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Letter: The Green Economy and its Impact on Sustainable Development

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Abstract

With the increasing pressures on the environment as a result of the various commitments and activities that serve the economy, especially in the major industrialized countries... The concept of the green economy began to appear, which means achieving growth and sustainable development without violating the environmental system, as well as providing aid and grants to poor countries in order to advance education, health and infrastructure, thus achieving justice and equality.

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Green Economy,
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gasses emissions.

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Today, more than one billion people use and exploit the environment. Governments are suffering from global financial crises. The gap between the rich and the poor has widened.

If the waste of resources continues, 4 billion people will live in places with severe water shortages by 2050, China and India will need 80% more Of the energy that depends mainly on fossil fuels, green greenhouse gases will remain constant in the countries of the Organization for International Development and Cooperation (OECD) and Russia, while more than doubling in the BRICS group, and increasing in the rest of the world and globally by more than 50%, which is more of the Earth's temperature from 3 to 6 degrees Celsius by the end of the century.

Farms, urban expansion, cutting down trees, climate change, can reduce the diversity of living organisms by 10%, air pollution, particulate matter, ozone on the ground and unhealthy air; It will become one of the most important reasons for early fulfillment around the world. All these reasons and manifestations made the countries of the world urgently need to change the course of their industry and move towards a clean economy and the use of clean new energies, which is represented in the green economy.

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the current growth rates are not sustainable. There is only one way forward, which is to go green to boost global economic growth. The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has many means to help; Indicators to measure growth include evaluating natural resources and assessing pollution damage is one of the main solutions to avoid economic, social and environmental crises, and taxing carbon emissions and regulating emissions by governments could generate, and removing subsidies on fossil fuel production. And its use will reduce emissions and increase material support for education and health, and aid from donor countries, more than 5 billion dollars, will go to environmental protection, technology transfer, trade, investment and financial support.

The Challenge

There are many challenges that countries will face in their transition to clean (green) energy, but they must intensify their efforts in order to overcome these challenges:

- Lack of careful planning in the field of development policies
- Shifting jobs from one sector to another, as the increase in jobs in certain sectors is offset by a decline in a number of jobs in other sectors, especially in the transitional phase, and this leads to the spread of the problem of unemployment among a large group in society, especially the youth.
- Possibility of creating additional protection policies and technical barriers to trade.
- Poverty still affects nearly seventy million people in the Arab world, including the lack of minimum health services and clean water for more than forty-five million Arabs, as well as the lack of efficient use of fresh water and energy sources.
- The option of switching to a green economy is an expensive option and may not result in an automatic and equal victory on the economic and environmental levels, and this may be at the expense of other development goals.

Entities Involved in The Green Economy

Sustainable Energy

Increasing the supply of energy through renewable sources reduces the risks of high and unstable fossil fuel prices in addition to mitigating the effects of climate change, as the current energy system that is based on fossil fuels is one of the biggest causes of climate change and is responsible for increasing the proportion of carbon emissions and greenhouse gases. And renewable energy represents a major economic opportunity, and this sector requires replacing investments in energy sources that rely heavily on carbon with investments in clean energy.

Conventional Renewable Energy (biomass energy):

It depends on the use of biomass materials (biomass) and biogas (biogas). It also includes plant and animal organic

waste that can be treated through bacterial fermentation or thermal combustion.

New Renewable Energy:

it is represented in solar energy, wind energy, hydro energy, and geothermal energy

Green Buildings

The transition to a green economy requires a focus on green architecture, which is represented in the use of environmentally friendly materials and conserves water in light of the limited water resources, and reduces the consumption of electric energy despite the increase in demand for it, in order to reduce emissions that change the climate, and the green transformation of the construction sector is an economic issue and social importance in terms of creating new jobs and industries, and this construction will have a far-reaching impact that encourages the transformation to it to achieve sustainability and economic growth

Sustainable Transport:

Sustainable transport provides the basic needs of individuals and societies in a safe and secure manner, without causing harm to health, the ecosystem and the interests of future generations. Warming, because the means of transportation in it are dependent on renewable energy sources, and cars and public transport partially run-on electricity.

Water Management:

Water is an essential element of sustainable development, and ecosystems have a major role in conserving water in quantity and quality, and water management is linked to irrigation, provision of drinking water, health and sanitation. It is estimated that about half to two thirds of water is wasted in surface irrigation. Some of the solutions lie in changing the institutional structure of water management, and there is a reason to invest public and private capital directly in water supply networks, and carrying out such efforts will not lead to reducing water wastage, but also entails that it will provide job opportunities for low-middle-skilled workers. The green economy is based on collecting rainwater and reusing it, desalinating sea water, and generating energy from water.

Green Economy Tools

Government: It enacts laws, the policies it pursues, encourages entrepreneurship and environmental innovation.

The Private Sector

A special role for young entrepreneurs and small and medium enterprises: designing innovative goods, adopting environmental management systems, and new environmental investments.

Financial Institutions: Environmental Investments.

International Organizations: Providing technical assistance, supporting technology transfer, encouraging regional cooperation, urging the achievement of sustainable development.

Civil Society Organizations: legal advice, building local capacities in the preparation of green, income-generating projects.

Consumers: They are considered the strongest ally for the growth of the green economy, by embracing a culture of sustainable consumption and production.

The benefits and importance of the green economy:

The green economy has a great and clear importance in preserving the environment, as it works to achieve sustainable development that leads to the empowerment of social justice, while at the same time taking care of economic prosperity, through the adoption of projects concerned with sustainability such as clean production, renewable energy, rational consumption, organic agriculture and waste recycling while reducing From emissions of harmful gases (carbon) and the replacement of fossil fuels, as well as higher employment rates, economic growth rates, increased income for poor families and work to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor

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