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Moving To a Green Economy Is a Necessity to Achieve Goals Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The vision of the Earth Summit of 1992 provided multilateral mechanisms for a sustainable future, and this will only be achieved if the environmental and social pillars of sustainable development are developed. On an equal footing with its economic dimension, making the economy environmentally sustainable is no longer an option but a necessity as productivity levels are projected to fall by 24% by 2030 due to environmental degradation. The results of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 show that the green economy is one of the most important tools of development, as it provides many options for policymakers to achieve economic growth, improve human conditions, create more jobs, preserve nature and help the Earth. In the performance of their functions properly, and suitable for all types of economies, whether the state-run or market-driven economies and not a substitute for sustainable development, but a means to achieve the objectives of this development and this is an important research.

Pasar a una economía verde es una necesidad para alcanzar objetivos Desarrollo sostenible

Resumen

La visión de la Cumbre de la Tierra de 1992 proporcionó mecanismos multilaterales para un futuro sostenible, y esto solo se logrará si se desarrollan los pilares ambientales y sociales del desarrollo sostenible. En igualdad de condiciones con su dimensión económica, hacer que la economía sea ambientalmente sostenible ya no es una opción, sino una necesidad, ya que se prevé que los niveles de productividad disminuyan en un 24% para 2030 debido a la degradación ambiental. Los resultados de la Conferencia de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Desarrollo Sostenible 2012 muestran que la economía verde es una de las herramientas más importantes del desarrollo, ya que ofrece muchas opciones para que los encargados de formular políticas alcancen el crecimiento económico, mejoren las condiciones humanas, creen más empleos, preserven la naturaleza y ayuden la tierra. En el desempeño de sus funciones de manera adecuada, y adecuado para todo tipo de economías, ya sean las economías estatales o impulsadas por el mercado y no un sustituto del desarrollo sostenible, sino un medio para lograr los objetivos de este desarrollo y esta es una investigación importante .

Introduction

The vision of the 1992 Earth Summit has provided multilateral mechanisms for a sustainable future, and this will only be achieved if the environmental and social pillars of sustainable development are put in place. On an equal footing with its economic dimension, that making the economy environmentally sustainable is no longer an option but a necessity as productivity levels are expected to fall by 24% by 2030 due to environmental degradation. The results of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development 2012 show that the green economy is one of the most important tools for development, as it offers many options for policy makers to achieve economic growth, improve human conditions, create more jobs and preserve the nature and assistance of the land. In the performance of their functions properly, and is suitable for all types of economies, whether the economies managed by the state or governed by market mechanisms and is not an alternative to sustainable development, but a way to achieve the objectives of this development and this is important research.

The problem of research: The lack of integration of dimensions of sustainable development (economic dimension, social dimension and environmental dimension) led to low achievement rates achieved in the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals and the different rates between developing countries and developed countries and therefore emerged the objectives of sustainable development beyond and globally in 2015.

The hypothesis of the research: The localization of the principles of the green economy in the context of sustainable development is a means of effective and significant impact in achieving the goals of sustainable development 2015-2030 and in particular reduce poverty, destitution and hunger through the generation of green jobs.

Research Objective: The aim of the research is to identify the concept of the green economy and its contribution to achieving the goals of sustainable development beyond 2015. And to identify the concept of green jobs and how to contribute to job creation and thus reduce poverty.

Research Methodology The study adopted a descriptive and analytical approach to the phenomenon under study and analysis according to the logic of economic theory. The elements of the phenomenon were investigated and fielded according to the inductive method.

The structure of the research: The study included the purpose of reaching the objective of the research and proving its hypothesis on three axes. The first axis dealt with the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the goals of sustainable development beyond 2015, while the second axis dealt with the green economy ... Third, draw conclusions and recommendations.

The first axis:

From the Millennium Development Goals to the goals of sustainable development beyond 2015

First: sustainable development ... concept and dimensions

The concept of sustainable development is one of the innovative concepts by which the environmental dimension has been introduced into the economy and the concept of economic development has been changed to the concept of sustainable development at the end of the seventies. Sustainable development has been defined in various ways and the most important and widely used definitions are the definition contained in the 1987 report of the World Commission on the Environment as "a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs." The United Nations Environment Program (UNCED) The need to achieve justice in development "and that sustainable development has three interrelated and interrelated dimensions, each consisting of a group of elements. As shown in Table (1)

Table (1) Dimensions and elements of sustainable development

Elements	Dimensions
Sustainable economic growth, capital efficiency, satisfaction of basic needs - social justice.	Economic dimension
Justice in distribution, social mobility, and popular participation	Social dimension
Ecosystems-biodiversity, biological productivity, adaptability	Environmental dimension

II. Third Millennium Development Goals:

The goals emanating from the Millennium Declaration are a summary of a package of goals drawn from recommendations of global conferences held in the 1990s such as the Earth Summit (1992), the World Conference on Population and Development in Cairo 1994, the Beijing Women's Conference (1995), the World Conference against Racism and Racial Discrimination (1996) to the Millennium Declaration in 2000, adopted by 189 member states of the United Nations and signed by 147 heads of state in September 2000, which is one of the most prominent UN General Assembly resolutions, which included a set of values and principles that placed the international community in a great challenge To improve the conditions Shih and increase the welfare of millions of people and reducing the disparity between developing and developed countries. In 2001, eight general objectives supported by 21 targets and 60 quantified and specific indicators were announced in 2015 and development objectives can be clarified in Table 2.

Table (2) Development Goals (2000-2015) and Sustainable Development Goals 2015-2030

Sustainable Development Goals Beyond 2015	Development Goals for the Third Millennium 2000-2015
1. Eliminating poverty 2. Eliminating hunger 3. Ensuring health for all 4. Ensuring quality education for all 5. Achieving gender equality and empowering women 6. Ensuring water availability and sanitation 7. Access to sustainable	1. Eradicate extreme poverty 2. Achieve basic basic education 3. Promote gender equality and empower women 4. Reduce child mortality 5. Improve maternal health 6. Combat serious diseases 8. Ensure environmental sustainability 8.

<p>energy services for all 8. Promoting sustainable growth 9. Establish rare infrastructure, stimulate industrialization and encourage innovation 10. Reduce inequality within the country 11. Make cities safe and sustainable 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 13. Address climate change 14. Protect oceans and seas 15. Protect ecosystems 16. Establish Peaceful societies where no one is marginalized and accountable institutions are built 17 To Mieh for sustainable development</p>	<p>Develop a global partnership for development</p>
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Source: Development Goals in the Transition to Comprehensive Inclusive Development ", Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, 2011, p .43

Third: The emergence of the goals of sustainable development 2015-2030

In 2010, UN member states issued an initial mandate to start work on the 2015 development plan and, based on the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro in 2013, established the UN Open- Which is concerned with the goals of sustainable development beyond 2015, which consists of representatives of the UN member states for the establishment of the set of goals for sustainable development. The Open-ended Group submitted its proposals in 2014, and in 2015 the Heads of State and Government met at United Nations Headquarters in New York Agreement on a new generation of goals that includes 17 sustainable development goals and 179 related targets to replace the Millennium Development Goals and guide global development efforts over the next 15 years to 2030. As shown in Table (1)

Reasons for the emergence of goals Sustainable development beyond 2015:

Despite the fact that global successes in relative access to the eight target goals have been achieved in most developing countries, the positive changes in the lives of the poorest have been very slow and gains in some countries have been reversed and renewed commitment to adopting new and concrete measures (2008 crisis) and environmental disasters (tsunamis), with economic losses from natural hazards averaging between US \$ 250 billion and US \$ 300 billion annually, with the greatest impact on small and vulnerable countries. (Arab Spring Revolutions) and the manifestations of violence and discrimination against girls (the abduction of 200 girls by extremist organizations in Nigeria 2014 and other challenges, thus differentiating progress on development goals among developing countries.) Table 2 illustrates the disparity between countries of the world In reducing the incidence of extreme poverty and the numbers of poor people.

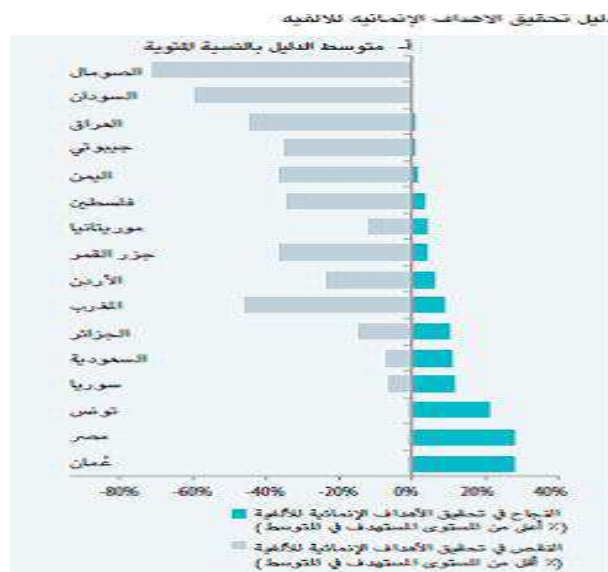
Table 2: Proportion of extreme poverty and poverty among the world's countries (1990-2015)

Proportion of population living below \$ 1.25 per person / day			name of the country
2015	2005	1990	
X, Y%	16, Z%	54, i%	East Asia and the Pacific
X, 1%	15, Y%	60, h%	China
1, h%	P, h%	a%	Europe and Central Asia
%	Z, A%	11, p%	Latin America and the Caribbean
1, Z%	P, i%	4, p%	Middle East and North Africa
22, Z%	40.35	51.75	South Asia
23, i%	41, i%	51, h%	India
bite%	50%	57, i%	Africa and sub-Saharan Africa

Source: Electronic document "The Millennium Development Goals beyond 2015 are available on the site www.ecom.worldbank.org

Table 1 shows that some countries in the world have succeeded in achieving the goals of the first target, where the proportion of the population living on less than \$ 1.25 / day has decreased. However, the table confirms the variation of countries in achieving their target. From 60.2% in 1990 to 15.9% in 2005 and reaching 5.1% in 2015. The Middle East and North Africa countries recorded a decline from 4.3% in 1990 to 3.6% in 2005 and to 1.8% in 2015. This is a low decline that does not reflect real efforts and endeavors. The governments of these countries are struggling to address poverty, and the situation is not very different in Africa and sub-Saharan Africa, which is the most hospitable region To reduce the proportion of the poor population and their numbers, where the ratio of 57.6% decreased to 50.9% and reached 38% in 2015 and the world still needs extraordinary efforts beyond the year 2015 as there are still around one billion poor in the world awaiting deportation from the poverty box. In 2016, nearly 10% of the working population worldwide lived with their families on less than US \$ 1.90 per person per day. The Arab Millennium Development Goals report confirms that extreme poverty in the Arab region is low, in 2010, making it far from achieving the goal in 2015. The Arab region recorded the least progress between 1990 and 2010 compared with other developing countries except sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 1), which shows the full picture of the achievement of development goals in the Arab countries, Iraq, which was late in achieving Millennium Development Goals by 96%.

Figure 1: A Guide to Achieving the Millennium Development Goals in the Arab States



Source: Arab Report of the Millennium Development Goals, Challenges and a Look after 2015, League of Arab States. 2013 p. 52.

The second axis / Green economy. The importance and roles

The concept of the green economy emerged as a proposed idea to overcome crises, whether financial, food or climatic crises. The UN Green Economy initiative was launched in 2008, which states that "the transition to the green economy is a process of reshaping the investment of natural capital, better returns and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, optimal use of natural resources, waste reduction, reduction of social inequality and poverty reduction." In addition to this initiative, the Global Environment Agreement was issued to encourage countries to take measures to launch the concept and principles of green economy as shown in Table 3. Since 2009, many countries have invested billions of dollars in employment creation and income generation projects based on the Green Growth Strategy Such as South Korea, Japan, Egypt and China() .

Table (3) concept and principles of green economy

Principles of green economy	Green economy concept
1. Green economy is a means to achieve sustainable development 2. Green economy should create decent work and green jobs 3. Green economy is resources and energy efficiency 4. Green economy respects environmental boundaries or scarcity 5. Green economy uses the integrated decision-making process.6.Economic economy Green progress after GDP using appropriate measures 7. The green economy is just and equitable between and within countries and between generations	The green economy, according to the UN Environment Program (UNEP), is defined as "the economy that produces an improvement in human well-being and social equity while significantly reducing environmental risks and the scarcity of resources"

R. Hahnel, *Green Economics: Confronting the Ecological Crisis*, M. E. Sharpe, New York, 2010.p11

The importance of green economy

The Green Economy aims at linking the requirements of development (including human development) with environmental protection. The most important roles of the green economy are:

.1The Green Economy recognizes and invests in the value of natural capital. Biodiversity contributes to human well-being and provides economies with inputs from regulatory resources and services to a safe working environment. These services (called ecosystem services) are as shown in Table 4 The value of ecological services is an essential part of "natural capital", which includes forests, lakes, wetlands and river basins, which are important in stabilizing the water cycle and its benefits for agriculture and the carbon cycle Overcoming climate change and soil fertility and crop production value in the local climate necessary for the establishment of safe and fisheries needed to get protein and are all important elements of the green economy.

Table (4) Natural capital: infrastructure, services and illustrative values

Economic values (examples)	Ecosystem goods and services (examples)	Biodiversity
Avoid greenhouse gas emissions by conserving forests 3.7 trillion US dollars net present value	Luxury, water regulation, carbon storage	Ecosystems (diversity and range)
Contribution of insecticide in agriculture Output: about 190 billion dollars / year	Food, fiber and fuel	Types (diversity and abundance)
25-50% of the \$ 640 million US pharmaceutical market is derived from genetic sources	Inspiration designs	Genes (change and number)

TEEB for National and International Policy Makers. Summary: Responding to the Value of Nature. TEEB - The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity.2009

The reduction and increase of deforestation is economically feasible and supports rural agriculture and livelihoods. Forests are part of the ecological infrastructure that supports human well-being and shelter 80% of the species living on the Earth's surface and provide survival for agriculture and health. Reducing deforestation can be considered an investment However, the green economy model shows that investment of 0.3% of GDP between 2011-2050 for forest conservation and private investment in forest restoration can increase the value added in the forest industry by 20% compared to the usual business approach. Exhaustion R that strengthens the formal employment in this sector and raise the carbon stored in the forests substantially. The strategic importance of greening agriculture is rooted in the nature of the developmental goals and the economic, social

and environmental priorities that each country seeks to reach. The emerging issues of sustainable agricultural development identified since 2001, together with the Millennium Development Goals and the relevant post-2015 sustainable development goals, in the broader programmatic areas of sustainable agricultural development, review agricultural policies and plans for food security and sustainable development and improve agricultural productivity through diversification of agricultural employment and infrastructure development. Water management, conservation and sustainable use of resources, rural energy transfer and the assessment of high-impact radiation on plants and animals caused by ozone depletion in the atmosphere. This will lead to the eradication of poverty and hunger, ensuring sustainability and the establishment of a global partnership for development as well as the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women. The gap between the countryside and the city and the benefit of information technology and sustainable management of agricultural waste. All this is related to the development goals and thus the sustainable development goals 2030 can be pursued. Current Agriculture More than 70% of the world's freshwater resources contribute about 13% of greenhouse gas emissions and are associated with 3-5 million pesticide poisoning cases and more than 40,000 deaths each year. Green agriculture is characterized by directing industrial agriculture and subsistence agriculture towards environmentally sound agricultural practices such as efficient water use and the expansion of organic and natural fertilizers. Growing water scarcity can be overcome by policies that increase investment in improving water resources and efficiency. The usual approach leads to an unsustainable gap between global resources and water consumption that can only be addressed by investing in infrastructure and water policy reform, ie by greening the water sector. According to green investment scenarios that assume an investment of \$ 100-300 billion annually between 2010 and 2050, an increase in the efficiency of the municipal, industrial and agricultural sectors will reduce water demand by about a fifth in 2050 compared to current projections, thus reducing the pressure on water in the Short term and long term.

The role of the green economy in poverty reduction one of the main characteristics of the green economy is that it seeks to provide diverse opportunities for economic development and poverty eradication without depleting the natural assets of the State. Ecosystem goods and services are one of the largest components of the livelihoods of poor rural communities. According to the United Nations Environmental Management Team, there is a set of green policies and programs to support the poor, enabling businesses to innovate and adopt green production methods that reduce emissions and resource use while at the same time achieving growth and employment for the poor, for example from Ghana and Toyola Renewable Energy Cooking stoves and lanterns are designed to target rural residents who rely heavily on firewood, coal for cooking and kerosene for lighting. Toyola is the cleanest, most cost-effective way to meet the energy needs of the poor and expand the products, creating new jobs. In addition, environmental fiscal reforms have been implemented in a number of developing countries through the use of green taxes, which have achieved the success of the triple goal in terms of income generation, environmental improvement and poverty reduction, which can be used for social protection to mitigate Loss of jobs and provision of training in new green business areas along with investment in renewable energy and energy infrastructure.

The role of the green economy in generating green jobs: The transition to an environmentally sustainable economy has led to the emergence of green jobs, a new type of function that plays a vital role in greening enterprises and economies. Green jobs refer to those jobs that can arise as a result of reducing the environmental impact of any process and is a way to attract people from poor communities to work by training them in skills to produce environmentally friendly products or services. Eight global economic sectors play a central role and employ about 1.5 billion workers worldwide: agriculture, forestry, fishing, energy, resource-intensive industries, recycling, construction and transportation. In the EU alone, there are 14.6 million direct and indirect jobs in the protection of biodiversity and the rehabilitation of natural resources and forests. Works in The United States has three million people in environmental goods and services and nearly 5 million

workers in the renewable energy sector, and there are more than half a million jobs in this sector in Spain in 2012. (Green jobs contribute to poverty reduction by the following sectors:

Green agriculture: Greening agriculture in developing countries and focusing on smallholders can reduce poverty while investing in the natural capital of the poor. There are an estimated 525 million small farms in the world where promoting sustainable farming practices can be the most effective way to provide more food for the poor and hungry, reduce poverty and increase productivity. For example, a "best practice" project involving 12.6 million farms found that the adoption of resource conservation practices resulted in a 79% yield increase and improved critical environmental service resources. The adoption of sustainable farming practices could transform agriculture from one of the largest producers of greenhouse gases into full parity and possibly the absorption of greenhouse gases while reducing deforestation and freshwater use by 55% and 35%, respectively. It was noted that every 10% of the increase in agricultural revenues is related Reducing 7% of poverty in Africa and more than 5% in Asia.

Fishing sector: The process of greening the marine fishing sector contributes to job creation. In 2010, 119 million workers were employed in the fishing industry, 91% of them small producers and half of them women() .

Sustainable ecosystem management: This management not only protects the natural resource base on which the poor depend, but also provides significant employment opportunities. For example, a package of incentives for sustainable forest management can increase 16 million jobs worldwide at an estimated cost of US \$ 36 billion. Non-wood forest products such as medicinal plants and edible ones can generate jobs for about 4 million people for many years and \$ 14 billion in trade and income for families.

Availability of jobs in the recycling chain: A source of income for workers with low levels of education, lack of marketable skills and limited access to capital for production. For example, the waste sector in Brazil, China and the United States employs 12 million people, most of them very poor.

Renewable energy sector: The renewable energy sector contributes to the employment of 5 million people around the world and is on the rise. For example, a study by the European Union has found that the potential impacts of a billion euro investment in the major green sectors create nearly 100,000 jobs in the renewable energy sectors, In China, the green component of fiscal stimulus that began in 2008 could contribute to the creation of 5.3 million direct and indirect jobs, including 430,000 jobs by 2030 in renewable energy and nearly 900,000 solar panels by 2020 in Brazil as well, 52,000 people grew up Related to solar thermal systems in 2018. One example of green jobs is the adoption of green jobs for youth employment in six of the poorest Syrian villages .

5The importance of the green economy in facing the challenges of climate change and environmental conservation:

The transition to the green economy is leading to a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by investing 2% of GDP in key sectors of the green economy, namely increasing energy efficiency and expanding the production and use of renewable energy resources, Cut its global energy intensity by 36% by 2030, reducing energy-related carbon dioxide emissions from 30.6 GW in 2010 to 20 GW by 2050, so investment in the low carbon economy Great potential

To cope with climate change and this is reflected in the improvement and protection of the environment .

Table (5) Linkages between Environment and Development Goals

Selected environmental links	Millennium Development Goal
Food and food security strategies for the poor often depend directly on healthy ecosystems and the diversity of ecosystem goods and services provided by these systems. Natural capital represents 26 per cent of the wealth of low-income countries	Eradication of extreme poverty
Cleaner air will reduce child diseases as a result of exposure to harmful air pollutants. As a result, they will be out of school for a few days. Water-related diseases, such as diarrheal infection, cause 443 million school days per year and impair learning.	Achieve general basic education
Indoor and outdoor air pollution is responsible for more than 2 million deaths before life expectancy per year. Poor women in particular are vulnerable to respiratory diseases, as they are exposed to higher levels of indoor air pollution.	Promote gender equality and empower women
Women and girls bear the burden of collecting water and firewood, which have been exacerbated by environmental degradation, such as water pollution and deforestation.	Reduce child mortality
Acute respiratory diseases are the leading cause of infant mortality. Pneumonia kills children under the age of five more than any other disease. Environmental factors such as indoor air pollution may increase children's susceptibility to pneumonia	Improve maternal health
Up to 20 per cent of the overall disease burden in developing countries may be linked to environmental risk factors. Preventive environmental health measures are equally important and sometimes cost-effective	Control of serious diseases
New drugs derived from biodiversity promise to fight serious diseases	Ensure environmental sustainability
Current trends in environmental degradation must be reversed in order to maintain the health and productivity of the ecosystems of the ecological world	Develop a global partnership for development

Source: Taken from the Department for International Development and Others 2002, UNDP 2006, UNICEF 2006, United Nations Environment Program, Global Environment Outlook / Environment for Development, 2007, p.

Green farmers' practices, for example, contribute to reducing environmental pollution and climate change by encouraging organic agriculture, which is a low-carbon pathway, where average emissions per hectare are estimated to be 64% lower than those of conventional farms and this leads to equity, Emissions and access to optimal pollution. The United Nations has recognized that achieving the goal of environmental sustainability and achieving a healthy environment is necessary to achieve the bulk of the development goals (MDGs 3 or 2015) as shown in Table 5.

Axis III: Conclusions and Recommendations

First: Conclusions

1. The progress made between countries on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) varies widely, and this is a sign that they are unable to reach certain targets in time.
2. The emergence of a qualitative leap in the mechanism of preparedness to determine the objectives of sustainable development beyond 2015 compared to the Millennium Development Goals Millennium Development Goals 2000-2015. The goals of sustainable development beyond 2015 are launched from the spirit of the Millennium Development Goals and are not built from scratch. Millennium Development Goals, particularly for developing countries.

3. Consistency and integration between the dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental) to achieve comprehensive development.

4. The green economy is the main driver of sustainable development and the achievement of its goals beyond 2015-2030 through the integration of the three dimensions of economic, social and environmental, it contributes to balance the needs of current and future generations and promote social justice and create jobs, taking into account the environmental aspects by creating more green jobs Such as agriculture, renewable energy, etc. This will contribute to alleviating poverty on the one hand and protecting the environment on the other, and the latter is closely related to achieving developmental goals.

Second: Recommendations

1. The risks and challenges facing each dimension of sustainable development can not be addressed in a single way but when environmental, social and economic opportunities, as well as partnership and peace, can collectively have good results for sustainable development.
2. The green economy strategy must be adopted with measurable objectives and indicators that focus on employment opportunities in the green economy, technological innovation, research and development and the valuation of natural capital.
3. .Develop a guide for green jobs and include them in the regulations of economic activities.

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