



جامعة الإسكندرية
ALEXANDRIA
UNIVERSITY
كلية الدراسات الاقتصادية والعلوم السياسية
Faculty of Economic Studies & Political Science
معرفة واتساء

المجلة العلمية
لكلية الدراسات الاقتصادية والعلوم السياسية

<https://esalexu.journals.ekb.eg>

دورية علمية محكمة

المجلد التاسع (العدد السابع عشر، يناير 2024)

The role of the World Green Economy Organization in promoting commitment to climate neutrality⁽¹⁾

Hesham Beshir

Associate Professor -
Political Science &
Economics College
Beni Sueif University

Wafaa Dawoud

Lecturer - Political Science
& Economics College-
Beni Sueif University
wdawoud@eps.bsu.edu.eg

⁽¹⁾ تم تقديم البحث في 2022/12/2، وتم قبوله للنشر في 2023/3/23.

ABSTRACT

The Role of the World Green Economy Organization in Promoting Commitment to Climate Neutrality

Climate change is a multiple dimension of the environmental phenomenon. This controversial contemporary dilemma requires cooperation among scientists in different disciplines and between governments and civil society institutions, which requires uniting efforts and seeking help beyond educational and research institutions and involving the private sector and members of the society to confront climate change. Many initiatives have grown in the Middle East, Europe, and North Africa to spread environmental awareness and take measures to promote the green economy. Accordingly, this paper deals with the issue of climate change by focusing on the concept of climate neutrality and highlighting the World Green Economy Organization that the UAE established in 2016 to confront climate change and strengthen its commitment to climate neutrality. Thus, the paper monitors the policies and mechanisms organized for the purpose of confronting climate change. The paper relies on the descriptive analytical approach to determine the dimensions and characteristics of the phenomenon.

Keywords: Green economy, the World Green Economy Organization, climate neutrality, climate change, Emirates.

المخلص

دور المنظمة العالمية للاقتصاد الأخضر في تعزيز الالتزام بالحياد المناخي

إن التغيرات المناخية قضية بيئية ذات أبعاد سياسية واقتصادية واجتماعية متعددة، والتي تتطلب تعاون مشترك بين العلماء في التخصصات المختلفة وبين الحكومات ومؤسسات المجتمع المدني، الأمر الذي يستوجب توحيد الجهود والسعي لما وراء المؤسسات التعليمية والبحثية وخرائط القطاع الخاص وأفراد المجتمع لمواجهة التغير المناخي. وقد تنامت العديد من المبادرات والتي لم تقتصر على أوروبا، بل شملت منطقة الشرق الأوسط وشمال أفريقيا لنشر الوعي البيئي واتخاذ تدابير لتعزيز الاقتصاد الأخضر. وعليه، تتناول هذه الورقة قضية تغيير المناخ من خلال التركيز على مفهوم الحياد المناخي، وتسلط الضوء على المنظمة العالمية للاقتصاد الأخضر التي أسستها الإمارات عام 2016، لمواجهة التغيرات المناخية، وتعزيز الالتزام بالحياد المناخي. وبالتالي ترصد الورقة

سياسات والآليات المنظمة لمكافحة التغير المناخي. وتعتمد الورقة على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي لتحديد أبعاد وخصائص الظاهرة.

الكلمات الدالة: الاقتصاد الأخضر، المنظمة العالمية للاقتصاد الأخضر، الحياد المناخي، تغيير المناخ، الإمارات.

INTRODUCTION:

'Climate Change' is an environmental issue with social, economic, political, security, and humanitarian dimensions. It also has profound repercussions on human life and securing human rights, together with and dire consequences for social justice. The effects of climate change at the individual level reflect people's suffering from the weakness of measures to protect their rights due to several factors, including age, disability, gender, and poverty. At the global level, the least developed countries, which have contributed to a lesser degree in global emissions of greenhouse gases, will be the most affected by climate change.

The phenomenon of climate change is one of the most controversial phenomena among scientists, researchers, and those interested in the field of the environment due to its impact that goes beyond environmental influences to reach all other economic and political. Social factors, especially after it assumed a political dimension following the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992, appeared in the signing of the Framework Convention on Climate Change. It also developed a road map to combat climate change and limit its repercussions on the planet. Climate change is a significant global issue that threatens billions of people's lives worldwide as natural disasters, environmental degradation, and extreme weather patterns lead to crop failures, depleted fisheries, and the spread of infectious diseases. Naturally, this increases the risks for the most vulnerable.

Climate change is also a "threat multiplier" because it exacerbates many of the current challenges and threats facing some countries in the world. According to the 2018 report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a 1.5°C (2.4°F) increase in global warming will cause sea levels, dangerous floods, and altered precipitation patterns, leading to violent cyclones and droughts. Thus, global warming threatens food security, hinders

economic growth, and leads to political instability. In addition, world governments, especially those of the developing countries, may face tensions caused by climate migrants, disputes over the loss of land and fishing grounds, conflicts caused by water shortage, as well as and instability due to heavy rains and floods. Thus, the importance of this paper appears to address one of the most critical issues that concern the world in general, namely climate change, because its repercussions are not limited to one country without another, which requires cooperation in this field from all countries of the world. The paper derives its importance from clarifying the role played by the World Green Economy Organization, regarding its actions aimed for promoting commitment to climate neutrality. Alongside this, it seeks to enrich the literature with a specialized study in the areas related to climate change.

Therefore, this paper discusses the role of the World Green Economy Organization, based in the United Arab Emirates, in confronting climate change and strengthening commitment to climate neutrality through exposure to the phenomenon of climate change and the causes of its exacerbation. In addition to addressing the concept of climate neutrality, with an emphasis on the works of the World Green Economy Organization and its policies to combat climate change. In this context, the research relies on the descriptive analytical method to determine the dimensions and characteristics of the phenomenon. Accordingly, the paper illustrates two key elements, on top of which dealing with research concepts, and the second analyzes the manifestations of the World Green Economy Organization's interest in the repercussions of climate change.

CONCERNING CLIMATE CHANGE:

Recently a vast number of scholars have paid attention to the change in global and regional temperatures; "Change" means a radical change in a specific direction for an extended period of decades or longer. Variability – Fluctuations is a fluctuating change from one era to another, such as the alternation of periods of drought and periods of abundant rain and the alternation of cold and warm periods, where the change is Influential and long-term in the rate of weather for a particular region (Ahmed, 2018). In this regard, there is a definition presented by the United Nations' Framework Convention on Climate Change, which is stating that climate change is: "a change in climate that is directly or indirectly attributable to human activity

that results in a change in the composition of the global atmosphere that is observed; coupled with the natural variability of the climate, over a similar period (UNHR, 2009). Yet, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) defines it as: "A change in the state of the climate happens through changes in the rate or changes in their characteristics that last for a long period, usually decades or more, and refers to whatever change in the climate throughout a certain period of time, whether it was the result of natural changes or caused by human activity" (National Climate Change Secretariat, 2022).

Climate Change was defined in the report on the State of the Environment in Egypt for the year 2008 that climate change is "the prevailing imbalance in climatic conditions such as temperature, wind patterns, and rain distributions characteristic of the region, which reflected in the long term on the existing vital systems" (El-Haddad, 2010).

Others define climate change as "changes in the climatic characteristics of the globe as a result of the current increases in the concentration of gases generated by combustion processes in the atmosphere, due to human activities that raise the temperature of the atmosphere, and among these gases: carbon dioxide, methane, Nitrogen oxides, and chlorofluorocarbons Among the most crucial climate changes: the rise in air temperature, the difference in the amount and times of rainfall, and the consequent changes in the water-cycle and the various relevant processes (Al-Mubarak, et al., 2019). Thus, climate change has become recognized as one of the main hazards that threaten the stability of states and societies in the twenty-first century because of its hazardous repercussions on economic, social, and political systems (Kandil, 2017). The climate system is very complex, and it consists of five main elements: the atmosphere (air), the hydrosphere (water), the cryosphere (ice and permafrost), the lithosphere (the upper rocky layer of the Earth), and the biosphere (living organisms) and their interactions between them (Climate Change, 2014).

In this manner, Dr. Con Summerhayes titled the creeping catastrophe as 'the issue of climate change'. The concept of temperature change is highly related to climate change. Since temperature change is established as a necessary form of climate change, such argument was enough to arouse the interest of climatologists regarding the issue of temperature change in recent

times, and they made severe attempts to determine the nature of these changes and find out their causes. Thermal change means a change in the state of temperatures that using statistical tests, for example, as the change in average temperatures for an extended period that lasts decades and is directly or indirectly attributed to human activity, which had been, through industrial activity and other manifestations of human activity, contributing to the destruction of the environment (Al-Sattouf, et al., 2006).

Climate changes occur due to the Earth's dynamic processes, such as volcanoes, or due to external forces, such as the change in the intensity of radiation due to human activities, as well as the emerging phenomenon of sunspots or the fall of large meteorites, and recently came the phenomenon of greenhouse gases. Scientists have concluded that the increase in the surface air temperature of planet Earth by about 0.60 °C during the twentieth century, due to the dominance of human activity, which is now large enough to exceed natural changes (Serban, 2011), and climate fluctuations, would mean that the climate elements fluctuate around the general average, and reaching some varying degrees, and thus, no rate changes, during the long climatic periods, had been classified throughout some 91 years or more by the World Meteorological Organization (Ahmed, Ibid ,174).

Accordingly, we argue that climate change is a change resulting from natural changes or human activities that would cause an imbalance in the overall balance in climatic conditions, such as temperature, wind patterns, and rain distributions. The vast effects occur on vital natural systems, which cause, in the end, having some wide-reaching environmental, social, economic, political, and security consequences that may be unpredictable and, therefore, not limited to natural climate changes.

CLIMATE NEUTRALITY:

An imbalance in the components of the atmosphere appeared due to human activities, including the industrial progress and the spread of various means of transportation. Since the introduction of the industrial revolution and massive use of the fossil fuels (coal, petroleum, and natural gas), it has been relied upon those fossil energy sources as a significant energy provider to all kinds of industrial manifestations, leading to the use of chlorofluorocarbon gases widely in most of the industries. As a result, these

gaseous emissions have increased global warming and the so-called global warming phenomenon, which results from the greenhouse gases.

The phenomenon of global warming refers to the gradual rise of the temperature of the lower layers near the Earth's surface of the Earth's atmosphere. The reason for such rise is related to the increase in the emission of greenhouse gases, which include water vapor, carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, ozone, and chlorofluorocarbons (Abdel Rahman, 2012).

Climate neutrality, as a term, is used to refer to achieving net zero emissions of greenhouse gases through balancing those emissions so that they are equal (or less) than the emissions removed through the planet's natural absorption. MyClimate foundation defines climate neutrality as transitioning to an economy of net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. That means that any emissions from burning fossil fuels are offset by planting trees that absorb carbon dioxide. She also explained that economic activities become climate-neutral or carbon dioxide-neutral if they do not put pressure on the climate, that is, if they do not produce greenhouse gases (Climate Council, 2022).

Generally, reaching climate neutrality is achieved when the number of gases added to the atmosphere is not more than the gases excluded or withdrawn from the atmosphere. All manufactured greenhouse gas emissions must be removed from the atmosphere through abatement measures, thus reducing the Earth's net climate balance to zero. This way, the human race will be carbon neutral, and the global temperature might be stable.

CLIMATE CHANGE MANIFESTATIONS:

Climate change occurs when many factors interact, which include human activities, which caused the spread of arid desert areas, and the disappearance of many trees, animals, plants, and fish, due to human misuse of the capabilities available to them, which led to the disruption of the ecosystem, and the disruption of the environmental climate, and increase the percentage of greenhouse gases in earth's atmosphere (Madani, et al., 2011). These factors also include natural phenomena, such as volcanoes whose carbon dioxide emitted leads to a rise in temperature, which is called global warming. Among the climate change manifestations are the following:

1. Rising temperature: Meteorological centers indicate that the Earth's average temperature has increased over the past century and that this temperature change, despite its limitations, was very influential, as it led

to significant changes in the Earth's climate and that this temperature rises. It will increase in the future due to the population explosion and the increasing consumption of fossil fuels.

2. Change in rainfall rates: Rainfall increased in the eastern Americas, northern Europe, and northern and central Asia, while it decreased in the Mediterranean basin, South Africa, and some areas in southern Asia. Alongside, the amount of rain that fell on the different regions of Egypt had changed. In the winter, this amount decreased in the period (1978-1990), then it increased significantly during the year 1996, but it decreased again until 2007. The summer season witnessed precipitation during that period, a tiny percentage.
3. The increase in the intensity of storms: The past fifty years had likely witnessed a decrease in the number of cold days and nights, as well as the incidence of frost in most land areas, while the number of hot days and nights had increased. It is a fact that the incidents of heatwaves would likely be more frequent than ever before in most land areas, and there is evidence of an increase in the intensity of tropical cyclones in the North Atlantic.
4. Sea Level Rise: It is an established fact now that global mean sea level has risen at an average rate of 1.8 mm/year since 1961; and scored an average rate of 3.1 mm/year since 1993. Global warming has contributed to an accelerated melting for the glaciers and the polar ice sheets. Global warming is also causing a definite amount of decrease in the snow and ice everywhere (Serban, Ibid, 35).

In addition to the empirically evident previously recognized manifestations, climate change causes an increase in extreme weather events, such as high heat waves, droughts, floods, torrential rains, hurricanes, desertification, acid rain, thunderstorms, winds, and frost waves. For example, there had been a mention made in 2008 by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, noting that the number of heat waves has increased since 1950 and that the number of hot nights has increased worldwide. The number of hurricanes and continuity of tropical storms has risen dramatically, with an increase in tropical cyclones since 1970.

Based on the previous illustrations, it is quite evident that confronting the repercussions of climate change had been focused on two main axes; the first of which is mitigation; which means reducing greenhouse gas emissions from various sectors through the use of clean technology, fuel substitution, combined with using the renewable energy (produced via the wind, the sun and watershed), whereas the second axis is in the form of adaptation, which is intended to respond to the effects of climate change and coexist with the conditions resulting from those changes, such as developing new strains of crops that tolerate salinity and high temperature, optimal use of resources, and rationalization of consumption.

WORLD GREEN ECONOMY ORGANIZATION: OBJECTIVES AND MANIFESTATIONS

The international community has tried to find a solution to the seriousness of the climate change phenomenon and its catastrophic effects on the world, or at least to adapt to it and mitigate its potential repercussions. In the framework of the UAE and its support for these international efforts, His Highness Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid Al Maktoum, the Vice President, Prime Minister of the UAE, and Ruler of Dubai, launched the World Green Economy Organization (WGEO) in October 2016. The World Green Economy Summit, in Dubai, responded to the priorities and concerns identified at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012, and as an organization that aims to support emerging global actions towards green, low-carbon, and climate-resilient development. In addition, the World Green Economy Organization is also seeking to take part in promoting a widespread acceptance and more understanding and comprehension of the growing importance of the green economy, being more highly connected to the contexts of sustainable development and the cause of poverty eradication, by means of fostering the linkages between finance, technology, capacity building, and all other elements, to the newly established enabling environment for the green economy.

The World Green Economy Organization (WGEO) is a comprehensive response to the international community's calls for a comprehensive approach to spur progress in making the green economy the world's best path to a secure and prosperous future. The United Nations Rio

+20 Conference on Sustainable Development in 2012 witnessed world leaders' endorsement of the new 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to shift to a green economy. Therefore, the global organization in Dubai, UAE, intends to support emerging global actions toward green, low-carbon development models and climate neutrality. The organization aims to activate the concepts of the green economy on the ground. From this standpoint, the objectives of the organization emerge, which are as follows (WGEO, 2022):

1. Providing systematic and comprehensive incentive support to promote a green economy. And thus, the World Green Economy Organization is supporting the measures and actions that would ensure an effective implementation of the innovative programs and projects, facilitating technology transfer policy dialogue, setting the standards that facilitate aggregating the investments in the green economy, and supporting the mobilization of financial resources, technical assistance, and capacity building for such cause.
2. To be serving as a platform for supporting and sustaining the international cooperation and knowledge-sharing between developed and developing countries, connecting and networking the public and private sectors, international organizations, as well as all other key stakeholders, so as to promote the implementation of green economy policies at all levels, in a manner that seeks to drive sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth and job creation, especially for women, youth and the poor.
3. Support the efforts of the developing countries that have chosen the course of implementing green economy policies in the context of their sustainable development and poverty eradication plan, through the provision of some tailored technical and technological assistance.
4. Advising Members of the Organization, upon their request, on green economy financing, supporting the application of relevant mechanisms, as well as initiating, facilitating, coordinating where necessary, and implementing green economy programs, projects, as well as technical assistance initiatives that are aimed at promoting the conception and adoption of green economy and other related projects and initiatives.
5. During its operational activities, it is devoted to analyzing, monitor, and regulate the current green economy advocating practices, including the

relevant policy instruments, incentives, investment mechanisms, best practices, available technologies, as well as success and failure factors. The organization also acts as a results-oriented collaboration framework for a wide range of stakeholders, along with providing technical assistance and capacity building that includes training, education, and any other capacity-building activities for its members and many other stakeholders (WGEO, 2022).

ASPECTS AND PLATFORMS OF THE ORGANIZATION'S WORK:

To achieve these goals, the World Green Economy Organization works through seven platforms, aiming to provide a framework for cooperation between member countries and non-member countries; these platforms are (WGEO, 2022):

1. **Public Sector Platform:** The public sector is vital for providing clear signals and incentives to mainstream transitioning towards a green economy, being a model for ensuring a dynamic, prosperous, sustainable, and equitable future. Through the membership in the organization, public sector entities can benefit from collaborating with a vast network of relevant private sector organizations and other stakeholders, connected through the seven platforms of the organization to facilitate the achievement of public sector objectives to integrate the green economy into policy and decision-making.
2. **Private Sector Platform:** Launched in February 2017, the Private Sector Platform is the first of the seven platforms of the World Green Economy Organization. It is the one that aims to bring together like-minded companies to play a leading role as voting members of the organization. Through this platform, the organization will support forward-looking companies in aligning and harnessing their capital and skills to develop a green economy. In addition, the private sector ensures that companies gain a competitive advantage by taking advantage of the regulatory changes, seizing new market opportunities, becoming preferred business partners, as well as making sound investment decisions that achieve high returns while mitigating investment risks.
3. **Financial Sector Platform:** In September 2017, the World Green Economy Organization launched its financial sector platform at the United Nations'

headquarters in the Chinese capital, Beijing, intending to promote investments in initiatives and programs that support the green economy. The financial sector platform also aims to support banks, investors, insurance companies, as well as other financial sector entities in driving long-term and socially beneficial value creation, together with transforming the investment decision paradigm towards a green economy at the systemic level.

4. **Innovative and Sustainable Cities Platform:** Cities are home to more than 50% of the world's population and are responsible for generating around 80% of global GDP, therefore, they are the drivers of change and innovation, and they can make a critical contribution to facilitating the anticipated transition towards a green economy. Such platform provided for the cities is aiming to bring together the existing local governments, city authorities, as well as the other entities that are functioning within the city jurisdictions, so as to facilitate the introduction and creation of the optimally designed cities that would be built around the core principle of enhancement of resource efficiency, while ensuring the provision of the economic and social opportunities.
5. **The Academy and Youth Platform:** The academic community and youth are a crucial audience in supporting the transition to a green economy, as they can support knowledge regarding issues and challenges related to the green economy. Therefore, the platform allows educational institutions and youth organizations to collaborate with a global network of change-makers, thought leaders, CEOs, and non-state members, aiming to benefit from the synergies and decision-making. Also, through this platform, academic and youth stakeholders would be supported to come forward, taking the lead role and devising solutions for the transition to green economies around the world, while contributing to the development of some globalized expertise on the subject (WGEO, 2022).
6. **Civil Society Platform:** It is globally recognized now that Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) can play a vital role in transforming the elementary concepts of 'green economy' into a reality, by means of embedding them into actions globally, as well as feeding into the results, as well as the challenges of this process, at the global level. CSOs represent an essential link in the green economy action chain, and thus, WGEO ensures, through

that platform, that CSOs can perform their actions and fulfill their works in partnership with public and private actors to create and advocate green economy pathways and mobilize accordingly. Its support is based on acquiring an in-depth comprehension and understanding of the realities on the ground, while at the same time, sharing experiences with a broad network involving many diverse stakeholders, aimed at maximizing the collective impact.

7. International Organizations Platform: The international development community is the one that is most demanded to be in charge of activating the sustainable development agenda and the green economy. Many international organizations are taking bold measures to support the qualitative shift required to facilitate the transition to a green economy. Therefore, many international organizations aim for communicating and connecting with the available like-minded organizations that are actively working in the field of international development, aiming to ensure the improvement of the impact of their actions and to provide support for the design and integration of green economy actions effectively and coherently, all performing in an inclusive and participatory manner at the global level.

In this context, the World Green Economy Organization, and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) signed a partnership agreement in October 2018 in Dubai. Aiming to accelerate green investments in bankable innovative city projects, this joint initiative for smart green cities and sustainable infrastructure projects is providing access to grants and investments through the World Green Economy Organization Trust Fund. Sixty intelligent green city projects are also eligible for financing, with a total value of \$1.1 billion, to be delivered by the Global Green Growth Institute, specifically for this initiative, over three years (WGEO, 2022).

In May 2021, the innovative idea company, Ideanco, has also signed a cooperation agreement with the World Green Economy Organization (WGEO) to advance action on climate change and turn challenges into opportunities by creating the future, accelerating the formation of future jobs.

During the World Green Economy Summit 2022, the World Green Economy Organization had also launched the 'Global Alliance for the Green

Economy', which is meant to play its pivotal role in promoting climate action, food security, and to support the sustainable development that is capable of adapting to climate change, in addition to supporting efforts aimed at accelerating the anticipated transition towards a 'green economy', so as to achieve the goals of sustainable development and the implementation of the mandate of the Paris Agreement by harnessing finance, technology, capacity building, as well as other factors that contribute to enabling the green economy. The global organization has also concluded many strategic partnerships and launched many initiatives aimed at comprehensively addressing the unprecedented challenges related to climate change, including establishing the Regional Cooperation Center for the Middle East, North Africa, and South Asia (MENASA) (Al Shamsi, et al., 2022).

Due to its efforts to combat climate change and promote climate neutrality, the World Green Economy Organization obtained an observer status from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change during COP26 (Al Shamsi, et al., 2022).

The World Green Economy Organization, in cooperation with the UAE Ministry of Climate Change and Environment and Dubai Electricity and Water Authority, held the first regional climate week in the Middle East and North Africa, in March 2022, with the support of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. In Egypt in Sharm El-Sheikh city, WGEO contributed to directing attention toward the twenty-seventh session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) from November 6 to 18, 2022. In addition, the UAE is preparing to host the twenty-eighth conference session, COP28, in 2023.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, even though climate change, as a phenomenon, is complex from a scientific perspective, most scholars and experts agree that the phenomena of climate change are due to irrational human activities. These behaviors include intensive use of fossil energy in the long term, and carbon emissions produced as a result of these activities are the core reason behind these changes; stemming first from the first industrial revolution in the

eighteenth century, when there was no concern for the environment. Therefore, everyone needs to join hands and unite efforts so that the world can overcome the challenges of climate change.

Fighting these challenges requires coming up with visions and initiatives, led by global and regional organizations, governmental, community and private institutions, under the umbrella of plenty of potential alliances, focusing on the sectors that most affect the lifestyle and survival of people. Furthermore, we must create opportunities and initiatives to contribute to the overall adaptation to climate change.

In this sense, the study points out that there are a set of recommendations regarding increasing the effectiveness of the actions and interventions introduced by the International Green Economy Organization and international cooperation in promoting climate neutrality, namely:

1. The need to strengthen the role played by the World Green Economy Organization as a global platform to promote strategic partnerships and international cooperation, capacity building, knowledge sharing, as well as technology transfer to help to design, disseminate and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC's) and long-term low-emissions development initiatives at the global level.
2. Increase the societal awareness targeting the climate change issues and stressing the need for complete coordination and concerted efforts of all governmental and non-governmental efforts, whether governmentally sponsored or civil society organizations, regarding the development of an integrated strategy to reduce the negative effects of climate change.
3. Mobilize resources to support long-term low-emission development initiatives, the transition towards the green economy, and promote the developmental paradigm that is capable of adapting to climate change, especially in the least developed countries.
4. Adopt green economy policies and concepts by both the international and regional entities, as well as the local governmental and non-governmental vital players, to collaborate for generating various sources of climate finance, such as green credit lines in banking institutions or green bonds

offered by private companies and focusing on the exploitation of resources to serve of climate finance.

5. Combine financing for climate action with other sustainable development goals. For instance, it is critical to line-up fighting poverty, combating hunger, enhancing education, and supporting many other elements of sustainable development, based on the correlation between the progress made in climate finance and the expected progress in achieving sustainable development.

REFERENCES

1. Abdel Rahman, Azahar Hassan (2014), Global Warming: Causes and Implications, Proposals and Solutions, Journal of Disaster and Refugee Studies, Issue 1.
2. Ahmed, Wejdan Dirar Omar (2018), Climate Change in Sudan, "A Case Study of the Khartoum Region, Journal of Graduate Studies, College of Graduate Studies, Al-Neelain University, Vol. (11).
3. Al Shamsi, Salama, Al Tayer, Saeed (2022), reviews the efforts of the World Green Economy Organization to enhance commitment to climate neutrality, Emirates News Agency, accessed date: November 19, 2022, Available at <https://www.wam.ae/ar/details/1395303103023>
4. Al-Mubarak, Hessa Abdulaziz, Al-Hajji, Zakia Radhi (2019), Analysis of the Effect of High Temperature on Horizontal Urban Expansions in Al-Ahsa Governorate, An Applied Study Using Remote Sensing Technology and Geographic Information Systems, The Arab Journal of Geographical Studies.
5. Al-Sattouf; Abd al-Ilah (2006), Environmental Pollution, Crisis of the Age, Dar al-Zuhur for Publishing and Distribution, Syria.
6. Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report, Contribution of Working Groups I, II, and III to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, R.K. Pachauri, and L.A. Meyer (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, p 121
7. Climate Council (2022), What does "net zero emissions" mean?, my climate, accessed date: November 18, 2022, available at <https://www.myclimate.org/information/faq/faq-detail/what-does-net-zero-emissions-mean/>
8. El-Haddad, Muharram, Abdel-Moneim Abdel-Rahman, Basma El-Haddad (2010), Global Climate Change and Global Warming "Importance - Fundamentals of Difference - Simulation Models and Their Technical Evaluation," Egyptian Journal of Development and Planning, Institute of National Planning.
9. Kandil, Ahmed (2017), Egypt, and the Paris Agreement to Confront Climate Change: The Road to 2020, Strategic Pamphlets, Issue 274.
10. Madani, Mahmoud, Gayed, Sahar Abdel, Murad, Mona (2011), the Future Effects of Climate Change on the Agricultural Sector in Egypt, Cost Estimation, Future Studies Journal.

11. National Climate Change Secretariat (2022), International Efforts, accessed date: November 19, 2022, available at <https://www.nccs.gov.sg/climate-change-and-singapore/international-efforts>
12. Serban, Cristina, Maftai, Carmen (2011), Thermal Analysis of Climate Regions Using Remote Sensing and Grid Computing, Faculty of Civil Engineering.
13. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Report (2009), on the relationship between climate change and human rights, Human Rights Council, tenth session.
14. WGEO (2018), WGEO & GGGI launch joint initiative for the funding of smart green cities, World Green Economy Organization, accessed date: November 19, 2022, Available at https://worldgreeneconomy.org/latest_news/wgeo-gggi-launch-joint-initiative-for-the-funding-of-smart-green-cities/
15. WGEO (2021), WGEO and IDEANCO Collaborate to Create Opportunities in Climate Change for a Better World, World Green Economy Organization, accessed date: November 9, 2022, Available at https://worldgreeneconomy.org/latest_news/wgeo-and-ideanco-collaborate-to-create-opportunities-in-climate-change-for-a-better-world/
16. WGEO (2022), About World Green Economy Organization, available at <https://worldgreeneconomy.org/about-wgeo/>
17. WGEO (2022), Climate Action, accessed date: November 19, 2022, available at <https://www.climateaction.org/directory/world-green-economy-organization?supplier=World%20Green%20Economy%20Organization>
18. WGEO (2022), Platform members, World Green Economy Organization, accessed date: November 19, 2022, available at <https://worldgreeneconomy.org/members/>