

The Role of International Organizations in Promoting the Right to Sustainable Development

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Abstract

This study examines the development of public international law, including the concept of sustainable development, and the role played by international organizations in promoting world to pay attention to it in response to the demand for the right to optimal exploitation of wealth and resources. International organizations, therefore, should help member countries and other concerned parties to set common goals in all fields to achieve success in sustainable development plans in every area related to politics, economy, society, and the environment. This study used a descriptive methodology to examine how international organizations contribute to the advancement of the right to sustainable development. Through continuous cooperation and coordination.

Keywords: International organizations, promotion, right, sustainable development.

Introduction

The need for a pattern of development that ensures resource sustainability and future generations' rights protection arose from the rise of urgent environmental, economic, and social concerns. Since the right to sustainable development is one of the fundamental rights that calls for cooperation from the world community, international organizations are essential in advancing this cause (Al-Jabra, et al., 2022). The right to sustainable development is realized through international organizations that assist national and international efforts to attain sustainable development. Numerous roles are played by international organizations in promoting the right to sustainable development. At the political level, these groups encourage global cooperation by organizing summits and conferences, exchanging information and insights, and promoting democracy, the rule of law, and human rights as the fundamentals of sustainable development.

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Literature review

This section examines relevant research and writings that examine international organizations' roles in advancing the right to sustainable development from a variety of angles. Ahmed (2022) also looked at public international law's treatment of sustainable development as a norm of law civil society engagement has been noted to be linked to the implementation of national sustainable development strategies, which are an expression of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals by the United Nations. Zidane (2022) examined local and global legislative constraints on the ability of civil society organizations to engage with government on environmental conservation in the context of sustainable growth, taking into account the perspective of non-profit organizations.

Ahmad (2020) investigated how local governments might contribute to sustainable development. It is concluded from the results that local units were crucial to the achievement of sustainable development. Mohammed (2015) studied the notion, components, The essential components of sustainable development as seen via a structural lens. The analysis and results of the research demonstrate how critical it is to combine sustainable development principles with the expansion of economic sectors . However, in contrast to prior studies and research, this one uses descriptive terminology.

Research questions

1. What are the main international organizations involved in promoting the right to sustainable development, and what are their specific roles and mandates?
2. How is the obligation to sustainable development included into the strategies and initiatives of international organizations?
3. How can foreign organizations assist member nations in bringing the right of sustainable development into practice?
4. What extent do international organizations impact national policies and practices concerning human rights and sustainable development?

Methodology

A thorough examination of all the ideas and legal frameworks governing sustainable development, and the function of international organizations was done in order to explain the descriptive approach's role sustainable in promoting this right. A case study approach will be used to provide an in-depth analysis of the selected international organizations, their strategies, programs and impact. Primary and secondary documents related to international organizations' policies, annual reports, strategic plans and relevant publications will be reviewed. Key documents

include UN Sustainable Development Goals reports; reports relevant international bodies. Documents will be analyzed to determine how international organizations formulate and implement the right to sustainable development.

Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with key informants from: Representatives of international organizations (UN agencies, World Bank, regional development banks). Identify 3-5 international organizations with important roles in sustainable development, such as UNDP, WHO, IFAD. Multiple data sources (documents, interviews, case studies) will be used to cross-validate the findings and ensure a comprehensive understanding of the role of international organizations.

Discussion

The definition and importance of sustainable development, the obstacles to sustainable development, the role of international organizations in attaining sustainable development, and the role of the 2005 World Summit to achieve sustainable development (UN General Assembly Resolution 60/1).

a. Definition and significance of the sustainable development

The world has recently witnessed a continuous increase in challenges that are question marks raised by living, economic, and environmental conditions. In the face of these challenges, that believes in the rights of both present and future generations (Van Tulder et al., 2021).

Sustainable development is a concept adopted for the first time in the "Development and Environment" report known (Tomislav, 2018).

According to Al-Zo'by (2019), sustainable development is the process of addressing existing demands World Commission on Sustainable Development in their 1987 report titled "Our Common Future." Edward Barbier, the man who coined the term "sustainable development," defined it as an economic endeavor that maximizes social welfare while exhibiting the utmost care for the natural resources at hand and minimizing environmental harm and misuse (Barbier & Burgess, 2021). The concept of sustainable development refers to achieving economic, social, and environmental development in a way that ensures the long-term sustainability of natural resources and systems to meet the needs of current generations without affecting the ability of future generations to meet their needs (Labadi et al., 2021). Therefore, sustainable development requires a balance between the economic, social, and environmental dimensions, At the same time, it works to achieve social justice, equality, and human rights, preserve the natural environment, and promote environmental sustainability by preserving biodiversity, reducing pollution, and sustainably using natural resources (Messerli et al., 2019).

b. Challenges facing sustainable development

Sustainable development recognizes that poverty and inequality are two major challenges to development and seeks to achieve a balance between economic growth and social justice as sustainable development cannot be achievable without ensuring that benefits and opportunities are distributed equitably to all segments of society (Wojewnik-Filipkowska & Węgrzyn, 2019). The world still faces enormous challenges related to sustainable development and human rights, as sustainable development is a comprehensive concept that can achieve a balance between economic, social, On the other hand, human rights focus on ensuring the rights of all individuals without discrimination and achieving equality and justice in society (Belmonte-Ureña et al., 2021).

Sustainable development and human rights as concepts are intertwined and affected.

In terms of the environment, climate change and environmental degradation pose great challenges to achieving sustainable development and human rights. People, thus, must work to achieve a balance between development needs and environmental preservation and to promote environmental sustainability by adopting environmentally friendly practices and technologies (Ranjbari et al., 2021). On the other hand, social challenges relate to ensuring human rights for all individuals without discrimination, as concerned parties should work to achieve equality and social justice and promote the rights of women, children, minorities, and vulnerable communities. (Lal et al., 2021).

From the cultural point of view, challenges identity of individuals and societies. Sustainable development must also include anticipating the challenges that arise from interaction between cultures, peaceful coexistence, and the promotion of dialogue and mutual understanding (Sohsan, 2022) Furthermore, national laws and regulations include legislation (AlAli, 2023).

The legal framework is based on working in cooperation and integration between governments, international organizations, (Patrão Neves, 2021). civil society and the private sector. and achieving them requires thinking in an integrated and comprehensive way (Lambin et al., 2020). Sustainable development is not only a goal, but also a collective responsibility of the international community, as its achievement requires strong international cooperation, integration between different sectors (Eweje et al., 2021).

c. Role of international organizations

The right to sustainable development is enshrined in the agreements and instruments that countries and international organizations sign in order to position it at the top of the global action agenda.

i. United Nations (UN)

The United Nations was founded in 1945 as a warning of what the League of Nations would do if it was unable to stop the Second global War. Due to scientific advancements based on the deployment of environmentally harmful weaponry during the First and Second World Wars, Europe saw massive destruction (Kumar, 2020).

Solving economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems is one of the UN's responsibilities; through conferences, committees, and programs, the organization has drafted international rules pertaining to the environment and sustainable development. These rules are intended to support nations, particularly in the areas of sustainability and the environment (Kumar, 2020).

Consequently, the Human Rights Conference in Stockholm Later, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, where the twenty-first-century agenda was set to pay attention to environmental issues and the adoption of recommendations and international agreements that further promote environmental protection (Mhlanga, 2023). As stated in its preamble, (Teshome, 2022) the Declaration on the Right to Development was adopted and made public by United Nations General Assembly resolution 41/128 of December 4, 1986. (Desierto, 2019). Additionally, the preamble illustrates people's (Azzariti, 2021).

It is inadmissible to use the advancement, observance, and enjoyment of some fundamental freedoms and rights as an excuse to deny others. The Economic and Social Council plays a significant role in formulating this right with its three dimensions, especially Resolution No. 68/1, which defined the three dimensions of sustainable development, whether the economic, social, or environmental dimensions. Thus, Kapucu and Beaudet (2020) assert that the United Nations General Assembly has affirmed that sustainable development is the main and central goal of the following activities of the United Nations:

Sustainable development as a central objective

The United Nations General Assembly reaffirmed in resolution 60/1/2005 activities and that development is a primary goal in and of itself. Additionally, it is emphasized that the primary means of achieving this component is through national and international good governance steady economic growth, and the eradication of hunger and poverty (United Nations General Assembly, 2005). Using resources for sustainable development is made easier by debt sustainability. While acknowledging the critical role that debt reduction plays, debt sustainability is necessary to promote growth and accomplish.

In order to support sustainable economic growth, the eradication of poverty, and sustainable development, the United Nations plays a critical role in fostering (Montiel et al., 2021). Along with the right to complete sovereignty over natural resources and wealth, other linked rights recognized by the UN include the right to development, which is one of the human rights stated in Article (1) of the Declaration (Rasche, 2020). Contrarily, Article (2) states that, (Article (2) of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution Declaration). In reference to Article (3), it states that nations are required to work together to ensure development and eliminate barriers to it. According to Article (3) states should uphold their obligations, rights, interdependence, mutual benefit, and cooperation with other states. They should also encourage the observance of human rights in a way that advances the process of establishing.

Because global economic governance addresses international funding, commerce, technology, and investment patterns, it has a positive impact on development in developing nations and is therefore necessary to achieve a successful economic environment. should take all required and suitable steps to resolve the external debt issue in its entirety and to open up more markets for emerging (Massey, 2022).

Protecting the basic requirements for achieving sustainable development

Comprehensive objectives and prerequisites for sustainable development include ending poverty. The UN has worked to encourage patterns of production and consumption in which industrialized nations lead and all other nations gain from this approach (Leal Filho et al., 2019). The attainment of the sustainable development goals is impacted by climate change. The United Nations assists developing nations in strengthening their resilience and incorporating goals for climate change adaptation into their sustainable development strategies, as well as taking adaptation to the effects of climate change resulting from both natural and human factors, through its global role in coordinating among Member States (Jerez Columbié, 2022).

Though many specialized organizations are found not within the framework of the United Nations Environment Program, they still have a prominent and important role in setting procedures to reduce environmental damage resulting from human activities at the international and regional levels, leading to the development of international law (Kumar, 2020). on preventing and combating crimes affecting the environment in 2021 (Pau & Văduva, 2022). In its resolution No. 30/2021 entitled “Available resource technologies for sustainable development”, the Economic and Social Council has decided to invite the Secretary-General.

ii. World Tourism Organization (WTO)

International organizations are crucial in supporting stakeholders in attaining the objectives of sustainable development across a range of sectors and in promoting tourism. World Tourism Organization's function is to in strengthening cooperation with international organizations to contribute to advancing tourism to achieve ambitious goals and plans to achieve prosperity, development, and peace (Stojanovska-Stefanova et al., 2019). Partnerships with civil society networks can provide training in education and entrepreneurial skills to tour guides, local artisans, including HIV/AIDS policies and share best practices for using existing resources on health to seek guidance (Wernli et al., 2022).

iii. World Health Organization (WHO)

The World Health Organization related to the environment that may affect human health, such as climate change and the depletion of the ozone layer The World Health Organization has implemented an international programmed on the security of chemicals to address risks to human health. (World Health Organization, 2022).

iv. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)

UNESCO has contributed to achieving sustainable development by issuing recommendations that constitute guidelines for countries. Organization has also published an international environmental education program, which is being implemented in cooperation with other specialized agencies of government and NGOs (Omar, 2021).

The report includes recommendations to the Executive Council of the organization, most notably the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission, the Department of Environmental Sciences and Research related to natural resources. (Lin & Spaulding, 2022).

v. World Trade Organization (WTO)

Through the Marrakesh Agreement, which established the World Organization for Trade and Environmental Protection and stipulates that this be done in a way that coordinates the development needs of WTO helps to achieve sustainable development (Fernández-Pons, 2020). The negotiations are limited to examining the possibility of applying these rules between the parties to the environmental agreements in question, as the negotiations do not affect the rights of any member of the World Trade Organization who is not a party to the environmental agreement (Switzer, 2023).

vi. International Labor Organization (ILO)

All people, regardless of color, creed, or gender, have the right to achieve their material well-being and spiritual advancement under the circumstances of freedom, dignity, economic independence, and equal opportunity, as recognized by the Organization's General Conference on October 5, 1944 (Kohiyama, 2018; Arjun, 2017).

Combat poverty and hunger while honoring and protecting innovations and knowledge. Working quickly to develop a global early warning system for all natural hazards with regional points with the assistance of current national and regional capacity is one of the necessary procedures and practices. Apart from the above-mentioned measures, the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015.

Conclusion

The current state of affairs demonstrates that, through international organizations, the international community by helping developing nations build their infrastructure and capacities, supplying the required funding and resources, and fostering international collaboration and partnerships. It seeks to offer a thorough framework for attaining sustainable development, taking into account a variety of problems like hunger, poverty, and health, education, and education.

Imperative that governments, corporations, civil society, and international organizations fortify their alliances and collaborations. Another relevant conclusion is that all parties involved in collaboration should concentrate on advancing on encouraging the integration of the environmental, social, and economic facets.

Recommendations

1. According to the current study, governments, businesses, civil society and global organizations should cooperate more closely and build partnerships.
2. Policies and programs should place a strong emphasis on enhancing the integration of economic, social and environmental factors in order to promote equitable growth while protecting human rights.
3. Provide technical assistance and training programmes to government officials, local NGOs and community leaders to build their skills and knowledge related to refugee status determination.
4. Develop and implement integrated frameworks that outline common goals and collaborative strategies for promoting RSD.

5. Encourage and support local ownership of rural sustainable development initiatives to ensure that projects are culturally relevant and sustainable in the long term.

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