



The Relationship Between Environmental Security And Human Security, A Relationship Of Intersection Or Integration?

Belabbes Fadila University of Saida Dr Moulay Tahar (Algeria). belabbesfadila@gmail.com

Received: 17/04/2024
02/10/2024

Accepted: 11/07/2024

Published:

Abstract

The relationship between security, the environment and man is different, on the one hand, the more we are in a healthy and healthy environment, the greater the chances of security and the higher the level, but on the other hand, the higher the level of human security may lead to two directions, either the preservation and protection of the environment by humans or the increase in attacks on it to satisfy the unlimited needs of the individual.

Environmental security is closely aligned with human security, encompassing the human capacity to achieve a state of tranquility and exercise diverse options through the utilisation of conducive environmental conditions, it is imperative that humanity as a whole secures environmental security in order to achieve its overarching goal of world peace. This will necessitate the harnessing and exploitation of environmental resources in a manner that is both competent and demonstrates integrity. It is also clear that these demands require special efforts dedicated to protecting the environment and working to preserve it, in order to ensure survival, security and continuity.

Keywords: environment, security, environmental security, human security.

Introduction

The multiple dimensions of the concept of security are not new discovery, they prevailed before the Cold War and did not change at the end of it, however, the objective specifications of these dimensions, which were appropriate for the Cold War period, are likely to differ from those appropriate for the 1990s and the 21st century. These transformations, which have been witnessed by the international system, have also resulted in a threat to security. This is evident at all levels of globalisation, which has developed the concept of security in international relations. This has also led to the emergence of the concept of environmental and human security, which was previously based on the size of military power. This has now become linked to the security of individuals, which requires monitoring development policies capable of addressing the problems surrounding human security, the latter is based on the trilogy of water, health, and the environment. Accordingly, the formulation of development programs that meet human needs and avoid fear, oppression, hunger and deprivation depends on taking into account the environmental resources that constitute the driving nerve of the various development programs. This simultaneously requires the rational exploitation of environmental resources in a way that adds to the achievement of

environmental security, which ensures the balance of the ecological system and the preservation of individual security. The foundation of this approach is the human being, understood as the origin and purpose of human existence. It represents a new way of understanding and meeting the various human needs that are essential for a sense of security.

Accordingly, our investigation of security will be conducted from two distinct perspectives: environmental security and human security. In examining the nexus between security and the environment, we will consider the environmental threats that imperil the security of the state, while also attending to the intrinsic value of human life and well-being. It is for this reason that this research paper has been written, in order to shed light on two important concepts, namely "environmental security" and "human security", which have become a feature of the field of international relations.

1- Definition of security

A. Linguistic meaning of security

Islam linked security with faith and therefore called God - Almighty - his servants to believe in it to achieve security and safety for them (Mohamed Amara, 2009, pp. 9-13), One might posit that the most accurate concept of "security" is that which is articulated in the Holy Qur'an, as follows: "It is recommended that they engage in the worship of the Lord of this house, who provided them with sustenance and protection from fear." (Surah Quraysh Verse, pp. 3-4), from it we conclude that security according to the Qur'anic meaning is against fear.

B. Terminological Meaning of Security

The concept of security is one that is defined in a multitude of ways due to the diversity of views held by researchers in the field of security studies and international relations in general, in order to gain familiarity with the content and knowledge encompassed by each definition, we have addressed a set of definitions. In doing so, we have sought to avoid falling into prejudice and subjectivity. The following definitions have been addressed:

Walter Lippmann posits that a nation's security is contingent upon its capacity to safeguard fundamental values without resorting to war. Furthermore, he asserts that a nation's ability to maintain these values in the face of external challenges hinges on its ability to defend them through military means if necessary (John Bellis, 2004, p. 414), this definition of security is centred on the military aspect of the state, which is regarded as a fundamental element in the ability to confront any threat to the central values of the state.

One of the most recent definitions of security, which takes into account the global security landscape of the post-Cold War period and is the most widely circulated in the specialized security literature, is that proposed by Barry Buzan. He defines security as follows: The objective is to be free from threat, in the context of the international system, the term "security" is defined as follows: The term "security" can be defined as the capacity of states and societies to maintain their autonomous and integrated status in the face of external forces perceived as threatening. (Abdulnoor bin Antar, 2005, p. 14)

2- Definition of the Environment

A. The linguistic meaning of the environment

Environment is a language derived from the verb *boa* or *taboa* meaning descended, solved or resided (Sheikhly, 2009, p. 26), Allah says: "Remember when He made you caliphs after He returned and brought you on earth... (Surat al-A'raf verse 74), as stated in the words of the Almighty: "Those who have assumed the home and faith before them love those who have migrated to them...." (Surat al-Hashr verse 09), this signifies that the inhabitants of the city prior to your arrival sought solutions, descended and sought housing. It can thus be posited that the environment is the object and the house is the dwelling of man (Sheikhly, 2009, p. 27), the term "environment" is derived from the French word "environnement," which signifies the collective external or natural conditions that comprise the environment or place, including (but not limited to) water, air, and land, as well as the diverse array of organisms that surround humans (Sabah Al Ashawi, 2010, p. 11), in the English language, the term "environment" is employed to signify the external conditions that influence growth and development. Additionally, it is utilized to denote natural elements such as air, water, and the land on which humans reside. (Sabah Al Ashawi, 2010, p. 10)

B. The terminological meaning of the environment

The scientist Henry Thrux H. Othoreaux is credited with coining the term "ecology" in 1858; however, he did not provide a definition or delineate its dimensions (Tarek Ibrahim Desouki Attia, 2009, p. 104), The term 'ecology' is derived from the Greek 'oikos', meaning 'home' or 'homeland', and 'logos', meaning 'science'. Collectively, these terms refer to the scientific study of the Earth (Mokri, 2008, p. 84). The concept of the environment is defined in various ways by scientists and researchers in different scientific disciplines. The following definitions are representative:

Alain Bombard defined ecology as the study of the equilibrium between all types of living organisms. French researcher Pierre Aguesse defines ecology as "the science of understanding the economy of nature and the environment in which we live." (Amer Taraf, 2008, p. 21).

The United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in 1972 defined the environment as "a set of natural, social and cultural systems in which humans and other organisms from which they derive their livelihood and perform their activities." (Sheikhly, 2009, pp. 27-28).

It can be concluded from the above that there is no comprehensive definition of the concept of security. This is due to the diversity of schools of security studies and the difference in how each school separately presents the concept of security, as put forward by thinkers and researchers in this field.

3- Definition of environmental security

The term environmental security appeared, immediately after the Cold War, revolves around its content, and includes the environment and security, and an intangible moral link between them, expressed in pollution, violence or wars as a cause of environmental destruction and fear that changes in the environment can lead to conflicts and wars within the territory of the state or between states (Tarek Ibrahim Desouki Attia, 2009, pp. 50-51).

The concept of environmental security is defined as the interconnection between the security of human societies and the state of the environment. It encompasses the security challenges posed by human activities and their detrimental impact on the natural world, as well as the crises and disasters triggered by environmental changes and their subsequent effects on human communities. This highlights the crucial point of understanding the mutual influence between the environment and society, and the existence of a causal relationship between them. Historically, the concept of security has been primarily associated with the protection of territory and borders from external aggression, the safeguarding of national interests, and the prevention of global conflicts such as nuclear war. The prevailing approach to ensuring this security has been the development and deployment of military capabilities. However, recent decades have seen the emergence of new threats to state and human security, beyond the traditional military risks. These include environmental threats, which have become increasingly prevalent (Teshuri, n.d.). Environmental security can be defined as the ability to rely on the continuity of natural systems. In their research, Paul and Ann Arlitch have identified several ways in which these natural systems contribute to the well-being of humanity:

- It is imperative to maintain a moderate ratio of gas emissions to the atmosphere and to work towards moderating the weather.
- It is essential to regulate the hydrological cycle that provides fresh water in a manner that minimises the incidence of floods and droughts.
- It is imperative to conserve forests and agricultural lands, and to dispose of waste in an environmentally responsible manner.
- The control of agricultural pests and microorganisms that cause diseases to agricultural crops is also a priority. (Claude Vossler, 2000, p. 64)

Environmental security is also the general safety felt by humans and is linked to several factors: the availability of appropriate living conditions in a healthy environment with a decent and healthy life, the availability of the necessary protection from environmental risks that may result from nature or human action with the ability to control and control the damage that may result from them, the possibility of legal prosecution for anyone who causes damage to the environment, the availability of information that affects the environment surrounding humans, the sustainability and development of the elements of the ecosystem in order to preserve the rights of Future generations. (Shahira Hassan Ahmed Wahbi, 2007, p. 355)

In Islamic thought, the concept of environmental security encompasses all elements of the natural environment that God created in a precise and ordered manner. Any imbalance in these elements can have significant adverse effects on humans, leading to economic and health challenges (Abdulwahab Rajab Hashim bin Sadiq, 2006, p. 7), environmental security therefore includes three elements:

- Sustainable exploitation of renewable and non-renewable resources.
- Protect the various elements of the environment in anticipation of pollution before it creates difficulties for its natural regeneration.
- Reduction of maximum threats to industrial activities. (Al-Toum & Hamad B, 2013, p. 167)

The concept of environmental security encompasses a range of pivotal concerns, including the dissemination of environmental information and the question of human rights, the ramifications of globalisation, the influence of consumption patterns in developed countries on those in the Global South, and the need to address the underlying causes of environmental degradation by reducing the rate of human-induced environmental deterioration:

- Environmental issues have assumed a strategic dimension, with the outbreak of tension and intellectual conflicts no longer occurring in isolation. Instead, they have become intertwined with new and large-scale global challenges, and the link between environmental problems and international security is becoming increasingly evident.
- Security is an important link in peace, national security and human rights for a world that cares about them, as within the next 100 years it is estimated that a third of the land area will be converted so it will be difficult to choose between consumption, ecosystem, conservation and management. (Al-Hitmi, 2014, p. 244)
- In light of the accelerated deterioration of the natural environment, there is an increasing imperative to embrace the concept of environmental security. This is because humanity has failed to recognise the vital role that ecosystems and biodiversity play in sustaining our existence, providing us with essential resources such as water, food, medicine and clean air.
- The significance of environmental security is underscored by the necessity to safeguard natural resources and to avert the spectre of scarcity through the rational exploitation of these resources in a manner that is equitable to both present and future generations.

The objective of environmental security is to ensure the realisation of all the provisions of the conventions related to the environment. This encompasses the reduction of the effects of environmental degradation in its various forms, the cessation of attacks and conflicts around transitional resource areas, the incorporation of the environment into educational curricula, and international and regional cooperation in the field of environmental protection and development. (Al-Toum & Hamad B, 2013, p. 169)

4- Definition of human security

The introduction of human security is one of the new proposals in the post-Cold War period, and it emerged as a concept in the second half of the last decade of the twentieth century as a result of a number of global transformations through the spread of local conflicts (within states), and the resulting victims among civilians, and the globalization of problems (environment, epidemics, poverty). (Bin Antar, 2005, p. 59)

The concept of human security was first articulated in the 1994 Human Development Report, published by the United Nations Development Programme. This report identified the need to preserve the dignity of humanity and meet its material and moral needs. It proposed that human security could be achieved through sustainable economic development, good governance, social equality, the rule of law, and the absence of threat and fear in all its forms. (Said & Al-Harfe, 2010, p. 11)

The 1994 report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (PNUD) defines human security as comprising two main aspects. "Firstly, it signifies the absence of

chronic threats such as hunger, disease and oppression. Secondly, it denotes the safeguarding of individuals from sudden and painful disruptions in their daily lifestyles, whether at home, at work or within their communities." (United Nations Development Programme, 1994, pp. 23-24)

In its 2003 report, the Commission on Human Security defined human security as "the protection of fundamental freedoms, freedoms that are the essence of life." This entails the safeguarding of individuals from extreme peril and the proliferation of significant threats and circumstances. "It signifies the establishment of political, social, environmental, economic, military, and cultural systems that, in conjunction, provide individuals with the fundamental elements necessary for survival, sustenance, and a sense of worth." (Commission on Human Security, s.d.).

5- The characteristics of human security

In its 1994 Human Development Report, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) identified four fundamental characteristics of the concept of human security:

- **Firstly**, the concept of human security is a universal one that concerns all of humanity, as threats and challenges are common to all human beings. These include organised crime, illegal immigration, climate change, environmental pollution and human rights violations. While the severity of these threats may vary from one region to another, they are all real and growing.
- **Secondly**, the interdependence of the components of human security must be acknowledged. It is evident that no human being is threatened in isolation; rather, the global community is concerned about the potential for famine, epidemics, poverty, pollution, drug trafficking, terrorism, ethnic conflicts and social disintegration to have a ripple effect across national borders.
- **Thirdly**, the implementation of early prevention strategies is a more cost-effective and straightforward approach to maintaining human security than subsequent intervention. This is due to the fact that it is more financially prudent to address potential threats at the earliest stages of their development, as compared to when they have already reached a more advanced stage.
- **Fourthly**, human security is a human-centred concept that concerns the quality of life of people around the world, their mode of living in society and their ability to freely exercise their various choices. (United Nations Development Programme, 1994, pp. 22-23)

6- Dimensions of human security

1. Economic Security

Economic security constitutes a fundamental component of human security, and was therefore the primary focus of the 1994 Human Development Report, reflecting its intrinsic significance. It is only within a context of economic stability that human development can be discussed in terms of health, food and education. Discussions surrounding economic stability now encompass a range of considerations that differ from those previously discussed. In the context of globalisation, the economies of countries have become increasingly interconnected, such that any imbalance affecting one country's economy will inevitably have repercussions for another.

2. Food Security

The objective of food security is to guarantee that all human beings have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food at all times, allowing them to lead healthy lives. The concept of food security as put forward by the World Bank is defined as "access by all people at all times to adequate food for an active and healthy life". (Al-Droubi, 2008, p. 288)

3. Health Security

The overarching objective of health security is to safeguard the wellbeing of community members from the myriad of health hazards that may potentially impact them. This is done with the aim of fostering a safe and stable life for all. The maintenance of health is a fundamental prerequisite for social stability and an indispensable component of the protection of human life. A multitude of factors influence health outcomes. The most significant of these include malnutrition, environmental pollution, and poverty. (Abu Judah, 2008, pp. 54-57)

4. Environmental Security

The concept of environmental security is predicated on the implementation of an environmental policy at the national, regional and international levels. This is with a view to safeguarding both nature and humans from the principal environmental threats that currently pose a global risk, including global warming, air pollution, smog, desertification and the destruction of tropical forests. (World Health Organisation, 2007)

5. Personal security

The term "personal security" is used to describe the protection of individuals from harm, including physical violence and an array of emerging threats stemming from sudden and unforeseen circumstances, such as those posed by war, criminal activities, and human rights violations.

6. Political Security

The concept of political security is contingent upon the assurance of an individual's entitlement to civil and political rights and public freedoms. Furthermore, it encompasses the stability of the political system and the participation of citizens in constitutionally guaranteed electoral processes. Consequently, the notion of security extends beyond the protection of the state and its official institutions, encompassing the security of the citizenry as a whole. (Ali Al-Adaw, 2011)

7. Community Security

Human security includes the need to ensure the survival and protection of cultures, by preserving national identity at a local level. At the international level, the responsibility lies with the world community to secure cultural and civilizational dialogue among the various diverse civilizations and to provide coexistence among them on the basis of the right to difference and equality. (Abu Judah, 2008, p. 59)

7- Behavioral Achieving Environmental and Human Security

The formulation of an efficacious and environmentally appropriate development policy is of paramount importance for the effective addressing of environmental issues, particularly those resulting from the residual effects of development projects. This was emphasised in

the Rio Declaration of 1992, which identified a set of procedural frameworks that can be employed to achieve sustainable development:

1. It is imperative to curtail the current unsustainable production and consumption patterns.
2. The implementation of suitable demographic policies.

In terms of changing consumption patterns, such as dealing with the demographic movement, it is not sufficient to merely formulate binding legal frameworks, whether at the local or international level, or to limit itself to changing the material concept without considering the value and human aspect. Rather, an integrated practical strategy is required that takes into account three challenges: an intellectual challenge, an epistemological challenge, and a challenge that I will address in my procedure. Such a process necessitates the input of experts in order to devise alternative strategies, including the restructuring of the environmental department through the development and updating of its programmes.

According to the agenda of the World Council for Environment and Development, "the formulation of development policies that take serious account of environmental considerations requires the establishment of three pillars with its seven systems. The three pillars are as follows:

1. **The principle of responsibility** is a moral imperative that requires individuals to act in a manner that is consistent with the fundamental tenet of preserving the permanence of human life on Earth.
2. **The principle of precaution**, which enables the avoidance of environmental disasters and enables the measurement of impacts and the determination of costs.
3. **The principle of paying for those who pollute**, who cost the costs resulting from their activity harmful to the environment and allocate funds to restore them to their pure state or expose those affected. (Ben Kalloush, 2019, p. 83)

With regard to the seven systems, they can be defined as follows:

1. A political system that guarantees the effective involvement of all relevant parties in the decision-making process.
2. An economic system that facilitates the continual realisation of surpluses, including technical knowledge.
3. A social system that aligns with development plans as a means of implementation and offers solutions to potential tensions.
4. A productive system that incorporates environmental considerations into its projects.
5. A technological system that facilitates the pursuit of novel solutions, including those that are innovative.
6. An international system that facilitates the exchange of experiences and expertise in development projects, while ensuring the sustainability of trade and finance.
7. An adaptable administrative system that is capable of making corrections and self-regulating. (Abdullah Hassoun & et al, 2015, pp. 342-343)

8- The nature of the relationship between environmental security and human security

It is widely acknowledged that environmental security threats are of an international nature, with effects that extend across borders and impact multiple domains, including the

economic, political, social, and cultural realms. Consequently, ecological imbalance and the degradation of natural resources are significant contributors to the deterioration of human rights and human security. In this context, the role of environmental security in achieving human security primarily entails the reduction of environmental threats and the mitigation of their adverse impacts on human security. This paper will subsequently present the most prominent environmental threats. This is done in order to elucidate the nature of the relationship between environmental security and human security:

1. Global warming

The evidence from studies conducted thus far indicates that the temperature of the lowest layers of the Earth's atmosphere is rising as a consequence of the high rate of carbon dioxide emission. This has resulted in a rise in sea level between one and three metres due to the melting of ice and oceans. This, in turn, has the potential to affect 1.28% of the world's population and 1.3% of global production, as a result of flooding large coastal areas and low productivity. (Tolba, p. 179)

2. The threat to water security

Fresh water is a scarce and valuable resource in many countries, and ensuring access to clean physical resources, or what is known as the limit of sufficient water, is a strategic priority in the 21st century. This is particularly true in light of the increasing pressure on water resources due to climate change, rapid population growth, and industrial development.

3. Threatening food security

The security of the global food supply is inextricably linked to the availability of water resources. The impact of climate change on food security is manifested in the repercussions it has on food and agricultural production systems, particularly in the context of drought and water stress.

4. Human health

There is a close correlation between the improvement of the health situation and the improvement of the economic and social situation, as climate change affects the health of individuals through the increase in poverty, high rates of child mortality and malnutrition resulting from the decline in water resources, and the production and low quality of food. (Al Kharji, 2007, p. 20)

5. Population growth

The equilibrium between population growth and the natural environment represents one of the most significant challenges currently facing humanity. The consequences of industrial expansion in developed countries and the demographic explosion in developing countries on the environmental resilience and the deterioration of its resources are of paramount importance. (Al Kharji, 2007, p. 20)

9- Environmental and Human Security Policy in Algeria

The concepts of health, safety and the environment (HSE) have become integral to modern business practice. The increasing awareness of risks has led to a significant rise in attention to health, safety and environmental issues within companies. Various HSE concepts emphasise the importance of maintaining the physical safety and integrity of workers, as well as protecting the environment. In essence, this responsibility falls upon the project

owner. Consequently, organisations are now aware of the necessity for a health, safety and environmental policy, as its efficacy results in a reduction of the risk of accidents and environmental degradation (population, water, soil, animal, plant), in addition to providing numerous advantages, including economic benefits through a reduction in costs and downtime, and social benefits. The implementation of effective health, safety and environmental policies facilitates constructive social dialogue and internal communication, enhances the reputation and durability of the company, and ultimately ensures that employees are able to work in a safe and healthy environment. (Ait Ahmed Ourid, 2017-2018)

With regard to the interconnection between health and environmental systems, it can be observed that Algeria has established a robust system for the security of the chemical supply chain, complemented by a comprehensive legal framework. This has been observed by American experts specialising in security analysis at the Center for Scientific and Technical Research in Analytics, which includes experts in physical chemistry. One of these experts described the entire system of "supply of chemicals" as "very good", but highlighted the ongoing challenges in controlling the materials used and rejected in the environment. (Zitoun Sabrina)

Conclusion

It can be argued that security is the essence of human existence. As a concept, it has developed in response to various types of threats and is no longer limited to the traditional security threat to state security. Instead, it has become a concept that focuses more on the lives of individuals. This is similar to environmental security, which is one of the dimensions of human security. It is a comprehensive concept, applicable to the entire planet and, as a result, to all humans, regardless of their geographical location or level of economic development. The threat in question has ramifications across a multitude of domains, including politics, economics, health and food security, and it also has an immediate impact on other dimensions of human security.

In light of the above, a number of recommendations can be put forward which could form the basis of further research in this context, adopting a variety of different perspectives:

- Equal rights and access to development opportunities.
- Creating links and links between actors in the field of environmental protection and those active in the field of human security, considering that the impact on the environment and security is constant, in order to make the actions taken in this regard effective.
- Insecurity poses a threat not only to the survival of States but to the survival and continuity of humanity as a whole.
- Strengthening the educational system by including programs that promote environmental education, because preserving the environment is education and culture before it is embodied in legal frameworks, ecological taxation, and international agreements.
- Establish a global partnership for development.

Ultimately, this necessitates a genuine political commitment capable of formulating a consensus between the necessities of fulfilling human requirements and the requirements of maintaining ecological balance, which in turn enhances human security.

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