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Empowering Green Economy in Post COVID 19 World Order

Razafimamonjy Faniriantsoa Rindranirina*

Faculty of Science, Antananarivo University, Madagascar



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ABSTRACT

The major of more countries met some crisis especially economy crisis, through this pandemic (COVID-19). That provoke the rising of unemployment that lead the failure of some company. Green economy is the best solution to make economy growing up and also fulfill sustainable development with reducing environment crisis and ecological scarcities. In simple words, green economy mean's low carbon, resource efficiency and socially inclusive. United Nation Environmental Program (UNEP) was created this program to promote a development and to provide biodiversity conservation. Natures can deliver some sources of benefit for poor people lives and depend o natural resources. (That is the one reason that UNEP founded GREEN ECONOMY)

Green economy contains 4 main subfields: forestry, sustainable agricultures, renewable energies, transportation and infrastructures. These work together for bring a high quality of life and emergency conservation. Government plays an important role to improve this main sector (green economy). They need to invest more on that to increase the number of the people contributed this sector. Inside young people and students to focus theirs research on this main field for example create something related by the 4 subfields (forestry, sustainable agricultures, clean energies, transportation and infrastructures to empower green economy.

INTRODUCTION

COVID 19 has a major impact on the world's economy crisis and socio-political crisis. That has provoked the long-term damage and the economy going into the ground. It's caused by the failure of most industry and company irritated by the lockdown. Therefore, it's time for us to find a better strategy to move forward in this deepest level and improve the economy situation. We should search a solution to rebuild our economy, make higher quality of life as our priority and think about the future of our planet. I think that green economy is a good solution of that because that can achieve two goals on both the increasing economy and saving our Planet's biodiversity and ecosystem (World Health Organization Report 2020; Zeenathfar and Akhtar 2020).

WHAT IS GREEN ECONOMY AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Green economy initiative was conceptualized and launched by United Nation Environment Programme (UNEP), the part of the organization of the United Nations (UN). UNEP has decided to take an objective to diminish poverty and engaged to resolve climate change and green economy. The official announcement of green economy was in October 2008. Green economy is defined by low carbon growth, resource efficiency and social inclusivity. That is aimed at making

solutions, reducing environmental crisis, economy crisis and also enhancing sustainable development. Some advantages include:

- Reducing poverty by combating food insecurity and creating more jobs
- Supporting biodiversity and emerging global action towards green, low carbon, active climate resilient development model such as waste management.
- Promoting health, wealth, and overall well being

These 4 subfields: forestry, sustainable agricultural, clean energy (renewable energy), transportation and infrastructure are the pillars of green economy and those enhanced to empower these important sector and sustainable development.

FORESTRY

Forestry is the science and crafts of creating, managing, using, conserving and repairing the forest. It's the practice of maintaining forest land of commercial, agricultural use, public and the goal of it is to create sustainable forest environment. We should take care of the forest because we need that in our daily life for surviving, from the air we breathe and to the wood we use. That provide habitats for animals and we need to preserve that to promote biodiversity. Forest also often regulate water flows, store carbon, reduce soil erosion, and mitigate climate change.

Forestry requires the following strict law to make green economy.

- Restore degraded forest and replace the use of wood energy with a renewable energy like biogas.
- Stop illegal logging and forest clearance
- Promote sustainable management
- Plant more tree

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL

* Corresponding Author: R F Rindranirina

E-mail Address: bbtmshr@yahoo.co.in

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Sustainable agriculture is an application of economy theory in optimizing the production and distribution of food. It plays an important role in the economy of developing countries with creating a better crop diversity and provides the main source of food, income and green jobs. However, it can help us to get the long term of food security and poverty allocation.

THE ADVANTAGE OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

It's had some advantages such as:

- Creating higher crop productivity for human health
- Reducing impact on natural ecosystem
- Water purification (less chemicals into rivers and ground water)

CLEAN ENERGY (RENEWABLE ENERGY)

There are 6 types of clean energy (renewable energy) such as solar energy, wind energy, hydro energy (hydropower), tidal energy, geothermal energy and biomass energy. These 6 energies help to conserve the natural resources and biodiversity. This sector has to deliver on both environment protect and growth economy of the green economy. Its benefit improved energy security and has numerous health and environment conservation.

THE ADVANTAGE OF CLEAN ENERGY

Clean energy presented some advantages such as:

- Provide reliable power supplies and fuel diversity
- Maintenance requirement
- Save money
- Intermittency
- Renewable lower reliance on foreign emerge sources
- Storage capabilities.

SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION

Sustainable transport is the area which contributes on environment conservation, social wellbeing and economic sustainability of the communities they serve. In the whole world between 20% and 25% is the carbon dioxide emissions provoked by the use of fossil fuel and sustainable transport necessitate replacing the habit of using fossil fuel with the electrical and hybrid cars. It can bring the access to the population in the city within environment social of the city and it's comfortable to the users of this sector.

This sector makes low carbon a priority and is a solution to decrease traffic jam and save money. It can also improve overall health and diminish environmental degradation.

Infrastructures: There are 2 types of infrastructures

GREEN SMART CITY

Green Smart city technology allows city officials to directly interact with community and urban infrastructure and monitor the city and its evolution. Information and communication technologies (ICT) are used to improve the quality, performance and interactivity of urban services, reduce costs and the consumption of resources and increase contacts between citizens and with municipalities. The functions of green smart cities are developed to manage urban flows and allow real-time responses. A green smart city is therefore more prepared to respond to challenges than a city that maintains only a "transactional" relationship with its citizens. Green Smart

cities appear to be a suitable concept to respond to major technological, economic and environmental changes, including global warming, economic restructuring, online retail and entertainment, an aging population, urban population growth and pressures. The European Union (EU) has devoted constant efforts to developing a strategy to achieve "smart" urban growth for its metropolitan city-regions. The EU has developed a series of programs under the "European digital agenda". In 2010, the EU focused on strengthening innovation and investment in ICT services to improve public services and quality of life. According to UN estimates in 2019, two out of three people will live in cities by 2030. The emergence of smart cities is also in response to this major urbanization problem.

SUSTAINABLE CITY

Sustainable city is an expression which designates a city or an urban unit respecting the principles of sustainable development and ecological town planning, which seeks to simultaneously take into account the social, economic, environmental, and cultural issues of town planning for and with the inhabitants for example through an HQE architecture, by facilitating low-energy modes of work and transport, by developing efficiency from the point of view of the consumption of energy and natural and renewable resources. These are often eco-cities or eco-districts seeking to reduce their ecological footprint by offsetting their impacts and tending to repay their "ecological debt".

Their governance is generally carried out according to the principle of local Agenda 21, including modes of participatory democracy and sometimes an objective of energy self-sufficiency, even food self-sufficiency.

WHAT ARE THE BETTER STRATEGIES TO EMPOWER GREEN ECONOMY?

Green economy has a big responsibility and prioritizes set of action. To empower that, we need to sensitize young entrepreneur and researchers working innovative businesses on related issues renewable energy, waste management, sustainable mobility, urban infrastructures (Green SMART city and Sustainable city) and incite the government on enhance sustainable development with green economy and bring help to the company which already promote this sector. We need a significant investment for business competitiveness with organizing green competition to boost the number of green company and the person who engaged on green economy contribution. In brief, we are the motor of development and that it depends on our own actions. So let us work together to build a new world and empower green economy.

CONCLUSION

We can usually see 2 sides in all things, the good and the bad one, we have experienced it through COVID 19 but we should choose the best way and make a decision to really focus on certain issues which can carry development and care of the environment (Biodiversity and ecosystem). The green economy is helping get over the pandemic biggest problem such as poverty, economic issue and lead the way to development. So, it's time to change our mentality and take an action now.

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