Mechanisms for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals in Algeria

Bessachi Houda [1*], Meddahi Mohamed [2]
[1] University of Tipaza, (Algeria), Bessachi.houda@cu-tipaza.dz
[2] University of Bouira (Algeia), m.meddahi@univ-bouira.dz

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Abstract:

Since this topic has touched on profound, all-encompassing, and rapid changes that have affected all aspects of life, which have significantly affected Algeria's ability to harness its resources, this research attempts to determine the means of accomplishing the country's sustainable development goals by looking at several indicators from the current century. Algeria has goals similar to those of other countries: to increase economic growth, reduce poverty and unemployment, and give its people a good standard of living. The study found that the Algerian government wants to attain high rates of economic development by improving the balance of payments, raising cash income, and either directly or indirectly lowering layoffs by providing jobs for a wide range of ethnic groups. Additionally, responsible growth encourages complete participation in society's material advancement and economic security by tackling unemployment and shortages of necessities.

Keywords: Sustainable development; economic growth; poverty; unemployment; Algeria.

Jel Classification Codes: O11; Q56.

* Corresponding author

1. INTRODUCTION

Over the past thirty years, there has been a global acknowledgment that the contemporary development model is no longer viable because of the correlation between the consumer lifestyle that results from it and serious environmental crises like biodiversity loss, forest area shrinkage, air and water pollution, and the depletion of non-renewable resources, among others. As a result, proponents of the development model have called for an alternative sustainable development model that seeks to strike a balance between achieving development goals on the one hand and preserving and protecting the environment on the other.

The idea of sustainable development made it possible to attain conventional economic progress while maintaining environmental protection and upholding fairness. Therefore, the economy, society, and environment are three domains that might be included in sustainable development.

Algeria is among the countries that place increasing importance on achieving sustainable development, recognizing the importance of balancing economic development, social justice, and environmental conservation. Algeria boasts a diverse natural environment and vast energy resources, particularly in oil and gas, providing it with significant potential to mobilize the financial resources necessary to support development efforts. However, this heavy reliance on fossil resources has posed challenges to the country related to the need to transition to a more diversified and sustainable economy. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, Algeria has begun aligning its national policies in conjunction with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This has been achieved by developing comprehensive strategies such as the National Development Plan and The National Environment and Sustainable Development Strategy, as well as developing implementation mechanisms, including the establishment of oversight bodies and intensified coordination between government sectors.

The country has also worked to integrate environmental and social dimensions into public policies, particularly in the areas of health,

education, agriculture, energy, and water. National projects have been launched to support renewable energy, combat desertification, and improve social services in remote areas. Algeria is also keen to engage non-governmental actors, such as civil society organizations and the private sector, in implementing development programs, while also enhancing international cooperation and leveraging leading regional and international experiences.

Despite these efforts, Algeria faces structural challenges such as fluctuating oil prices, climate change, and weak economic diversification. This calls for the development of more effective and integrated mechanisms to ensure the proper achievement of The Sustainable Development Goals should be a foundational element in determining the nation's destiny.

The main problem: Considering everything mentioned before, the following primary issue may be brought up:

"What are the mechanisms for achieving sustainable development goals in Algeria?"

Study objectives: The main aim of this research is to examine the institutional, policy, and practical frameworks Algeria has established to achieve these Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The study seeks to assess the efficacy of these systems to find deficiencies and provide improvements for advancing Algeria's sustainable development path.

Methodology: The study utilizes a qualitative technique, conducting content analysis of policy documents, official reports, and academic literature. Data were sourced from the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy, the National Agency for the Promotion and Rationalization of Energy Use (APRUE), and international organizations including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The study focuses on identifying and evaluating the processes related to SDG 7, SDG 13, and SDG 15.

First study: Al-Joudy Satori, **Algerian sustainable development: realities and obstacles,** Al-Baheth Magazine - Issue 16/2016, where This research seeks to emphasize the most important Algeria's sustainable development metrics, to reach in the end the conclusion that the development programs

adopted in Algeria have allowed for the achievement of economic growth that has contributed to a large extent to improving the social situation of the country despite the recorded shortcomings.

The second study: Hawam Amer, Benchouri Issa, **The 2030 Tourism Development Master Plan and Algeria's Sustainable Tourism Development Reality**, Al-Afaq, Journal of Economic Studies, Volume 01, Issue 07, 04/01/2022. This research paper aims to highlight the reality of sustainable tourism development in Algeria in light of the 2030 tourism development master plan, which the government developed to improve its tourism reality. The study focused on Tebessa Governorate as a model for a case study, as it is one of the few governorates with a distinguished tourism pole according to this plan. In this study, we assess how well the plan's execution elements contribute to the governorate's sustainable tourism development and the current level of tourism concerning the governorate's wealth of tourist credentials.

While previous studies have addressed various aspects of sustainable development in Algeria, such as Satori's (2016) exploration of general development indicators and Amer and Issa's (2022) focus on sustainable tourism in Tebessa, these works share common ground with the current study in recognizing the strategic importance of aligning national policies with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). They also acknowledge the challenges facing Algeria in implementing these goals, particularly in terms of institutional capacity and policy coherence.

However, the present study differs significantly in scope, depth, and methodological approach. Unlike earlier studies that often concentrate on isolated sectors or present descriptive overviews, this research offers a more comprehensive and integrative analysis of the mechanisms employed by Algeria to achieve multiple SDGs simultaneously, including SDG 7 (Energy), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 15 (Life on Land). It further distinguishes itself by employing quantitative data analysis and systematically evaluating governmental efforts through specific indicators such as poverty rates, unemployment, renewable energy capacity, and environmental restoration projects. Moreover, while previous research tends

to reiterate challenges, this study seeks to identify gaps and propose evidence-based, actionable recommendations grounded in critical evaluation of state mechanisms. As such, it contributes a clearer, more strategic understanding of how Algeria is operationalizing sustainable development within its socio-economic context.

2. Theoretical framework for sustainable development

The term sustainable development has appeared on the international and local legal scene and has become associated with many contemporary terms, such as globalization, the clash of civilizations, modernity, and others that must be understood to find a language of communication with the world.

2.1. Sustainability as a concept

The following are only a few of the numerous definitions of sustainable development:

The report of the Commission on Environment and Development on Brundtland (1987) defined it as: "Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Medhat Mohamed & Medhat Mohamed, 2017, p. 81).

It is also defined as: "Development that aims to achieve the desires of individuals through rational consumption of natural resources while preserving them for future generations" (Youssef Kafi, 2017, p. 53).

Since 1987 even though the definition of sustainable development has been the subject of several attempts, it is generally acknowledged that, as long as it lacks a framework, all definitions are merely attempts, and the concept is open to numerous criticisms. The reason for this discrepancy is several. (Khair, 2025):

- The different levels at which sustainable development is addressed: Sustainability is discussed at the national and international levels and varies from one level to another;

- Sustainable development is not just plans to raise economic growth in developing countries but is a concept adopted by all developed and developing countries and international organizations in formulating their strategies for the coming centuries;

- Sustainable development was not limited to economists only but was also addressed by biologists, geologists, ecologists, natural scientists, sociologists, politicians, those interested in population issues, women's issues, and those interested in health;

- There is difficulty defining sustainable economic models with production and consumption.

2.2. Goals for Sustainable Development:

Among The Goals for Sustainable Development, we find (Alliance Coopérative Internationale, 2014, p. 02):

- ✓ Reducing poverty by providing all resources to the world's population;
- ✓ Ensuring quality education and its sustainability throughout life;
- ✓ Providing health care centers, which helps reduce diseases and support the health of the world's population;
- ✓ Strive to achieve food security and healthy nutrition by supporting natural resources;
- ✓ Creating jobs, livelihoods, and equitable growth;
- ✓ Sustainable management of natural resources;
- ✓ Creating a good global environment and long-term financing through effectively managing environmentally friendly renewable energies.

2.3. Principles of development that is sustainable

The following are some of the tenets of sustainable development: (Bouzid, 2013, pp. 89-90):

- Carefully setting priorities due to the seriousness of environmental problems and the scarcity of resources that necessitated strictness in setting priorities, and this is what most countries and international organizations seek to achieve by developing plans based on in-depth analysis of the health, production, and ecological impacts of environmental problems;

- Benefiting from every dollar, which is intended to achieve the most significant achievements with limited resources, which requires economists and environmental specialists to work together to determine the ways to do so;

- Seizing opportunities to achieve profit for all parties, i.e. developing a

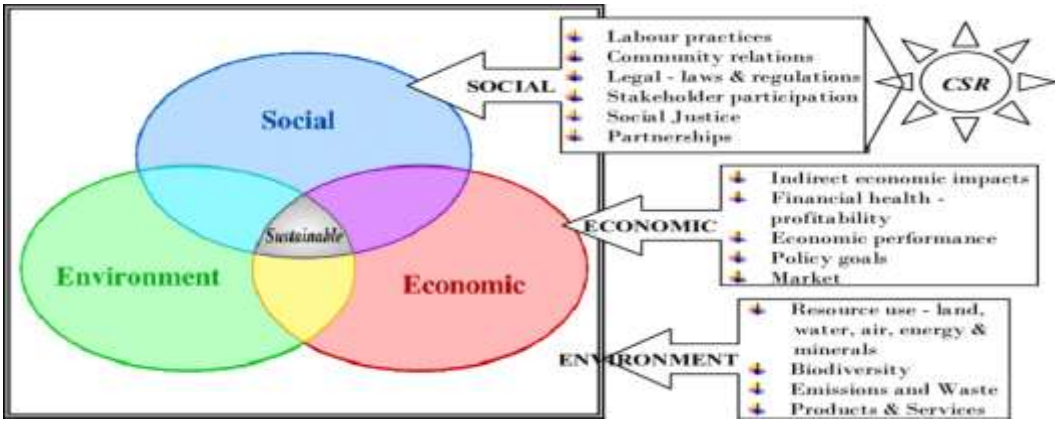
policy that achieves profit for all while preserving the environment and its resources;

- Using market tools such as using taxes to reduce environmental damage;
- Full participation of citizens when addressing environmental problems, which makes the chances of success strong;
- Integrating the environment from the beginning contributes to reducing costs and increasing effectiveness, which is what most countries seek;
- Improving administrative performance based on efficiency and effectiveness, i.e., managers can achieve significant environmental improvements at the lowest costs. An example of this is in Eastern European countries, where owners of lead smelting factories were able to reduce the rate of air pollution thanks to improving the organization of the facilities from the inside.

2.4. Dimensions of sustainable development

The following figure summarizes the three interrelated and integrated components of sustainable development, which are related to the economic, social, and environmental issues:

Figure 01: Dimensions of sustainable development.



Source: (PADMAKSHI, PLATTS, & MILKE, 2009, p. 07)

Which can be explained as follows:

A. Environmental dimension: Due to the detrimental effects of pollution on the climate and the fact that many natural resources are non-renewable, the environment has evolved into a component of rational resource exploitation and a crucial component of sustainable development. As a

result, resources must be exploited in ways that maintain survival and do not cause imbalance or slow down growth. The essential characteristics of renewable energy are that it is clean and environmentally friendly (green energy), and to achieve sustainable development in its ecological nature, we resort to renewable energy because it contributes to reducing the percentage of greenhouse gases that cause climate change, unlike fossil energy (Araba & Tafah, February 2017, p. 40);

B. Economic dimension: Renewable energy contributes to achieving the economic dimensions through the following:

- **Changing unsustainable production and consumption patterns:** The energy sector is one of the sectors in which production and consumption patterns are diverse, and high waste rates characterize most of them. As a result of the noticeable increase in consumption resulting from population growth, it is necessary to encourage the efficient use and sustainability of energy resources by establishing appropriate pricing policies that would provide incentives to increase consumption efficiency and help implement legal and regulatory reforms that emphasize the need for sustainable exploitation of natural resources and the development of renewable energy resources, in addition to facilitating access to energy-efficient equipment, and working to develop appropriate financing mechanisms (Lazzeri, 2008, p. 12);

- **Diversification of energy sources**: The world has permanent sources of renewable energy, and through developing their uses, It is feasible to progressively contribute in greater amounts to meeting the energy requirements of different industries and diversifying their sources, which results in a surplus of conventional energy sources being used, allowing for a surplus in exports and also contributes to extending the life of the stock of conventional sources in oil and gas producing countries. The abundance achieved from consumption can also reduce the costs of importing traditional sources for non-oil and gas-producing countries. In addition, the capabilities currently available for large central systems for generating electricity represent an opportunity to move towards exporting electrical energy produced from renewable energy sources (Al-Sheikh, 2002, p. 115);

- Providing energy sources for desalinating seawater: The availability of renewable energy sources in locations where water is needed, especially in small communities that require limited fresh water consumption, can be the economic and technical solution for desalinating water in areas where traditional sources are difficult to provide at an economical cost.

C. Social dimension: Renewable energy contributes to achieving social dimensions through the following (Araba & Tafah, February 2017, p. 42):

- Individual consumption of renewable energy sources plays a vital role in improving human development indicators, through its impact on improving education and health services, and thus the standard of living, electricity gives a clear picture of this, as it represents a source that another source of energy cannot replace in many uses such as lighting, cooling... and others;
- The renewable energy source is local, is compatible with the reality of development in remote and rural areas, and also contributes to meeting their needs, which provides the conditions for regional development for various regions in developing countries;
- Renewable energy is not harmful to health, and the waste resulting from the exploitation of this energy is less dangerous compared to fossil and nuclear energy;

Being one of the fundamental resources that many facets of human life rely on, renewable energy is regarded as the core of sustainable development. As a result, it is essential to guarantee its sustainability and continuity in order to preserve a clean environment and equally fulfill present and future demands.

3. Sustainable Development Indicators

These indicators mainly assess the status of countries through numerical criteria that can be calculated and compared with other countries. They also track the progress and delay of each country in the value of these indicators, which indicates whether countries' policies in sustainable development were on the right track towards achieving sustainable development or were proceeding at a slow and hesitant pace. Sustainable development indicators are divided into three leading indicators, which are:

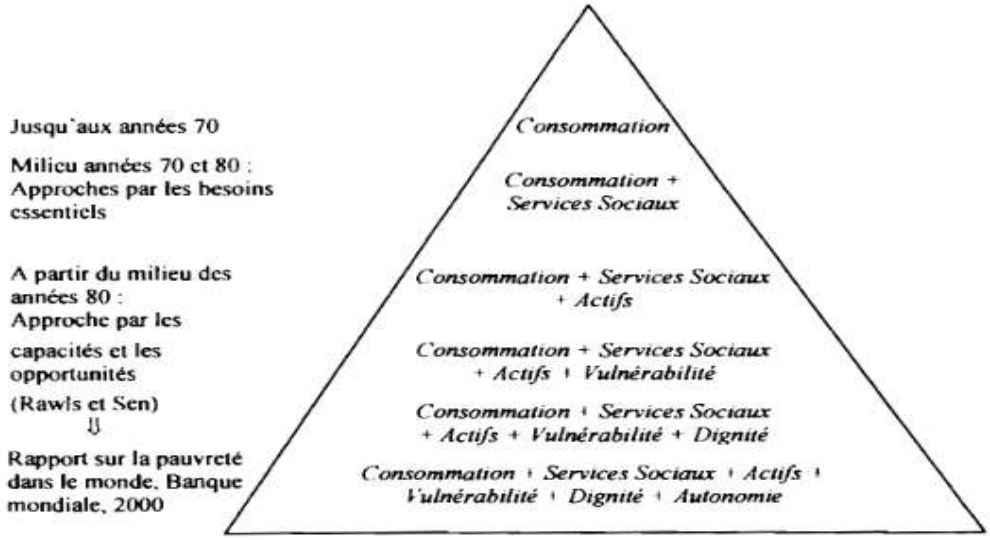
3.1. Social indicators:

3.1.1. Poverty: Lack of money and productive resources to support sustainable livelihoods is only one aspect of poverty. Its symptoms include social marginalization and discrimination, lack of involvement in decision-making, starvation and malnutrition, and restricted access to education and other essential services (United Nations: Combating Racism, 2025).

A. Definition of poverty: Poverty in the language of the people is needed, and it is the opposite of wealth. The poor are worse off than the needy, and the poor have broken backs, which is a metaphor for the heavy burden resulting from lack of money.

Technically, people with low incomes are the people with little money. Many narrations have been reported indicating people's fear of poverty and warning them against it, so they were cautious about it and tried their best not to fall prey to this defective condition that may push a person to commit sins, theft, lying, fraud, and other things forbidden by Sharia and condemned by society (Muqtadir Hamdan, 2019, p. 01).

Figure 01: Evolution of the concept of poverty



Source: (CLING, RAZAFINDRAKOTO, & ROUBAUD, 2003, p. 34)

B. Reasons for the spread of poverty in Algeria

Many reasons led to the spread of poverty, including the following:

Population growth in Algeria: Population growth means the difference in

population size over different periods, either an increase or a decrease (Hafizi, 2025, p. 01).

Table No. 01: Population growth in Algeria during the period (2013-2024)

Years	Population	Natural change	Growth rate %	Total population
2013	37,627,398	739,002	1.964%	38,366,400
2014	38,373,855	764,791	1.993%	39,138,646
2015	39,146,480	785,278	2.006%	39,931,758
2016	39,939,829	791,208	1.981%	40,731,037
2017	40,738,828	787,889	1.934%	41,526,717
2018	41,534,264	778,352	1.874%	42,312,616
2019	42,319,750	764,295	1.806%	43,084,045
2020	43,090,987	715,310	1.66%	43,806,297
2021	43,812,345	725,094	1.655%	44,537,439
2022	44,543,592	713,588	1.602%	45,257,180
2023	45,942,938	680.080	1.502%	45,942,915
2024	46,497,095	630,036	1,355%	47,127,131

Source: (Population TODAY, 2025)

From the table above, the population in Algeria during the studied years constantly increased and fluctuated from one year to another, so the rate of increase was somewhat close. For example, the increase in 2013 was at a rate of 1.964%, close to the increase in 2023, which was at a rate of 1.502%, to 1.335% in 2024. The increase in the total population between the last two years was variable by 685,735. This increase is due to improving living conditions in Algeria from one year to another.

The table outlines Algeria's demographic evolution over the period 2013 to 2024, reflecting a steady increase in population from 38.3 million to over 47 million. This demographic pressure presents both a challenge and a catalyst for sustainable development. Recognizing this, the Algerian state has adopted several mechanisms to align population growth with its sustainable development agenda.

To manage the implications of rapid population growth, Algeria has implemented national strategies such as the National Strategy for the Promotion of Population and Development, which aims to integrate demographic variables into development planning. Within this framework, mechanisms include:

Expanding Access to Basic Services: The government has increased investments in healthcare and education infrastructure, particularly in underserved regions, in line with SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) and SDG 4 (Quality Education). For instance, new schools and hospitals have been constructed in high-growth areas to respond to population needs.

Employment and Youth Programs: Through initiatives such as the National Agency for Support of Youth Employment (ANSEJ), the state seeks to absorb the growing labor force by encouraging entrepreneurship and small business development, thereby addressing SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

Urban Planning and Housing Projects: In response to population concentration in urban areas, Algeria has launched large-scale housing programs (e.g., the AADL housing initiative) to reduce overcrowding and improve living conditions, supporting SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

Social Protection Mechanisms: The state has maintained subsidies on essential goods and implemented cash transfer programs to support vulnerable populations, thereby mitigating the potential negative effects of population growth on poverty levels (SDG 1).

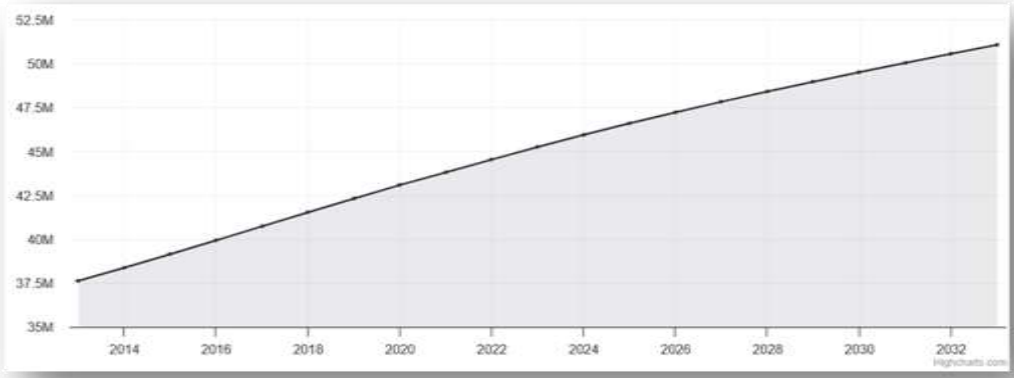
Despite these efforts, the sustained rise in population highlights a need for improved coordination and evaluation of these mechanisms. The demographic trend suggests that future planning must be more proactive, data-driven, and inclusive of regional disparities.

In conclusion, while Table 1 reveals a clear growth trajectory in Algeria's population, it also implicitly reflects the Algerian state's recognition of this trend through targeted sustainable development mechanisms. However, the effectiveness of these mechanisms depends largely on their ability to adapt to changing demographic realities and to

integrate long-term sustainability principles across sectors.

3.1.2. Unemployment: The inability and willingness of certain members of the labor to work and create, despite their forced or occasionally voluntary inactivity and halt (Rahimi, Qarqad, & Al-Ayeb, 2018, p. 144)

Figure 02: Population chart in Algeria during the period (2014-2032)



Source: (Population TODAY, 2025)

The figure above, which relates to Algeria's existing and expected population, shows that the increase in population will be greater than expected.

Table No 02: Unemployment rate (%) by gender during the following years from 2020 to 2024

	Males	Females	Total
2020	12.3	22	15.1
2021	15	23.8	17.8
2022	14.1	20.9	16.1
2023	13.9	21.2	16.1
2024	13.6	22.0	16.2

Source: (National Institute of Statistics, 2025)

According to the above data, the expected number of jobless individuals increased by 31.2 thousand from 624.6 thousand in the fourth quarter of 2022 to 655.8 thousand in the first quarter of 2023. The

unemployment rate increased from 15.2% in the fourth quarter of 2022 to 16.1% in the first quarter of 2023 as a result of this rise in the number of jobless people. In the first quarter of 2023, the unemployment rate for women increased to 21.2% from 20.1% in the fourth quarter of 2022, while the unemployment rate for males increased to 13.9% from 12.9% in the same period. In 2024, the proportion of jobless men fell to 13.6 from the previous year, while the percentage of unemployed women fell to 22 from 21.2 the year before, and the overall number of unemployed people reached 16.2.

The table presents unemployment rates in Algeria from 2020 to 2024, disaggregated by gender. The data shows persistent disparities between male and female unemployment, with rates fluctuating but remaining significantly higher among women. For example, while male unemployment slightly decreased from 15% in 2021 to 13.6% in 2024, female unemployment stayed above 20%, highlighting ongoing gender-based labor market challenges.

In response, the Algerian government has implemented a range of mechanisms aimed at reducing unemployment and achieving SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) and SDG 5 (Gender Equality). These include:

National Employment Support Programs: Through agencies such as ANSEJ (now ANADE) and CNAC, the state provides financial and technical support to unemployed youth and entrepreneurs to start small and medium-sized enterprises. These programs are designed to foster job creation and self-employment, particularly in rural and underserved regions.

Sectoral Development Policies: The government has identified key sectors—such as agriculture, construction, renewable energy, and ICT—as priority areas for job creation. Special focus is placed on sectors that can absorb large numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled labor, in alignment with the country's employment strategy.

Women Empowerment Initiatives: To address gender disparities, initiatives such as vocational training programs targeting women and incentives for female-led businesses have been promoted, although the

impact remains limited due to structural and cultural barriers.

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): Algeria is progressively encouraging PPPs to stimulate investment and employment opportunities, particularly in infrastructure and service sectors.

Reforms in Education and Training: There has been a gradual reform of the education system to better align graduate skills with labor market needs through technical and vocational education (TVET), thus addressing the skills mismatch problem.

While these mechanisms indicate a strong policy orientation toward reducing unemployment, the data suggests that their implementation needs to be more inclusive, especially for women. The persistent gap in female unemployment rates implies that broader structural reforms, including childcare support, legal protections, and workplace flexibility, are still needed.

In conclusion, Table 2 not only illustrates labor market dynamics but also underscores the need for Algeria to strengthen and refine its employment-focused mechanisms to ensure they are equitable, inclusive, and effectively contributing to the achievement of sustainable development goals

3.1.3. Health indicators: which include the following:

3.1.3.1 Public health: The main objective of studying public health indicators is to identify the most critical problems facing the health sector and then determine its priorities and, thus, the available capabilities to confront them by directing health programs.

Table No 03: Public health indicators in Algeria during the period (2018-2023)

	Birth rate (per 1000 people)	**Hope of life**	**Overall death rate (per 1000 people)**
2018	24.4	76	4.5
2019	23.8	76	4.6
2020	22.4	77	5.3
2021	21.3	77	4.5
2022	21.5	76	4.3
2023	18.52	77	4.32

Source: Prepared by researchers based on various sources

From the table above, we note that the number of births in Algeria was noticeably increased to witness a decline in recent years. If we notice, the birth rate in 2019 was 23.8, but due to the Corona pandemic that we witnessed recently, as well as the economic crises associated with it, it decreased to 18.52 in 2023. As for life expectancy, it did not change significantly, as it remained between 76 and 77. The general death rate was high in 2020 at a rate of 5.3 due to the widespread loyalty during that period. It witnessed a noticeable decrease to stabilize in 2023 at a rate of 4.32, which is a relatively acceptable rate compared to the previous one.

Public health indicators in Algeria from 2018 to 2024 illustrate a gradual demographic and epidemiological transition. The birth rate continued its downward trend, reaching approximately 17.9 per 1,000 people in 2024, reflecting increased access to family planning, urbanization, and changing socio-economic norms. Life expectancy remained steady at around 77 years, while the death rate stabilized at 4.3 per 1,000, indicating a relative recovery from the 2020 COVID-19 mortality spike. These patterns suggest a maturing population structure and highlight the strain placed on Algeria's healthcare system during periods of crisis and reform.

From a researcher's viewpoint, these evolving indicators affirm the state's efforts in maintaining free and accessible healthcare, yet they also signal pressing needs for modernization and innovation. The Algerian government has invested in hospital infrastructure and emergency response, particularly during the pandemic, but long-term goals now require a shift toward preventive healthcare, improved regional equity, and better health data systems. Achieving SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being) will depend on integrating these demographic trends into national health planning, strengthening human resources in health, and ensuring quality services beyond urban centers. Without such forward-looking mechanisms, progress may remain superficial and unsustainable

3.1.3.2. Nutrition status

Table No 04: Food security indicators in Algeria according to the global classification

Year		2019	2020	2021	2022
Food Security		59.8	61.8	63.9	67.6
Food Availability		59	55.7	58	57.3
access to food	**GDP per capita**	3.98	3.34	3.70	4.27
	Average per capita agricultural GDP	588.16	469.07	450.54	457.29
	Quality and Safety	51	62	62.0	54.7

Source: (Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, 2019-2020-2021-2022)

The table above discusses food security in Algeria, which fluctuated during the study years. In 2021, it was estimated at 63.9, and it became 67.6 in 2022. This is due to the recent drought, economic crises, and other events. As for abundance, it fluctuated slightly, as the change between the last two years was estimated at 0.7.

Between 2018 and 2024, Algeria's food security indicators have shown gradual yet uneven progress. The overall food security index increased from below 60 in 2018 to 67.6 by 2022, with expectations of further slight improvement in 2023 and 2024, driven by government interventions and favorable weather patterns in some regions. Despite these gains, sub-indicators such as food availability and agricultural GDP per capita remained inconsistent. For instance, while food security rose, agricultural output per capita fluctuated, reflecting persistent inefficiencies in the agricultural sector.

From an analytical standpoint, these trends suggest that Algeria's current food security mechanisms—centered around subsidies, strategic imports, and price controls—are effective in buffering short-term shocks but fall short of addressing structural vulnerabilities. The state has yet to fully implement a sustainable, production-based approach that would ensure long-term food independence and resilience. As a researcher, I argue that future progress depends on shifting from reactive policies to proactive investments in agricultural innovation, water-efficient technologies, rural infrastructure, and farmer capacity-building. This strategic redirection is vital not only for SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) but also for broader economic and

environmental sustainability.

3.1.3.2. Unemployment rates, inflation and interest rates

Table No06: Development of unemployment rates, inflation, and interest rates during the period (2018-2023)

Year	Inflation rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Interest rate (%)
2018	2,201459859	-1,47849626	0,514519276
2019	1,681740253	-0,345737905	0,12377597
2020	2,277040562	-1,106475041	1,112074131
2021	3,216439401	-1,331394518	1,535482754
2022	3,726691996	-1,650213866	1,851296956
2023	3,037522631	-0,990739858	1,337532759

Source: Prepared by researchers after reviewing bank data

The table above shows that the inflation, unemployment, and interest rates are relatively volatile, as inflation was between 2.2 in 2018 and decreased again to 1.68 in 2019. Still, in recent years, inflation reached 3 to 3.03 in 2023. This is because the reasons for the rise in inflation are the economic recession caused by the health crisis, the deterioration of the value of the dinar resulting from its devaluation since 2020 and until the current year, as well as imported inflation resulting from the rise in the prices of goods and materials in countries that are considered the countries exporting goods to Algeria, whether finished goods or raw materials directed to factories, which caused an increase in their production costs and an increase in their price in the market.

As for unemployment, it is fluctuating, settling at -0.99 in 2023 compared to -1.65 in 2022. This decline in the unemployment rate is due to the state's interest in establishing projects to create job opportunities and trying to encourage the establishment of start-ups. As for the interest rate has seen a noticeable relative increase compared to each year, reaching 0.51 in 2018, settling at 1.85 in 2022, then declining again in 2023 to 1.33.

The evolution of unemployment, inflation, and interest rates in Algeria from 2018 to 2023 reveals a fragile macroeconomic landscape marked by instability and limited resilience to external shocks. Unemployment remained high, particularly among youth and women, while inflation surged

notably after 2020 due to factors such as currency devaluation, imported inflation, and global supply chain disruptions. In parallel, interest rates followed an upward trend until 2022 before slightly retreating in 2023. These shifts underscore the difficulties Algeria faces in achieving balanced economic growth under the framework of SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).

In response, the Algerian government adopted a mix of social and monetary mechanisms, including wage subsidies, public employment programs, and subsidized loans through agencies like ANADE. While these mechanisms have provided temporary relief, their long-term effectiveness remains constrained by structural barriers such as bureaucracy, limited private sector dynamism, and weak institutional coordination. As a researcher, I believe the Algerian approach would benefit from a deeper integration of inclusive, innovation-driven strategies that target both job creation and inflation control, with a stronger emphasis on supporting productive sectors and enhancing the quality of public investment.

3.2 Gross Domestic Product

Table No 06: GDP rate during the period (2018-2023)

Year	GDP growth (%)	Investments (% of GDP)	Exports (% of GDP)	Government spending (% of GDP)
2018	3,356366397	5,045680531	1,69432667	1,805918364
2019	3,706573168	2,520676551	1,861864801	3,448558394
2020	3,010500021	1,448797048	0,734167126	1,842112731
2021	4,785870494	2,83587538	1,697616727	2,563230746
2022	3,126912093	1,17079659	0,320608335	2,879430935
2023	3,401989363	2,303537798	1,182206653	3,69418669

Source: Prepared by researchers after reviewing bank data

The following table shows that the GDP, whether in terms of investments, exports, or government spending, has fluctuated, just like the GDP growth, as shown in the table above. The GDP measures the national income and production in a country's economy. The GDP is equivalent to the total expenditure on all final goods and services produced within a nation in a specific period. According to official data from the World Bank,

Algeria's GDP was $247.63 billion in 2023. Algeria's GDP represents 0.23 percent of the world's economy.

The GDP growth rates in Algeria between 2018 and 2023 show a pattern of modest recovery and persistent volatility. Although 2021 recorded the highest growth at 4.78%, this surge was largely a rebound effect following the economic contraction of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The overall fluctuations highlight the Algerian economy's sensitivity to external factors, particularly oil prices, and its ongoing struggle to generate consistent, inclusive growth. Despite various governmental plans, such as the National Economic Recovery Plan, the GDP structure remains heavily reliant on the hydrocarbon sector, with limited contribution from diversified industries or services.

From a researcher's perspective, these figures reflect not only economic performance but also the outcome of the state's chosen development mechanisms. While Algeria has increased public investment and promoted entrepreneurship, the persistently low investment-to-GDP ratios in some years and weak export performance suggest that deeper structural reforms are urgently needed. Enhancing private sector participation, improving the business climate, and investing in innovation and human capital should be prioritized to transform growth into a sustainable engine aligned with SDG 8 and SDG 9. Without these changes, GDP figures alone may mask deeper inefficiencies and missed opportunities for sustainable development

4. CONCLUSION

Achieving sustainable development goals is one of the most important issues Algeria and other nations are facing, particularly those about reducing unemployment and poverty, raising per capita income, and improving the quality of life for individuals. Algeria has put in place several financial and economic policies to meet the goals of sustainable development. These policies are meant to boost economic growth outside of the hydrocarbon sector and improve the framework of people's livelihoods while taking sustainability standards and the environment into consideration.

Results: Through all of the above, we have reached the following results:

- Algeria has made progress in achieving some of its economic objectives within the sustainable development plan, particularly through supporting economic growth and improving financial stability. However, challenges such as over-reliance on the oil and gas sector continue to affect long-term economic sustainability;
- Despite efforts to improve education and healthcare, social disparities remain, especially in rural and remote areas. Unemployment, particularly among youth and women, continues to be a significant challenge;
- Algeria has made considerable efforts in environmental protection, such as renewable energy projects to combat climate change. However, issues related to the management of natural resources, such as water and energy, continue to hinder progress toward sustainable development;
- The rapid population growth puts pressure on resources and increases the demand for infrastructure and basic services. The challenges of providing employment opportunities for the growing population and achieving a balance between population growth and sustainable development are becoming more evident.

Recommendations: Some recommendations and suggestions can be made, represented in the following points:

 It is crucial for Algeria to continue its efforts to diversify the economy away from the oil and gas sector by supporting emerging industries such as technology, innovation, sustainable agriculture, and eco-tourism to ensure long-term economic sustainability.

- The government should invest more in education, particularly in rural and remote areas, through the development of training programs that enhance youth skills and prepare them for the job market, while also providing educational opportunities for women in all fields;
- Accelerating renewable energy projects, such as solar and wind energy, is necessary to reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Environmental laws and monitoring should also be strengthened to ensure the sustainable use of natural resources and impose penalties for environmental violations;
- Algeria should continue to launch national programs to support unemployed youth, with an emphasis on promoting national

entrepreneurship initiatives and creating job opportunities, particularly for women, through small and medium-sized enterprise financing programs;

- It is important to reform the social security system to ensure it covers all segments of society equitably, ensuring that the most vulnerable populations benefit from healthcare and educational services,

- Awareness campaigns about sustainable development should be promoted, encouraging citizens to engage in sustainable practices such as recycling, using renewable energy, and preserving natural resources.

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