

Article

# A Sustainable Future: Addressing Climate Crisis with Green Economy

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**Abstract:** The sustainable future includes tackling climate crisis and reversing nature loss. It requires good decision-making and engagement with complex social, economic and environmental challenges. People living in a green economy reside in green buildings, invest in green stocks, store energy in green batteries, and use electrical vehicles as a way to commute. Carbon emissions, gas emissions are equally responsible for increasing global warming. The aim of paper is to reduce climate crisis through green economy for sustainable future. The way forward to control climate crisis are; electricity sector, which is a major contributor of global greenhouse gas emissions. Similarly industrial sector was the second largest contributor to global greenhouse gas emissions. Transportation sector contributes in gas emissions by fossil fuels coal and petroleum are used to provide energy to various means of transportation. The increasing carbon emission is a result of modernization, and urbanization. The consistent increase is a major contributor to global warming. Therefore, the world has to focus on the green economy, which is based on six sectors; renewable energy, green buildings, sustainable transport, water management and waste management. The world with zero carbon emissions is indeed a dream slowly turning into reality to sustainable future.

**Keywords:** Sustainability; Climate Crisis; Crisis management; Green economy

## 1. Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are running since long time back and SDGs will remain till 2030. A key part of this paper is explore the UN-SDGs, which was agreed by world leaders from 193 countries in 2015 with the 17 goals offer a roadmap for a sustainable future.



The sustainable future includes tackling climate crisis and reversing nature loss. It requires good decision-making and engagement with complex social, economic and environmental challenges.

The climate change is being issue in both MDGs and SDGs, however the inverse effect is increasing and global warming is being serious issue in all over the Asian countries

too. As a result, sustainability is a focal point of interest for business and consumers. Climate is already changing, and more changes are expected in the future. A better understanding of climate change is crucial for designing effective adaptation strategies. Therefore, the immediate actions are needed to respond to climate-related challenge before crisis.

People awareness of environmental issues has increased, need to take responsibility for their actions and demonstrate active engagement with sustainability issues. People are increasingly taking action to protect them against climate change, as they experience the economic effects of resource price rises.

This has led to a focus on public health threats and resource shortages, such as water and food. This shift towards a more conservation-conscious behavior has created an opportunity for companies to build trust with people by providing solutions that have a lasting positive impact.

## 2. Materials and Methods

The paper is based on secondary information with descriptive and analytical methods. The paper analyzes on climate crisis through global warming and focuses to green economy for sustainability future. It focuses on the sustainability life through green economy process.

## 3. Limitations

This paper has focused on the public crisis management. However, this paper does not include by data of individual countries to interpret its affect of climate crisis. This paper focuses only on the risk perception of the public in regard to sustainability and climate crisis. There is a need to explore other variables but it is limited by the influence public crisis management through climate in the future.

## 4. Statement of Problems

The statement of problems can be measured with the factors influencing peoples' attitudes toward sustainability:

A. Climate Change and Global Warming: 51% of global human beings believe that their country is suffering from climate change.

B. Water Shortages: 4 billion people experience water stress conditions.

C. Plastic Pollution: Plastic pollution is the second biggest concern all over the country.

D. Unaffordable Food Prices: 44% of global consumers feel that food is "becoming unaffordable".

## 5. Sectors of Green Economy and its Benefits

A green economy seeks to bring long-term societal benefits to short-term activities aimed at mitigating environmental risks. Therefore, the world has focused on the green economy, which is based on six sectors; i) renewable energy, ii) green buildings, iii) clean transportation, iv) water management, v) waste management, and vi) land management. The green economy results in; 1) improved human well-being and 2) reduced inequalities.

## 6. Components of Green Economy

The important components of the green economy are slowly reshaping the future. For example;

**Green Buildings:** These type of structures are usually built by following an eco-friendly approach. Green buildings have proper ventilation and recycling systems. Solar panels are located on the rooftops for electricity generation.

**Green Finance:** Green finance, is a discursive term that adjoins different terms like investments, debts, loans and bonds under a single umbrella. Eco investing, means investing in companies that promote sustainable practices. Green finance combines the world of finance with the environment.

**Green Investments:** Public and private investments in green finance are undertaken for the installation of solar energy panels, and hydropower plants. Even loans are extended to promote massive installation of solar panels and for the development of wind energy plants.

**Social Inclusivity:** In precise terms a socially inclusive society values all the citizens residing in it. Being socially inclusive in terms of such an economy, means providing resources to people from all the different classes, especially women.

### 7. Green economy: Success stories from developing countries

It has eight examples of successful stories in green economy initiatives, highlighting their economic, social and environmental benefits. The eight case studies are:

1. Renewable energy in China
2. Feed-in tariffs in Kenya
3. Organic agriculture in Uganda
4. Sustainable urban planning in Brazil
5. Rural ecological infrastructure in India
6. **Forest management in Nepal**
7. Ecosystem services in Ecuador
8. Solar energy in Tunisia

Three Asian countries (China, India and Nepal) have already achieved the successful stories in different sectors of the green economy. The community forestry has contributed to restoring forest resources in Nepal. Forests account for almost 40 per cent of the land in the Nepal. Although this area was decreasing at an annual rate of 1.9 per cent during the 1990s, this decline was reversed, leading to an annual increase of 1.35 per cent over the period 2000 to 2005. Community forestry occupies a central place in forest management in Nepal. In this approach, local users especially women organized as Community Forest User Groups (CFUGs) take the lead and manage resources, while the government plays the role of sup-porter or facilitator. Forest management is a community effort and entails little financial or other involvement on the part of the government.

### 8. Conclusions

The SDGs for sustainable future, however, people have to aware to control global warming by controlling climate crisis. The immediate actions are needed to respond to climate-related challenge before crisis. Therefore, the green economy is perfect concept to control climate crisis through activating by different sectors of green economy. In addition, considering with the components of green economy, climate can be controlled and achieve the sustainable future.

**Author Contributions:** Conceptualization of sustainability future, climate crisis and crisis management through public awareness, shows importance of green economy to protect the climate crisis and maintain suitability future with successful stories. The author has read and agreed to the publish version of the manuscript.

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