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Sustainable Development in Algeria: Prospects and Challenges

التنمية المستدامة في الجزائر: الآفاق والتحديات

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Abstract:

Achieving the objectives of sustainable development presents a formidable challenge that nations globally face, Algeria included. This challenge is particularly significant in addressing social issues while enhancing economic well-being and the quality of life for individuals. In its pursuit of the diverse goals of sustainable development, Algeria has implemented a range of economic and financial policies designed to foster economic growth and enhance living conditions, with a particular emphasis on the environmental dimension to meet sustainable development criteria .

This research paper seeks to illuminate the reality of sustainable development in Algeria by delving into the essence of sustainable development and scrutinizing specific Algerian experiences in its implementation, highlighting the principal obstacles encountered.

Keywords: Sustainable development, Algeria, Environmental dimension, Challenges.

الملخص:

يمثل تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة تحديا هائلا تواجهه الدول على مستوى العالم، بما في ذلك الجزائر. ويكتسي هذا التحدي أهمية خاصة في معالجة القضايا الاجتماعية مع تعزيز الرفاه الاقتصادي ونوعية الحياة للأفراد. وفي سعيها لتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة المتنوعة، نفذت الجزائر مجموعة من السياسات الاقتصادية والمالية المصممة لتعزيز النمو الاقتصادي وتحسين الظروف المعيشية، مع التركيز بشكل خاص على البعد البيئي لتلبية معايير التنمية المستدامة. تسعى هذه الورقة البحثية إلى تسليط الضوء على واقع التنمية المستدامة في الجزائر من خلال الخوض في جوهر التنمية المستدامة ودراسة تجارب جزائرية محددة في تنفيذها، مع تسليط الضوء على أهم العقبات التي واجهتها. الكلمات المفتاحية: التنمية المستدامة، الجزائر، البعد البيئي، التحديات.

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of sustainable development, a critically important modern notion across various domains, focuses on fulfilling the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development encompasses three primary dimensions: economic, social, and environmental, aiming to strike a balance among these to achieve comprehensive and sustainable growth.

The importance of studying the reality of sustainable development in Algeria stems from the economic, social, and environmental challenges it confronts, particularly as it strives to align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) established by the United Nations. Through its strategic initiatives, Algeria aims to tackle issues such as unemployment, poverty, hunger, ensuring quality education, achieving gender equality, and mitigating the effects of climate change, among other targets.

This study endeavors to elucidate the state of sustainable development in Algeria, which is among the nations actively striving to implement the principles of sustainable development by instituting a series of measures and launching various initiatives to achieve these objectives.

2. The Essence of Sustainable Development

2.1. Concept of Sustainable Development

Since its introduction, the term "sustainable development" has gained wide acceptance among policymakers globally, although it remains a relatively recent and evolving concept without a singular, unified interpretation due to its profound significance. The concept continues to be refined through ongoing and comprehensive

scholarly review.¹

Sustainable development is characterized as the prudent management and reduction of excessive consumption of available natural resources, combined with the preservation and optimal utilization of these resources linked to various forms of human development, including health, recreation, social, and educational aspects. This approach aims to secure future human needs while satisfying current demands through networks of responsible institutions that implement multiple acceptable economic and technological strategies².

Renowned economist and Nobel Laureate in 1989, Robert Solow, articulates sustainable development as the practice of not impairing future generations' capacity to produce energy and preserving the environment in the condition it was inherited. Solow's framework not only concentrates on the productive capacity and resource conservation but also underscores the necessity of caring for the environment and considering the quality of the environment bequeathed to future generations³.

Medhat Mohamed defines it as, "A series of policies that facilitate the community's transition from its current state to a superior one by employing environmentally appropriate technologies. This ensures a balance between the construction and depletion of natural resources under global policies designed to sustain this balance"⁴.

Abu El-Maati (2014) conceives sustainable development at a social and human level as, "The endeavor to stabilize population growth and reduce the influx of individuals to urban areas by developing health and educational services."

Additionally, it is defined as the process that meets the present needs of individuals without compromising or affecting the ability of future individuals to meet their own needs. This is accomplished by utilizing natural and economic resources without wastage or complete exhaustion⁵.

Robert Solow, a distinguished scientist and Nobel Prize winner in 1989, reiterates, "Avoiding damage to the ability of future generations to produce energy and preserving it in the state it was inherited." Solow's perspective not only highlights productive capacity and resource management but also places significant emphasis on environmental care and the quality of the environment we will pass on to future generations⁶.

This concept underwent significant evolution during the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, where it gained substantial traction after governments endorsed the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development. Maurice Strong, a proponent of the "inter-developmental" concept, highlighted that the prevailing model of development leads to the depletion of natural resources and necessitates a transformative approach.

The United Nations, during this summit, adopted Agenda 21, a comprehensive program of action urging global cooperation to establish an economic system capable of fostering sustained economic growth to effectively address environmental degradation issues⁷.

In 2002, the United Nations Summit on Sustainable Development expanded the definition of sustainable development to encompass three main dimensions: economic, social, and environmental. This summit reinforced the collective responsibility to integrate and enhance these dimensions and to safeguard the environment

at both local and global levels⁸.

According to the United Nations program, the outcomes of sustainable development involve formulating strategies for economic, commercial, and energy sectors. This framework ensures the creation of sustainable development at various levels: economic, ecological, and social⁹.

Sustainable development is defined as a process that meets the needs of current generations while ensuring the protection and capability of future generations to meet their own needs. This process encompasses economic, social, and environmental dimensions, aiming to maintain the natural balance and improve the quality of life for all individuals and community groups.

From the analysis above, the characteristics of sustainable development are elucidated as follows:

- _ Sustainable development is a comprehensive and integrated policy.
 - _ It is balanced and ongoing.
 - _ The continuity of the process seeks to meet the needs of the present generations without compromising the needs of future generations.
 - _ Sustainable development involves individuals in all stages of developmental work.
 - _ It focuses on the human and social aspects of individuals.
 - _ The developmental process requires strategic, effective study, continuous monitoring, and constant evaluation.
- These characteristics are further highlighted by a series of features, summarized as follows¹⁰.
- _ The temporal dimension is its fundamental characteristic, as it is a long-term continuity process.
 - _ It maintains everything that is available now to remain available in the future.

- _ It primarily focuses on individuals, as it would not be appropriate to preserve the environment at the expense of human resources.

- _ It keeps pace with changes and developments while ensuring the preservation of the external environment.

- _ It ensures that all community segments work in coordination, with continuous coordination among them.

2.2 Sustainable Development Goals:

Through its frameworks and initiatives, sustainable development seeks to realize a multitude of objectives at various levels, some of the most significant of which include¹¹

. Achieving a Decent Quality of Life for Individuals:

Sustainable development policies are formulated through careful planning and the integration of diverse developmental approaches that align with the quality of life of individuals from multiple dimensions: social, economic, educational, and psychological.

• Spreading Awareness of Environmental Risks and Supporting It:

This objective is achieved by enhancing individuals' awareness and fostering a sense of responsibility towards environmental issues and their underlying causes, encouraging them to participate in sustainable development projects and engage actively in the continual improvement of these initiatives.

• Achieving Optimal Use of Natural Resources:

Despite the finite nature of natural resources, sustainable development policies treat them as scarce to prevent their depletion or wastage, aiming to utilize and invest in these resources judiciously.

• Linking Technological Advancement

with Actual Service to the Community:

This goal is pursued through campaigns to raise awareness about the importance of technology and its role in fostering development, while also considering the protection of the environment from potential dangers and adverse impacts.

• Making Appropriate and Continuous Adjustments in Community Needs and Priorities:

Changes are implemented through methods that are suitable for the community's capabilities and aim to achieve a balance that allows for economic development and the mitigation of environmental hazards by providing suitable solutions.

• Protecting Cultural Heritage:

Efforts to sustain cultural heritage are articulated through national policies and strategies that focus on its long-term sustainability. Protective measures are implemented to shield these heritages from various threats, incorporating tourist programs designed to promote respectful interaction with these cultural assets¹²

The 2015 United Nations Conference culminated in the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) extending to 2030, which encompass the following objectives¹³.

- _ Eradicating poverty worldwide.
- _ Ensuring food security, self-sufficiency, and promoting and supporting agriculture.
- _ Guaranteeing health and well-being for people at all ages.
- _ Providing quality education for all and promoting lifelong learning opportunities.
- _ Implementing practices that ensure gender equality.
- _ Securing water resources and managing sanitation services sustainably.
- _ Ensuring access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all.

- _ Promoting sustained, inclusive economic growth, and productive employment for everyone.
- _ Encouraging and supporting innovation and creativity.
- _ Ensuring public safety and security and stability in all residential communities.
- _ Developing alternative plans to combat climate changes.
- _ Promoting peaceful societies that uphold justice and reject all forms of injustice and aggression.
- _ Enhancing mechanisms for implementing sustainable development.

2.3 Sustainable Development Indicators and Dimensions:

Sustainable development is structured around three principal dimensions, each crucial for fostering an integrated approach to development:

• Economic Dimension:

Economic development and growth signify an improvement through increased economic productive capacity, emphasizing productive investments that enhance both material and human potential to generate real income in society, which reflects the continuity and sustainability of real individual income¹⁴.

Sustainability in this context aims to prolong economic well-being for the longest feasible duration by providing essential physiological needs such as food, security, and shelter.

• Social Dimension:

Through this lens, sustainable development prioritizes human resources as the cornerstone of progress by implementing social justice principles, fighting poverty, and catering to various social needs (health, education, etc.) for all individuals in need, thus ensuring a democratic life by empowering them to participate in decision-making processes across different life aspects¹⁵.

The social dimension essentially secures the fulfillment of basic social needs, emphasizing social development and the care for all community segments, considering that the individual is fundamental in any society, and without their effective involvement, sustainable development cannot be fully realized.

• Environmental Dimension:

This dimension is focused on preserving the material and biological resource bases through the sustainability and continuity of the production systems and enforcing preventative measures against potential collapses of development, especially pertinent in developing countries that depend on traditional production systems linked to natural elements. This aspect of development involves a careful consideration of natural resource conservation and ensuring their ongoing preservation¹⁶.

3. Reality of Sustainable Development in Algeria:

Algeria, similar to other developing countries, is committed to aligning with global development trends, recognizing the essential role of sustainable human development within its development programs as a key factor in enhancing economic and social infrastructure and fostering continual improvement and innovation amid global changes.

The preparation and training of human resources are regarded as the optimal investment for the country's future and its populace, with these efforts being facilitated through the economy and the education and training system, which collectively create a conducive environment for the growth of human capabilities through the acquisition of both theoretical and practical knowledge and skills.

3.1 Algeria's Experience in Preparing for

Sustainable Development:

In Algeria, two main entities are tasked with the development of sustainable development indicators: the National Office of Statistics and the National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development. In partnership with the Regional Activity Center for the Blue Plan in France and the "Medstat" program, the National Office of Statistics has developed, organized, and processed a comprehensive set of sustainable development indicators, providing a clear depiction of the current state of sustainable development in Algeria and identifying the challenges it faces in this domain.

As a result, a total of 127 indicators were prepared, including 61 environmental indicators. In August 2010, the National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development published a report detailing the set of indicators employed to analyze the current environmental and sustainable development status in Algeria. In the following sections, we will discuss some of the key Algerian interventions for implementing sustainable development policies¹⁷.

➤ In the Field of Water Pollution:

Within the scope of revitalization projects concerning drinking water distribution networks and sewage systems, the Algerian government is committed to modernizing the infrastructure in 10 cities, each housing more than 2 million inhabitants. This initiative also includes the renovation of 24 water purification stations.

A key aspect of this effort is to enhance cooperation with European countries to better manage and utilize water resources, with an emphasis on expanding the role of the private sector in public services and modernizing the water tariff system. The program incorporates the establishment of taxes aimed

at promoting water quality and efficient consumption

. The Ministry of Water Resources has already initiated a water distribution facilities renewal and expansion program with a budget of 170 million dinar, with 50% of the project completed so far¹⁸.

➤ In the Field of Cultural Heritage Conservation:

Cultural heritage conservation considers archaeological heritage as a fundamental cornerstone of collective memory. To this end, several workshops have been established with the aim of restoring historical heritages and recovering their value across 18 provinces.

➤ In the Context of Environmental Education and Awareness:

Effective environmental policy facilitates the development of comprehensive environmental awareness, integrating the ecosystem with the educational system. Environmental lessons are introduced at the initial stages of education, and a specialized textbook on environmental education for secondary education has been developed. Additionally, educational and awareness-raising radio programs have been created to further this cause (Khattaf and Ghayyadh, 2022, p. 144).

The Algerian state has exerted continuous and sustained efforts to instill the principles of sustainability by establishing legal and financial mechanisms and institutions primarily aimed at achieving sustainable development indicators. Here, we outline some of these major initiatives:

➤ Establishing a Legal Framework for Sustainable Development:

The Algerian legislative authorities have enacted a series of measures and rules aimed at protecting the environment. Although these laws are somewhat scattered and

mandate only certain environmental actions without fully serving sustainable development, Law 03-10, enacted in 2003, introduces legislative systems and laws that define the objectives, conditions, and methodological framework necessary for achieving efficient and effective sustainable development.

Article 2 of this law aims to define the fundamental principles and rules of environmental management, with the goal of enhancing national sustainable development and improving living conditions by ensuring a healthy living environment.

It also strives to prevent pollution and environmental damage by preserving its components, rehabilitating affected environments, promoting the rational use of available natural resources, utilizing cleaner technologies, and enhancing information dissemination and public participation in environmental protection measures¹⁹.

➤ **Participation in International Agreements Enhancing Sustainable Development:**

Algeria has ratified numerous international and regional treaties to enhance its role internationally in achieving sustainability and coordinating international efforts to ensure the attainment of common goals. These efforts focus on protecting the planet from the repercussions of ecological system degradation and combating global warming. Among the ratified agreements are:

- The International Treaty establishing an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage, signed in Brussels in December 1971, ratified by Algeria under Order No. 74-55 dated May 13, 1974.
- The Agreement on the Establishment of the Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands, signed in Cairo in 1968, ratified by Algeria under Decree No. 80-204

dated August 30, 1980.

- The African Convention on the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, signed on September 15, 1968, in Algiers, ratified by Algeria under Decree No. 82-440 dated December 11, 1982²⁰

➤ **Creating Specialized Organizations in Sustainable Development Management:**

The Algerian government has established key organizations to promote and ensure the ongoing progress of sustainable development. These include:

- The National Observatory for Environment and Sustainable Development, set up by Executive Decree No. 02-115 dated April 3, 2002. This governmental entity, which has an industrial and commercial nature and operates under the management of the Council of the Nation, is tasked with measuring pollution levels, collecting, processing, and disseminating environmental data.
- The National Institute for Environmental Training, created by Executive Decree No. 02-263 dated August 17, 2002. As an industrial and commercial institution under the Ministry of Environment, it plays a crucial role in supporting national environmental policy and promoting sustainability.
- The National Agency for Waste, instituted following Executive Decree No. 02-175 dated May 20, 2002. It focuses on the rational and integrated management of waste, including activities such as collection, sorting, and processing.

3.2 Prospects for Sustainable Development in Algeria:

The Ministry of Finance, advocating for growth and regional planning, has allocated a substantial budget of 36.5 billion dinars for sustainable development, which is directed towards a variety of projects, such as:

- A project for coastal protection.
- A project for biodiversity conservation.
- A project focused on environmental enhancement.
- A study on environmental and territorial planning.
- A project to ensure the provision of drinking water.
- Operations aimed at improving the urban environment.
- A project for the management of household waste.

In the realm of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), the Ministry has set an ambitious goal to establish 600,000 enterprises by 2020, anticipated to create about six million jobs. The emphasis is on enhancing quality and productivity and identifying production sectors with comparative advantages for entering the global market.

Efforts for economic revitalization have led to the completion of more than 10 waste disposal centers in major urban areas, with further projects underway, including:

- Diagnosing sources of pollution to consider their potential relocation.
- Deploying advanced devices for atmospheric monitoring.
- Development of the "Dounia" National Park, spanning over 200 hectares between Algiers and the new city of Sidi Abdallah.
- Additionally, a comprehensive plan has been developed for beach development as part of a Mediterranean Sea action plan, focused on preserving the beaches in the Algiers region for sustainable use.
- 26 wetland sites of international significance have been registered under the Ramsar Convention, encompassing locations such as Aber Beni Saf, Malah Asfar, and Tonga in El Tarf province²¹.

These initiatives illustrate Algeria's

substantial efforts to solidify the foundational dimensions of sustainable development, showcasing both challenges and notable achievements in this ongoing endeavor.

➤ **Completed Projects:**

- The coastal protection project was successfully implemented.
- The objectives of the biodiversity protection project were achieved.
- A significant environmental project was completed.

➤ **Ongoing Projects:**

_ Desalination plants have been established at a cost of about 25 million dollars to provide drinking water in Algiers and several other major coastal cities.

_ Regarding other environmental matters:

- The urban environment has been improved.
- A special program for environmental management and territorial planning was issued in 2001 with the goal of rebalancing the distribution of population activities and development resources, combating the causes of rural exodus, preserving the environment, and developing urban infrastructure and city policy.
- A series of laws for waste management and control have been issued.

➤ **Projects in Progress:**

_ A project for household waste management in the context of SMEs.

_ Various completion operations have been carried out within the economic revitalization program.

_ Future initiatives include:

- Diagnosing polluted units and considering their relocation.
- Installing air quality monitoring devices to monitor pollution.
- Completing the "Dounia" project to create a natural park covering more than 200 hectares between Algiers and Sidi Abdallah.
- Preparing a plan for beach development

within the Mediterranean Sea action plan framework.

- Registering 26 wetland sites of international significance and starting sustainable development projects in seven different regions.
- Implementing operations to protect archaeological cultural heritage, such as the Casbah of Algiers and the Palais des Rais in Oran, among others.
- Developing a strategy for sustainable rural development and implementing projects to combat erosion, develop fruit tree cultivation, enhance the rural economy, and create new job opportunities in rural areas²².

The Future Prospects for Sustainable Development in Algeria from 2019 to 2030:

The outlook for sustainable development in Algeria from 2019 to 2030 necessitates leveraging the array of opportunities available to bolster development across its economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The Algerian government has devised strategic plans aimed at achieving the goals of this developmental process based on comprehensive visions that encompass various key sectors. Here are some of the primary future prospects:

- **Economic Diversification:** Historically reliant on revenues from oil and gas, Algeria is now focusing on diversifying its economy by supporting other sectors such as:
- **Agriculture:** Enhancing agricultural production through the adoption of modern technologies to ensure food security.
- **Tourism:** Utilizing cultural and archaeological heritage to attract a larger number of tourists.

- **Renewable Energy:** Algeria is striving to develop significant investments in solar and wind energy.

- **Environment and Renewable Energy:** Algeria possesses immense potential in solar energy thanks to its vast desert areas. By 2030, the nation aims to increase the contribution of renewable energies in reducing reliance on fossil fuels, with an emphasis on water resource management, combating desertification, and improving urban planning in accordance with environmental standards.

- **Social Development:** In its Sustainable Development Plan for 2030, Algeria aims to achieve social indicators through:

- **Enhancing Health Services:** Investing in human capital by improving the quality of education and healthcare.

- **Youth Empowerment Scheme:** Encouraging youth to enter the job market and entrepreneurship by supporting entrepreneurial thought and startups.

- **Innovation and Technology:** Algeria is committed to keeping pace with global technological changes through:

- **Digital Transformation:** Supporting technological innovation and promoting digitization across all sectors and institutions to develop a knowledge economy and enhance production efficiency.

- **Technological Infrastructure:** Improving the foundational pillars of the telecommunications and information technology sector to promote sustainable growth.

Despite various challenges such as economic dependence on oil and natural gas, climatic conditions, and social issues like poverty and unemployment, effective implementation of current policies and strategies is expected to lead to significant

progress towards achieving sustainable development goals by 2030

3.3 Challenges Facing the Implementation of Sustainable Development in Algeria:

Numerous challenges and obstacles hinder the successful implementation of sustainable development initiatives in Algeria, which can be broadly categorized as follows:

• Economic Challenges:

Economic growth is a crucial indicator in economic analysis, denoting sustainable increases in production and income. However, global dynamics such as economic crises and market fluctuations inevitably impact this growth²³

• Social Challenges:

An in-depth analysis of unemployment in Algeria underscores the complexity of this issue and its persistent causes from independence to the present. The general unemployment rate from 1970 to 2009 was approximately 20.23%, which is relatively high. The 1970s witnessed a significant decrease in unemployment rates, falling from 22.40% in 1970 to 11.10% in 1979, thanks to developmental programs such as the agricultural revolution and industrial advancements.

However, unemployment rates surged again between 1980 and 1999 from 15.70% to 28.02%, a rise attributed to the decline of the Algerian economy due to falling oil prices and the security and economic crises of the 1990s. From 2000 to 2009, Algeria recorded its highest unemployment rates, peaking at 29.49% in 2000, while the lowest was 10.21% in 2009.

This decrease was driven by high economic growth rates fueled by significant increases in oil prices²⁴ Unemployment poses a significant impediment to the progress of sustainable development; it leads to poverty,

which obstructs the realization of human development that is crucial for the successful implementation of sustainable development. Addressing the challenge of poverty can enhance individual freedoms through increased income, improved economic and living standards, and better quality of life.

• Environmental Challenges:

Despite the Algerian government's recognition of the importance of environmental conservation, environmental pollution has intensified due to the neglect of environmental considerations in earlier development plans. The factors contributing to environmental degradation in Algeria include:

- _ Overlooking environmental issues in development programs from independence until the 1980s.

- _ Establishing industries that rely heavily on intensive energy consumption, spurred by significant oil and natural gas wealth.

- _ Inadequate waste collection and management systems.

- _ Insufficient sewage treatment and reuse initiatives.

- _ Poor utilization of energy resources and delays in adopting alternative energy projects, particularly solar energy.

- _ Demographic growth coupled with substandard urban planning.

To confront these challenges, the Algerian government has enacted numerous legislations related to environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development, beginning with Law 10/03 of 2003.

Fiscal measures have also been implemented in successive finance laws aimed at promoting environmental culture, spreading environmental awareness across all societal segments, and intensifying the monitoring of polluting activities to protect

the environment in line with the requisites of sustainable development²⁵.

Environmental pollution has emerged as a pressing issue, threatening both natural and environmental wealth and, consequently, human life, as it considers the environment an open system influenced by and impacting the behaviors and actions of its constituents²⁶.

• **Political Obstacles:**

In developing countries, the capability to make independent decisions is often constrained by economic pressures from economically dominant countries, which hampers their developmental efforts and leads to the ineffective utilization of their natural and human resources. Sustainable development is contingent upon political stability, the avoidance of conflicts, and avoiding frequent governmental changes that can disrupt the continuity of development plans.

Moreover, corruption, a lack of accountability, the absence of participatory democratic institutions, insufficient planning, and the neglect of environmental concerns are significant impediments to sustainable development efforts and achieving its objectives²⁷.

• **Psychological Factors:**

Resistance to change within segments of societies or organizations is often rooted in psychological factors, where perceptions of modifications or new initiatives vary according to individual differences²⁸.

Hadidan and Khaled identify several organizational barriers stemming from administrative dysfunctions that organizations struggle to overcome, including:

➤ **Overlapping Tasks and Responsibilities:**

A lack of clarity in the duties required from employees across various institutions leads to

conflicts and disputes among them, which impedes the process of development in its various aspects.

➤ **Bureaucratic Rigidity:**

This is evident in the strict adherence to legal regulations, disregarding the need for flexibility in operations, which makes these laws an end rather than a means to achieve the goals of sustainable development across different establishments.

➤ **Bloated Administrative Apparatus:**

Staffing institutions with human resources that lack defined roles to combat unemployment creates a bloated administrative structure without positive benefits, increasing costs for the institution and reducing its coordination, effective leadership, and proper oversight.

➤ **Outdated Practices:**

The management's rejection of organizational change or individuals' resistance to it renders the organization incompatible with the inevitability of evolution and change, preventing it from keeping pace with the modern era²⁹.

4. CONCLUSION

Keeping pace with sustainable development indicators and dimensions has become an imperative necessity that cannot be overlooked to ensure alignment with advanced countries on various levels. Algeria, like other developing countries, strives to create policies and development strategies that meet the requirements of development in its economic, social, and environmental dimensions.

This is evidenced by a series of state initiatives that have adopted appropriate programs for regional planning and created specific systems and laws for sustainable development.

However, Algeria still needs to intensify efforts and foster cooperation among various

sectors to spread awareness of the necessity of embracing sustainability principles. From the above, we conclude that addressing the obstacles that hinder achieving true sustainable development requires a series of measures, including:

- _ Creating integrated strategies that include improving the management of available natural resources.
- _ Enhancing the higher education and scientific research sector.
- _ Supporting creativity and technological innovation.
- _ Strengthening partnerships between the public and private sectors.
- _ Creating effective mechanisms to support startups that can enhance the dimensions of sustainable development.

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