



Environmental Governance in Algeria: Challenges of Implementation and Prospects for Sustainable Development

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Received: 06/01 /2026

Accepted: 16/03 /2026

Published: 31/03 /2026

Abstract:

Interest in environmental protection has emerged due to industrial and technological development and the resulting environmental problems that negatively affect humans and other living organisms. Consequently, environmental governance has developed as a mechanism to ensure the rational and sustainable use of resources. This research study explores the key concepts of environmental governance and its connection to sustainable development, as environmental issues are a major concern for countries worldwide, particularly Algeria, which prioritizes them. The study presents and analyzes the main steps and measures taken by Algeria to achieve development while protecting the environment.

Keywords: Environmental governance, sustainable development, pollution, environmental protection, environmental security.

المخلص:

برز الاهتمام بحماية البيئة نتيجة التطور الصناعي والتكنولوجي وما نتج عنه من مشكلات بيئية تؤثر سلباً على الإنسان والكائنات الحية، ونتيجة لذلك ظهرت الحوكمة البيئية كآلية لضمان الاستخدام العقلاني والمستدام للموارد، تتناول هذه الدراسة البحثية المفاهيم الأساسية للحوكمة البيئية وعلاقتها بالتنمية المستدامة حيث تُعد القضايا البيئية مصدر اهتمام رئيسي للدول في جميع أنحاء العالم، وخصوصاً الجزائر التي توليها

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أولوية كبيرة، كما تقدم الدراسة وتحلل الخطوات والإجراءات الرئيسية التي اتخذتها الجزائر لتحقيق التنمية عبر حماية البيئة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحوكمة البيئية، التنمية المستدامة، تلوث، حماية البيئة، الأمن البيئي.

Introduction:

The second half of the twentieth century witnessed a growing interest in environmental issues, as a result of the escalating threats associated with the development of economic activities, especially with the onset of the industrial revolution and the accompanying massive economic and industrial boom. However, this produced serious negative effects on the environment, represented by the depletion of natural resources, air pollution, climate change, and other problems that require global coordination to confront them, given that they represent a long-term threat to humanity.

In light of the technological developments that have encompassed the industrial and technological fields, pollution and the depletion of natural resources have become the focus of global discussion, and environmental protection has become a current priority. It is one of the issues that has received widespread attention at the national and international levels. Based on the urgent need to protect the environment and achieve sustainable development, it has become necessary to develop mechanisms and strategies that reflect the environmental policy orientations of the countries concerned to ensure the preservation of the environment and the achievement of sustainable development. Among the most prominent of these mechanisms that have proven effective in confronting the environmental challenges presented and escalating is environmental governance at the local and global levels.

By linking the environment to sustainable development issues, it becomes clear that it has become one of the most prominent stakes that tops development policies in various countries, especially Algeria. In light of the crises and risks that threaten environmental security, the concept of environmental governance has emerged with the aim of protecting and preserving the environment while ensuring the rights of future generations. Environmental governance is an indispensable option as it represents an integrated system that includes a set of rules and mechanisms that set the necessary controls to preserve the components of the environment and achieve sustainable development.



Algeria is working hard to protect the environment by developing strategies aimed at ensuring environmental security, which contributes to achieving sustainable development, through strengthening environmental management methods and improving the level of environmental performance.

Therefore, through this research paper, we seek to attempt to answer the following question:

To what extent is environmental governance an effective mechanism for achieving sustainable development, and what are the challenges of its implementation in the Algerian experience?

This central question encompasses several sub-questions:

- What are the theoretical frameworks for environmental governance and sustainable development?
- What is the nature of the relationship between environmental governance and sustainable development?
- What challenges hinder the effectiveness of environmental governance in supporting sustainable development in Algeria?
- What are the prospects for implementing environmental governance in Algeria?

This study aims to clarify the role of environmental governance in meeting the requirements of sustainable development in Algeria, given the environmental violations resulting from the continuous escalation of industrial and technological development. Therefore, it was essential for Algeria to adopt effective environmental strategies to reduce the irrational exploitation of natural resources, thus ensuring sustainable development for current and future generations.

To comprehensively address the various aspects of the topic and answer the questions raised, our study employs a descriptive-analytical approach, structured in two parts:



First Topic: The Conceptual Framework of Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development.

Second Topic: Challenges and prospects for activating environmental governance in Algeria.

THE FIRST TOPIC: The Conceptual Framework of Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development

The topic of environment and sustainable development has received widespread attention from thinkers and researchers at both the national and international levels, especially after the continuous acceleration of industrial and technological development and its resulting negative effects that may harm humanity and nature. The irrational exploitation of natural resources has led to their depletion and the exacerbation of environmental pollution problems, which has directly impacted the environment and humanity. Hence, the urgent need has arisen to adopt sustainable environmental policies that guarantee the protection of the environment and ensure the continuity of its resources, while taking into account the rights of current and future generations within the framework of achieving sustainable development. Herein lies the importance of environmental governance as a mechanism to control the excessive exploitation of natural resources and to encourage the rational investment of resources in a way that preserves them and serves the goals of sustainable development.

FIRST REQUIREMENT: Theoretical Foundations of Environmental Governance

The concept of environmental governance is one of the most prominent concepts in the modern era. Environmental challenges represent one of the most important issues of the century facing individuals, institutions, and nations due to the continuous increase in environmental problems, which are among the most significant obstacles to achieving sustainable development.

Firstly: Definition of Environmental Governance

Before addressing the concept of environmental governance, we must clarify the terms "governance" and "environment." The concept of "good governance" was popularized in the 1980s by financial institutions and international development organizations as an expression of authority extending beyond the



Environmental Governance in Algeria: Challenges of Implementation and Prospects for Sustainable Development

state itself to social and economic actors, as well as to the networks that form within civil society.¹

The term "ecosystem" is derived from "ecological system," meaning the system that encompasses all living things, their surroundings, and all the interactions that permeate that system. Therefore, the environment is classified into two types: the biotic environment and the abiotic environment.²

Based on the preceding definitions of "governance" and "environment," environmental governance can be defined as: "A set of rules, procedures, and mechanisms that determine how natural resources are used and conserved to achieve what is known as environmental sustainability, according to specific principles and with the contribution of all stakeholders."³

Some define it as: "A set of national legislation and international agreements, regulatory processes, and mechanisms by which decision-makers influence environmental actions and outcomes, enabling all stakeholders to manage resources". Environmental governance, in a way that preserves the rights of future generations to utilize it.⁴

As a comprehensive definition of environmental governance, we mean: "A set of public policies and effective procedures aimed at managing natural resources rationally and efficiently, through rationalizing general environmental orientations and improving the management of the environmental sector, with a focus on sustainable development in the medium and long term, within a framework of transparency and openness to the private sector. It also seeks to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, ensuring sustainable development and economic stability that positively impacts political stability, in addition to supporting the

¹ The term governance has multiple definitions. Linguistically, it is a term that refers to the process of control and supervision according to rules and principles of regulation with the aim of achieving rationality. It is considered an integrated and public oversight system that promotes transparency, objectivity, and accountability.

² Abdeljalil Aliabbas, Rafik Boubchiche, Environmental Governance and its Relationship to Sustainable Development: A Conceptual and Theoretical Study, Algerian Journal of Security and Development, Volume 11, Issue 01, Algeria, January 2022, p. 104.

³ Bouziane Ladjal, Morsli Halima, the role of environmental governance in achieving sustainable development, the case of the Ram Industrial Company for Sugar Refining (Mostaganem), Dafatir Bouadex Journal, Volume 11, Issue 01, Algeria, 2022, p. 522.

⁴ Alaeddin Youcefi, Ameer Henni, Environmental Governance and its Role in Promoting Sustainable Agricultural Development, Journal of Legal and Economic Studies, Volume 06, Issue 02, Algeria, 2023, p. 635.



building of a green economy and achieving lasting environmental security for the state”.¹

Secondly: Components of Environmental Governance

The most important components of environmental governance are as follows:

- Integrating all environmental issues into the processes and procedures for formulating and making decisions.
- Starting from the premise that all sectors, whether political or economic, exert direct and indirect impacts on the environment.
- The existence of strong links, albeit at varying levels, between the practices of individuals, states, or multinational corporations on the one hand, and the levels of degradation of the global ecosystem on the other

The factors affecting the environment can be identified in two main elements: the first being the dominance and priority given to economic growth, regardless of the depletion of resources. Natural resources and environmental damage. The second element relates to the increasing pace of consumerism among individuals and societies, particularly in industrialized countries, which leads to increased demand for natural resources and causes significant disruption to ecosystems and their balance.²

SECOND REQUIREMENT: The Conceptual Framework of Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development has contributed to the formulation of a new development philosophy that takes into account the limited nature of natural environmental resources and the Earth's limited capacity to withstand the pressures of depletion on the one hand, and the risks of pollution and environmental degradation on the other. This concept has become a global term known in French as *développement durable*. and in English as sustainable development.³

¹ Abdeljalil Aliabbas, Rafik Boubchiche, previous reference, p. 104.

² Lemmouchi Raouya, Tahtouh Messaoud, Environmental Governance as an Endeavor to Achieve Sustainable Development in Algeria, Journal of Economic Studies and Research in Renewable Energies, Volume 06, Issue 02, Algeria, December 2019, p. 108, p. 109.

³ The concept of sustainable development first emerged at the Stockholm Conference (1972) on the Human Environment, organized by the United Nations.



Firstly: Definition of Sustainable Development

Numerous attempts have been made to define sustainable development, varying according to different perspectives and concerns—economic, social, cultural, or environmental. Some of these definitions are as follows:

"Methods of production and living without depleting elements that cannot be regenerated within the natural system." Setting a set of goals that focus on the long term rather than the short term, on future generations rather than the current generation, on the entire planet rather than divided countries and regions, on meeting basic needs, and on individuals, regions, and marginalized and resource-poor peoples.¹

Sustainable development is also defined as: the process of developing land, cities, and communities in a continuous and equitable manner, ensuring that the benefits do not accrue to the present generation at the expense of future generations, and in a rational way that considers the environmental dimension in all its projects and maximizes the value of popular participation and citizen involvement in all stages of development work.²

Based on the above, sustainable development can be defined as a comprehensive, multi-dimensional process—economic, social, environmental, and political—that aims to achieve the well-being of society, meet its needs, and guarantee its fundamental freedoms in the present, while preserving the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.³

Secondly: Dimensions of Sustainable Development

For further details, see: Anwar Abdullah Liman, *Sustainable Development: An Introduction to Sustainability Concepts and Goals with a Focus on Goal 4*, First Edition, National Library, Khartoum, Sudan, 2022, p. 13.

¹ Manaa Sabrina, Houda Bouzidi, *Environmental Governance: A Framework for Promoting Sustainable Development*, Special Issue on the Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on: Environmental Spending between the Needs and Requirements of Sustainable Development, *Journal of Studies in Economics and Business Administration*, Issue 02, Algeria, December 2018, p. 235.

² Alaeddin Youcefi, Ameer Henni, previous reference, p. 654.

³ Ridha Moussa, djamal Eddine Bekiri, *The Role of Environmental Governance in Achieving the Dimensions of Sustainable Development in Light of the Experiences of Some Companies in Arab Countries*, *Journal of Governance, Social Responsibility and Sustainable Development*, Volume 03, Issue 02, Algeria, 2021, p. 170.



The aspects and dimensions of sustainable development are numerous. It is based on a set of interconnected societal systems, each part of which is affected by changes in the others. These dimensions can be summarized as follows:

1- The Environmental Dimension:

Sustainable development aims, through this dimension, to:

- The rational use of depletable resources to ensure the preservation of natural assets and to leave a similar environment for future generations, given the lack of alternatives to these resources.

- Considering the limited capacity of the environment to absorb waste and byproducts.

- Accurately determining the rate of consumption of depletable resources, based on an assessment of their true economic value and setting appropriate prices that reflect this value.

- Striving to reconcile the requirements of economic development with environmental preservation, while guaranteeing the rights of future generations to natural resources, especially depletable resources.¹

2- The Economic Dimension:

The economic dimension of development lies in developing economic structures and achieving high GDP growth rates, which contributes to raising national income and thus increasing per capita income and improving living standards and well-being by meeting the basic needs of the population and enhancing the state's economic capacity. Sustainable economic development, on the other hand, seeks to maximize the net gains from economic growth while preserving the environment and natural resources over time. Therefore, the economic dimension of sustainable development requires achieving continuous economic growth that takes into account long-term environmental balances, increasing the efficiency of renewable resource utilization, ensuring equitable

¹ Belkacem Boufatah, Environmental Governance as a Mechanism for Achieving Sustainable Development - A Case Study of Egypt and the United Arab Emirates Vision 2030 - Journal of Legal and Economic Research, Volume 06, Issue 02, Algeria, 2023, p. 382.



resource distribution, and integrating environmental considerations into economic policies and development plans at both the national and regional levels.¹

3- The Social Dimension:

Sustainable development pays special attention to the human dimension, which, in its narrow sense, is the social dimension. It makes economic growth a means to achieve social cohesion and ensure intergenerational equity. Current generations must recognize the importance of intergenerational equity and make development decisions that align with their needs and the needs of future generations alike. Thus, the economic and environmental dimensions are closely linked to the social dimension, which is centered on the human being as the core of the development process.²

4- Technological Dimension:

Sustainable development seeks to bring about a rapid transformation in the technological base of industrial societies, through the adoption of new technologies that are cleaner, more efficient, and capable of reducing environmental pollution. It also aims to bring about a technological transformation in developing countries that are experiencing rapid industrialization, in order to avoid repeating the development mistakes made by industrialized countries and the resulting environmental pollution. The technological improvement targeted by sustainable development is a fundamental tool for reconciling development requirements with environmental constraints so that development is achieved without coming at the expense of the environment.³

Thirdly: The Relationship Between Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development

Over the past three decades, the international community has become increasingly aware that the prevailing development model is unsustainable, having generated profound environmental crises. These crises include the loss of biodiversity, the shrinking of vegetation cover, water and air pollution, and rising global temperatures, in addition to the excessive depletion of non-renewable

¹ Khettal Sihem, Environmental Governance as a Tool for Achieving Sustainable Development in Algeria, Journal of Policy and Law Notebooks, Volume 13, Issue 02, Algeria, 2022, p. 405.

² For further details, see: Medhat Abu El-Nasr, Yasmine Medhat Mohamed, Sustainable Development (Its Concept, Dimensions, Indicators), First Edition, Arab Group for Training and Publishing, Cairo, 2017, p. 104.

³ Belkacem Boufatah, previous reference, p. 383.



resources. This reality has created an urgent need to consider an alternative development model that balances the demands of economic and social development with the protection and sustainability of the environment.

During the 1970s, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) introduced a program under the slogan "Development Without Destruction." This was followed in the 1980s by the concept of ecological development, which saw practical applications in several countries. However, global interest in environmental issues reached its peak with the formal and widespread adoption of the concept of sustainable development at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.¹

Sustainable development has become a national and international imperative, and its achievement hinges on several key requirements, most notably environmental governance. This is due to its close relationship with both the environment and development, acting as a mediator between them as the sound management necessary to guide this relationship. The dimensions of this connection can be summarized in the following key points:

- Environmental policies must reflect the development needs of society while taking into account cultural diversity and intergenerational equity.

- The exploitation of natural resources must be regulated through the adoption of a sustainable development system that activates mechanisms to reduce the excessive depletion of non-renewable resources and protect them from degradation.

- Environmental rationality must be achieved by placing human beings at the center of sustainable development and ensuring its management in a way that guarantees a healthy and productive life within a framework of harmonious coexistence with the environment.²

¹ Lemmouchi Raouya, Tahtouh Messaoud, op. cit., pp. 106-107.

For further details, see: Collective work, Environmental Governance and the Challenges of Sustainable Development: A Comparative Study between Economics and International Environmental Law, Arab Democratic Center for Strategic, Political and Economic Studies, Berlin, Germany, 2021, p. 13.

² Bouziane Ladjal, Morsli Halima, previous reference, p. 525.



THE SECOND TOPIC: Challenges and Prospects for Activating Environmental Governance in Algeria

Algeria is working to regulate the environmental sector by establishing a legal framework based on the principles of environmental governance. This aims to strengthen environmental management practices and broaden the participation of civil society and the private sector, alongside public authorities, in protecting the environment and achieving sustainable development goals. Despite national efforts in the field of environmental governance, Algeria still faces numerous challenges. These challenges can be mitigated by building a comprehensive national strategy that establishes the foundations of environmental governance and supports the participation of civil society and the private sector in formulating and implementing environmental policies.

FIRST REQUIREMENT: The Legal Framework for Environmental Governance in Algeria

As a result of the abuses and violations affecting the environment in Algeria, it became necessary for the Algerian legislator to intervene by establishing a legal framework aimed at protecting the environment and reducing the resulting damage.¹ Therefore, the Algerian legislator enacted Law No. 83/03 as the first environmental legislation. Article 1 of this law states: “This law aims to implement a national policy for environmental protection that seeks to:

- Protect natural resources, replenish their structure, and add value to them;
- Prevent and combat all forms of pollution and harm;
- Improve the living environment and its quality.” Article 2 states: “National planning takes into account the factor of environmental protection, which is a

¹ The 2020 constitutional amendment included an explicit provision for the preservation and protection of the environment. Article 21 states: “The State shall ensure: the protection of agricultural land; the guarantee of a healthy environment for the protection and well-being of individuals; the provision of continuous awareness of environmental risks; the rational use of water, fossil fuels, and other natural resources; the protection of the environment in its terrestrial, marine, and atmospheric dimensions; and the taking of all appropriate measures to penalize polluters.” Article 64 of the same amendment further stipulates: “Citizens have the right to a healthy environment within the framework of sustainable development. The law shall define the obligations of natural and legal persons to protect the environment.”

See: The 2020 Constitutional Amendment issued by Presidential Decree No. 20/442 dated December 30, 2020, approved in the referendum of November 1, 2020, Official Gazette No. 82 dated December 30, 2020.



fundamental requirement of national economic and social development policy.”¹ Article 3 adds: “National development requires achieving the necessary balance between the demands of economic growth and the requirements of environmental protection and the preservation of the population’s living conditions.”

This law on environmental protection was enacted as a fundamental requirement and a national necessity that must be considered within environmental, economic, and social policies. It emphasizes the importance of achieving a balance between the demands of economic growth and the duty to protect the environment. This task has been entrusted to the relevant institutions in this field, with an emphasis on the pivotal role of local communities in this context.²

In 2003, a new law was enacted to protect the environment in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals, namely Law 03/10 relating to environmental protection within the framework of sustainable development.³ According to Article 02, this law aims to define the basic principles and rules for managing the environment, promote sustainable national development by improving living conditions and working to ensure a healthy living environment, prevent all forms of pollution and damage to the environment, promote the rational ecological use of available natural resources, strengthen information, awareness and participation of citizens and all stakeholders in environmental protection measures, in addition to several other laws related to environmental protection enacted by the Algerian legislator.

SECOND REQUIREMENT: Challenges to Implementing Environmental Governance in Algeria

Despite the efforts made by the Algerian state, there remains a gap in achieving the required level of environmental governance. This is due to several obstacles, the most important of which are:

- Neglecting environmental issues in development policies and programs implemented since independence and failing to give them the prominence they deserve among the state's priorities

¹ See: Law No. 83/03 dated 05/02/1983, relating to the protection of the environment, Official Gazette No. 06 dated 08/02/1983.

² Manel Sakhri, Environmental Governance in Algeria, Algerian Journal of Public Policy, Issue 12, Algeria, February 2017, p. 43.

³ See Law No. 03/10 dated July 19, 2003 relating to the protection of the environment within the framework of sustainable development, Official Gazette No. 43 dated July 20, 2003.



Environmental Governance in Algeria: Challenges of Implementation and Prospects for Sustainable Development

- The reliance of Algerian industry on excessive energy consumption due to the abundance of oil and natural gas resources, which form the cornerstone of the national economy.

- Inadequate mechanisms for waste collection and management, which negatively impacts the environment and public health.¹

- Limited wastewater treatment and reuse programs, which reduces the utilization of these resources in supporting environmental sustainability.

- Inadequate exploitation of energy resources and delays in adopting renewable energy projects, particularly solar energy, despite Algeria's significant potential in this field.

- Rapid population growth rates coupled with weak urban planning and poor project implementation.

- The large-scale generation of waste and refuse poses a significant environmental challenge in the absence of an effective strategy for management, recycling, and reuse.

- Limited and declining water resources, coupled with the lack of rational resource utilization and an integrated environmental management policy, make them vulnerable to various forms of pollution.²

- Many environmental associations suffer from a lack of awareness of available legal tools and inadequate administrative structure, limiting their effectiveness.

- The multiplicity and complexity of environmental laws, along with the proliferation of central and decentralized administrative bodies, have led to overlapping jurisdictions and overlapping responsibilities, negatively impacting the effectiveness of environmental governance.³

- Weak environmental partnerships and media coverage. Although Algerian environmental legislation clearly stipulates the principle of involving individuals

¹ For further details, see: Bouchama Mohamed, Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development in Algeria – Between 1999 and 2019, Thesis submitted for the third cycle doctoral degree (LMD), specialization in Organization and Management of Institutions, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Abou Bekr Belkaid University - Tlemcen, Algeria, 2021/2022, p. 124.

² Manel Sakhri, previous reference, p. 55.

³ Manel Sakhri, the same reference, p. 55.



and associations in environmental protection efforts and guarantees their right to access environmental information, these provisions have not been sufficiently implemented. This is due to a lack of environmental awareness among citizens, weak awareness-raising and media mechanisms, and the multiplicity and complexity of environmental issues, which complicates their simplification and communication to the public. This has limited community and media participation in the environmental field and perpetuated the gap between legal texts and practical reality.¹

THIRD REQUIREMENT: Prospects for implementing environmental governance in Algeria

Firstly: At the Political Level:

The success of environmental governance requires a political climate that allows for the participation of various actors in shaping environmental decisions, whether from state institutions or civil society organizations. Given the increasing prominence of civil society organizations as key partners in the comprehensive development process, their roles can be assessed by utilizing governance indicators such as the principles of accountability, transparency, and internal democracy as criteria for determining their effectiveness. These principles are crucial factors in enabling these organizations to perform their roles optimally. Conversely, the absence of commitment to governance principles in general, and environmental governance principles in particular, weakens their contribution and limits their effectiveness. Therefore, it can be said that these organizations are pivotal actors that contribute tangibly to establishing environmental governance, which also strengthens the path to sustainable development.²

In addition, it is necessary to support journalists specializing in the environmental field and encourage this professional approach through coordination with scientific research centers and universities. This will ensure increased attention to environmental governance and sustainable development issues. Specialized environmental media represents an effective tool for disseminating awareness and transferring scientific knowledge to society.³

¹ Abdelmoumene Si Hamdi, *Environmental Governance in Algeria: A Study of Legal and Institutional Mechanisms*, Journal of Legal and Economic Studies, Volume 05, Issue 02, Algeria, 2022, p. 957.

² Sara Adjeroud, *Environmental Governance in Algeria: Policies and Challenges*, PhD Thesis, Governance and Development, Department of Political Science, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Mohamed Boudiaf University - M'sila, Algeria, 2019/2020, p. 229.

³ Abdelmoumene Si Hamdi, previous reference, p. 958.



Secondly: On the economic level:

Subjecting industrial establishments to precise legal obligations and regulations regarding waste management is a fundamental step to ensure the protection of public health and the preservation of the environment. This necessitates the establishment of environmental departments within these establishments to design and implement programs aligned with their overall strategies.

Furthermore, developing modern information systems to support effective environmental management is essential. To achieve a successful partnership between the private sector, civil society organizations, and government bodies within the framework of environmental governance, institutional mechanisms must be established to ensure coordination among the various stakeholders and clearly define responsibilities and tasks. This requires fostering genuine participation among these partners in planning and implementation, overcoming bureaucratic obstacles, providing a conducive social and cultural environment, and guaranteeing the free flow of information and seamless communication among the partners.¹

Thirdly: On the socio-cultural level:

Establishing a strong environmental culture within society is achieved through environmental education programs in schools and universities, and by organizing awareness campaigns led by the media and environmental associations. It also requires supporting community initiatives and encouraging volunteer work in areas such as tree planting, clean-up, and water resource protection. This collective awareness leads to the effective participation of citizens in implementing environmental plans, making them genuine partners in environmental governance. Building a community-based environmental culture facilitates change and ensures the sustainability of efforts to protect the environment.

The media also plays a pivotal role in spreading and promoting environmental awareness within society. Environmental media is one of the main pillars for establishing a responsible environmental culture that contributes to rationalizing the use of resources and ensuring their governance. This media is distinguished by its ability to highlight environmental problems from their beginnings, not after they have worsened, by transferring knowledge and arousing environmental interest and concern among different segments of society. This allows for the formulation of

¹ Manel Sakhri, previous reference, p. 57.



ideas and solutions presented in ways that suit the diverse cultural and intellectual levels of the public. From this perspective, environmental media is viewed as specialized media that seeks to disseminate accurate and correct information in order to motivate individuals to protect their environment and contribute to its sustainability. The need for this type of media increases with the rise of environmental issues and the growth of pollution. The last few decades have witnessed widespread global interest imposed by technological developments and the emergence of new phenomena that directly affect human life and the safety of the planet, making the environment one of the major international challenges closely related to development and economic activity.

Conclusion:

Environmental governance has witnessed remarkable development and a proliferation of related issues as a result of the increasing environmental degradation the world is experiencing today. This necessitates integrating environmental considerations and conservation requirements into various economic and developmental activities. The aim is to achieve the rational use of natural resources and reduce environmental degradation, on the one hand, and to achieve sustainable development based on changing production and consumption patterns, adopting clean technologies, reducing the negative impacts of environmental pollution and the depletion of natural resources, in addition to controlling production systems and keeping pace with global developments, on the other.

Through this study, we arrived at a number of conclusions, most notably:

- Environmental governance works to enhance community engagement to ensure environmental sustainability and thus safeguard the rights of future generations.
- Environmental governance focuses on human well-being, as its fundamental principles contribute to raising the level of healthcare and ensuring intergenerational equity, in addition to achieving equality among individuals in benefiting from and distributing natural resources fairly.
- Environmental awareness is a fundamental factor in achieving sustainable development. It depends on individuals understanding the potential negative impacts of their actions on the environment and, in turn, working to protect it as an essential element for ensuring a better future and minimizing potential harm.



Environmental Governance in Algeria: Challenges of Implementation and Prospects for Sustainable Development

- Sustainable development is closely linked to the necessity of protecting the environment and preserving its natural resources, while adopting a rational approach to utilizing these resources, especially non-renewable ones.

- Effective environmental action requires the participation of citizens and society by ensuring transparency in providing timely environmental information, including information related to laws and procedures in this field.

- The threats facing the sustainability of ecosystems stem primarily from unconscious human practices resulting from a lack of environmental awareness of existing problems, which may hinder the achievement of sustainable development in Algeria.

In light of the findings, a set of recommendations can be proposed:

- Striving to utilize environmentally friendly renewable energy sources to ensure the achievement of sustainable development, given Algeria's abundant resources.

- Establishing a specialized body to monitor the implementation of environmental laws in Algeria, thereby fostering a culture of responsibility.

- Giving environmental issues a central place within national development policies and programs, with the necessity of integrating the environmental dimension as a fundamental requirement in all development projects.

- Strengthening the role of civil society organizations and the private sector as key partners in environmental governance, by involving them in formulating relevant decisions and integrating their contributions into national and regional policies and plans aimed at mitigating and adapting to the impacts of climate change.

- Encouraging environmental education and awareness at all levels, including integrating environmental issues into school curricula and raising public environmental awareness.

- The necessity of conducting periodic assessments to measure the impact of projects and activities on the environment and development.



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