses a great danger to various aspects of life in Iraq and neighboring countries (Miqdadi ,2004. p. 27).

This is what falls within the scope of international responsibility for environmental aggression, which the Iraqi side must take a strict position on accountability and prosecution in the competent international bodies and organizations in accordance with the provisions of international law and the contents of the international agreements in force in the field of aggression against the environment during the war aggression, and this is what The Iraqi side has not done it yet (Mukhlif, 2007. p.76)

Second / The National Program to Combat Desertification in Iraq and Its Importance in Reducing Dustiness:

Desertification is directly and closely related to dust storms, as desert lands are the main source of storms, which increase their intensity and magnify their effects, just as dust storms help widen the area of desertification and cause the encroachment of sand dunes and target vegetation cover in them. (Al-Hiti, 2011 p197) 'The problem of desertification in Iraq is one of the big, complex and dangerous problems for the environment, but it has become a serious threat to food security, which was confirmed by the United Nations Environment Program in its last report .

This is what most scientific and field studies have also stated, which predicted that (91%) of the Iraqi lands will be affected by desertification in the coming years, which represents a danger on the economic and social levels, in addition to the escalation of this phenomenon in the number of dust storms, which was characterized by fierceness in its intensity. Until the impact became double on the various components of the environment in Iraq, which required the government and specialized organizations to mobilize efforts and capabilities to address this complex problem. This is a very important field, and based on Article 24 of the United Nations Framework Convention to Combat Desertification, to which Iraq acceded in accordance with Law No. (7) of (2009), the (Higher Committee for Science and Technology to Combat Desertification) was formed, which consists of government representatives specialized in fields of expertise. related to combating desertification and mitigating its environmental impacts, which adopted the scientific and field research project and supported ways to enhance cooperation and coordination at various levels as an approach to contributing with The causes, trends, and intensification of desertification, drought and dust, as well as (the establishment of the Public Authority to Combat Desertification in the Ministry of Agriculture) specialized in the implementation and supervision of a group of practical projects, including the project of developing the areas of the (Al-Hammad) basin in Anbar Governorate.

In addition to the many human reasons that made the situation dangerous and predict a threat to various life activities, therefore, Iraqi efforts alone cannot produce encouraging results in Anbar Governorate (Al-Rubaie, 2011). Which is one of the promising strategic projects to stand in the face of the increasing expansion of the desertification phenomenon.

Since it is closely related to long periods of drought and related climate change, this is accompanied by a regional and international effort that takes into account the geographical dimension of this phenomenon, which is related to the subject of our study on the importance of the national program to combat desertification and its relationship in addressing the phenomenon of dust storms associated with it through the plans prepared by it and its interlocutors. What is related to restoring the natural vegetation cover and protecting biodiversity, as well as trying to restore the mechanism of soil erosion after planting lands that are not guaranteed rain with wheat and barley crops, which caused their movement through the project to stabilize the moving sand dunes using mud coverage and afforestation with different types of trees and shrubs tolerant to salinity and drought. And work to develop new and advanced systems in the uses of surface water to increase the green area and to put laws that limit the illegal grazing operations by animals and the tendency to settle the population of the lands threatened by desertification, making them urban barriers facing the movement of wind-borne dust and stabilizing sand dunes and surrounding them by planting plants that are tolerant to the desert environment and drought. trying to use a Technical rain seeding system, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Program, in order to balance the levels of rainfall, reduce the

effects of drought and repair soil degradation, especially in the entrance areas of the sedimentary plain and other areas from which dust storms come (Al-Rubaie, 2011).

Especially by cultivating wide green belts that extend geographically with the countries surrounding Iraq and benefiting from groundwater in the region, within the frameworks adopted by relevant international programs such as the United Nations Program for Western Asia through joint research centers in accordance with the mutual obligations of the countries in the Convention to Combat Desertification. Parties and countries in areas threatened by desertification within a collective approach to addressing environmental challenges.

Third / Iraq's accession to the international conventions concerned with dusty phenomena:

Protecting and improving the environment is one of the requirements for defending Iraq's present and future generations, because the negative effects of environmental deterioration have spread at the social and economic levels, which requires a new strategic vision that takes into account the integration of all policies that drive the forces of society in the face of environmental threats and go towards plans that rise to the level of environmental risks represented. What emerged from the scientific and technological revolution witnessed by the world and the resulting change in the environmental environment and the opening of all channels with the parties of the international community in accordance with the contents of the international principles established for the international system, which stressed the importance of participation, cooperation and international interaction in addressing environmental issues and made it at the forefront of the international environmental principles that it was approved by treaties, conventions and protocols concerned with the environment, which places a moral and legal obligation on the local side in the need to find a global policy and planning for action taken by institutions specialized in the environment while working within the framework of the United Nations to protect the environment. This requires the Iraqi legislation to integrate the elements and components of the environment and manage them in planning, legislation and general enforcement. This is what the United Nations Environment (UNEP) has often called for by limiting contemporary trends in the field of environmental legislation in developing countries to including environmental issues in constitutions and grand plans of the state, commitment to international agreements and commitments, consolidating environmental and economic principles in laws with their inclusion of international standards in laws and adopting the principle of coordination between National agencies, regional and international mechanisms approved as a basis for institutional environmental management, and the application of scientific research activities to draw a national program to protect and improve the Iraqi environment and deepen cooperation between them and other ministries and relevant regional and international scientific organizations in this field, as the phenomenon of dust storms remarkably exacerbated after the second Gulf War in the year (1991). As a result of the impact of the geosphere by the movement of military vehicles and the increase in drought due to the lack of rain, and the decline in the supplies of the Tigris and Euphrates as a result of water cuts by neighboring countries, as well as the drying of the previous regime of the marshes that formed a large water body that contributed to mitigating its effects, which required Iraq joining more than 16 conventions, treaties and protocols. International law through laws that have been enacted by the House of Representatives, and we mention them, for example, with regard to the aggravating dusty phenomena in recent years in Iraq, including:

- 1- The law of the accession of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol for the year (2008) concluded in New York (9/May/2008)

- 2- The law of the accession of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations Framework Convention to Combat Desertification adopted in Paris on 17/6/1994 and which entered into force on (26/12/1996) by virtue of Law No. 7 of 2009 and on the occasion of this day the government considered it Iraqi National Day to combat desertification in Iraq.
- 3- Law No. 42 of (2007) the accession of the Republic of Iraq to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer for the year (2007) concluded in Vienna on (March 22, 1985).

The act of ratifying the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands and the two protocols amending it. Conclusion

The importance of studying dusty phenomena in Iraq is due to its being one of the most serious threats to the environmental system in Iraq, as it constitutes a major focus for the world's accelerating deterioration of the various main elements in the Iraqi environment. Environmental and legal remedies in the national and international framework, and highlighting the real and serious threat to various aspects of life, as a result of the major violations that occurred on Iraq, the impact of the wars that took place on it during the past decades, and the use of chemical weapons and depleted uranium that led to the pollution of its air, soil and water, which helped dusty phenomena in its spread and transmission to various regions.

The heavy military equipment used in the military operations led to the cracking and fragmentation of the Iraqi soil, which basically means the phenomenon of desertification, which helped to expand its scope, which affects food security and the structure of the social structure, as well as its direct impact on the ecosystem in Iraq.

Conclusions

That there is an escalation and recurrence of dusty phenomena in Iraq, which has led to the expansion of its effects across national borders.

The absence of an international legal organization specialized in dealing with dusty phenomena and their environmental effects, which leads to the inability to effectively address these dangerous effects of these phenomena.

Dust phenomena in Iraq contributed to the spread of radioactive contamination due to soil, air and water pollution due to the use of depleted uranium whose effects last for hundreds of years, which led to an increase in deaths among Iraqis from cancerous diseases, an aspect that indicates a major imbalance in the ability of international law to provide reasons for legal protection of the environment in Military conflicts, as well as a defect in establishing liability for damages.

The real and dangerous challenges of life on the ground and the state of the Iraqi environment and what it is exposed to, the regional and international efforts were not enough to rise to the collective and moral responsibility upon which the Charter of the United Nations was based in providing the minimum human life for the international community and its living environment.

Recommendations

- 1- We call for the formulation of strict and binding international legal rules that form the basis of a legal system concerned with the protection and preservation of the environment.

- 2- Granting international humanitarian law a clear and precise definition guaranteed by binding legal guarantees that lead to the protection of the environment during armed conflicts and to take its role in preventing many violations of the environment during armed conflicts.
- 3- Spreading culture and awareness to protect the environment, which requires the development of a comprehensive strategy based on international cooperation and coordination that puts an end to environmental degradation and encourages the cultivation of windbreaks and green belts to reduce the impact of soil erosion and the movement of sand dunes.
- 4- Urging the Iraqi government to demand compensation for the damages that befell the Iraqi environment and the consequences of that, and to prove who is responsible for it and to try it before the international civil and criminal courts.

An appeal to Parliament and the Iraqi government to enact strict internal laws and legislation to prosecute environmental polluters and not be slack in imposing legal penalties on those who pollute the environment, especially in the field of discharging industrial, petroleum and domestic wastes into rivers and dirty water disposal stations, and obligating factory owners to use scientific methods .

References

- Aref Saleh Mikhelif(2007): Environmental Administration-Environmental Administrative Protection/Al-Yazuri Publishing House - Amman.
- Dr. Kazem Miqdadi (2004): Health and Environmental Effects of the War on Iraq / Research published in the Arab Future Magazine - Beirut Issue 300.
- Dr. Sabri Al-Hiti (2007): Desertification - its concept and risks - combating it / Al-Yazuri Publishing House – Amman edition.
- Ghaleb Shadel / Meteorological Organization and Climate Change Challenges / Research published on the website W.W.W. Sudnein sd. Com
- Laith Khaled / Determining the sources of dust storms in Iraq using theTOMS system / Master's thesis - College of Science - Al-Mustansiriya University.
- Muhammad Hassan Al-Naqash (2001): Planning techniques for controlling environmental pollution / Journal of National Studies - Al-Mustansiriya University No. 4.
- Muhammad Hassan Kazem / Observing dust storms using antennas / a study delivered at the first scientific conference on dust storms, which was held at the College of Science - University of Baghdad / published on the website of the College of Science.
- Sahib Al-Rubaie (2011): Desertification and Dust Storms in Iraq / Research published on the website of the Green Iraq Network
- Sawsan Muhammad and others(2011): Addressing the effects of plant air pollutants, Environmental Protection and Improvement Department - Baghdad, published on the Ministry's website.
- Schrijver Nico (2010). Development Without Destruction: The UN and Global Resource Management. Bloomington, IN: Indiana
- The annual report of the Higher Authority for the Environment on the environmental situation was published on the Ministry's website on 12/2/2010.
- The report issued by the Dust Control Program of the United Nations Environment Program, which was issued by the periodic conference of the program held in Dubai, is published on the Green Line website .Greenail.com University Press– .
- The report issued by the United Nations Environment Program on WorldEnvironment Day is published on the United Nations website 2012.