



The National Field
Research Centre for
Environmental Conservation
About innovative Environment Research



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Diwan of Royal Court

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Our Sea Turtles are in Danger





Environmental concepts

Recycling

Way to recover useful materials from the waste, so that these materials are separated and processed (if necessary) and then manufactured. The most often recycled things are the plastic, paper, aluminum and iron, as well as organic materials that can be dumped for the production of organic fertilizers (Please refer to the definition of dumping). Recycling can be achieved by separating these things from the trash by mechanical separation of particles, magnetic separation for iron, manual separation by (looking) to the rest of the ingredients. But the best means of recycling is the separation from the source. Here, the producers of garbage separate each type of waste types in separate containers, so as to achieve greater purity of the material to be recycled. There are many metal, plastic and paper products that are manufactured through recycling. Recycling achieves many economic and environmental benefits, by recovering quantities of waste used to be disposed of. Such waste is economically exploited as it works to provide a portion of the wealth that is extracted from underground oil and minerals.

With the Participation of More Than 35 Volunteer Teams, The Office of Conservation of Environment (OCE) Organize an Awareness Open Day At Khuwair Natural Reserve



The Office of Conservation of Environment (OCE), in cooperation with the Convoy Charitable Spirit, organized an Open Awareness Day campaign to clean up the Khuwair Natural Reserve at the reserve location in Bucher Wilayat under the slogan (Volunteerism is partnership, impact and sustainability). More than 35 volunteer teams participated in the areas of volunteerism, nature conservation and protection and development of Wildlife. The event closing ceremony was sponsored by HE Saeed bin Saleh Al Kiyumi, Chairman of the Oman Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with the presence of senior officials from governmental authorities and institutions as well as the entities of the private sector and concerned specialists from the Office of Environmental Conservation. For his part, Dr. Abdulmajeed bin Saleh Al Darmaki, Assistant Director General of the Environment Conservation Office, praised the program of the Charity Caravan of the Al-Khuwair Natural Reserve in

Muscat Governorate. He stressing the importance of this campaign, which constitutes a real community partnership to help preserve the wildlife in the Sultanate and widens the scope of cooperation between the Office and various Governmental organizations, the private sector and voluntary civil societies, as well as increases environmental awareness and community commitment to the preservation of the environment and enhance the role of awareness and educational activities and the environmental media in the wildlife system and ways to preserve it. Dr. Al Darmaki also highlight the challenges faced by the wildlife system. In her turn, Rahma bint Salem Al-Tamimiyah, head of the Convoy Charitable Spirit, praised the efforts of all participating volunteer groups and praised their positive interaction with all the campaigns program. She explained that the campaign was attended by about 200 volunteers who were divided into groups to clean the protected area.



point of view

Thrown Garbage is a Real Threat

Dawood Sulaiman Al Balushi
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It hurt so much to see the garbage and dirt that fill the beaches, parks, gardens and tourist attractions that are left after at the end of each entertainment session carried out by families or individuals. People leave behind uncivilized view. This is a bad towards their country and their environment, which constitute a real threat to the system of hygiene and environment in the Sultanate.

Such behavior carried by families or individuals who leave their garbage at the same place of their picnics and comfort, is considered a dangerous curve in instilling non-benign values which will take root in the minds of children. Children will consider such behavior as natural and that the preservation of the environment has nothing to do with religious or cultural values. Thus, such behavior will be reflected on their behavior and way of thinking in the future. This must make us feel concerned about this great haunting phenomenon which is widely spreading in many circles of the Omani society.

The shocking and surprising matter is that most of the families and individuals, who engage in such behavior, are people of considerable scientific and cultural levels. This fact needs other dimensions of analysis and thinking for such behavior that is contrary to the teachings of our Islamic religion, and has nothing to do with the values the Omani society.

Addressing this dangerous phenomenon has become a matter of urgency in the light of the bad behavior towards our environment and natural resources which we see every day. It is also our duty as members in this society, to make the good example for our children and our brothers in adopting positive behavior consistent with the teachings of our Islamic religion which commanded us to remove harmful objects from the street. Our religion confirms that preserving the ecosystem is a right behavior in life for us and for our future generations.

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Because of the special ability IN sequestering and storing carbon,

The Wetland Ecosystems Key in The Climate Change Battle

With the advent of green technologies, it is easy to view the battle against climate change as one for the tech world. A lesser-known but increasingly recognised solution lies in nature. According to a new scientific paper, the wetland ecosystems lying along the coasts of our oceans are particularly good at sequestering and storing carbon – and the world's governments should take full advantage of this potential through carbon finance and policy, writes IUCN's Dorothee Herr, the paper's co-author, on World Wetlands Day.

Recent scientific advances have demonstrated that coastal wetlands – mangrove forests, tidal marshes and seagrass meadows – are incredible long-term carbon sinks, storing carbon in the plants themselves but more importantly in the soils below for hundreds to thousands of years. In fact, the same area of coastal wetlands can be more efficient as a carbon sink than most terrestrial forests. Every year more policy and decision makers invest in 'coastal blue carbon' by using wetland conservation and restoration as a natural solution to meet international greenhouse gas commitments.

The carbon sequestration potential of coastal wetlands sparked interest in whether other coastal and marine ecosystems, such as coral reefs, kelp forests, phytoplankton,



and marine wildlife, can similarly help in climate change mitigation. Do these marine ecosystems serve as long-term carbon sinks, and should they be considered in climate mitigation strategies?

It appears that the answer is no. Coastal wetlands are truly unique among marine and coastal ecosystems in their ability to mitigate climate change – that is the conclusion of an analysis we published yesterday in *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*. Based on our understanding of how carbon moves through kelp forests, marine life and other marine ecosystems, it seems they cannot help us mitigate

climate change. Kelp and marine wildlife are not long-term carbon sinks, only holding carbon for their lifespan which may be weeks to decades. Phytoplankton do represent a long-term carbon sink due to the sheer abundance of these small photosynthesising plants, but our ability to impact the amount of carbon they remove from the atmosphere is limited. And, as phytoplankton and marine wildlife are found in the open ocean, they are not easy for national governments to manage. But we must not forget that these marine ecosystems play a vital role in the carbon cycle of the ocean overall.



«The Friend of The Environment Group» Organized Workshops on Plastic Waste Recycling

Two workshops were held by a number of students, who are members in the group called "The Friend of The Environment" at Alsharqiyah University, on the sidelines of the Program: "The Friend of The Environment" sponsored by the National Field Research Centre for Environmental Conservation, sponsored by the National Center. The program aims to train and prepare Omani cadres in the field of environmental volunteering, in order to create a generation of young Omanis volunteers to work in the environmental field and increase community awareness of environmental topics and issues in the Sultanate and how to find appropriate solutions to them, as well as to promote positive environmental behavior for individuals to serve the ecosystem, ensure efforts for sustainable development principles in all areas of life, promoting aspects of environmental education in the Sultanate, as well as activating environmental field research work to promote the values and principles in the Omani society, promote joint action between government agencies and academic and research institutions and institutions in the civil sector in the Sultanate.

Plastic Workshop

The first workshop was organized by the student Salhah Al Alalwiyah by the title: "The Plastic Workshop" This workshop was held in Al Salmi Majlis at Almawaleh In which 11 students participated. Al Alalwiyah introduced the Participants of the workshop to the Environment surrounding human being as water, air and land. She explained how such environmental elements, influenced each other and how the evolution of technology, the progress of the times and increase industries affect them all. As well, she introduced the participant to the issue of the increasing waste and its multiple types in addition to the



environmental pollution and the risks of garbage filling.

Waste Recycling

On the other hand, the two students of Al Sharqiyah University, Marwa Al Siyabiah and Amjad Al Dhawiyah, set up an effective waste recycling. This event took place at Al Thabiri School at Ibra Wilayah and attended by about 30 students from the school. The event aimed to the develop moral values among students to help in activating the positive relationship between humans and the environment, raising awareness about the fundamental factors that cause environmental problems, give the individual a positive behaviors which help in forming a mechanism for responsible environmental behavior.

Our Sea Turtles are in

Danger !!

By: Dawood Sulaiman Al Balushi

«Our Sea Turtles are in great danger.» This is what was expressed by one of the citizens, who bemoans the situation that is attributed to the irresponsible behavior of some citizens and expatriates and their overfishing against turtles and the practiced exploitation in the sales process in a manner contrary to all the wildlife protection laws in the Sultanate. Boats go out to the sea for patrolling the areas at certain points of the coast of Oman, where the turtles live. The boats come back in a convoy loaded with great numbers of turtles. Then they cut the meat of the caught turtles to sell it. This constitutes a bell of serious warning, declaring the threats against the existence of these rare marine organisms which take a natural resort in the shores of the Sultanate. All this takes place in spite of the environmental legislation and the great efforts made by various government agencies in protecting the existence of these marine creatures from degradation and extinction.

Our Wealth Is Sold as Meat for A Few Riyals ... An Alarm Bell Threatens Our Marine System

This apparently is one of the dangerous phenomena that have sprung up recently in some coasts of Oman. It reflects the irresponsible actions of some citizens and expatriates in their dealings with the sea turtles, as well as it takes place secretly and away from the eyes of the Wildlife Conservation Monitors. Therefore, immediate and fast action must be taken to stop this phenomenon, by tightening control and the protection for marine life, increasing the number of observers or imposing deterrent penalties on those who caught red-handed in this environmental crime. All this must be accompanied by increasing environmental awareness programs and clarify the importance of sea turtles in the marine conservation system of the Sultanate. Other threats faced by marine turtles on the shores of the Sultanate is that some citizens and expatriates collect turtle eggs from their holes and thereby reducing their reproduction. As well, driving cars on beaches, put the turtles at the risk of being run over directly. Adding to that, it is noticed that some turtles die by plastic bags which are carelessly thrown into the sea. That is because such bags look like jellyfish.

Protection

Various government agencies continue their tireless efforts in preserving the marine wildlife, especially sea turtles. The Sultanate enjoys a rich environment and unique biodiversity by virtue of its long shores which reach up to of 3165 km in lengths. Different species of sea turtles find a safe habitat for breeding and feeding in the shores of the Sultanate. Studies and procedures which have been designed to protect sea turtles in the Sultanate have begun long time ago, after the recognition of the importance of the Sultanate beaches and waters as a home for five species of turtles, including four species nesting in the shores of the Sultanate, namely: the Green turtle, Olive Ridley turtle, Chorfaf turtle, Riemannian (Rummani) turtle. There is a fifth kind, which is the Ant turtle that lives and feeds in

the waters adjacent to the coast of Oman, but does not nest there. Sea turtles which live at the territorial waters of Oman, enjoy the necessary protection measures based on the laws and legislations issued in this regard and which culminated in the issuance of the Natural Reserves Law and Royal Decree No. 62003/ for the preservation of wildlife, as well as the objectives and programs included in the national strategy for the protection of the Omani Environment and the Action Plan on Biological Diversity which constitute practical frameworks for the protection of all types of resources and biological environment of Oman. As well, there are three main areas in the Sultanate that gained international fame and importance as habitat of sea turtles. The first area is the coast of Ras al Hadd area, which is the most famous nesting area for sea turtles in the Sultanate that gained a distinct importance at the global level. It attracts the largest of the three clusters of green turtles in the Indian Ocean which is estimated annually between 6000 -13 000 turtles arriving in the Sultanate from as far afield as the Arabian Gulf, the Red Sea, the Eastern beaches, The second area is Misairah Island which is a home for the largest number of nesting turtles from the species of Riemannian (Rummani) turtle in the world. Up to 30,000 turtles concentrate yearly in the east coast of the island. The third area is the islands of Daymaniyat. It is a naturally reserved nesting location for large numbers of Chorfaf turtle. Beside these important and well known as nesting locations for sea turtles, the coast of Dhofar province is considered as important places for the nesting of Green Turtles. The peak of the Green Turtles groupings at Al Halaniyat Islands takes place during the months of July and August. Moreover, Chorfaf turtle and the Green turtle depend on the coast of this governorate for feeding during their migration between north and south.

Turtles Reserve

As culmination to efforts persuaded by the Sultanate for



“Alwashq” opens the file of the danger that face turtles our sea turtles .. The authorities must move

Turtles are of great importance in maintaining the marine life system in the Sultanate

(Almascar), one of the main factors that cause death for turtles caught in fishermen nets



Threats and Risks

There is other source of risks that threaten the lives of sea turtles in some areas in the Sultanate. That is the the nets of fishermen which are thrown into the water and left there for long times in a method of fishing locally called “AlMascar” or “Sakar”, used for catching fish in shallow waters.. Unfortunately, numbers of turtles get caught by such nets and cannot get out and eventually die and the sea currents throw them on the beaches. Traces of such nets have been noticed on the dead turtles. Sometimes sea currents throw a number of turtles dead inside the fishing nets at some locations. So we emphasize the need for cooperation of citizens and fishermen to stop leaving fishing nets for long periods in the sea without control. As well, if someone find find a turtle and stuck in a net, he must hurry to save the turtle and return it to its natural habitat.

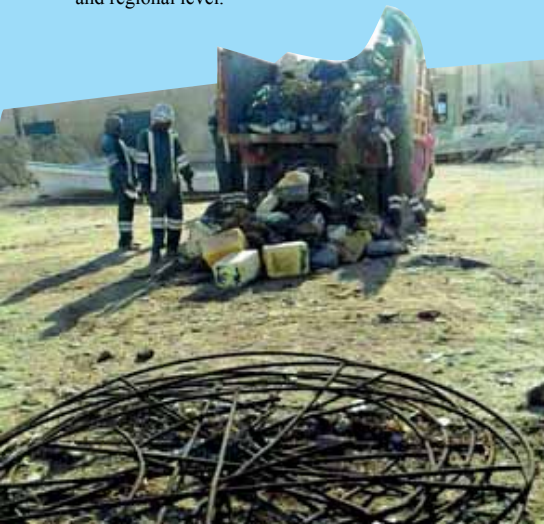
maintaining the protection of rare species of marine creatures that abound in the Omani environment, the most important of which is sea turtles, the announcement in 1996 of establishing natural marine reserve in the Governorate of Alsharqiya South at Sur Wilayat. It is called “Ras al Hadd Turtles Reserve”, with an area of 120 square kilometers of beaches and coastal land, as well as the seabed, the creeks of Grama and Alhajar, to be a natural safe resort for thousands of rare endangered turtles that come to this area to live and multiply. The number of turtles nesting in this region every year is around 6000-1300 arriving in the Sultanate from other remote regions such as the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea and the shores of Somalia.

Protection and Management of Turtles

A number of government agencies, particularly the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs and Environment Society of Oman, are making continuous efforts to protect sea turtles in the territorial waters of Oman. A program to count (Riemannian) turtle at of Misairah Wilayat was implemented in order to preserve the marine environment elements. The Sultanate is considered as the most important sites for the nesting Riemannian turtles on worldwide. More than 30 thousand turtle lay their eggs on the beaches of Misairah Wilayat. The aim of this program is to estimate and count the number of turtles nesting or bleaching along the coast of Misairah Island, where some turtles are given numbers during laying their eggs in order to identify new data about the life of turtles and their deployment locations after the end of the nesting season and how long the turtles continue bleaching as well as ensure its return to the beach where they live, and see how many times they bleach per season. For the first time in the Sultanate, a vital and important project was launched at Misairah Island. It is a project for remote monitoring of the Rummani sea turtles via satellite. The project aims to study and conserve the species of sea turtles use the beaches of Misairah Island as nesting area in the various times. It also primarily aimed to propose a general management plan based on sustainable development, in which it will be possible to maintain a system of the original marine and coastal system of the island of Misairah. The significance of this project is in the possibility of monitoring sea turtles, because this is for the operations of turtles maintaining and conservation of marine environmental balance. Through this project, it will be possible to know the places where the turtles spend most of their time and comparing that with the marine sites that man can use, such as fishing points, as well as provide important recommendations to reduce the number of turtles that are being injured and killed. As well, it will be possible to clarify the international importance of turtles' gatherings as they cut thousands of kilometers of water to reach other countries in order to protect them and work to keep them safe from all dangers. Also, for the first time in the Sultanate, a vital important project was launched at Misairah Island. It is a project for remotely monitoring the Rummani sea turtles through satellite. The project aims to study and protect this species of marine turtles which use the beaches of Misairah Island as nesting location in various times. The significance of this project in the possibility of monitoring the sea turtles, which is very important for the operations of turtles protection and conservation of the balance in marine environment. Through this project, it will be possible to know the places where the turtles spend most of heir time and comparing that with the marine sites that man used by people for purposes such as fishing. This will help in providing the needed recommendations for reducing the number of turtles that are being injured and killed, beside clarification the international importance of turtles gatherings, as they swim across for thousands of kilometers to reach from lace to another and they need protection from all dangers.

■ ■ Arabic Agreement on Cooperation in Addressing Environmental Risks and Resulted Health Effects

A Joint Ministerial Declaration of the of Arab two Ministerial councils of Health and Environment, is released recently in Cairo, where the Declaration emphasized the need to address environmental hazards and health effects in the Arabic region and to adopt the style of multilateral cooperation and integration at the national and Arabic levels of health and the environment sectors as well as inviting all Arab countries to embark on the implementation of the Arab Strategy for Health and Environment with the support of the League of Arab States, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program. The Ministerial Declaration also acknowledged announcing the formation of the Permanent Arab Ministerial Forum for Health and Environment, consisted of the technical secretariats of the two councils of the ministers of health ministers and ministers responsible for the Arab environmental affairs in the Arab League, in partnership with the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program to follow up implementation of the strategy requirements and its framework so that the Forum meets at ministerial level every two years and every year at the level of experts. Meeting discussed the health aspects of air pollution, food safety, chemical safety, waste management and services of environmental health, as well as emergency management in the health of the environment and climate change. The discussions took place during the meeting that the Sultanate took part in, represented by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs and the Ministry of Health at the Arab League Headquarters in Cairo - Egypt. The Sultanate's delegation was headed by HE Mohammed bin Salim al Toobi, Minister of Environment and Climate Affairs. The meeting discussed a number of topics related to the environment and health in the Arab world, where the Arab Strategy for Health and Environment (2017 - 2030) and the first interim action plan of health and the environment in the Arab region (2017 - 2020) of was one of the most important topics, in addition to intensification of the efforts of countries and their quest to reduce the burden of disease, disability and premature death caused by environmental hazards, as well as the coordination between the Arab League, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Environment Program's activities in support efforts for preserving the health and safeguarding the environment. Also, the meeting discussed the guidance annual for the implementation of the strategy (2017 - 2030) and the roles and responsibilities of the Arab countries in terms of planning, funding and implementation of all activities and actions aimed at protecting the environment and health at the national and regional level.



Craft Industries with Environmental Raw Materials

A Students Forum was held at the Omani Women's Association in the city of Bahlaa under the slogan: (With my Hand I make my Skills), as well as a CraftForum for mothers under the slogan: (My Craft with a Modern Character).

The two events were carried out at the headquarters of the Omani Women's Association and continued for one week. The forum included the participation of a large group

In Order to Exchange Experiences and Review the Sultanate's Efforts in Environmental Conservation,

■ ■ The National Field Research Centre for Environmental Conservation Participate in Sharjah International Conservation Forum for Arabia's Biodiversity



By: Hussain Al Qasmi

The National Field Research Centre for Environmental Conservation, at the Diwan of Royal Court participated in the activities of the Sharjah International conservation Forum for Arabia's Biodiversity in its 18th version. The forum was organized by the Environment and Protected Areas Authority of Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates with the participation of experts and scholars and specialists in the environmental field from around the world. The participation of the National Centre came for the purpose of sharing experiences with experts and specialists in the environmental field, in addition to reviewing the Sultanate's efforts in the field of wildlife conservation, and access to international experiences in the field of biodiversity conservation. The Forum that attended by about 100 researchers and an international expert on the protection of wildlife and conservation, discussed the international efforts on maintaining the wildlife and its bio-diversity and considered everything related to biodiversity. Ideas were exchanged on the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature, the Regional Red List, and the preparation and

drafting of protection strategies and work plans related to the types of endangered species in the Arab region.

The Red List:

The participating scientists explained the difference between the international Red List and the Regional Red list, and how to deal with endangered species according to the specific situation of the species in the region and the world. Experts discussed how to classify and the classification relation with some types and large spaces, in addition to the issue of migration from outside the region, which plays an important role in the classification process, taking into account the fact that the region, any region in the world, must rely on its resources and experts in the assessment, screening, research, and follow-up, with all respect to the components of the breeding and rescue efforts from outside the region, as the Red List requires that each class data must have its supported data of its class, group and contents analysis for each category.

The participating scientists discuss the risks and solutions and discussed ways and methods to follow-up bio-diversity in the region, as well as how to prioritize types and samples, and the studying of defects and gaps that exist in the region. This discussion took place in

Oman Participate with the World in Celebrating the World Wildlife Day

Sultanate of Oman represented by the Ministry of Environment and Climatic Affairs, celebrated the World Wildlife Day, which marks the third of March each year. The Directorate General of Nature Conservation organized an awareness event at Alsaidiyah School museum in Muscat. The event started by an introduction to wildlife and why is it important. This was followed by a film about wildlife. After that children's activities started by coloring, contests and distribution of awareness brochures for children. It is worth mentioning that the 3rd of March is the date when the UN General Assembly announced the signature of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, known as (CITES), where World day for wildlife 2017 adopted the

of female students who love teamwork are and creative in the work of re-using environment ores and developing their skills in the manufacturing and handicrafts. A number of the Wilayat women were trained in these literal forums. The forums aims to invest the holidays of the school half year in order to enable girls to exercise their talents and gain more skills and show their creativity in the artistic field,

through the use of the recycled environment ores. This aspect includes an active role in preserving the environment and maintaining its rich gains. The forums also aim to share knowledge and skills between the participants and make them the group sense, which, in its turn, contribute in spreading the culture of team work in order to serve the country and citizens in the present and the future.



Environmental Vocabulary

Mountains Defeator

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It wakes up every morning before the sun disseminates its golden weaved on the mountain tops. It shakes the yesterday fatigue from its hyrax body, deriving energy from the night nap for another day waiting to be lived. It has to kick solid rocks looking for the needs of life. It is in harmony with its flock in lance and homogeneity, forming a tight family of male female and the little baby, using the high mountains and canyons as a safe haven that shelters them from the ruthless intruder.

The small body of the Arabian Tahr, which does not exceed a length of 90 cm, a width of 60 cm at the shoulder and a weight of 35 kg for males, this small body has provided the Arab caribou with a highly agile which adapts to the difficult terrain chosen by it as a safe habitat. The female may look more slender for its lightweight, nevertheless, the male walks greater distances per day, which reach up to 30 kilometers.

The Arabian Tahr has its weapons to defeat the difficult terrain and the accompanying fickle climate. This animal that belongs to the Species of Caprinae, can sense with its natural sensors, the vitally needed food, water and warmth. In the winter season, it looks for warmth between rocks and caves resorts in the canyons, while in the the intense heat, it resorts to mountain peaks and towering heights to inhale gentle fragrance and refreshes its body from the heat and intensity of weakness. Just as each animal has what sets it apart, so, that unique animal also has what sets it apart. With its instinct getting active and the need for female getting strong, it resorts to a clever trick to show its machismo and disseminates its masculine smell. It chooses a location with soft soil, spreads it and throws its body and wallows allover that soft soil creating a thick cloud of dust. During this act, it weaves up its dreams of meeting. At the same time, such act cleanses its body from any parasitic or microbial plankton which may spoil the fun and the arduous tasks..

This omission soft body structures love in the hearts of humans. They trace the Arabian Tahr movements, looking for the opportunity to catch it out of love, not hatred. It does not even realize such love which makes it a prey, and they do not realize the meaning of freedom, but they adore euphoria. Here, love turned to be a knight and prey game. The caribou falls as a victim of a love that is not felt by it. Why should love turns into a weapon of elimination!

When the male Arabian Tahr crosses the time line to reach the phase of elderly, it would be covered with signs of prestige and dignity. Its beard bristles that hung down its face, declare that it is the brave male which fears nothing, the hero which defeated the mountains, faced the odds and escaped funneled of human greed. It is really the mountains defeater.



More than 100 researchers and an international expert on wildlife protection and conservation participated in Forum,

The Forum witnessed exchange of ideas about the formulation of strategies to protect endangered species in the Arab region.

The Forum reviewed the list of about 182 Arabic Reserve and recommended the building of planning on the basis of vital information

the presence of Dr. Craig Hilton Taylor, head of the Red List Group in IUCN. An initial classification for the Red List of plants in the Arabian Peninsula, where the participants are distributed into groups according to states and classification was done for the scientific names for the plants, their locations and whether there were any updates about the their numbers.

The Natural Reserves:

The Forum reviewed a list of reserves in the Arab region, where there are 182, 41% of which has available complete data and information, 40% without information, and 19% under study. Re-maps was done according to each country, in order to have complete data for each reserve in every state. The participants recommended the need to build the planning on the basis of vital information, and the areas that are allocated budgets and efforts have appropriate sizes, and to ensure that there is no prejudice to reserves and no lack of extinction due to urban expansion. The reserves of area were subjected to the evaluation criteria accredited to the International Union for Conservation of Nature, where

the effectiveness of the follow up management was re-evaluated and that which will be the index to track changes in the reserve management. The current situation was classified, as well as the classification and the declaration of the size of protected areas.

The Eagles:

The new topics in the Forum this year, is to address the implementation of a regional workshop on multiple types of vultures in the Middle East, which was sponsored by the Convention on Migratory Species (CMS) and the Raptors memorandum of understanding, where the environmental situation of the Eagles in the region and classification of the species by species and the preparation and distribution in the region as well as the risks faced by threats were studied.

Veterinary Medicine:

The forum also discussed the veterinary side and the role of nutrition and internal parasites of ruminants. As well, the health and preventive care from ailments, was carried out workshops for practical ways to anesthetize the animals and the mechanism of medical checks for objects.

slogan: «listen to the voices of the youth.” International statistics for the population pointed out that, a quarter of the world's population is falling between the age group of 1024- years, which stimulates the nations of the world to the need to involve young people in the preservation of wildlife development and to embracing and encouraging their initiatives and ideas on this respect. The allocation of the celebration of this day aims to shed light on the plant and animal wealth and draw attention to the risks posed by trafficking, as was revealed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, known as (CITES), in addition to raising environmental awareness about the wild animals

and plants in the world, and to recognize the important role of extinction combating to ensure that international trade does not threaten the survival of these species and to intensify efforts and international cooperation in the fight against wildlife crime and provide all possibilities for training specialists and concerned people to monitor the application of the Convention at the national level. As well, the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs has set up a training seminar on combating illicit international trafficking in wildlife and the application of CITES at Alshfaq club with the participation of a number of government agencies and international organizations concerned.

المركز الوطني للبحث الميداني في مجال حفظ البيئة

The National Field Research Centre for Environmental Conservation



Alfazaieh

An Address to Beauty of Nature
and Diversity of terrain

Salala – Ali Mohammed Baqi

God blessed the region of Alfazaieh with naturally stunning diversity of beautiful terrainous blends of environment consists of coasts, plains and mountains. So, it is considered as one of the most important tourist areas in Dhofar Governorate. That is because of the beauty of nature, picturesque sandy beaches and the high mountains with their famous silvery frankincense and scattered islands that make up its environmental and tourist character. This region is really packed with diverse elements of nature.

Location:

Alfazaieh is located at Rakhyout Wilayat, West of Salala Wilayat, after Almiqhaiseel beach by about 20 kilometers the outskirts of the Wilayat. It is a Coastal area, always dwelled by the residents of the area, especially during the winter and fall seasons. That is due to its temperate atmosphere and large pastures.

The area has many small islands scattered along the coast. It is surrounded by mountains from the north, the Arabian Sea from the south, Amosal area on the east and Rass Sager mount at the west. When you come to this area, you will be welcomed by the smell of frankincense and natural Ode. It is an atmosphere of joy and delight, with green areas full of frankincense trees and Ode trees with their

sweet censes all-around. Ode trees are locally called (Kotair).

Diversity:

Diversity is what makes this region the focus of attention, where you find that Alfazaieh variety dramatically. You find small islands scattered along the beaches, as well as sedimentary rocks that resemble different types of creatures, including a rock that looks like a woman face, another looks like the head of an elephant and other sedimentary rocks that make interested people tell tales about these many shapes and describe them according to the angle from which they look at them. Many visitors come to the site to watch those formations as well as the caves which overlook the sea and which known of its cute monkeys. Some of the remarkable things are the ancient ruins, walls of stone, Islamic tombs and some distinctive scenes, in addition to the archaeological towers built in several single sites, including the highest bump huge rock where the area was populated in the past, as well as the traces of improvements at the entrances of several caves, which were used to collect the gum before export from the the natural harbor known by the people of the region as Port (Mrahait). This is in addition to small islands in the sea, which lies in the form of rocky protrusions with various shapes. The local people give each of these rocky protrusions a name, such as Aljawlat, Qibqib, Triangular rock and other names. This region is characterized by a wealth of different rare marine fish beside the estacoza fish with its unique color and large size.

Mauritania Covers 70 percent of its Clean Energy Needs

Mauritanian Prime Minister Yahya Wald Hadmain said that his country has covered 70 percent of its energy needs through the use of clean energy. Thus Mauritania will be at the forefront leading the fight against pollution in the West African region. Wald Hadmain added that the fight against pollution should be a collective battle and «cross-border», especially as the factors affecting the environmental imbalances are of a global nature. against pollution speech came during the celebration of of the African Environment Day, which marks the 3rd of March every year, which was adopted as Environment Day since 2002, in appreciation of the efforts of the Kenyan lady, Wangari Maathai in the field of preservation of the environment and biodiversity.

One Quarter of Yearly Children deaths are Due to Contaminated Environment

The World Health Organization (WHO) said that a quarter of global deaths of children under five due to unhealthy or contaminated environments, including unclean water, air pollution, passive smoking and lack of or insufficient hygiene. In a report, the organization added that such unhealthy and contaminated environments can cause diarrhea, malaria and pneumonia leading to the death of one million and seven hundred thousand children a year. The organization said in the report that the harmful vulnerability can begin when the baby only a fetus in its mother womb and continues after that if the baby exposed to air pollution and passive smoking indoor and outdoor. «The contaminated environment is lethal, especially for young children.» Margaret Chan, director-general of the World Health Organization, said in a statement. The (WHO) report added that this increases the risk of children's exposure to pneumonia in addition to the lifetime incidence of chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma.

Launch of (Clean Seas) Campaign to Eliminate Sources of Marine Litter

The United Nations Organization for Environment Protection (UNEP) has launched an unprecedented global campaign for the elimination of the main sources of marine litter by the year 2022. The targeted litter is such as the tiny particles used in cosmetics, and the excessive use of wasteful of plastic that is used once. The campaign (Clean Seas), which was launched during the World Economic Summit on the ocean in Bali, urges governments to adhere to the polices of limiting the use of plastic policies,, which are aimed at industrial companies to reduce plastic production and calls for consumers to put an end to the habit of using plastic before it ends up in our seas. «The time has come to address the plastic problem that spoils our oceans. The plastic pollution which spreads on Indonesian beaches ends up in the ocean floor at the North Pole. It increases through the food chain on our food tables. We have waited a long time till the the problem exacerbated. Therefore, we have to solve this problem and stop plastic pollution in the ocean. « UNEP Executive Director Achim Steiner said. Over the course of the year, the campaign (Clean Seas) will announce ambitious measures for countries and companies to eliminate the tiny particles used in personal care products, and will ban or impose a tax on the use of plastic bags that are used for once to greatly reduce other plastic materials used for once. About ten countries already joined with significant pledges to a campaign for cleaning up the seas. Indonesia has committed to cut 70 percent of marine litter by 2025. Uruguay will impose taxes on the use of plastic bags that are used for one-time later this year. Costa Rica will take measures to significantly reduce the use of plastic that is used for one-time through embitterment of waste management education. Each year, more than 8 million tons of plastic it end up in the oceans and cause damage to marine wildlife, fisheries and tourism.