The contribution of the green economy to create green jobs in Algeria

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Received: 28/09/2024 Accepted: 28/10/2024 Published:.15/12/2024

Abstract:

This study Focuses on the role of the green economy in Algeria in creating green professions as a modern development approach based on linking the various development requirements, protecting the environment, and making more green professions that would alleviate poverty in many areas: Renewable energy Recycling waste and protecting biodiversity.

The study concluded, through the results, that Algeria has achieved various projects and achievements in the framework of the green economy, but these results remain weak. From there, Algeria is required to reconsider the policies followed.

Keywords:green economy, green professions, renewable energy.

Jel Classification Codes:Q40.

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1. Introduction:

Traditional development models, characterized by excessive resource Consumption, have led to multifaceted crises and environmental changes that threatened human life, necessitating a shift towards a green economic model aimed at achieving sustainable development and environmental preservation.

Algeria is among the countries that have turned to adopting the green economy option to achieve social welfare and reduce environmental risks, which made it follow a new strategy to keep pace with political, economic and social transformations and take several measures and actions in line with the new strategy based on the idea of shifting to a green economy and maximising its use in stimulating economic growth, reducing climate change, eliminating poverty and creating green jobs.

From here, the question can be posed as follows: **To what extent can a green economy Provide to the creation of green jobs in Algeria? What are Algeria's chances of making the shift to a green economy?**

The importance of the study: It comes from the importance of the green economyIn response to global political anxieties decision-makers about the increase in pollution that affects the stability of economic growth.Also, the topic of green economy is one of the topics that adds to the scientific field at the present time, as it is a new approach that achieves the optimal exploitation of resources and contributes to the creation of green jobs.

1.1. Objectives of the study: This study aims

- To Define the green economy and its importance.
- To Identify the most prominent green jobs that the adoption of green economy principles provides.
- To address the most important challenges facing the adoption of the green economy and the creation of green jobs in Algeria.

1.2. Research methodology:

This research employed a descriptive-analytical methodology, drawing upon theoretical literature and data from reports published by international organizations relevant to the research question.

1.3. The research structure:

To facilitate a complete analysis, this study is devided into 3 sections. The first phase establishes the theoretical basis of the inexperienced financial system. Subsequently, the second one phase explores the function of the inexperienced financial system in fostering the improvement of inexperienced jobs. Finally, the third phase examines the mechanisms for transitioning to the green economy and the introduction of green jobs in the Algerian context.

2. The Theoretical Framework: The Green Economy

The idea of the inexperienced financial system emerged in 1989 with the guide of a pioneering record titled Blueprint for a Green Economy via way of means of a set of environmental economists commissioned via way of means of the UK government. This idea received renewed global interest in 2008 via the initiative of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). Subsequently, the United Nations General Assembly officially followed the term "inexperienced financial system" in a 2009 decision that referred to as for a three-day United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in 2012(Fatima, 2019, p. 29).

2.1. Defining the Green Economy

The concept of the green economy has been subject to various interpretations by researchers. To provide a foundational understanding, this section will highlight a prominent definition (Habib & Berkenou , 2014, p. 92): offered by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) in 2012.

- According to UNEP, a green economy "is one that leads to improved human well-being and social justice, while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcity."
- As defined by Manish Bapna, Executive Vice President and Managing Director of the World Resources Institute, the green economy represents an alternative vision for growth and development. This approach prioritizes generating economic prosperity and improving human well-being, all while adhering to the principles of sustainable development. Unlike traditional economic models, the green economy fosters a "triple bottom line" perspective, encompassing economic, social, and environmental well-being.
- As defined byChapple: A clean energy economy, consisting mainly of four sectors: Renewable Energy, Green Buildings, Transportation Efficiency, Recycling and Waste Conversion.
- The French Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies defines it as those productive activities that preserve the environment through the rational use of natural resources and have minimal negative effects on the environment (Bassiouni & Daif, 2020, p. 7).
- Field definition of the inexperienced financial system: An financial system wherein boom in profits and employment are pushed via way of means of public and personal area investments that enhace useful resource efficiency, lessen carbon emissions, lower waste and pollution, and save you atmosphere degradation (Bassiouni & Daif, 2020, p. 8).

In essence, the concept of the green economy reflects the interconnectedness of the economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. It is more than just 'greening' economic sectors; it is a means to achieve the goals of sustainable development by Enhancing human well-being, Promoting social equity, Mitigating environmental risks, Achieving water and food security, Protecting future generations from environmental degradation, Therefore, the transition to a green economy is not an alternative to sustainable

development; it is a necessary means to achieve it. By embracing the principles of the green economy, we can create a more prosperous, equitable, and sustainable future for all.

2.2. Justifications for Transitioning to a Green Economy:

Kenneth Boulding argues that the traditional economic model is a linear one that extracts fossil fuels and minerals, transforms them into goods, and ultimately into polluting waste. This model is based on the idea of pursuing growth for growth's sake, even at the expense of quality of life. As radical American environmentalist Edward Abbey put it, "Growth for growth's sake is an ideology of cancer." (Mullaly, pp. 33-34)

This unsustainable approach to economic development has necessitated the adoption of a new paradigm: the green economy. This model prioritizes human well-being and concerns, expanding the scope of focus beyond humanity to encompass the entire Earth ecosystem. The transition to a green economy is driven by compelling reasons.

❖ **Exposure to Regional and International Security Risks:**

- **Water Security Risks:**

- Scarcity and water stress due to the widening gap between supply and demand.

- **Food Security Risks:**

- Instability in the prices of essential food commodities.
- Impact of climate change on food production and availability.

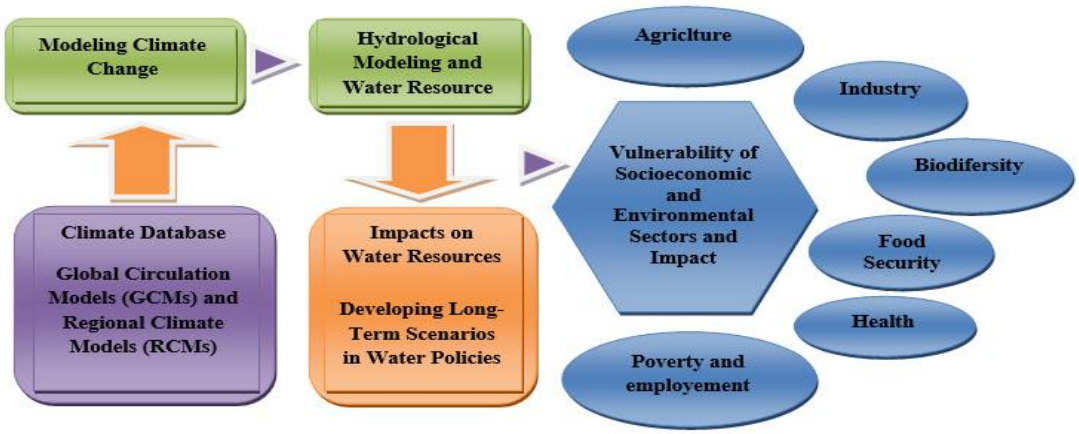
- **Energy Security Risks:**

- Disruptions in international energy prices.
- Negative environmental and climatic impacts of fossil fuels.

- **Environmental Security Risks:**

- Destructive consequences of climate change on human health and biodiversity(Fatima, 2019, p. 39).

Figure N° 1: Impacts of Climate Change



Source: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication: Principles, Opportunities and Challenges in the Arab Region, **2011, p. 41.**

❖ **Concurrence of Three Major Global Crises:**

- **The Global Financial Crisis of 2007:**Also known as the subprime mortgage crisis, this event led to:
  - A surge in unemployment rates
  - An increase in hunger and malnutrition
  - A rise in government debt
  - A reduction in investment liquidity
- **The Food Crisis:**The financial crisis exacerbated the food crisis by:
  - Driving up essential food commodity prices due to increased production costs
  - Expanding the biofuel sector, which threatens global food security
- **The Climate Crisis:**Excessive exploitation of non-renewable resources has caused:
  - A rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels
  - Thus, led us toClimate change and increased pollution
  - which Negatively impacts on human health.

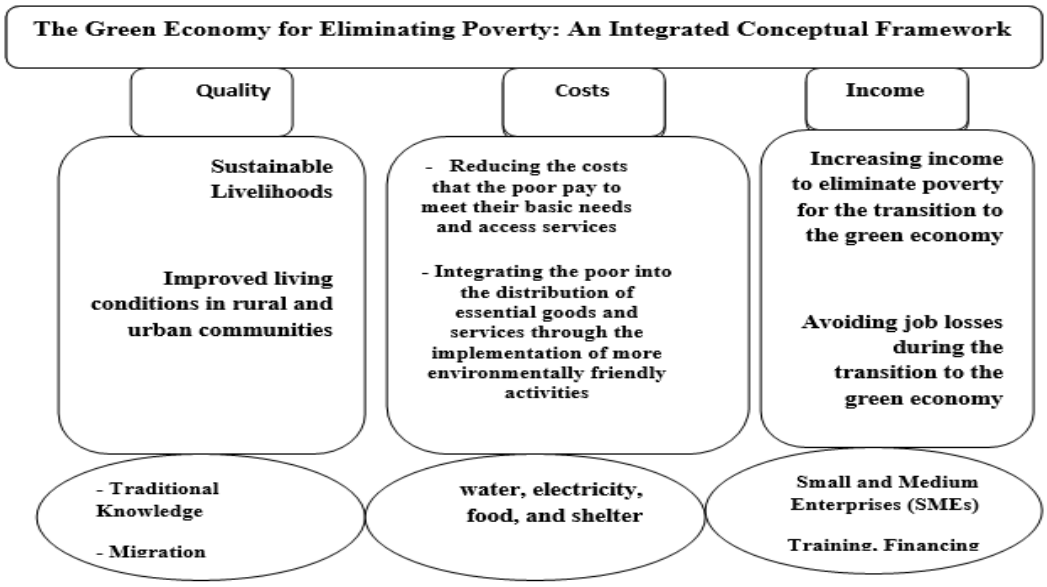
These interconnected crises pose a significant challenge to global stability and sustainable development. Addressing them requires urgent and concerted international action.

2.3. The importance of the green economy :

Addressing environmental challenges: By improving resource efficiency, reducing and better managing waste, protecting biodiversity, stopping the depletion of forests and fisheries, addressing climate change, and bringing in green technology.

- Stimulating economic growth by creating new economic and social opportunities through green investments that contribute to long-term global economic growth, innovation and economic competitiveness
- Promoting food, water, environmental, and energy security and contributing to improving community health and well-being.
- Eliminating poverty by creating decent green jobs in different economic sectors, namely: Agriculture, fisheries, water, green energy, green industry, green transportation, green cities and buildings, waste management and recycling, green tourism as shown in Figure 01

Figure N°02: The Green Economy Eradicates Poverty



Source: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), Green Economy in the Context of Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication: Principles, Opportunities and Challenges in the Arab Region, 2011, p. 8

2.4. Principles and components of the inexperienced economy:

We can review them as follows(Mahmoud, 2017, pp. 38-39)

Figure 03: Green Economy Model

Source: Molly Scott Cato, Op.cit, p. 68

Principle of sustainability: The green economy is a means of achieving sustainable development، not a substitute for it، and addresses the three dimensions as shown in the following figure:

- Principle of justice: By promoting equality, social justice, respect for human rights and cultural diversity.
- The principle of dignity: Through human development, food and water security, health care, education, basic services, and the creation of new jobs related to green sectors،
- Healthy Economy Principle: An inexperienced financial system is primarily based totally on shielding ecosystems, making green use of herbal resources, retaining biodiversity, and inspiring the healing of a stability among environmental and social relationships.
- Principle of Resilience: Supporting the development of social and environmental protection systems to enhance preparedness and adaptability to climate change impacts.

- Principle of Efficiency and Sufficiency: Prioritizing renewable energy sources to achieve optimal resource utilization and foster innovation.

- Principle of protecting the rights of future generations: A green economy creates prosperity for individuals in the present and for future generations as it improves the quality of life in the long term.

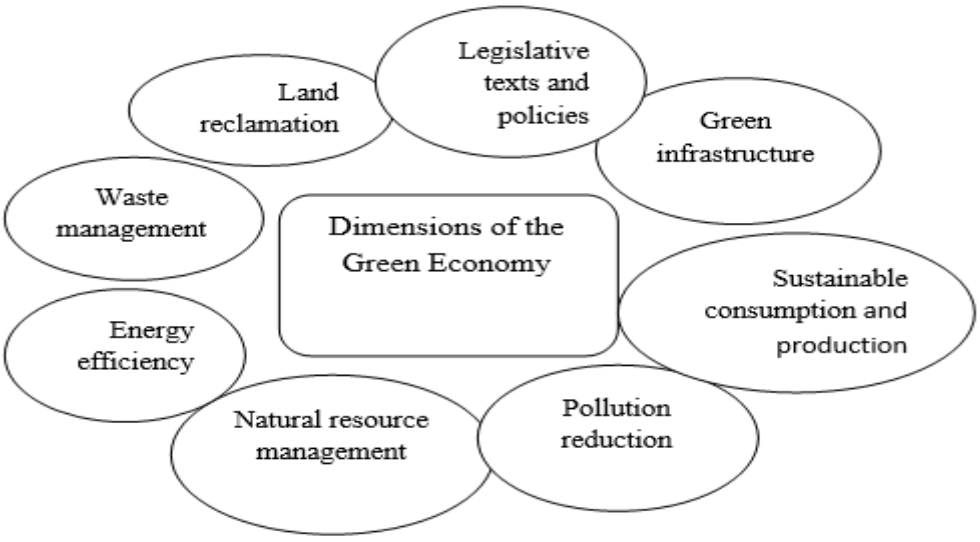
2.5. Facets of a green economy:

A green economy includes the following elements:

- Waste management and waste recycling.
- Land management by adopting sustainable agriculture to restore soil fertility, minimize post-harvest crop damage, and reduce the use of chemical pesticides.
- Water management through desalination of seawater, re-use of used water, and rational management of irrigation and drinking water.
- Sustainable transportation by providing transportation that runs partially on electricity.
- Greening buildings through the use of environmentally friendly materials in the construction sector.
- Utilization of renewable energies, namely solar, wind and hydro power.

The following figure shows the main features of the green economy.

Figure N° 04 Aspects of green economy



Source: Prepared by the researcher.

3.Stakeholder Collaboration for a Sustainable World:

The success of the green economy depends on the existence of a link between the following sector:

- Government sector: It is responsible for enacting laws، setting sound policies، developing innovation، and attracting and supporting investments.
- Family sector is also required to adopt a green consumer culture.
- -The civil society sector is responsible for building local capacities and preparing green projects.

- The external sector، which encourages international cooperation and exchange in knowledge and technology transfer.
- The financial sector، which is responsible for financing green activities
- The business sector plays a major role in developing a green production culture, adopting environmental management systems, and reorienting investment choices..
- The transition to a green economy requires linking the strategic plans of all previous sectors with the requirements of the green economy and launching projects related to renewable energy, waste recycling and clean fuels, which encourages the creation of job opportunities for young people.

4. The Functionof the green economy in making green jobs:

The United Nations Environment Program's Green Economy Report predicts that investments in the green economy through 2020 will generate employment gains by creating new jobs in sectors such as renewable energy, transportation, and sustainable agriculture.

4.1. Defining Green jobs:

Green jobs (International labor office, 2013, p. 22) are any decent job that contributes to maintaining or restoring the quality of the environment, whether in agriculture, industry, services or administration.

In practice, these jobs reduce energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, minimize waste and pollution, and enable organizations and communities to adapt to climate change.

Among the most prominent green professions: Renewable energy workers, urban farms, water quality technician, wind energy cell technician, solar energy cell technician and natural scientists.

Green jobs contribute to more efficient use of natural resources, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve energy efficiency, reduce waste and pollution, protect ecosystems and mitigate the effects of climate change.

4.2. Skills for Green Careers(Hofmann & and others, 2011, p. 107)**:**

Sustainability abilties, as they may be called, are the abilties, understanding, values and attitudes wanted withinside the body of workers to broaden and help the sustainability of social, financial and environmental consequences in commercial enterprise, enterprise and society. Green experts have to have at their disposal a huge variety of managerial and technical understanding and information, and the maximum distinguished abilties of inexperienced professions may be summarized as follows:

- Strategic and management competencies to permit policymakers and enterprise executives to set the proper degree of incentives and create the proper situations for purifier manufacturing and purifier transportation.
- Ability to allow people to research and observe new technology and approaches required to inexperienced their jobs.

- Environmental recognition and a choice to study sustainable development.
- Coordination, manage and business company abilities to facilitate inclusiveness and interdisciplinarity in a way that ensures the achievement of economic, social and environmental goals.
- Risk Analysis, Evaluation, and Interpretation Skills for Change and Necessary Measures
- Entrepreneurial skills to exploit the opportunities of low-carbon technologies.
- Innovation skills to identify opportunities and create new strategies to respond to challenges facing the green environment.
- Communication and negotiation skills to discuss conflicting interests in complex contexts.
- Marketing skills to promote greener products and services.
- Consulting skills to advise consumers on green solutions and spread the use of green technologies.

4.3. The nature of green jobs:

The growing demand for green products, services, investments and equipment will lead to the expansion of some industries and facilities and thus increase the demand for labor. This means that the number of jobs created throughout the greening process depends on the size of labor demand, trade volume and labor elasticity. It is estimated that global employment could increase by up to 4% and investment in forest conservation and restoration could increase formal employment in this sector by about 20% by 2050. On the transportation side, improving energy efficiency in all modes of transportation will increase, and investments in building energy improvements will generate 2-3.5 million new jobs in Europe and the United States.

Dedicating at least 1% of global GDP to energy efficiency and expanding the use of renewable energy sources like solar and wind power is projected to create new jobs in areas like installation, maintenance, and research. This shift could also lead to more competitive energy prices for consumers and businesses. Additionally, the growing focus on waste management and recycling is expected to create new employment opportunities, with an estimated 12 million people already working in recycling across Brazil, China, and the United States(United Nations Program, 2011, pp. 21-29) .

According to Kulyk et al. Renewable energy sources are an important tool in increasing employment by creating more jobs than the traditional (Hofmann & and others, 2011, pp. 103-106) energy sector, and they also generate new jobs in small towns and rural areas (International labor office, 2013, p. 26):

- Generating more jobs and improving the quality of existing jobs by improving working conditions and providing occupational safety and health in order to achieve a more environmentally sustainable economy:
- Urban farmers can grow entire gardens on the roofs of high-rise buildings, reducing the use of pesticides and fossil fuels and improving the urban environment by managing rainwater and improving air quality.

- Sustainable building: Greening the building sector contributes to savings over the life of the building through reduced energy use and improved environmental energy, more efficient use of materials, land and water, reduced waste and risks related to toxic materials, and the creation of green jobs.
- Sustainable transportation: In the African Sahara, sustainable transport has reduced the sulfur content of transportation fuels. From a global perspective, a Green Economy model shows that investing 0.34% of global GDP annually during 2010-2050 would reduce petroleum-based fuels by 80% over business-as-usual while increasing employment by 10%.
- Waste management will reduce the pressure on natural resources and protect the environment, which will lead to the creation of new jobs and the upgrading of unorganized labor to organized labor.
- Social inclusion: Adopting a green economy creates the labor required in the production of renewable energies and thus improves productivity in poor areas.

5. Mechanisms for Shifting towards a Green Economy and Producing Green Jobs in Algeria:

Local needs and global developments have forced the countries of the world to change their previous plans and strategies to keep pace with global trends regarding the transition to a green economy, and among these countries is Algeria, which has strived to provide the appropriate conditions to achieve this transition.

5.1. Efforts Made for the Transition to a Green Economy (Council of Accounts, 2018, p. 13)**:** In its pursuit of building a green economy, Algeria has adopted a set of projects, the most notable of which are:

❖ **Investing in Renewable Energy:**

Renewable energy represents resources that are permanent and renewable, as their stock is not susceptible to depletion. According to David Hart, interest in renewable energy has increased in recent times due to the negative impacts of oil on the environment, including rising emissions and the accumulation of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Additionally, non-renewable resources tend to be physically depleted, and oil crises have demonstrated the volatility of oil prices and their subjection to external forces. Embracing green energy embodies the transition to sustainability, as per E.F. Schumacher (Amel & Halimi, 2018, p. 396).

In order to benefit from this sector, Algeria launched a new strategy for more economically and environmentally secure energy, embodied in the National Program for Renewable Energies for 2030, which aims to gradually introduce alternative energies and raise the total renewable energy to 40% of the total energy, especially solar energy in electricity production within the specified period, given its possession of solar energy sources as shown in Table 1:

Table 01: Solar Energy Potential in Algeria

Areas	The coastal	The high plateaus	The desert
Area (%)	4	10	86
Average solar radiation duration (hours/year)	3500	3000	2650
Average energy potential (KWh/sqm/year)	1700	1900	2650

Source : **Secteur des Energies renouvelables, Energie solaire, Agence Nationale de Développement de l'Investissement,** http://www.andi.dz/index.php/fr/les-energies-renouvelables, consulté le 15/02/2015.

To achieve this, it has adopted a number of projects, most notably:

- Hassi Raml hybrid plant.
- Developing solar water heating.
- The use of less energy-consuming lamps.
- Thermal isolation of buildings, which will reduce energy consumption from 42% to 40%.
- Encouraging investments in this field by establishing a contracting network in the sector to increase the rate of integration of Algerian industry in the field of solar energy.
- Launching studies to establish a wind energy industry and build a factory to manufacture poles and various equipment needed for wind energy.

Establishing about 20 small and medium-sized companies specialized in the installation and maintenance of solar energy equipment with an estimated employment rate of 5-40 people.(Zahra & Tighza, 2021, p. 220)

Establishment of companies producing solar energy equipment such as Rouiba Lighting and about 10 offices for studies in the field of renewable energies, employing between 3 and 10 people.Establishing the Algerian-German Desertec project to exploit solar energy as a source of electricity production.

Table 02: 2018 Public Lighting Initiative

Designation	10 Southern provinces	14 High Plateau provinces	Other provinces	Total
Number of Municipalities	75	120	153	348
Number of Operations	517	283	185	109
Other provinces	77122	33630	24369	19123

Source: Court of Auditors, Op.cit, p. 56

Preliminary estimates indicate that if Algeria could achieve 27% of the national electricity production quota by 2030, this would create an estimated 30,000 jobs, but the number of jobs actually created is only 3,000.

-The National Strategy for Integrated Waste Management in Horizon 2035:

The strategy adopted by Algeria to improve the economic potential, recycling and recovery of waste, as well as the minimization of behaviors that distort the environment, most notably indiscriminate dumping or disposal of waste in the open, in light of the existence of many random waste sites, where waste is transported outside residential areas to randomly identified sites, and waste is dumped there and burned randomly, which causes significant pollution of the surrounding environment, especially air pollution with gases, and from here the objectives of this strategy were defined in 05 points:

- **Objective 01:** Prevent waste.
- **Objective02:** Encourage selective sorting.
- **Objective03:** Minimize the health and environmental risks of final waste.
- **Objective04:** Apply the polluter pays principle.
- **Objective05:** Strengthen the role of the private sector.

By 2035, waste generation is expected to be reduced by 10%, including household waste, contributing to the national economy by 80 billion dinars. Landfills are also expected to be eliminated by 2024, with the potential for a public-private partnership worth 54 billion dinars. This would create 100,000 jobs, including 30,000 direct and 70,000 indirect jobs. It would also help reduce net greenhouse gas emissions from 45 million tons to the equivalent of 150 billion dollars (البيئة الحضرية, 2022).

❖ **There is Other mechanisms which include:**

- **Spreading environmental awareness through**(bilan synthetique premier semestre2021, 2021)**:**by
  - Implementing a training and support program for 120 young people with green business ideas.
  - Developing green job training programs through the 2020 agreement between the Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training:
  - Establishing an intersectoral committee to develop education programs and hold educational workshops on the environment for the primary stage.
  - Establishing green clubs and animations for 254 educational workshops.
  - Media training in environmental communication for 528 journalists at the national level.
- **Protecting the ecosystem: by**
  - Developing the National Integrated Information System for Environment and SustainableDevelopment, which is underway.
  - Implementing the National Biodiversity Strategy 2016-2030.
  - Engaging 300 people in the development of terrestrial ecosystem services within the boundaries of coastal reserves.

- Organizing training workshops to support small enterprises and cooperatives in terms of marketing and fair trade commercialization of products through cooperation agreements with the private sector.
- Adopting the National Strategy for Integrated Coastal Zone Management 2020-2030.
- Submitting a funding request to the Global Environment Fund (GEF) through the Integrated Forest Management project as part of the sustainable development of the Bibas Mountains in order to provide the local population with the necessary tools to improve their livelihoods in an environmentally friendly and, above all, sustainable manner.

However, what is noticeable is that despite the large number of projects, it is a modest start that needs to be reconsidered, as we will explain below.

5.2. Obstacles faced by Algeria in adopting a green economy(Asseco, 2020, pp. 160-204)**:**

The national economy, despite its availability of many resources, faces several issues that may interrupt the realization of this transformation and thus prevent the creation of green jobs, the most prominent of which are the following:

- The adoption of a linear economy based on the depletion of natural resources and the generation of waste and emissions. As is well known, Algeria has a significant reserve of crude oil, which is necessary for infrastructure (buildings, energy and water), but what is observed is that solid waste ends up in open landfills and less than 10% of it is often recycled, and compostable solid waste is mixed with medical, industrial and dangerous waste during waste collection.
- Lack of rationality in political decisions, as the above is considered an environmental issue within the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment, which often lacks resources and the ability to influence, making us walk within the framework of an environmental economy rather than a green economy.
- Lack of environmental awareness and widespread corruption hinder the transition to a green economy in the public and private sectors.
- In the absence of transparency, with the interests of the few taking precedence, the likelihood of developing policies that take into account the various social, economic, and environmental dimensions of development is diminished.

❖ **The existing conditions in Algeria:**

- **Socioeconomic Divide:** A significant gap exists in social progress between urban and rural areas in Algeria. This disparity limits opportunities for rural residents, hindering their access to education, healthcare, and essential services.
- **Unplanned Urbanization:** Indiscriminate urbanization with deteriorating housing conditions, inefficient public transportation, and overcrowded cities.

- **Water Scarcity:**The lack of water resources in light of the imbalance between supply and demand; on the supply side, dams have experienced drought due to climatic changes represented by the decrease in annual rainfall and high temperatures, while on the demand side, the increase in population growth rates and the increase in per capita water consumption in light of the weak institutional and human capacities based on the management of the water sector.
- An increase in the poverty rate as a result of the unexpected increase in the number of unemployed and the decrease in the incomes of low-income people who depend on daily income in both rural and urban areas, which leads to a decrease in their purchasing power and thus exposure to cases of malnutrition and food insecurity.
- The inability to generate jobs for young people due to the increasing rise in the unemployment rate in light of the repercussions of the Corona pandemic.

Due to the high percentage of informal employment, weak incentives for small and medium-sized enterprises, and weak training and education systems, according to the statistics of the Arab Economic Report, the unemployment rate in Algeria reached 12.8% in 2020, which is a significant percentage.

Deterioration of the environmental situation due to the inefficient use of natural resources resulting from weak policies related to preserving the environment, which led to increased rates of depletion, degradation and pollution due to practices that contradict environmental considerations and the requirements of sustainable development, such as the excessive use of chemical substances such as pesticides and fertilizers, which resulted in the contamination of soil and agricultural products and the decline in the productivity of pastures.

Fear of ecological barriers to trade, or perhaps taxes or prohibitions on products and production processes that do not follow the environmental performance standards that developed countries can apply.

5.3. Requirements for transitioning to a green economy:

The Transition to a green economy needs economic reconstruction because this change will be accompanied by the need to provide assistance to that industry and population groups that may need temporary support to adapt to the current situation, and the state will be forced to follow educational and awareness policies and re-skill the workforce, and all of the above requires the concerted efforts of all sectors, and the most prominent mechanisms that help to achieve all of the above can be mentioned as follows (Economic and Social Comission from Western Asia (ESCWA), 2011, p. 76):

- Adopting a green economy requires adopting a set of laws and tax policies and adopting legislation that requires assessing and preparing the legal environment for the environmental, social and economic impact of any development project.

- Enabling the private sector to adopt and expand sustainable projects, whether they are active in industry, agriculture or services. This makes the state required to establish new rules in the private sector and regulatory mechanisms to reduce pollution and impose environmental taxes and penalties.

- Strengthening the role of civil society and encouraging partnerships through the convergence of public interest, private commitment and leadership in defining green economy activities. This calls for the need to employ large investments and ensure the participation of governments, researchers, the private sector, civil society and the international community.

- Linking innovation and R&D systems by valuing the relationship between research institutions and the private sector, and improving regional R&D cooperation through research networks and building mutual funds.

- Strengthening and improving education and training programs by adopting appropriate training programs by retraining workers to shift from old polluting industries to new ones, while linking green subsidies, tax breaks and other incentives offered to companies to the quality of work and the quality of training.

- Increasing research and development in green sectors requires strengthening innovative public-private partnerships through the leading role of SMEs, developing new financing mechanisms, and enhancing cooperation between the government, academic and research centers, and the private sector for effective technology transfer.

-Rational use of green subsidies Here، we must distinguish between three types of subsidies. There are good subsidies that promote sustainable activities such as research and development, terrible subsidies that lessen the cost of fossil fuels, and hideous subsidies, which can have both positive and negative effects, such as fertilizer subsidies that increase land productivity but increase water pollution.

6. Conclusion:

Key question of this study was how feasible is the turn of Algeria toward green economy including its potentiality for generation of green jobs. Results show that, despite adopting some renewable energy initiatives, waste management practices and environmental policies, progressive initiatives are not enough to positively impact employment and environmental sustainability emerging sectors in Algeria.

Sustainable development has significant barriers driven by an economic model that heavily depends on non-renewable resources. As a result, Algeria's green economy is one of the less developed components of its wider economic approach.

Some of the challenges highlighted during the discussions where the need for better policy coherence, more investments, and more sustainable practices across sectors. It concludes that unless a more planned policy framework - backed by explicit fiscal commitments and underpinned by open governance - is put in place, the green economy will deliver neither jobs, nor a reduced impact on the environment.

As this was a descriptive study based on available data, it should be useful for further investigations. Specifically, future research could examine the relationship between green investment and employment, and identify sectors with the highest potential for green job growth.

It also can be of a great help in comparative studies with other countries around the world to advance a more rigorous green economy strategy in Algeria.

To conclude, Algeria can and must move towards a green economy in order to ensure its sustainable future. That said, to translate this vision into reality, a set of measures are needed where Algerian policymakers can build a conducive framework, bolster collaboration between the public and private sectors as well as invest in environmental education and workforce training. Through these measures, Algeria can forge a path toward sustainable economic growth that serves both people and the planet.

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