

United Nations strategy for achieving the sustainable development goals (2015-2030)

استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة (2015 – 2030)

Stratégie des Nations Unies pour atteindre les objectifs de développement durable  
(2015-2030)

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ملخص:

تشكل التنمية المستدامة إحدى أهم التحديات خاصة بعد ظهور قضايا البيئة ابتداء من مؤتمر ستوكهولم لسنة 1972، وقد عكفت الأمم المتحدة على حماية البيئة والمناخ بداية من سنة 1992، وتهدف هذه الورقة البحثية إلى التعرف على استراتيجية الأمم المتحدة في تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة، وقد استعنا بالمنهج الوصفي والتحليلي من أجل الإلمام بجميع متطلبات البحث، وقد توصلنا إلى وجود جهود حقيقية ترأسها الأمم المتحدة من أجل تحقيق الاستقرار البيئي، وضمان تحقيق التنمية المستدامة في جميع بلدان العالم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: البيئة؛ المناخ؛ أهداف التنمية المستدامة؛ قمة الأرض ريو دي جانيرو؛ الجهود الدولية

Abstract :

Sustainable development is one of the most important challenges, especially after the emergence of environmental issues starting with the Stockholm Conference in 1972. The United Nations has been working to protect the environment and climate since 1992, This research paper aims to explore the United Nations' strategy for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. We utilized a descriptive and analytical approach to address all research requirements. We concluded that there are genuine efforts led by the United Nations to achieve environmental stability and ensure sustainable development in all countries of the world.

**Keywords :** Environment; Climate; Sustainable Development Goals; Earth Summit Rio de Janeiro; International Efforts.

Résumé :

Le développement durable constitue l'un des défis les plus importants, surtout après l'émergence des questions environnementales à partir de la Conférence de Stockholm en 1972. Les Nations Unies travaillent à la protection de l'environnement et du climat depuis 1992, Ce document de recherche vise à identifier la stratégie des Nations Unies pour atteindre les objectifs de développement durable. Nous avons utilisé l'approche descriptive et analytique afin de comprendre toutes les exigences de recherche. Nous avons conclu qu'il existe de réels efforts dirigés par les Nations Unies pour atteindre la stabilité environnementale et assurer la réalisation du développement durable dans tous les pays du monde.

**Mots clés :** l'environnement; climat; Objectifs de développement durable ; Sommet de la Terre à Rio de Janeiro ; Efforts internationaux

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## **Introduction :**

Global and international crises in the modern era require massive efforts through meetings and conferences to confront and eliminate them. Among the most prominent of these crises, which are directly linked to the incitement of conflicts and disputes, are the health, food, energy, and climate crises. These crises constitute a responsibility that falls to international organizations, first and foremost the United Nations, which has the role and responsibility to address these crises, which constitute a challenge in themselves.

The presidency of the United Nations General Secretariat is headed by Secretaries-General, and in exercising their duties, they may deal with crises such as those we mentioned by calling for meetings or giving a speech in a speech addressed to the United Nations Assembly in order to address those crises that constitute a threat to humanity or humanity as a whole. By highlighting its danger and its effects on man and his environment, the current Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres, is considered more prominent than his predecessors through analyzing his speeches in dealing with global crises. Those who follow his word find him adopting all conflicts and crises by implicating his responsibility or implicating the responsibility of the United Nations Organization. In these crises in order to impose the hegemony of this organization, and to deter those who provoke and destabilize international peace and security, We noticed his speech in front of the Rafah crossing during Israel's war on Gaza, in which he said to the people of Palestine during the month of Ramadan, "Do not think that you are alone. I am in solidarity with you while I am fasting. I am concerned that many people in Gaza will not find breakfast..." At the end of his speech, he declared that he "will not give up, and we must not all give up in doing everything possible to ensure that our common humanity prevails in Gaza and throughout the world."

On the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly at its 78th session, which was held in September 2023, many issues were addressed, related to health topics, such as epidemic prevention and comprehensive health coverage, as well as the Climate Ambition Summit held by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the twentieth of the month. September 2023, and there are many crises and challenges that we will address in this research.

The importance of this title appears in the international efforts made by the current Secretary-General of the United Nations in confronting the most complex issues of global warming, the food crisis in the world, and the problem of health. Perhaps the problem that presents itself is:

**What are the pillars upon which the Secretary-General of the United Nations relies in facing contemporary challenges, and to what extent does he contribute to reducing or eliminating these crises?**

In order to analyze this problem, we must use the descriptive approach through which we address the goals of sustainable development, by addressing the texts and decisions in this field. We also used the inductive analytical approach, which is one of the few approaches used in such titles, in order to follow the speech of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and see On his agenda in the exercise of his duties in this body.

In order to address and analyze this title, we decided to divide the plan into two main axes:

**The first axis: The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals**

**The second axis: holding summits at the invitation of the Secretary-General in order to achieve the sustainable development goals**

**The first axis: achieving sustainable development goals:**

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In order to detail this axis, we must address the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda (first) and then move the study to holding summits at the invitation of the Secretary-General in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development (second).

**First: The most important goals of the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda:**

On September 25, 2015, the General Assembly adopted Resolution No. A/RES/70/1, which included the 17 sustainable development agenda in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals plan, and was stated by the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon. "2007-2016", at the climate summit held in Marrakesh from the seventh to the eighteenth of November 2016, regarding the planet Earth and the risks it is exposed to, "We have no alternative plan, because there is no planet Alternative", this word led the international community to adopt the idea of developing sustainable development goals.<sup>1</sup>

Referring to the previous General Assembly resolution regarding the sustainable development goals, it included all the steps to achieve those goals, which we will discuss the most important of them, which in themselves constitute obstacles and challenges, which are as follows:<sup>2</sup>

1. Fighting poverty: and eliminating it (fighting poverty in all its forms everywhere): This goal is considered one of the most complex goals throughout history to achieve, and due to its importance, a world day was dedicated to it, which is the seventeenth of October 1987, after the meeting met More than one hundred thousand people in Trocadero Square in Paris, in which they declared that poverty is a violation of human rights, and stressed cooperation in order to ensure respect for those rights. The United Nations General Assembly announced Resolution No. 47/196, which it adopted on the twenty-second of the month. In January 1992, October 7, 1987 was recognized as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty.<sup>3</sup>

In order to achieve this goal, three rights must be guaranteed:

- The right to an adequate standard of living: Every person has the right to guarantee a decent living, and this is a part of his dignity. A decent living is a starting point for a person to achieve all his goals later. This right has been affirmed in many international charters, declarations."<sup>5</sup>

- The right to social security:<sup>6</sup> This right is considered one of the rights closely related to the human being, and it is one of the most important rights guaranteed by international agreements and national legislation. It is stated in Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, that "Every person has the right to social security." He has the right to have his state provide economic, social and cultural rights as a member of society.

It was stated in the speech of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres, that "the eradication of poverty is necessary for a sustainable future." Since assuming the position of Secretary-General, he said on the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty<sup>7</sup> on the seventeenth of October 2017, "Here We stand today with 800 million people, in a state of complete solidarity because of the extreme poverty they live in. Many are still threatened by the alarming rise in unemployment, insecurity, and even inequality, and the dilemma of conflicts in many parts of the world, and the change caused by the climate to the environment, and despite In all, we have made remarkable progress in eradicating poverty since 1990, Countries have once again pledged to fight poverty, deprivation and exclusion everywhere. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is the focus of our plan to follow a different approach. This agenda has been internationally understood and agreed upon, and pledges to ensure the building of peaceful, inclusive societies in order to ensure life. Generous benefits for all within the framework of a healthy planet..."<sup>8</sup>

2. Fighting hunger:<sup>9</sup> (fighting hunger, achieving food security and sound nutrition, and supporting sustainable agriculture): Eliminating hunger is one of the first priorities on the United Nations agenda, as food is life, and we cannot imagine development, work, or progress without man ensuring his food<sup>10</sup>. Many countries in the world, especially African ones, suffer from the problem of hunger and access to food. The Global Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition<sup>11</sup> was agreed upon by the World Food Conference, on the sixteenth (16th) of November 1976. This declaration was issued in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 3180 - (28) of the seventeenth (17) of December 1973, then approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 3348 - (29) of the seventeenth of December 1974. To achieve this goal, the following must be guaranteed:<sup>12</sup>:

-International cooperation<sup>13</sup> to eradicate hunger and malnutrition:<sup>14</sup> The World Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition stated in Article 8 that “All countries, especially countries with a high level of industrialization, must strengthen and encourage food production technology.” And to make the utmost efforts to encourage the transfer, adaptation, and dissemination of appropriate technology for food production for the benefit of developing countries, and it is incumbent upon it in particular, and in order to achieve this goal, to devote all capabilities in order to include the results of the research work that it carries out On governments and scientific institutes in developing countries, in order to enable them to move forward towards continuous agricultural development.”<sup>15</sup>

Regarding the contribution of international financial institutions to eradicating hunger<sup>16</sup>, it was stated in a speech by the Vice President for Sustainable Development at the World Bank, within the scope of demonstrating the steps that the Bank is adopting to eliminate hunger now and in the future:<sup>17</sup> “We have affirmed our commitments to climate-conscious agriculture, which can be one of the powerful paths to feeding the world, as it seeks to produce more food crops on a small scale of land area, and to enhance the ability to adapt and withstand, even at a time when, due to climate change, it contributes to reducing agricultural yields by more than twenty-five percent<sup>18</sup> It also seeks to reduce environmental impacts to a supposed minimum, and also reduce carbon emissions, This is extremely important, because agriculture is more vulnerable to the effects of climate change, and at the same time constitutes an essential part of the dilemma, as various researches have found that agriculture, and with it the deforestation<sup>19</sup> and trees<sup>20</sup>, coupled with changing land uses to farms, or pastoral places for raising livestock, Or urban use, is responsible for thirty percent of gas emissions directly related to global warming.”<sup>21</sup>

We also support countries around the world to improve the way they manage their natural assets, on which food production is based, through assistance and assistance in rehabilitating degraded lands, and sustainably managing forests, watersheds, and fisheries. The experience of the World Bank has highlighted that both watersheds and governments benefit from private methods. Productive terrestrial and coastal areas that develop ecosystem services (such as water supply, soil erosion reduction, natural pollination, and soil quality), enhance resilience to climate change, increase crop production and income in the long term, and promote science-based management. Strong incentives and rules are particularly important for fisheries, Whether from seas or fresh water, which are considered the primary and necessary source of animal protein for up to a billion people...”

3. Complete (good) health and well-being:<sup>22</sup> (ensuring and ensuring that everyone enjoys healthy lifestyles and well-being at all ages): Good health and well-being are no less important than the previous goals, because there is a close relationship between poverty, hunger, and deteriorating health, and given the importance of health and the necessity of enjoying All age groups have a special organization designated for it, which is the World Health Organization, which has called, since its establishment in 1948, for the devoting a World Health Day to commemorate the founding of the

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World Health Organization. Since 1950, World Health Day has been celebrated on the seventh of April. Every year, achieving this goal is considered one of the most important challenges at the present time, given what humanity has suffered from Covid-19, a virus that appeared in 2019 as the so-called “Corona”.<sup>23</sup>

The World Health Organization issued the report “Achieving well-being - a global framework for integrating well-being into public health using a health promotion approach.” This report came when the World Health Assembly asked the Director-General of the World Health Organization for a framework for achieving well-being, based on the 2014 Sustainable Development Agenda. 2030. An important detail of the right to health was provided in General Comment No. 14 of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights at the twenty-second session in 2000. For example, it stated in its first clause that “Health is considered one of the basic rights that are inherent to the human being, and which It is indispensable for him to exercise his other rights, Every human being has the right to enjoy a high standard of health that enables him to achieve the dignity of living. He can also reach the realization of the right to health by striving through several integrated approaches and paths, such as developing health plans, or implementing policies related to health programs established by the World Health Organization, or Adopting declarations or legal instruments. In addition, the right to health includes some components that can be legally implemented....”<sup>24</sup>

In his speech on the International Day for Epidemic Preparedness, which falls on the twenty-seventh of every year, and last year (2023), the Secretary-General of the United Nations said that “Guterres” said, “We must strive to increase efforts<sup>25</sup>,” and he added, after... Recall the lessons learned from the Corona - Covid 19 pandemic, that we must affirm our resentment and hatred for the medical and moral disaster represented by the hoarding of health care supplies of medicines and vaccines related to the pandemic and their control by rich countries, and to ensure that all people have access to the means of treatment, including diagnostics and vaccines.' ' It is assumed that an international treaty will be announced at the “World Health Assembly”, which is scheduled to be concluded in the period from the twenty-seventh of May to the first of June 2024, and it is the treaty that the President of the European Council called for regarding the pandemic in order to improve organization and preparation for the pandemic in the future.

4. Clean and affordable energy: Ensuring everyone has affordable access to modern, reliable and sustainable energy services

Energy has its place among the goals of sustainable development, as achieving well-being and food, and eliminating hunger and poverty, can only be achieved by providing agricultural crops and abundant production, and this can only be achieved by providing energy and delivering it to everyone at reasonable prices, as stated in the goal, and on World Clean Energy Day, which comes on On the twenty-sixth of January of each year, Secretary-General Guterres wrote a letter on the occasion of this day in which he called for action to obtain clean energy, indicating not to rely on fossil energy that is on the verge of disappearing, Renewable or clean energy is a gift that never stops giving: because it can work to clean the air of pollution, fulfill the demand for energy that increases year after year, ensure energy security for the future, and make energy accessible to all people at affordable prices, which... Ensures access to electricity for all people by 2030.

An equal, urgent, fair and equitable transition from polluting fossil energy that is on the verge of disappearance to clean renewable energy has become necessary in order to avoid the worst of climate chaos and achieve sustainable development, which is why I welcome this International Clean Energy Day.

The energy system helps all sectors, especially education, medicine, business, infrastructure, communications, agriculture and advanced technology.

In the modern era, the demand for access to electricity has increased, especially in poor and developing countries, and the rational use of energy has continued to improve. Regarding renewable energy, which was launched at the beginning of the millennium, it has achieved good results, and despite all that, many people still suffer from access to energy. Clean and safe for them, who number about two billion people.

For several decades, fossil energy, such as gas, oil, and coal, has been the primary source of electricity production, but the use of carbon fuels causes the production of huge quantities of greenhouse gases that have a direct impact on climate change, which has a negative impact on humans and their environment.

These results have implications for all people, without exception. In addition, the global use of electricity energy is on a rapidly upward curve, in light of the lack of complete stability in electricity supply. The lack of electricity in many areas, especially remote ones, has forced many people, especially women and children, to spend most of their time fetching water. This is something seen in many countries, with some of their residents living in the mountains and relying on animals to provide water. Many clinics will not be able to store some medications that require refrigeration devices and that operate on electricity, and in the context of studying, many students are unable to adapt to studying, continue it, and complete assignments at night, electricity supply, which causes countries to be unable to supply their economies with energy. Regarding providing solutions for clean cooking, it constitutes a source of great concern to the world, given the direct impact on human health and the surrounding environment. If those responsible for the sustainable development goals agenda are not able to achieve this purpose, a third of the world's population will remain at risk from indoor air pollution, especially from indoor air pollution. Women and children category.

We are in a race against time, as by the year 2030, everyone must have access to energy. To do this, electricity access programs must be accelerated, such as adopting and investing in renewable energy, and improving energy use, by establishing institutional rules and regulatory frameworks for that.

Controlling epidemics and preventing diseases depends mainly on energy, based on the operation of health care facilities, and the provision of oxygen and clean water for sound health.

In order to assist and support countries in their energy transition policy, the International Renewable Energy Agency was established for this purpose on January 26, 2009. It represents the basic platform for international cooperation and is a center of excellence, policy, technology, resources and financial knowledge in the field of renewable energy.

At the 28th Climate Summit held in Dubai, Secretary-General Guterres stressed that the era of fossil fuels must end with the achievement of justice and equity. He said in his statement at the conclusion of the conference, "Developing countries must be supported every step of the way."

5. Climate action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts by regulating emissions and promoting developments in renewable energy:

The most dangerous phenomenon facing humanity is the phenomenon of global warming, which has resulted from the development of countries in their industry, and the increase in the amount of pollution emanating from them and from vehicles, and from humans themselves who are the primary cause of this phenomenon. The United Nations, in the context of combating or reducing this phenomenon, has striven to Many climate summits were held, reaching 28, the last of which was in Dubai in 2023.

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The climate issue falls within the concerns of the environment and international environmental law, which is considered one of the most recent laws given that it only began in the late sixties of the last century. Concern with the environment began with the Stockholm Conference in 1972. The Brundtland report, “Our Common Future,” called for a meeting International, and this took place in Rio de Janeiro, whose name the conference bore, and a comprehensive plan was adopted known as the Twenty-First Century Agenda, which required taking action at the national and international levels in order to make life on Earth more sustainable in the future.

In order to work on climate action and to fight the phenomenon of global warming, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Guterres, said that the era of global warming has ended, and the era of global heat boiling has begun. To fight the cause of global warming, the Secretary-General called on the leaders of the G20 countries, especially the countries 20th to accelerate the pace of climate action in three areas:

- Regarding emissions: <sup>26</sup> the necessity of setting new ambitious national goals to reduce emissions by the G20, saying: “We hope that all countries will take measures consistent with the Climate Solidarity Charter<sup>27</sup> and the plan to accelerate climate action.”

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is considered the first step to address this problem, followed by the Paris Agreement of 2015, as the first global agreement in the twenty-first century on climate.

**The Second axis: Holding summits at the invitation of the Secretary-General in order to achieve the sustainable development goals:**

According to the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly at its 78th session held in September 2023, we will address in this title the following:

1. The pinnacle of climate ambition: What humanity is experiencing at the present time is the presence of several risks caused by climate change, which has resulted in a change in conditions in terms of rainfall, seasonal temperature, and other conditions that have caused the drying up of dams, the destruction of crops, and the emergence of epidemics. Successive climate events have led to the displacement of millions of people due to floods and forest fires caused by global warming.

Regarding fossil or traditional energy, led by coal, oil and gas, its contribution to greenhouse gas emissions has reached 75 percent at the global level, which is still fueling the climate crisis. Despite all this, Secretary-General Guterres said that change is possible. .

The Climate Ambition Conference was held under the slogan “Rebuilding Confidence and Reviving Global Solidarity” with the aim of strengthening the spirit of participatory work to achieve the 2023 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, in a way that guarantees prosperity, peace and development for all, especially in light of the interwoven global challenges that would affect the pace of Achieving these goals. It was attended by 193 countries. This conference discussed the following points:

- The necessity of achieving climate justice<sup>328</sup>, which is considered a prominent goal of the summit, which requires looking at the smallest polluters who bear the largest and most dangerous burden of what is issued by the largest producers of emissions, especially the G20 countries.

- The “agenda” action programs announced earlier this year set out the tasks required in 2023 from government, business and financial leaders to prevent dangerous climate thresholds, and deliver justice to those on the front lines of the climate crisis.

- Through this agenda, the Secretary-General of the United Nations called on countries to “accelerate their efforts”, commit not to adopt new uses of coal, phase out its use, and reach the

cleaner finish line, that is, achieving a world with net zero emissions, and “net zero emissions” means achieving a balance between... Carbon emitted into the atmosphere and carbon removed from it.

- In order to avoid the worst effects of climate change and maintain a habitable planet, the increase in global temperatures must be limited to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

- Asking all countries that produce the most emissions, especially the G20 governments, to commit to making more ambitious nationally determined economic contributions by 2025.

2. Sustainable Development Goals Summit 2023: The year 2023 represents the halfway point starting from the year 2015 and reaching the year 2030, the year of the end of the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which were approved by the General Assembly, as we mentioned previously. The Sustainable Development Goals Summit was held on September 18-19 of the year. 2023, in New York, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres, said at this summit that the sustainable development goals are not just ordinary agendas on a regular basis, but rather “they carry the dreams, hopes, rights and ambitions of people. At the opening of the summit, Secretary-General Guterres called for the implementation of the plan to avoid “sustainable development goals falling behind the pace of progress,” as only about 15 percent of the global goals are on track, while the course of many other goals is being reversed.

He expressed optimism about the summit's political declaration, which includes a stimulus package targeting \$500 billion annually to ease the debt burden and provide affordable financing to developing countries, and supports the need to "reform the outdated, dysfunctional and unfair international financial architecture."

The Secretary-General called for finding practical solutions by next September when leaders meet again in New York to attend the "Summit on the Future." everywhere.”

However, he stressed the necessity of countries taking action from now in order to return the sustainable development goals to the right path, and identified six target areas that need urgent transformations, including eliminating hunger, accelerating the process of transition from fossil energy to renewable energy, and working to spread Digitize better, provide quality education for children, provide decent jobs, and stop the “war on nature.”

Guterres told world leaders: “As we reach the halfway point towards the deadline for the Sustainable Development Goals, the eyes of the world are once again on you... Now is the time to prove that you are listening and responding, and with you we can prevail. If we act now, and if we work together, we will fulfill our promise to billions of people.” Whose hopes, dreams and future are in your hands: now is the time to act.”<sup>29</sup>

The Food and Agriculture Organization has also called for action on forests until 2030, and its Director-General said, “The future must be green.”<sup>30</sup> The event was organized by the Collaborative Partnership on Forests (Partnership), a partnership led by FAO. It includes 16 major global organizations, with a well-established mandate in the field of forests, within the United Nations system and outside it.

During the meeting, the Partnership launched the Joint Call to Action for Forests to 2030, highlighting the need for increased political action and commitments to support the implementation of forest-related solutions in pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals and other global goals.

The Director-General of the Organization pointed out the efforts made by the Cooperative Partnership over the past twenty years, stating that the initiatives aimed at restoring the ecosystem, combating the phenomenon of desertification, and expanding the area of green areas and external cover constitute great opportunities from which the world will benefit, and that the Organization is

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fully prepared to support Its members in this context, and to promote greater solidarity, synergy and cooperation.

The 2023 Sustainable Development Goals Summit coincides with reaching the halfway point in achieving the 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Goals along with another set of internationally agreed goals related to forests, such as the global forest goals set out in the United Nations Strategic Plan for Forests for the period 2017-2030.

3. Future Summit:<sup>31</sup>The United Nations General Assembly called for holding this summit in its Resolution No. 76/307, on September 8, 2022, with the summit scheduled to be held on the twenty-second and twenty-third of September, 2024. This decision came Based on its previous resolution No. 70/1, dated September 25, 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” in which it adopted a set of global, comprehensive and long-term goals and targets related to development Sustainable.

In his efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, Guterres said that “the Future Summit is a unique opportunity to help rebuild confidence, and make outdated multilateral institutions and frameworks compatible with today’s world, on the basis of equality and solidarity.”

The Secretary-General issued his report for the year 2021, entitled “Our Common Plan”<sup>32</sup>, in order to clarify his vision for the future of international cooperation. The report was contained in about seventy-five pages, and the report aims to stimulate efforts towards achieving the seventeen sustainable development goals, which represent a global promise. To provide a fairer, more equitable and greener future for all people and planet by 2030.

#### **Conclusion:**

The role of the United Nations is important at the international level in confronting international crises, because this body represents the hopes and aspirations of the people of the world to achieve their goals and aspirations, in all economic and health fields, and even in the field of nutrition and eliminating crises of poverty and hunger. This is on the moral level, and is evident. This role is more on the personal level through the efforts exercised by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations in general, and the current Secretary-General António Guterres, who demonstrated clear and unique diplomacy that reflected his own experience in managing crises in the world, most notably the climate and health crises, the food crises and the energy crises. Its availability and the necessity of delivering it to all people, and providing humanitarian aid in all hotspots of tension in the world.

Through what was presented and analyzed previously, we arrived at a number of results, which are as follows:

- The United Nations exists to ensure peace and security in the world.
- Security and peace can only be achieved by achieving food, health and energy security for all people.

The Authority, together with the world's leading countries in the fields of energy and agricultural production, has been setting sustainable development goals in 2015 in order to achieve them by the year 2030. These goals are very important and dangerous at the same time, so we must work hard to achieve them in light of the change and change in climate and natural conditions due to... Global warming pollution, primarily food availability, health care, energy security, and access to water.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations has a leading position in this body.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations faces difficult contemporary challenges, represented by the phenomenon of global warming, fossil energy with the transition to renewable energy, and food shortages.

There is a strong relationship between the environment and sustainable development within the framework of international environmental law.

- The United Nations mobilized to achieve the 17 sustainable development goals.

The sustainable development goals agenda was accompanied by climate summits, the most recent of which was the 28th Climate Summit in Dubai.

- The Secretary-General of the United Nations, regarding achieving the work programs of the Sustainable Development Goals, continues to call for holding the Climate Action Summit and the Future Summit, which will be held in September 2024.

- There is a time race between actors, officials, and leaders in the world and achieving the sustainable development agenda by the year 2030.

The world today aspires to achieve a balance between the rich and poor classes in order to eliminate the crisis of hunger, poverty, and epidemics.

From what we have previously concluded, we can suggest some suggestions:

- The necessity of feeling what the human conscience dictates in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development and prevent the ruins of our planet Earth, because every danger that threatens it concerns all of us, rich and poor.

- Adding an element of obligation to the obligations imposed by the United Nations on the industrialized countries that cause crises in the world.

- The necessity of rehabilitating the environment in all its aspects, restoring vegetation cover, all green spaces, filling dams, and bringing back the life of wild and marine animals.

- Establishing a special body that handles reports that include flagrant and harmful violations of the environment, in all areas where pollution deprives millions of clean air and a healthy environment.

- Working to facilitate access to renewable energy, by facilitating the procedures for its creation, rationalizing its prices, and trying to reduce the use of fossil energy, to avoid a large increase in greenhouse gases.

- Working together by preparing specialized programs that seek to educate people about the danger of creating crises, especially environmental ones, by activating the status of civil society in countries and volunteer associations in order to consolidate the culture of preserving our planet and protecting countries from everything that violates their security and safety.

- Consolidating relations between developing and rich countries in all scientific and technical fields, and providing them, i.e. developing countries, with all the scientific means they need to ensure the achievement of all or some of the sustainable development goals, most notably supporting the agricultural and agricultural sector in order to eliminate poverty and hunger, and supporting the health sector, by providing Medicines and vaccines in order to eliminate or reduce the mortality rate in newborns.

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