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Apply environmental governance principles as a tool to achieve sustainable
development goals - Algeria as a model—

Appliquer les principes de gouvernance environnementale comme outil
pour atteindre les objectifs du développement durable —l'Algérie comme
modèle-

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Abstract :

Algeria is rich in natural and biological resources. However, the development of urban centers, increased industrialization, climate change and the lack of appropriate mechanisms for environmental management pose a threat to the environment, ecosystems and biodiversity. By environmental governance mechanisms, we mean all regulations in the environmental field, such as political regulations or financing mechanisms, which are relied upon in the development plans pursued by the state with the aim of achieving an increase in growth rates, and it is the same approach that Algeria drew with greater reliance on environmental determinants and taking them as a reference for its general policies.

Key words: environmental governance, sustainable development, Algeria.

Résumé:

L'Algérie est un pays riche en ressources naturelles et biologiques. Cependant, le développement des centres urbains, l'industrialisation accrue, le changement climatique et le manque de mécanismes appropriés de gestion environnementale constituent une menace pour l'environnement, les écosystèmes et la biodiversité. Par mécanismes de gouvernance environnementale, nous entendons toutes les réglementations dans le domaine environnemental, telles que les réglementations politiques ou les mécanismes de financement, sur lesquelles s'appuient les plans de développement poursuivis par l'État dans le but d'obtenir une augmentation des taux de croissance, et il en va de même. Approche que l'Algérie s'est appuyée d'avantage sur les déterminants environnementaux et les a pris comme référence pour ses politiques publiques.

Mots clés: gouvernance environnementale, développement durable, Algérie

الملخص

الجزائر من البلدان الغنية بالموارد الطبيعية والبيولوجية. ومع ذلك، فإن تطوير المراكز الحضرية وزيادة التصنيع، وتغير المناخ والافتقار إلى الآليات المناسبة للإدارة البيئية تشكل تهديدا للبيئة والنظم الإيكولوجية والتنوع البيولوجي. ونعني بالآليات الحوكمة البيئية جميع اللوائح في المجال البيئي، مثل اللوائح السياسية أو آليات التمويل، التي يتم الاعتماد عليها في مخططات التنمية التي تنتهجها الدولة بهدف تحقيق زيادة في معدلات النمو، وهو ذات النهج الذي رسمته الجزائر باعتماد أكبر على المحددات البيئية وأخذها مرجعا لسياساتها العامة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحوكمة البيئية، التنمية المستدامة، الجزائر.

1- INTRODUCTION

Environmental governance is the subject of many scientific literature the concept is now well established internationally and local Law. However, environmental decisions are not always respected by officials and politicians. This indicates that their decisions are not always appropriate Environmental management. We are seeing increasing opposition to the resolutions With regard to projects or activities, whether productive or services, that may affect the environment.

These inconsistencies in respecting the environment have the potential to Contribute to defining the requirements of good governance such as transparency and Accountability, because it highlights not only the essence of the decisions, but also At the same time, the process and procedures used raise some challenges a broader concern as it highlights the options officials are using Decision making. Often these are options that appear to aid economic development at the expense of the environment.

In order to study these contradictions and highlight the importance of environmental governance in the development process and consider it as a fundamental and indispensable factor in achieving balance in the development process, we devoted this research paper on the importance of environmental governance and the balance of the global system as a whole and in Algeria as a case study

2- defining environmental governance and sustainable

development :

2.1 Definition of Environmental governance

Environmental governance has emerged as a discrete area of policy and research, particularly concerning the expansion of theoretical knowledge regarding environmental justice and sustainability. The decentralization of decision-making powers from governments, downwards towards local institutions, NGOs and communities, is an important feature of the environmental governance approach because it is intended to improve accountability, accessibility, and a voice for local people and their representatives. However, the mechanisms for decentralization vary, as does the level of success. As a result, a series of indicators for 'good governance' have evolved (including: Legitimacy, Transparency, Accountability, Inclusivity, Fairness, Integration, Capability, and Effectiveness.¹

Environmental governance is synonymous with interventions aiming at changes in environment-related incentives, knowledge, institutions, decision making, and behaviors. More specifically, we use "environmental governance" to refer to the set of regulatory processes, mechanisms and organizations through which political actors influence environmental actions and outcomes. Governance is not the same as government. It includes the actions of the state and, in addition, encompasses actors such as communities, businesses, and NGOs. Key to different forms of environmental governance are the political economic relationships that institutions embody and how these relationships shape identities, actions, and outcomes. International accords, national policies and legislation, local decision-making structures, transnational institutions, and environmental NGOs are all examples of the forms through which environmental

governance takes place. Because governance can be shaped through non organizational institutional mechanisms as well (for example, when it is based on market incentives and self-regulatory processes), there is no escaping it for anyone concerned about environmental outcomes. Environmental governance is varied in form, critical in importance, and near ubiquitous in spread.²

2.2 sustainable developments:

Although many definitions abound the most often used definition of sustainable development that is defined by the Brundtland Commission, since 1987, as the development that “meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”. The strategy of sustainable development proposed by the European Commission for the EU Member States is the Lisbon Agenda for growth and jobs.³

It is certainly the standard definition when judged by its widespread use And the quote frequency. Use this The definition has led many to see sustainability Development as the main focus on Generational equality. although

A brief definition that does not explicitly mention the environment or development, Subsequent paragraphs, while seldom Clear quotes. On development, The report states that human needs are basic And the necessity of this economic growth - But also stocks to share resources with The poor - wanted for their sustenance; This equality is encouraged through the active participation of citizens.⁴

Different organizations and institutions participated in the creation of the concept of sustainable development. The most significant is the United Nations (UN). Its main goals include: maintaining the peace and security in the world, promoting sustainable development, protecting the human rights and fundamental freedoms, promoting the international law, suppressing the poverty and promoting the mutual tolerance and cooperation. Since its establishment, UN has been active in the field of sustainable development by organizing numerous conferences, taking actions and publishing various publications aimed to achieve the goals of sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A total of 33 programmes, funds, specialized agencies and affiliated organizations are active within the United Nations, while some of them play a significant role in the creation and implementation of the concept of sustainable development. The United Nations Division for Sustainable Development (UNSD) has also been established to promote and coordinate the implementation of sustainable development, particularly in the field of intergenerational and international co-operation. The Division also serves as a support to policy management and management of sustainable development, and especially as a communication platform for knowledge and data dissemination . Along with this, the UN has established a Global Network of Sustainable Development (GNSD) geared to achieve the Millennium Development Goals . Since the introduct.⁵

Table 1: Chronological overview of the meaning of sustainable development in the period 1987 – 2015.

Year	Activities	Brief description
1969	UN published the report Man and	Activities focused to avoid global environmental

	His Environment or U Thant Report.	degradation. More than 2,000 scientists were involved in creation of this report.
1972	First UN and UNEP world Conference on the Human Environment, Stockholm, Sweden	Under the slogan Only One Earth, a declaration and action plan for environmental conservation was published.
1975	UNESCO conference on education about the environment, Belgrade, Yugoslavia	Setting up a global environment educational framework, a statement known as the Belgrade Charter.
1979	The First World Climate Conference, Geneva, Switzerland.	Focused on the creation of the climate change research and programme monitoring
1981	The first UN Conference on Least Developed Countries, Paris, France.	A report with guidelines and measures for helping the underdeveloped countries.
1984	Establishment of United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED).	The task of the Commission is the cooperation between developed and developing countries and the adoption of global development plans on environmental conservation
1987	WCED report Our Common Future or Brundtland report was published.	A report with the fundamental principles of the concept of sustainable development.
1987	Montreal Protocol was published.	Contains results of the researches on harmful effects on the ozone layer
1990	The Second World Climate Conference, Geneva, Switzerland.	Further development of the climate change research and monitoring programme and the creation of global Climate Change Monitoring System
1992	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (Earth Summit or Rio Conference), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	In the Rio Declaration and Agenda 21 Action Plan principles of sustainable development were established and the framework for the future tasks as well.
1997	Kyoto Climate Change Conference, Kyoto, Japan.	The Kyoto Protocol was signed between countries to reduce CO ₂ and other greenhouse gas emissions, with commencement in 2005.
2000	UN published Millennium declaration.	Declaration containing eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by 2015.
2002	The World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa.	Report with the results achieved during the time from the Rio Conference, which reaffirmed the previous obligations and set the guidelines for implementation of the concept in the future.

2009	The Third World Climate Conference, Geneva, Switzerland.	Further development of the global Climate Change Monitoring System with the aim of timely anticipation of possible disasters.
2012	UN conference Rio +20, Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.	Twenty years from the Rio conference, report The future we want renewed the commitment to the goals of sustainable development and encouraged issues of the global green economy.
2015	UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015, New York, SAD.	The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was published, setting up 17 Millennium Development Goals which should be achieved by 2030.
2015	UN conference on climate change COP21 Paris Climate change Conference, Paris, France.	Agreement on the reduction of greenhouse gases in order to reduce and limit global warming

Source: interpretation of author according to IISD, 2015; SDKP, 2015; UN, 2015ab; UNEP, 2015ab; UNDP, 2015c; WMO, 2015; UNFCCC, 2016.⁶

3- the importance of environmental governance:

The theoretical debate on governance is long and very extensive. Here we will focus on the main elements directly related to the use and management of natural resources. Three main perspectives can be identified. First, the new corporate governance perspective emphasizes the economic dimension and individual rational choice. It has dominated policymaking circles and has strongly influenced shaping the green economy discourse. Second, the governance structuring perspective focuses on struggles and asymmetries in decision-making arenas, and dominates spheres of activity. She has strongly influenced environmental justice rhetoric. Third, a post-structural governance perspective emphasizes the plurality and resilience of social images, interactions, and situations. This perspective emphasizes the need to transcend pre-defined structural entities in the nature of society relations. ⁷

The environment is hugely important to those who live in poverty, and the poor are the most important. It is affected by environmental degradation due to its vulnerability and great dependence on natural resources, decreased ability to deal with external shocks, such as floods and droughts. The environmental degradation is increasing and risks affect the preconditions for human development. Research relating to planetary boundaries identifies nine Earths System processes that, if bypassed, could cause unacceptable environmentalism. With significant and uncertain effects on humans. Limits in three systems (rate of biodiversity loss, climate change and intervention with Nitrogen cycle). Environmental protection, for example by circulating the environment in development plans and implementation of environmental legislation and others. Environmental measures are important for human development, poverty reduction and long-term economic growth.⁸

4- insights from global environmental governance:

United Nations Secretary-General U Thant proposed the creation of a "super agency" for Environment as early as 1969 through the Preparatory process for the Stockholm Conference on

the Human Environment. During the Three years later, the basis for discussion of form and function is laid Institutional arrangement for global environmental governance. A number of consultations Meetings were held by the conference secretariat and serious academic and political work Produced (Johnson 1971, Kennan 1970, Gardner 1971, Gardner 1972) build up The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) with 58 members on the governing board effectively representing all regions Halt the organizational debate .

Twenty years after the creation of the United Nations Environment Program, in the 1990s, a new round of proposals was created The institutional mechanisms for environmental management are beginning to advance. Two main issues framing the discussions:

- 1) Sharp increase in global trade liberalization (and with it strengthening The prestige and power of international trade enterprises).
- 2) persistent suspicions With regard to the effectiveness of the United Nations Environment Program. With the advancement of neoliberalism as the dominant economy Post-Soviet doctrine, with the increasing role of the World Trade Organization, the authority, visibility and credibility of UNEP declined. 9

At the beginning of the nineties a new period began with the UN Environment Conference The development then analyzes developments during the two decades following the conference. In June 1992, the two countries gathered in Rio de Janeiro to commemorate 20th Anniversary of the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Environment. The conference site in Brazil sent an important message that environment and development are of concern to all countries, regardless of them The stage of economic development. The Rio Conference became an important milestone in the development of international environmental law and policy. The World Commission for Environment and Development (also called Brundtland The Commission), established by the United Nations General Assembly, reports For the Rio Conference, Our Common Future, which made the concept of sustainable development the dominant theme of international environmental policy.

The years since Rio have witnessed major developments in international environmental law and policy. The field has become more robust and more comprehensive. International intergovernmental organizations, civil society, and industry associations, as well as other groups have become more important participants. International environmental law has developed close links to trade, human rights, and national security. New principles and rules have emerged and been refined. The focus has shifted from a near exclusive concern with negotiating new legal instruments to one concerned with implementing and complying with international agreements.10

There is now a large and growing literature on the environment. Became the link between the two Very important in discussions about national actions to prevent or mitigate climate change.

We can expect that discussion of environmental issues will expand in the coming years.

5- environmental governance to achieve sustainable development goals

There is a consensus to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change means a shift in global development path. This shift requires a shift from prioritizing economic growth as a basis for social well-being to focusing more on sustainability, overcoming current trends to counter environmental degradation.

Since the Brundtland Report was raised, there was a file The growing understanding that sustainable development requires a Social, economic and environmental considerations simultaneously factors. However, sustainability was often Simply with environmental protection or long-term Strategies. Ambiguity in conceptualization, operation and measurability of sustainable development can be attributed to the high complexity of the subject matter: In academic discourse, challenges in sustainable development are referred to as the so-called “evil problems,” in which cause-effect relationships and potential solution approaches are the subject of controversial debate. The duplication of sustainability goals and a large number of actors

Engaged, complex interactions between technology and society And nature just adds to this.¹¹ Initially, sustainable development strategies focused on production and economic growth, without taking into account the environment and the hidden services that we provided, which caused severe environmental damage. For residents and the environment alike, natural resources such as wood and water are essential for life. But the matter is that these raw materials are destroyed due to their overexploitation, although the economy seems to be growing strongly in the same direction as the economy of industrial enterprises, if it does not include environmental management in their management, it can cause huge losses.

In fact, environmental management is a means of running a business that ensures a structural and organizational organization to limit and control its environmental impacts, and an environmental management system is the technical management and business organization of the environment. Environmental management is mainly achieved in accordance with the requirements of local and international environmental laws and regulations. It is a novel approach that aims to systematically consider the environmental impact of commercial and industrial processes, assess and reduce the impact. Therefore, it is essential to integrate the environment into the management and business strategy. Therefore, environmental management is from a sustainable development perspective: it involves the interdependence between economic development and environmental quality.¹²

6- in Algeria’s endeavors to achieve sustainable development

Algeria is fully and actively engaged in the negotiation process and in the various consultations and initiatives relating to the objectives of sustainable development at national, regional and international levels. She is naturally joined to the consensus reached for the adoption of the platform of Objectives of Sustainable development convinced of its relevance for placing sustainable development at the center of the shared vision of the world and of the future of our planet. And by building on its achievements and endowing it with this development approach in its three social, economic and environmental dimensions, Algeria intends to seize the collective awakening to news. Aspirations to create the conditions for Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 through Empowerment Its citizens to exercise their political rights The essentials for the realization of their national destiny. It will also require more continuous efforts and a faster rate of completion. Quick and more efficient delivery mechanisms complete adaptations to the sustainable development objectives covering a wider range of interventions. To this end and upon its adoption by the international community in September 2015, Algeria embraced Agenda 2030 and in order to bring strong national responses commensurate with issues that it conveys and challenges that it carries, it in 2016 set up interministerial committee coordination under the aegis of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This last brings together the

various ministries, institutions and national bodies, with the following missions and the evaluation of the implementation of the Objectives of Sustainable development in Algeria.¹³

7- the challenges of preserving the environment in the endeavors to achieve sustainable development and growth levels in algeria

Algerian industry has experienced significant development both in terms of diversity and capacity, but the process industrialization took place under conditions that did not respected environmental concerns. Despite existence of laws relating to environmental protection, industrial projects were carried out without impact studies. The economic operators favoured sites that are easy to develop, close to places with significant potential of labour, close to communication routes and equipment of all the conveniences. Manufacturing, environmental protection criteria were not essential. In this context, the impact environmental resulting from the activity appears industrial then worrying: discharges without treatment, pollution atmospheric, production of toxic industrial waste or dangerous.

In the context of post-1962 economic disorganization and Destruction as well as the questioning of the capitalist system for the benefit of the socialist economy, the strategy led by the Algerian state was to build an industrial base. . The objective sought was twofold. The first was to meet the needs of the population (health, education, etc.). The second aimed at building an economy capable of autonomously expanding its production capacities and solving the problem of poverty and employment. The Algerian state then set about building an industrial base on the model of "industrializing industries" which consists of a development strategy with priority given to heavy industry. This model is linked to that of unbalanced growth advocating the concentration of investment efforts in a well-targeted sector in order to create growth poles capable of boosting the entire economy. In Algeria, it involved developing activities upstream of the production process (metallurgy, iron and steel, energy production). These were supposed to pull up the rest of the economy (agriculture, tourism, etc.) and allow the creation of a real industrial fabric. The sectors of activity being linked to each other, they would trade through their inputs and outputs. From the 1970s, the nationalization of hydrocarbons and the implementation of major projects of industrial complexes and production units will take place, which will allow the development of the country's main economic activity zones. Factories which would later prove to be highly polluting were built: zinc electrolysis in Ghazaouet, tanneries in Batna, paper complexes in Mostaganem and Souk-Ahras, sugar refinery-refinery in Guelma, phosphate fertilizers in Annaba, etc. Between 1963 and 1984, industrial investment was particularly important .It reached 57.3% of GDP during the first four-year plan (1970-1973) to reach 61.1% during the 1974-1977 plan . The maximum, 62.1%, was reached in 1978-1979 before falling to 40.1% during the period 1980-1984.

The availability of road, rail and port infrastructures located in the North has favoured the establishment and development of productive activities and a high concentration of inhabitants. Currently, the coastal area is home to 91% of the steel and mechanical industries, 90% of the construction materials industries, 85% of the chemical industries, 65% of the leather industries and 56% of the textile industries. The strong urbanization is explained as much by the rural exodus towards the industrial and administrative poles of the North as by the differences in living conditions between the countryside and the city as well as the devaluation of agricultural work.¹⁴

In 1998, the costs of ecological damage induced by the industrial sector were estimated at nearly a third of the total cost¹ of environmental damage, an economic analysis undertaken within the framework of the National Action Plan for the Environment and sustainable development. They were between 850 and 950 million \$ which represents between 1.8 and 2.0% of Algerian PIB. From the 2000s, the state therefore decided to react and invest in sustainable development in an attempt to put an end to the process of environmental degradation. This desire is also a consequence of the commitments made by Algeria to the international community, which notably requires translating into its national legislation the binding provisions of international conventions and protocols to which the country has adhered. The realization of this intention was first achieved through the adoption of the National Environment Strategy (SNE 2001-2011). The two main tools of this strategy are the law on the protection of the environment and sustainable development promulgated in 2001 and the national action plan for the environment and sustainable development, PNAE-DD.15

8- conclusion

The issues related to the protection of the environment in general are considerable and take on capital importance in a country in transition like Algeria. Environmental policy past is rich in lessons, even in its most more negative, in the sense that it makes it possible to act on malfunctions recorded. It will take a strong political impetus to take action quickly leading to tangible improvements. Since then that the ins and outs of politics environment are clearly displayed, understood and above all well accepted, awareness will develop more quickly and behaviours as well as mentalities will evolve in a positive way. A policy of anticipation and control should be conducted with intelligence and rigor if we want the desired results in this area to be the dimension of expected national development.

This is why the recommended measures cannot be reduced to recommendations in principle or in pure form, but must be understood and accepted by all stakeholders economic and social. The success of such a policy passes through the association and involvement of all interested parties, and more generally of civil society as a whole. The operational implementation of this policy, really innovative, is an essential component of the development industrial and urban of Algeria.

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