

THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION AND ITS ROLE IN PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT FROM POLLUTION

Abbas Khudair Abbas

20226688@std.neu.edu.tr

Near East University, Law department, TRNC, 10 Mersin, TR-99040 Lefkosia, Türkiye

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmad Mustafa Ali

Near East University, Law department, TRNC, 10 Mersin, TR-99040 Lefkosia, Türkiye

ahmed.ali@neu.edu.tr

Abstract

The ILO was founded in 1919 as a specialized international organization working to improve working conditions worldwide and promote workers' rights. It is the leading organization in the field of labour and related social issues, dealing with many issues related to labour, environment and sustainable development. ILO plays an important role in protecting the environment from pollution under its environmental treaties, conventions and standards, which are being applied globally. Through these conventions and treaties, the organization aims to promote environmental sustainability around the world, improve the environmental situation and sustainable development, where through this research we will show the role of the organization in protecting the environment.

Keywords: International Labour Organization - Sustainable Development - Environmental sustainability - Environment - Environmental protection.

Introduction

The International Labour Organization (ILO) was founded in 1919 as part of the Treaty of Versailles after World War I, and has been affiliated with the United Nations since 1946. ILO aims to improve working conditions worldwide and ensure workers' rights by developing and implementing international labour standards and promoting dialogue and cooperation between governments, employers and workers. Pugh, British Minister of Labour (Al-Anani, 1993).

The organization is composed of Member States, working organizations, academic institutions and experts in the field of labor, works to develop international laws and standards in the field of labor, works to assist Member States in the implementation of these standards, and works to protect the rights of workers and workers around the world (Ghani et al. 2021).

It can be said that ILO works to improve the quality of work and ensure workers' rights, and this includes protecting the environment from pollution. ILO collaborates with governments, employers and workers to develop and implement sustainable workplace practices. ILO aims to achieve sustainable development and achieve social justice by working to reduce pollution and maintain a healthy environment (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).

International law can help protect the environment from pollution by establishing international standards and ensuring their application worldwide. These standards can include requirements to maintain air and water quality and dispose of industrial and hazardous waste in safe and

sustainable ways (Zaghari & Al-Omari 2018 and Al-Tumaini & Ali 2021). International law can also include encouraging organizations and governments to develop environmentally friendly technologies and sustainable practices in various industries (Shakib & Jamila 2022). In addition, international law can help strengthen cooperation between governments, international organizations and civil society to implement international standards and protect the environment from pollution (Benyahia et al. 2022). ILO works to strengthen this collaboration and encourage governments, employers and workers to implement sustainable workplace practices (Ghani et al. 2021).

International law can also help resolve pollution and environmental disputes between states, companies and civil society. This is done through the development of legal mechanisms for dispute resolution and arbitration in case of disputes. ILO promotes awareness among organizations, governments, companies and workers on the need to protect the environment from pollution and implement sustainable practices (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).

Furthermore, ILO organizes international workshops and conferences to discuss and identify sustainable best practices in the field of environment, work and exchange information and experiences. ILO also assists governments, organizations and workers in developing strategies to implement sustainable goals in Environment and Labor (Prestige 2013 & Ghani et al. 2021).

ILO is also part of the United Nations and works to implement the Global Sustainable Development Goals, including Goal 13 on urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. Protecting the environment from pollution and implementing sustainable practices is an essential part of achieving this goal (Mohammed et al. 2020).

Overall, ILO's role in protecting the environment from pollution is to promote sustainable workplace practices, promote international cooperation, implement international standards, achieve social justice and implement the global goals of sustainable development. Thus, ILO contributes to reducing pollution, protecting a healthy environment and improving the quality of life (Shakib & Jamila 2022).

It can be said that the role of ILO in protecting the environment from pollution is to work to find a balance between economic growth, environmental conservation, and achieving sustainable development (Abdelhamid & Ben Ali 2016). ILO promotes sustainable workplace practices, such as promoting the use of clean energy, reducing the use of harmful chemicals, and improving waste management (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).

As an international institution, its role in protecting the environment from pollution involves working with governments, businesses and workers to achieve sustainable goals in the environment and work (Benyahia et al. 2022). These goals include conserving agricultural land, forests and natural resources, improving air and water quality, and mitigating the effects of climate change (Abdelhamid & Ben Ali 2016).

Furthermore, ILO is developing international standards and guidelines in the field of labour and the environment, such as the ILO OSH 2001 Workers' Health and Safety Standard and the revised ILO-OSH 2011 standard, to achieve healthy, safe and sustainable working practices. ILO also assists governments in developing appropriate policies and legislation to protect workers and the environment, and motivate companies to implement environmentally friendly

and sustainable practices (Ghani et al. 2021).

In general, the role of ILO in protecting the environment from pollution is to promote international cooperation and international exchange of experiences and knowledge, develop sustainable practices in the workplace, achieve social justice and preserve workers' rights, in addition to the roles played by ILO in protecting the environment from pollution, it organizes conferences, seminars, workshops and trainings to exchange knowledge, experiences and technology related to the environment and work. It also contributes to global efforts to combat climate change and reduce harmful emissions (Mohammed et al. 2020).

A vivid example of ILO's role in protecting the environment from pollution is the launch of the Green Work initiative in 2012, which aims to promote eco-friendly practices in the workplace and achieve sustainable development. ILO has also developed tools and guidelines to deal with environmental challenges in the workplace, such as the ILO Green Jobs standard and the ILO principles for promoting sustainability at work (Shahab & Jamila 2022).

It can be said that the role of ILO in protecting the environment from pollution comes within the framework of the international community's efforts to achieve sustainable development and achieve social, economic and environmental well-being for all (Haiba 2013). ILO is a vital and important institution in achieving these goals, and promotes international cooperation and dialogue to develop sustainable solutions to labor and environmental problems.

The importance of research

The ILO was founded in 1919 as a specialized international organization working to improve working conditions worldwide and promote workers' rights. It is the leading organization in the field of labour and related social issues, dealing with many issues related to labour, environment and sustainable development.

FAO plays an important role in protecting the environment from pollution under its environmental treaties, conventions and standards, which are being applied globally. Through these agreements and treaties, the organization aims to promote environmental sustainability around the world, improve the environmental situation and sustainable development, where through this research we will show the role of the organization in protecting the environment.

The problem of research

The current study examines the investigation and evaluation of several matters related to the international organization and its role in protecting the environment, and the most important of these criteria are: -

"Assessing the role of the ILO in addressing environmental pollution and achieving environmental sustainability in global societies"

"Analysis of the impact of ILO labour and environmental standards on the industrial, economic and environmental sector in developing countries"

"The role of the ILO in developing strategies to protect workers and the environment from pollution in critical sectors in developing countries"

"Assessment of the application of ILO environmental and health standards in the oil and gas industry and their impact on the environment and public health in producing and consuming countries"

"Analysis of the role of the ILO in promoting environmental sustainability in heavy industry and the challenges it faces in achieving these goals in developed and developing countries"

"Analysis of the impact of international legislation and conventions related to the protection of workers and the environment on international companies and the role of the International Labour Organization in the application of these legislation and conventions around the world"

Research Questions

Some of the questions that will be asked and answered are:

1. What is the role of the ILO in protecting workers and the environment from pollution?
2. What is ILO's environmental and health standards? How do these standards help preserve the environment and the health of workers?
1. What are the main challenges facing the ILO in protecting workers and the environment from pollution? What strategies does the Organization adopt to overcome these challenges?
1. What is the impact of ILO's environmental measures on the economy and sustainable development?
2. How can developing countries achieve sustainable development and protect workers and the environment from pollution with the help of the ILO?
3. What is the role of other international organizations in supporting the ILO's efforts to protect workers and the environment from pollution?
4. What new innovations and innovative solutions can the ILO take to protect workers and the environment from pollution in a more effective and sustainable way?

ILO Objectives

As for protecting the environment from pollution, this area was included in the ILO targets in 2015 as part of the United Nations Sustainable Development Agenda. ILO takes an important role in protecting the environment from pollution through many initiatives and activities, including:

1. Development of international labour standards: ILO develops international labour standards that include workers' health and safety requirements and rights related to the environment and public health.
2. Implementation of international conventions: ILO works to implement international conventions related to the protection of the environment from pollution and promote cooperation between governments, employers and workers (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).
3. Training and Education: ILO develops training and education programs for workers and employers on how to protect the environment from pollution and implement sustainable practices in the workplace.
4. Research and Reports: ILO conducts research and reports on environmental protection from pollution and assessing the impact of pollution on workers and the environment (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013).

Agenda organized by the International Labour Organization

Some of the activities and agenda organized by the International Labour Organization (ILO) within the framework of its role in protecting the environment from pollution:

1- "Green Work" Initiative: This initiative is one of the activities undertaken by ILO to promote environmentally friendly practices in the workplace and achieve sustainable development. The initiative aims to raise awareness of the importance of balancing the economy, environment and society, and to encourage good environmental practices and green innovations in the workplace (Ben Yahia et al. 2022).

- 2ILO Green Jobs standard: This standard includes many important principles aimed at promoting environmental sustainability in the workplace, such as encouraging good environmental practices and balancing the economy, environment and society. The standard aims to promote green employment opportunities and improve the living and working conditions of workers around the world (Ghani et al. 2021).

- 3ILO Principles to Promote Sustainability at Work: These principles include several tips and guidelines that can be followed to improve environmental performance at work sites, such as reducing harmful emissions, effectively managing waste and optimizing the use of natural resources. These principles help organizations set and achieve sustainable goals in the workplace (Shahab & Jamila 2022).

- 4 trainings, workshops and seminars: ILO organizes many educational activities, workshops and seminars aimed at exchanging knowledge, experiences and technology (Farah 2012 and Haiba 2013).

5- Technical and advisory assistance: ILO provides technical and advisory assistance to governments, institutions, workers and employers in the field of environmental sustainability, by providing advice and guidance to develop effective environmental policies and programs and improve environmental performance in the workplace (Mohammed et al. 2020).

6- Sustainable partnerships: ILO promotes sustainable partnerships with institutions, governments, civil society, the international community and others, in order to promote sustainable development, reduce pollution and balance the economy, environment and society (Belfried & Al Qasim 2020).

7- Research and development: ILO conducts several researches and studies focusing on environmental sustainability and environmental impact analysis of various economic activities, in order to identify the most effective ways to improve environmental performance in the workplace and reduce pollution (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013).

Overall, through these activities and agenda, ILO aims to promote environmental sustainability in the workplace and achieve sustainable development, by improving environmental performance, encouraging environmentally friendly practices and balancing the economy, environment and society. ILO plays an important role in promoting awareness of the importance of preserving the environment and reducing pollution in the workplace and around the world (Iman 2014 and Shahab & Jamila 2022).

In addition to the above activities, ILO also undertakes several initiatives and projects aimed at protecting the environment from pollution and improving environmental performance at work sites, including:

1- Decent Work and Environmental Sustainability Initiative: ILO promotes decent work and environmental sustainability by promoting environmentally friendly practices, decent work and

sustainable development in the workplace, by improving natural resource management, reducing pollution and balancing the economy, environment and society (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013).

2- Decent Work and Climate Change Initiative: ILO promotes decent work and climate change by promoting environmentally friendly practices, decent work and sustainable development, by improving natural resource management, reducing carbon emissions and promoting renewable energy (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).

3- Environmental Sustainability Program in the workplace: This program aims to improve environmental performance in the workplace, promote environmentally friendly practices and achieve a balance between the economy, the environment and society, by providing technical support and advice to companies, governments, workers and employers in the field of environmental sustainability (Shakib & Jamila 2022).

4- Decent Work in the Green Economy Agenda: This programmed aims to promote decent work, sustainable development and improved environmental performance

The ILO and its role in protecting climate change and decent work

Climate change poses significant challenges to sustainable development and has significant implications for economic growth, employment, health and livelihoods. Uncontrolled climate impacts will damage infrastructure, disrupt labor activity and destroy jobs and livelihoods on an unprecedented scale (Abdelhamid & Ben Ali 2016). On the other hand, a strong transition to environmentally sustainable economies and societies for employment, upgrading and low-carbon can become a driver of skills and social justice. and eradicate poverty, enabling climate-resilient economic growth and sustainable development (Shahab & Jamila 2022). There is growing evidence that the possibility of such employment creation will reduce the likelihood of job losses. However, positive outcomes for the labour market that allow for decent work and a just transition for all without exception will require the continued participation of all actors in the world of work and the development and implementation of specific policies on job creation; For enterprises, social protection, rights at work, social dialogue (Ghani et al. 2021). To promote the restoration of MSMEs that create the bulk of employment, support environmentally friendly productivity and business resilience and improve management practices, including the efficient use of resources, with the lifting of COVID-19-related restrictions and the recovery of economies (Mohammed et al. 2020). Restoring the enabling business environment and stimulating the growth necessary for productivity in the recovery phase will enable enterprises to build financial buffers to embark on the energy transition, accelerate the transition towards green production of goods and services, and rehabilitate or upgrade employees as required (Zaghari & Omari 2018). In addition, policies and investments are needed that lead to a greener and more circular economy, which can include fast tracking of low-carbon mobility and removing distortions such as fuel subsidies. Fossil with incentives for the use of renewable energies (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).

Enterprises supported by EOs can benefit from innovative measures to ensure business continuity to scale green innovation and entrepreneurship and enhance resilience to future shocks by integrating environmental risks and technology into an enterprise's risk management

practices, climate-related financial information, and investing in supply chains and sustainable supplies (Belfried & Al Qasim 2020).

In the specific context of developing countries, low levels of productivity, limited availability of ICTs, credit regulation for SMEs and the digital divide that still prevail have proven to be barriers to the implementation of some low-carbon solutions (Mohammed et al. 2020).

An integrated approach should be encouraged that combines enhanced productivity, accessible technologies (such as mobile, television and radio) and human-centered solutions. Employers' organizations play a key role in this regard. The ILO has produced multiple research reports that have highlighted new and emerging issues on the impact of climate change on global employment, the skills required for a greener future and the implications of climate change (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).

Under Argentina's G20 presidency in 2018, the ILO prepared a special report on the impact of climate change adaptation on employment: an introduction document for the G20 Working Group on Climate Sustainability (Mohammed et al. 2020).

In particular, the report examined measures to adapt to climate change that would create employment through green business and protect workers and incomes. In addition, the report proposes accompanying and enabling policies, including measures related to enterprises, to maximize the positive employment enrichment of the transition to a climate-adaptive economy (Belfried & Al Qasim 2020).

Transitions in the energy sector have been the focus of most research and analysis on a just transition. However, to gain a better understanding of shifts in other sectors, such as agriculture and that it is also necessary systems to be needed to conduct more food, biodiversity, tourism and transport (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013).

From research and analysis to fully understand the nature and scope of transformations in specific economic sectors, so that the ILO can better inform action. Implement the ILO Guidelines for a Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013 and Shahab & Jamila 2022).

Policy advice continues to be provided to support the national implementation of the above-mentioned ILO Guidelines, with UNODC working with all Member States, but with a focus on countries most vulnerable to environmental change and facing decent work deficits. For example, in Ghana, the ILO is working with the National Climate Change Working Group (a multi-stakeholder group including social partners) to integrate labour policies. In addition, the ILO is supporting in collaboration with the Ministry of Employment on climate change (Ghani et al. 2021).

In order to transform this human-centered programmed into concrete action, the UN Secretary-General, the Director-General of the International Labour Organization (ILO), ministers, the General Secretariat of the International Trade Union Confederation (ICTU) and the Secretariat of the International Organization of Employers (IOC) launched Climate Action for Jobs, Initiative 20 at the UN Climate Change Conference in Madrid in December 2019. The ILO has long called for leadership to improve the Office's actions and support to Member States, while ensuring that decent work and just transition are central elements of ecological transition (Al-

Enzi et al. 2020).

The Climate Action for Jobs initiative aims to:

1. Enabling ambitious climate action that provides jobs and promotes social justice.
2. Support countries in finding bold solutions to move towards a sustainable, just and broadly supported future.

3. Facilitate an inclusive and sustainable recovery from the COVID-19 crisis Moreover, as a broad multi-stakeholder partnership involving governments, employers' organizations, workers' organizations, the business sector and civil society organizations, this initiative will contribute to a decade of action to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals called for by the UN Secretary-General during climate action that will be accelerated by promoting a just transition for all. (Mohammed et al. 2020) The International Advisory Board of the initiative held its first meeting on 4 September 2020. 21 41.

The Climate Action for Jobs initiative complements existing ILO partnerships and joint programmes in the areas of green jobs, green economy and circular economy, in particular the Partnership for Action for a Green Economy. The partnership brings together five UN agencies: ILO, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR – with funding partners and like-minded institutions to help countries re-establish Formulating economic policies and practices and linking them to sustainability and strengthening the environmental foundations of their economies (Bulverde & Al Qasim 2020).

The initiative is currently active in 20 countries and has contributed to enabling policies, national plans, employment strategies, financial reforms and investment mechanisms to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the 5.1°C climate target. UNODC has strengthened efforts to mobilize climate finance for development cooperation projects (Ghani et al. 2021).

The role of the ILO in combating industrial pollution

The Labor Organization plays an important role in combating industrial pollution, by defining occupational and environmental safety and health standards that must be followed in the workplace (Mohammed et al. 2020).

For example, several international standards are identified that help reduce industrial pollution, such as environmental management, social responsibility, and standards related to the disposal of waste and hazardous materials.

Labor organizations also provide awareness and training to workers in factories and industrial facilities on the correct ways to deal with hazardous materials and waste and preserve the environment (Alwani & Mubarak 2017 and Shahab & Jamila 2022).

Labor organizations also work to ensure the implementation of strict laws and regulations related to industrial pollution, by inspecting factories and facilities, monitoring violations and taking action against violators (Benyahia et al. 2022).

In addition, labour organizations work to collaborate with governments and other relevant organizations to promote effective environmental legislation and policies and promote awareness of the importance of environmental conservation and sustainable development (Belfried & Al Qasim 2020).

The role of the Labor Organization and the protection of the environment from

radioactive pollution

The Organization of Action and Environmental Protection plays a crucial role in combating radioactive contamination and protecting the environment from the danger of radiation. These organizations establish and apply international and local standards to maintain the integrity of the environment and reduce radiation emissions resulting from human activities.

For example, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is developing standards and guidelines to maintain the safety of food, water and agricultural crops exposed to radioactive contamination. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is working to improve nuclear safety, develop radiation detection technologies, develop techniques to combat radioactive contamination and combat smuggling (Mohammed et al. 2020).

In general, these organizations aim to reduce radiation emissions resulting from humanitarian activities, develop techniques for detecting, measuring, monitoring, evaluating and supervising radioactive contamination, and implementing preventive and corrective measures necessary to maintain the safety of the environment and human health (Ghanima et al. 2021).

FAO's role in wildlife conservation

Wildlife Action and the Protection of Wildlife plays an important role in protecting endangered organisms and natural resources and preserving biodiversity. The organization takes a holistic approach to wildlife conservation by promoting environmental sustainability, raising awareness, educating and encouraging action to conserve wildlife and prevent environmentally destructive human activities (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013).

FAO implements various wildlife protection programmes, such as:

- 1- Wildlife Conservation: The organization aims to preserve living organisms and biodiversity by developing management systems and preserving sensitive natural areas.
2. Promoting sustainable development: FAO promotes sustainable economic and agricultural models that preserve the environment and wildlife.
- 3- Awareness and Education: The organization works to spread awareness of the importance of wildlife and motivate communities to work together to protect living organisms and natural resources (Qasar 2013 and Mohammed et al. 2020).
- 4- Natural Resources Management: FAO works to develop effective procedures and policies for the management of natural resources and ensure their sustainable use.

In short, the role of Action and Wildlife Protection is to protect wildlife and biodiversity, promote environmental sustainability, promote sustainable development and educate communities about the importance of wildlife (Alwani & Mubarak 2017 and Bulverde & Al Qasim 2020).

In addition to the above, Action and Wildlife Conservation works to achieve the following objectives:

- 1- Promoting the conservation of rare and endangered species: FAO takes action to protect rare and endangered species, and works to manage endangered natural areas that are habitats for important organisms (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).
- 2- Strengthening international cooperation: FAO promotes international cooperation and the exchange of information, expertise and technology to protect wildlife around the world.

3- Conservation of marine and coastal areas: FAO works to preserve marine and coastal areas, and promotes sustainable fishing practices and sustainable fish management (Mohammed et al. 2020).

4- Promoting research and development: FAO promotes research and development in wildlife protection, and supports research projects aimed at identifying species and their habitats and assessing the threats they face (Ghani et al. 2021).

5- Catalyzing social contribution: FAO encourages communities, businesses and governments to participate in efforts to protect wildlife and biodiversity.

6- Natural Disaster Management: FAO promotes improved management and response to natural disasters and climate change, and develops strategies and actions to protect wildlife in such conditions (Bulverde & Al Qasim 2020).

In addition to the above, Wildlife Action and Protection has a vital role to play in maintaining ecological balance and achieving sustainable development. Thus, its role can be summarized as follows:

1- Achieving sustainable development: FAO promotes sustainable development through wildlife and biodiversity conservation, and supports the sustainable use of natural resources (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013).

2- Awareness and education: The organization works to educate the public about the importance of wildlife and its role in preserving the environment and ecological balance, and works to disseminate the necessary information and guidance to enhance environmental awareness among people (Shak hap & Jamila 2022).

3. Natural Resource Management: FAO contributes to the management of natural resources and achieving a balance between wildlife conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources, and works to regulate industrial, agricultural and tourism practices to reduce negative impacts on wildlife (Mohammed et al. 2020).

4- Protection of natural habitats: FAO helps protect natural habitats by identifying sensitive and important areas of wildlife and managing them in a sustainable manner, and encourages administrative and legislative processes to protect these habitats (Haiba 2013).

5- Combating illegal wildlife trafficking: FAO works to combat the illegal trade in wildlife and reduce threats to wild animals, plants and natural habitats (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).

Previous ILO achievements in protecting the environment from pollution

Since its founding in 1919 as part of the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Labour Organization (ILO) has sought to improve the living and working conditions of workers worldwide. Among the variety of issues that the ILO deals with are the environment and pollution.

ILO plays an important role in protecting the environment from pollution by collaborating with governments, workers, employers, NGOs and the international community at large. The organization has made many achievements in this regard, including:

1. International Labour Conventions: ILO has developed binding international conventions for Member States to deal with environmental and pollution issues in the workplace. Among these conventions, we can mention the Convention on Industrial

Poisons and the Convention on Occupational Health and Safety in the Field of Construction.

2. Training and awareness: ILO has organized several training courses, workshops and conferences for workers and employers on how to reduce pollution and preserve the environment in the workplace (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013).
 3. Research and Reports: ILO has published numerous reports and research studies that help to better understand the impact of pollution on workplace health and safety and the environment at a global level.
 4. International cooperation: ILO has collaborated with many other international organizations, such as the European Union, the World Health Organization and the International Organization (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).
1. Policy Guidance: ILO has advised and guided governments and employers around the world on how to improve workplace health and safety standards and reduce pollution from industrial activities.
 2. Natural Disaster Response: ILO has collaborated with other organizations to provide assistance to workers and communities affected by natural disasters, and to strengthen capacity to deal with the environmental impacts of disasters (Shak hap & Jamila 2022).
1. Public-Private Partnerships: ILO has collaborated with the private sector to promote sustainable business practices that comply with environmental protection principles, helping to improve the environmental impact of companies and encouraging more companies to take environmental responsibility (KONSOU & KADABEN 2014).

Overall, ILO plays an important role in improving the environment and protecting it from pollution by promoting awareness, training, policy guidance, international cooperation and public-private partnerships. ILO is expected to continue efforts to make further progress in this area in the future (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).

The role of the ILO in the protection of marine life

The ILO is working to improve the overall situation of workers around the world, which can include those in marine industries. By promoting occupational safety and health for workers in these industries, ILO can play a role in protecting marine life (Mohammed et al. 2020).

For example, the organization develops and implements international standards for worker safety in the maritime industries, which include safety standards on board ships, providing appropriate training and education for workers, and providing protection against occupational accidents and diseases. The organization also educates the public and encourages action in accordance with these international standards to maintain the safety of marine life and its workers (Abbas & Abdul Qadir 2010, Ghanima et al. 2021).

As part of the United Nations, ILO cooperates with many other agencies and organizations to achieve its goals in protecting marine life, including the International Ocean Commission and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) (KONSOU & KADABEN 2014).

In addition to standards development and awareness, WHO collaborates with Member States to achieve marine conservation goals. It supports efforts to achieve sustainable development and encourages the conservation of ocean biodiversity and marine life (Shahab & Jamila 2022). The organization also seeks to provide legal protection for workers in the maritime industry, through the establishment of international laws, regulations and conventions related to workers' rights. Since workers in the marine industry are heavily employed in developing countries, the organization also works to strengthen the protection and rights of workers in these countries (Mohammed et al. 2020).

Furthermore, the organization works to encourage and strengthen cooperation between workers and employers in the maritime industries, by encouraging dialogue and joint cooperation to achieve common goals, and encouraging the building of trusting relationships between workers and employers (Bulverde & Al Qasim 2020).

In addition, the organization works to provide technical and financial assistance to developing countries to develop their maritime industries and improve the occupational safety and health of their workers. FAO also supports research and development in areas such as ship technology, preventive measures and modern technologies to protect marine life and workers (Mohammed et al. 2020).

Since its establishment, ILO has contributed to promoting occupational safety and health for workers in the marine industries, and enhancing protection (Abdelhamid & Ben Ali 2016). This includes the definition of international standards for safety at work and the prevention of work accidents and pollution caused by the marine industries (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013).

In addition, ILO advises and guides Member States on how to improve occupational safety and health in the marine industries, and provides the resources and tools to implement these guidelines.

The organization also trains workers in the maritime industries, by providing appropriate training and educational programs to improve the technical and practical skills and knowledge of workers, and increase their understanding of work risks and how to deal with them (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).

Labor's International participates in many international projects related to the protection of marine life and works to strengthen partnerships between States, institutions and organizations concerned with the conservation of marine life.

Overall, ILO works to improve occupational safety and health and protect workers and marine life worldwide, by promoting cooperation, awareness, training and development, technical and financial assistance and other tools and services that support the maritime industries (Ghani et al. 2021).

ILO action in the face of desertification

The ILO has worked on several fronts to combat desertification and improve working conditions in the affected agricultural sectors. Some of the actions taken by the Organization are as follows:

- 1- Encouraging dialogue and cooperation among countries to exchange expertise and experiences and promote joint action to combat desertification.

- 2- Promoting research and development in the fields of agriculture, education, veterinary care and biotechnology, to develop modern methods to combat desertification, preserve agricultural land and improve productivity.
- 3- Providing training, education and awareness for workers in the agricultural sectors to improve occupational safety and health and reduce risks related to desertification (Shakib & Jamila 2022).
- 4- Encourage cooperation between governments, employers, workers and local communities to improve working conditions, reduce the risks associated with desertification, and promote social justice and sustainable development (Hawass & Sabah 2015).
- 5- Providing financial, technical and technical support to governments and other institutions to implement programs and projects to combat desertification, preserve agricultural land and improve productivity (Bulverde & Al Qasim 2020).
- 6- Strengthening partnerships between governments, the private sector, civil society and other institutions to promote sustainable development and combat desertification.
- 7- FAO works to improve working conditions in agricultural sectors affected by desertification by promoting workers' and labour rights.

ILO measures to protect the weight layer

The ILO aims to protect the health and safety of workers, including from the effects of adverse environmental factors such as ozone. International Labour Convention No. 139 provides for the protection of workers from exposure to ozone in the workplace.

ILO actions to protect the ozone layer and workers from exposure include:

- 1- Promote the use of alternative substances that are harmless to ozone in industrial and commercial establishments.
- 2- Provide training and education to workers on the health and safety risks associated with ozone exposure and ways to prevent it (Mohammed et al. 2020).
- 3- Strengthening the legal and legislative system related to the protection of workers from exposure to ozone and other harmful environmental pollutants (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).
- 4- Encourage States and institutions to take actions and policies to reduce ozone-damaging emissions and promote the use of environmentally friendly technologies.
- 5- Work with governments and other international institutions to ensure that workers are protected from ozone exposure and that sustainable development is achieved.

ILO action against global warming

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is part of international efforts to address challenges related to global warming and climate change. FAO has taken several actions to deal with this issue, including:

- 1 Promote the use of renewable energy and stimulate the transition to a low-carbon economy, including supporting innovative models and new technologies (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013).
- 2- Improving occupational safety and health in power generation, transport, mining, agriculture and other related industries, including the identification of risks related to climate change.

- 3- Strengthen cooperation between governments, companies and civil society to develop policies and actions to address the challenges of climate change, especially with regard to its effects on the labor market (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).
- 4- Provide training, education and awareness to workers and employers on the effects of climate change and how to deal with them.
- 5- Strengthen the protection of workers and customers at risk due to working conditions resulting from climate change, such as increased temperatures, floods, tropical storms and air pollution.
- 6- Supporting green projects and sustainable green jobs that reduce emissions and enhance environmental sustainability in areas affected by climate change (Shakib & Jamila 2022).

ILO Actions in Wildlife and Forest Conservation

The ILO is committed to the conservation of the environment and wildlife, including forests, through several actions, including:

- 1- Strengthen preventive and administrative measures to protect workers from the danger posed by logging, agricultural harvesting and forestry.
- 2- Motivate farmers and producers to use sustainable agriculture and organic farming techniques that respect wildlife and reduce the use of harmful chemicals.
- 3- Encourage the application of environmental management practices in the industrial sector, especially in the food, agricultural and handicraft industries, with the aim of preserving wildlife and forests (Shahab & Jamila 2022).
- 4- Support the development of systems and practices to limit global warming and climate change, which promote sustainability in agriculture, industry, transport and tourism.
- 5- Promote awareness and education to the public and workers about the vital importance of wildlife and forests, and their role in preserving the environment and human life (HEDJINE & AGHA 2013).
- 6- Work with governments, companies and international organizations to promote wildlife conservation, forests and sustainable development.

Future outlook

The ILO works to improve working conditions around the world, focusing in particular on the social and economic dimensions of protecting workers and improving their lives. Among these social dimensions comes the protection of workers and the environment from pollution.

Future projects that FAO can undertake to protect the environment from pollution are:

1. Enhancing environmental awareness among workers: The organization can organize awareness and training campaigns for workers on the importance of preserving the environment and reducing pollution in the workplace (Al-Enzi et al. 2020).
2. Setting international environmental standards: The organization can set international environmental standards for companies and institutions to reduce pollution and encourage them to use clean technologies and green materials in their operations.

3. Promoting the use of renewable energy: FAO can encourage companies and institutions to use renewable energy, such as solar and wind, which do not cause pollution and contribute to the protection of the environment (Mohammed et al. 2020).
4. Encouraging environmental innovations: The organization can encourage companies and institutions to innovate and develop in the field of clean technologies and green materials, which contribute to reducing pollution and protecting the environment (Shahab & Jamila 2022).
5. Verification of companies' compliance with environmental laws: The organization can verify the compliance of companies and institutions with environmental laws and follow up on their application, through audit and monitoring procedures.

The end

The International Labour Organization (ILO) aims to improve working conditions worldwide, promoting social justice, social protection, health protection and occupational safety for workers. ILO also focuses on protecting the environment from pollution and emphasizing environmental sustainability.

ILO seeks to promote healthy and sound workplace practices that include protecting workers and the environment from pollution and reducing waste and pollution from production and industry. In collaboration with stakeholders, ILO is working to develop international standards to reduce labour pollution and promote the use of green and sustainable technology in various industries.

Furthermore, ILO promotes training and education for workers and employers to promote awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability and the adoption of green practices. It also promotes international and regional cooperation to achieve common environmental goals, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving water and air quality.

In general, ILO's vital role in protecting the environment from pollution plays by promoting healthy and sound practices in the workplace, improving the quality of the environment through the optimal use of green technology, promoting training and education, and encouraging international and regional cooperation to achieve common environmental goals.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) aims to improve working conditions and occupational health and safety protection for workers worldwide, and also focuses on environmental protection from pollution and environmental sustainability. ILO works to develop international standards to reduce pollution from work and encourage the use of green and sustainable technology in various industries, in addition to promoting training and education for workers and employers to promote awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability and the adoption of green practices. ILO encourages International and regional cooperation to achieve common environmental goals, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions and improving water and air quality. ILO plays a vital role in protecting the environment from pollution by promoting healthy and sound practices in the workplace, improving environmental quality, promoting training and education, and encouraging

international and regional cooperation to achieve common environmental goals.

ILO's role in protecting the environment from pollution also includes encouraging the development of green and sustainable work in all industries, including renewable energy, agriculture, manufacturing and services. ILO also promotes the diversification of green industries and the development of environment-related jobs, helping to create new jobs in local communities and improve income and life levels.

ILO also helps promote corporate social responsibility in relation to pollution and environmental sustainability. The organization encourages companies to adopt green business practices and their commitment to reducing carbon emissions and improving water and air quality, as well as improving the management of natural resources and promoting accountability and transparency in industrial processes.

Training and education are one of the basic foundations for preserving the environment and improving the quality of work. Therefore, ILO seeks to promote awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability, promote healthy and sound practices in the workplace and promote training and education in the field of environmental protection and sustainability.

Environmental protection and sustainability require joint efforts and international cooperation. Therefore, ILO works to strengthen international and regional cooperation to achieve common environmental goals, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving water and water quality, and preserving biodiversity.

References

1. Al-Badan Al-Anzi, M. Z., Musaed Daoudi, Bassiouni, Aboul our, & Mohamed. (2020). Proposing a framework for environmental measurements to reduce pollution of the work environment within the Ministry of Education in the State of Kuwait. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Researches*, 10(3), 473-482.
2. Al-Tumaini, A., & Ali. (2021). The role of international humanitarian law in protecting the environment. *Journal of Politics and Economics*, 10(No. (9) January 2021), 1-20.
3. Al-Anani, Ibrahim Muhammad. (1993). International Labour Organization and Protection of the Working Environment.
4. Ben Gharbi, Belford, & Qasim Jamal al-Din, Muhammad. (2020). International mechanisms for environmental protection.
5. Ben Yahya, Zulekha, Abbou, & Mohamed. (2022)). *Legal protection of the marine environment in accordance with international law of the sea* (Doctoral dissertation, Ibn Khaldun University-Tiaret).
6. Peutingierian. (2014)). *Technological developments in the field of polluting industries and their impact on sustainable development* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Badji Mokhtar Annaba Sidi Achour).
7. Hawass, & Sabah. (2015)). *Civil society and environmental protection in Algeria: reality and prospects* (Doctoral dissertation).
8. Ruqayya Murshid Hamid. (2009). Factors affecting industrial pollution. *Diyala Journal of Humanities Research*, 1(40).

9. Zaghari, Abdul Haq, & Omari. (2018). NGOs as a partner in global environmental governance.
10. Saif Tariq Hussein Al-Isai. (2018). Environmental Education: Problems and Remedies.
11. Shahab, Dr. Aflaq, & Jamila. (2022). International cooperation in addressing environmental and climate challenges.
12. Abbas, & Abdulqader. (2010)). *Violation of international rules for environmental protection* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Delpha).
13. Abdul Hamid, & Ben Ali. (2016). The role of civil society in protecting the environment from pollution.
14. Attia, Khaled Abdel Aziz. (2009). The extent to which environmental management accounting is applied by business organizations in developing countries.
15. (مبارك. (2017) & علواني، (Doctoral dissertation, Faculty of Law and Political Science).
16. Ghanima, F.A.A., Fathi Abdulla, Al-Kuwaiti, Mohammed Ahmed, Suleiman, & Hisham Sayed. (2021). The role of environmental accounting in managing and disclosing the risk caused by environmental pollution. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Researches*, 11(1), 71-83.
17. Peel Bakir. (2013). The role of civil society in environmental media in Algeria Environmental associations in the city of Gardai = model =. *Al-What Journal for Research and Studies*, 6(2).
18. Mohammed Sabra, N. A. A., Nourhan Abdel Nabi, Shaheen, Sabri Mohamed, Zizou, & Zainab Abbas. (2020). The role of environmental management in achieving sustainable development. *Journal of Environmental Studies and Researches*, 10(3), 591-598.
19. Namer, prestige. (2013)). *The role of non-governmental organizations in facing global environmental threats*, Doctoral dissertation, University of Mohamed Siddiq bin Yahya Jael.
20. Farah, G. (2012). United Nations Environment Programmed-United Nations-PENU.
21. HEDJINE, S., & AGHA, D. (2013). *The role of non-governmental organizations in protecting the environment* (Doctoral dissertation).
22. KONSOU, M. Z., & KADABEN, B. (2014). *المسؤولية الدولية عن الاضرار البيئية* (Doctoral dissertation).