

## A territorial approach of sustainable local development Rendering tools

المقاربة الإقليمية للتنمية المحلية المستدامة أدوات التجسيد

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### Abstract

This contribution aims to shed light on what the regional perspective provides for sustainable local development, not only at the level of defining a clear content of this concept and transcending the epistemological fluidity that it has printed within the literature and theoretical frameworks, which relied on its own tools and only dealt with partial and separate aspects of it, but also to provide Practical tools that have made sustainable local development synonymous with analyzing a complex variety of development problems and developing comprehensive solutions to them.

According to this design, sustainable local development is based on a scientific base formed by the territory as a collective building, actors and networks of social relations and regional resources. While building original and innovative paths for sustainable local development depends on the system of regional intelligence, social innovation and the sustainable local development project, where following the options and objectives of the actors and integrating the requirements of the present and future trends are self-sustaining elements for these paths.

**Keywords:** Sustainable development ;local development; territory; territorial intelligence.

### ملخص

تهدف هذه المساهمة إلى القاء الضوء على ما يقدمه المنظور الإقليمي للتنمية المحلية المستدامة، ليس فقط على مستوى تحديد مضمون واضح لهذا المفهوم وتجاوز الميوعة الإبيستمولوجية التي طبعتها ضمن الأدبيات والأطر النظرية، بل أيضا توفير أدوات عملائية جعلت التنمية المحلية المستدامة مرادفة لتحليل تشكيلة معقدة من المشاكل التنموية ووضع حلول شاملة لها. وفق هذا التصميم، تركز التنمية المحلية المستدامة على قاعدة علمية يشكلها الإقليم باعتباره بناء جماعيا، الفاعلون وشبكات العلاقات الاجتماعية والموارد الإقليمية. بينما يعتمد بناء مسارات أصلية ومبتكرة للتنمية المحلية المستدامة، على نظام الذكاء الإقليمي والابتكار الاجتماعي ومشروع التنمية المحلية المستدامة، حيث يكون إتباع خيارات وأهداف الفاعلين وإدماج متطلبات الحاضر والتوجهات المستقبلية بمثابة عناصر استدامة ذاتية لهذه المسارات.

### الكلمات المفتاحية:

التنمية المستدامة، التنمية المحلية، الإقليم، الذكاء الإقليمي.

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The publication of the “Brandtland Report” in the literature on sustainable development is the main step for which it is praised at various levels in establishing a new stage for the evolution of the concept of development, especially the adoption of the definition of “sustainable development” identified by this report as a basic reference at the global level. While the issuance of this report under the title “Our Common Future” did not reflect the spontaneity or clarity of this concept to the same extent as the number and simplicity of the vocabulary it contained, it turned out that all the problems for which the economic theory did not find drastic solutions, were guaranteed by the concept of sustainable development, especially the new role of the economy related to environmental protection (Bürgeinmeier, 2005).

In fact, the formation of the concept of sustainable development was the result of several intersecting paths that are still ongoing, which made it a controversial concept on more than one level, especially at the intellectual and political levels, which constituted the most important paths for the emergence and evolution of this concept. While the interactions of these two tracks have marked sustainable development with the two characteristics of multi-dimensionality and harmonic nature; these interactions around the legitimacy and practicality of this concept continued on the same tracks. That is, research in order to clarify the mechanisms, methods, rules and justifications that make sustainable development a tangible reality, and at the same time achieve the interest of all the parties that constitute this reality.

While there were many models that, relying on their theoretical frameworks and special tools, provided partial solutions to the problematic of legitimacy and practicality of the concept of sustainable development, the raising of the slogan “holistic thinking and local action” at the Earth Conference in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro was a decisive step in adopting the sustainable local development model based on the concept of the territory, as a model that provides more comprehensive solutions to this duality. According to this design, the territory's changing architecture allows setting policies, programs and development processes according to international standards on the one hand, and integrating local specificity on the other hand.

From this point of view, the concept of sustainable local development has become clear content, based on specific scientific foundations, and depends on practical tools to embody it as a tangible reality. This is what this contribution aims at, as we will work to highlight this content by addressing in the first section the concept of territory as a social construct, actors and networks of regional relations and regional resources as scientific foundations for the dynamics of sustainable local development. As for the second section of this contribution, it includes the system of territorial intelligence and social innovation, and the sustainable local development project, which constitute the practical tools for the embodiment of sustainable local development, which follow the choices and goals of the regional actors, and at the same time integrating the requirements of the present and future directions.

## **2. The foundations of sustainable local development**

According to the territorial perspective of sustainable local development, the territory represents the space within which the dynamics of development arises, and this is not only a physical field for the presence of actors and resources, but also because it is a social structure that expresses a network of relationships of a dual nature, and a place for embodying the processes of government intervention and the interaction of external influences. The collective action of the actors based on their relationships with the physical environment and the relationships that they establish between them (Duez, 2011). It is what represents the essence of the dynamics of local development, whose sustainability is an element in it, and its existence is based, in addition to its emergence within the framework of the local region, on a set of foundations formed by the actors, the network of relationships they form and the territorial resources that they work to transform into private assets.

### **2.1. Territory as a social construct**

The concept "territory" differs and takes on several meanings, depending on the difference and multiplicity of the categories and entities used or approved for it. but most of these meanings were taken from what geographers presented in using the concept of territory to express the spatial aspect, when they determine the location of the actors in the geographical space to which they belong (Pecqueur, 2009), from this point of view, the territory is defined as the geographical space defined based on legal affiliation, such as the geographical space in a particular country, or defined by a natural or cultural specificity, similar to mountainous areas or linguistic

areas. In all these cases, the concept of territory is limited to clarifying the location of the population at the level of a specific geographical space, without considering the interactions between the population on the one hand and between the population and spatial space on the other. The place is considered, according to this vision, a material support for the existence of the population. That is, it is a combination of material and symbolic resources that provide the conditions for the existence of an individual or a social group, and return to them in the form of an essential component of collective identity (Hatcheu, 2013). Through the relationships of belonging to a specific spatial space.

Whereas for a long time there was a consideration of the neutrality of the place in the work of the economy and development policies, on the basis that the territory is the spatial space for investment only (Vazquez- Barquero, 2002) Field observations confirmed that the relationship of belonging to a particular region is a double relationship, linking the population to the space in which they live on the one hand, and linking individuals and groups of the population on the other hand. These relationships are what actually constitutes the transformation of a particular spatial space into a territory (Lazarev, 2009) Where does the network of relationships that develop between the population become a key factor in making the territory play an active role in development, through investment initiatives and the participation of the population in designing development policies (Vazquez- Barquero, 2002).

After abandoning the idea that the region is just a place where the resources and economic activities are located, and in the context of the dual movement of globalization and decentralization, the concept of the territory emerged as an intermediary system, characterized by productive mobility and the ability to integrate external factors, and it can create the behavior of actors and influence public strategies. so institutions and various actors in the territory work collectively for the development of the economy and society (Hatcheu, 2013) (Vazquez- Barquero, 2002).

In this sense, the territory represents a common social structure, expressing a harmonious entity, characterized by a special identity, history and a unique dynamism that distinguishes it from

the rest of the spaces. It also has its independence and self-organization, and its development is linked to its exchanges with the total system, and in turn

it is active in it, and whether the latter is national or international, economic, social or political (Leloup et al, 2005).

It is also considered, according to this vision, as a social structure formed by the various social groups and the relationships among them. these relationships lead to the production of local values and agreements, which represent a framework for the behavior of the actors (Ternaux et al, 2008).

As for the process of territorial construction, it depends on the strong geographical neighborhood relations, which arise and develop between groups of actors, and lead to collective actions and the setting of rules and standards to control and manage collective action. These relations soon develop into institutional relations between the actors, and the territory becomes a joint building on the basis of neighborhood and dynamic relations that bring together the actors, rules, standards and principles that they accept and work according to it (Leloup et al, 2005) (Ternaux et al, 2008).

Regardless of the different vision adopted or the use of the concept of the territory, it remains that the most important characteristic of it (the territory) is its borders, whether related to geographical space, administrative, political or natural borders (Hatcheu, 2013). (Pecqueur B. , 2007) and While the territory is defined according to two meanings that are often separated, the reference to considering it as a specific part of the spatial space, that is, the physical meaning, is in the case of administrative division at a subnational level to determine the territories, states or municipalities. While it is considered as an entity resulting from the constructive course of the actors, when the social vision is used. But in a case where the separation between the two concerned of the territory's boundaries is not possible, it is considered as a framework and as a result of the process of building the content; the administrative, political and economic boundaries are not what are called the boundaries of the territory, but rather their boundaries become embodied at the meeting place of the physical and immaterial, formal and informal networks ; and strategies of overlap and association, place of production, negotiation and sharing the common destiny of all actors (Leloup et al, 2005) the latter are what constitute essential components of the territory, affecting the behavior of the actors and determining the course of its construction.

Considering that the territory is not given in advance, its emergence is not immediate, at this level (in the sense of the existence or emergence of the territory), what is important is the presence of a gathering of actors and resources, where the emergence

of the territorial construction at a particular moment is the result of the sequence and accumulation of territorial influences during different stages, and in different cases, as a result of interactions between Actors and the prevailing social, political and economic factors; as for the territorial influences leading to the emergence of the territory, they are often sourced from upstream activities and in a non-market framework (Pecqueur B., 2006) ; It also stems in the context of addressing a specific production problem, the affirmation of presence within a path to define identity, or also through cooperation to achieve a collective development project.

And while the actors participating in the construction of the territory can have different motives and paths of participation, where each party finds a benefit or interest to obtain, the territorial construction processes are not only related to identifying a common problem, but also relate to the processes of transferring and appropriating the population of the territory's non-valuable resources Or for a special economic efficiency based on a natural or human advantage, or defining the field of competence for the intervention of public and governmental institutions, which become structured operations for territorial construction (Hatcheu, 2013) (Leloup et al, 2005) (Pecqueur b. , 2009).

And based on the consideration of the territorial construction path as a path of uniqueness and distinction compared to the external environment (Ternaux et al, 2008) Territory is a kinetic system that is open in nature to the external spaces that affect and influence it, as it is reinforced by exchanges and relationships established by internal and external actors, and imposes its presence as a permanent and stable social structure of ownership, described as a complex kinetic system, representing the appropriate level for coordinating collective action, which requires the presence of an special organization contributes to reducing exchange costs between institutions.

While the territory finds its development stock, according to the direction of local development, in the local resources represented by the actors and the various activities and networks that they establish(Leloup et al, 2005).

In addition to being a central space for coordinating the work of actors, who seek to solve unprecedented problems, the territory has become a key factor in reducing the uncertainty faced by individual actors, whether it is related to the nature and quantity of information, the behavior of the

actors or the conditions of competition; As the territory expresses the common space established by the actors, and the physical space that contributes to building the resources that distinguish it from others (Pecqueur B. , 2006).

## **2.2. Actors and social networks**

According to the territorial perspective of development dynamism, the starting point, the foundation and the endeavor of development is society in general and the local community in particular. That is, it is an expression of the forces that stem from society and are directed towards improving its conditions and strengthening the capabilities and means for its survival and development. These forces are embodied in the context of local development in the concept of actors, whether individuals or groups, formal or informal organizations, private or public institutions that operate in market or non-market areas, who adapt to coexistence and work collectively to transform their lifestyle and develop its tools, and they are aware and know the goals of this transformation.

The establishment of the local development movement is carried out by the actors who participate in the local activity, whether as consumers, laborers or users of the place, as they work collectively through their membership in a local social group, and reshape the space they occupy through their activities and ownership of it (Leloup, 2010) as for what makes the collective action of actors possible and constitutes basic factors in achieving development, it is the social rules that link all actors and enable them to hold exchanges and engage in the long term in a joint project to build and develop the territory (Meisel et Al, 2008).

This is what makes the existence of a network of social relations between the actors a prerequisite, even for the presence of actors and the launch of the local development dynamism. That is, it is not possible to talk about the existence of actors except through the regional relations that arise between them, and this is a result of social relations between members of society, but also within the various frameworks that can reflect the network of social relations in various areas of social activity (Bennabi M, 2008).

On this basis, the effectiveness of the collective action of the actors is determined based on the density and nature of the network of relations between them, which take different and multiple forms and varying degrees of change through the course of regional construction. The state of the networks of social relations between actors is linked to history and coexistence, collective identity, belonging to spatial space and geographical proximity, their frequent



use of the same places and resources, which leads to the development and strengthening of relations between actors to go beyond the purely productive framework and include all social activities (Chiasson et Al, 2008) (Leloup, 2010).

### **2.3 Territorial Resources**

Territorial resources are a fundamental characteristic of the territorial economic model and sustainable local development. In contrast to the inputs within the framework of the traditional economic model and on the basis of the historical construction of the Territory, Territorial resources require consideration of all resources, even those that did not actually exist before the work began to build them, similar to the Territorial influences produced by actors at the source and in a non-market framework.

According to this meaning, Ben nabi (2000), when analyzing the origin of economic mobility, considers that its origin is not based on economic factors, and he says in this: "...the changes in the world of the economy are in essence civilized changes that transcend values, tastes, and morals through the course of historical construction. ... Results in the field of economics are achieved on the basis of purely social factors. The economy is not only an issue of establishing a bank and building factories, but before that it is the construction of man and the establishment of his new behavior in the face of all problems." In our view, this analysis of the origin of development dynamism coincides with the territorial vision of local development, but we can consider it as a basis and an intellectual precedent for formulating it in this framework, as this is an expression of the impossibility of separating the work of the economy from the complex context in which it is located, despite accepting this vision of the normative and objective nature economic activities, similar to production activities (Ternaux et al, 2008).

From this point of view, the difference between the resource in this case and the asset, which is an active factor and an appraiser through the market, becomes clear. A territorial resource expresses a raw stock, tangible or intangible, that can be turned into an economic asset if the production or technological conditions are met (Pecqueur B. 2007) Inactive resources remain in their inactive state, do not represent any immediate benefit, and have a market value only after they are detected and activated, similar to natural resources that remain in the form of raw stock or natural heritage, which do not represent an active resource in the case of not being exploited,



and their value is separate for its contribution to any specific production process.

At this level, the territory is the area of space within which the process of capital appreciation imposed by globalization takes place, as well as the emergence of a non-material economy that is not related to the physical territory per se, such given that the geographical space is a product of society as well (Ternaux et al, 2008). Where it becomes clear the effectiveness of non-market relations between actors in valuing the resources available to them (Duez, 2011) Especially by defining the nature of the methods of resource exploitation and its long-term evolution, but also its repercussions on the sustainability of the value of these resources or not (Ternaux et al, 2008).

This makes the variety of territorial resources wider when compared to their counterparts according to the traditional concept of economic resources. It includes market and non-market relations between actors, physical and intangible natural and cultural factors, historical and geographical events and features, local skills and knowledge... . The territorial also becomes within this group a special, unique and decisive resource in the path of sustainable local development.

While it is not possible, according to this perspective, to separate the concept of actors and territorial resources within the framework of building dynamics, evolution and work of the territory, the presence of actors, as we have seen previously, is evidence of the existence of the territory and the start of the dynamics of its construction and development (Bennabi M, 2008). In fact, this is linked to the activation of territorial resources stock by actors, all or some of them, according to a changing path in time and space as a basis for the path of territorial construction(Ternaux et al, 2008). On the other hand, the resources that are available or that can be mobilized serve as a catalyst for the establishment of the movement of territorial construction, within the framework of the relations of cooperation and trust established within the framework of the network of social relations between the actors (Chiasson et Al, 2008).

On the other hand, the identification of local development obstacles is moving to new levels, mostly related to processes and processes for identifying, revitalizing and valuing territorial resources. The problems of territorial development did not remain confined to achieving a balance between urban and rural areas. Rather, the peculiarity of rural regions was seen as a resource and not an obstacle to development.in this context Models of hierarchical arrangement of regions and territories, which depend

on centralization or polarization, have proven their limited effectiveness in achieving this balance (Klein, 2009) While the effects of interventions and policies based on this vision still constitute real obstacles to sustainable local development, especially through their reflection on the decline in the ability of actors to work collectively, and even their complete absence, especially in areas that have been the target of polarization operations through historical stages, Where have territorial ties been damaged or even disappeared, whether it is related to the relations of ownership and belonging to the territorial space, or to formal and informal institutional relations, and even personal and family relations.

In this context presents B. Pecqueur and P. Ternaux (2008) a proposal that limits the excessive use of the term resources to express many elements that do not fall within the concept of territorial resources, but without excluding their role in the dynamics of regional construction, similar to the concept of capital, which is linked to ownership and annihilation, and the concept of heritage, which is related to preservation shared ownership and inheritance. It is worth noting three basic categories of regional resources as follows .

### **2.3.1. positive effects**

An untargeted impact structure for a specific activity, built within the framework of a structural process at the level of a specific territory or with multiple dimensions, whose results are positive on other activity or activities; This category of territorial resources can include tangible or intangible elements, such as the effects of certain agricultural activities and their concentration in a particular region, the development of tourism or industrial activities to value the effects of the presence of a particular landscape, or related to local products with unique characteristics.

### **2.3.2. free resources**

Represented in the resources whose access does not require a relationship with the product, where access to them is free. This means that access to these resources is neither absolute nor exclusive, but rather takes place within the framework of territorial construction, especially through coordination mechanisms and frameworks that represent a central factor in revitalizing the territorial stockpile of resources. Like the Organization, the territory is considered a social structure that is accessed on

the basis of the neighborhood relations enjoyed by persons or actors in the territory.

In this context, we can imagine the role of farmers in the previous example within a structured process to value the landscape that resulted from their agricultural activities, through the establishment of specific tourism activities, where the actors in the agricultural territory can reject certain parties or methods within this process.

### **2.3.3. Special Resources**

They are resources of a special nature that are not expressed through their market value, and they are not transferable outside the territory, while their work is outside the scope of the market. special resources are formed and entered into the course of regional construction, when the strategies of the actors are linked, so they are relied upon to attract and stabilize activities in the territory(Loubet et Al, 2011). On the one hand, this type of resource represents a decisive factor at the level of the uniqueness of the region and its integration into the dynamics of development at various levels, especially by integrating the effects of globalization within the territorial construction tracks, and making the goods and services produced within the territory distinguished on the other hand(TEDDIF, 2012).

As for the nature of these resources, it is not related to the specific standards and agreements at the level of a particular territory, but rather what can result from the social action of the actors, or the productive meeting between them. In many cases, policies are established, procedures, capabilities, roles, responsibilities and objectives are defined without this leading to the establishment of the targeted movement.

What results from the convergence of the actors from the coordination paths that fall in time and place, is what leads to the creation and renewal of local agreements and rules, based on the network of social relations and institutional guidance and care(Ternaux et Al, 2008).

### **3. Tools for the embodiment of sustainable local development**

In addition to what the territorial perspective provides at the level of transcending the epistemological fluidity of the concept of local development and partial solutions to the problem of development in general, as the kinetics of sustainable local development has become with clear content and foundations, on the practical level it provides tools that enable actors in a particular territory to change their development reality towards the embodiment of their choices and achieving their immediate and future goals. In the following, we will address the territorial intelligence system, social innovation and the sustainable local

development project, which represent the most important strategic tools to make the development of the territory a reality.

### **3.1 Territorial Intelligence and Social Innovation System**

The concept of territorial intelligence expresses the ability of the region to collect, process and value the information available in the environment, and allows the diagnosis, identification and valuation of territorial resources, especially the building of own resources and assets (Pelissier, 2009). This ability lies primarily in the presence of the actors' access to various information and data, analyzing them and producing new knowledge. Whether the information or knowledge produced is related to understanding the territory or its ability to learn and exchange information and knowledge among the actors in the region, the territorial intelligence system is of great importance and an essential foundation in the course of territorial development (Ugarte, 2008) (Pelissier, 2009). By integrating the non-market relationships between the actors, achieving consensus around the identification of participatory tools, the collection and analysis of data, the interpretation of results and the dissemination of information that becomes available to the actors themselves (Pelissier, 2009) (Ugarte, 2008).

While the provision of appropriate and necessary information is vital in the course of sustainable local development, especially in designing unprecedented strategies to activate the capabilities of the territory, creating special assets and identifying answers in the long term or for specific cases, where the knowledge and information produced become basic resources and a subject of revitalization and valorization (Ugarte, 2008); The gathering of actors for this purpose also leads to the production of different forms of social innovation that are based on the territorial intelligence system (Simard et Al, 2008) (Pelissier, 2009).

At this level, the territory, through its capacity for self-learning and the adaptability of its institutions and activities to new situations, is described as an intelligent social system (Ugarte, 2008). Or a system of social intelligence, which, according to Pierre Lévy (1994), embodies the basic concepts of the knowledge economy, similar to the knowledge society and collective intelligence, so that the production of knowledge is collective, without this implying a mere merging of individual knowledge, but rather a valuation and mutual acceptance of individual characteristics. On the other hand, it is clear that the construction of the local development path, which is founded in the direction of the wish of local actors to work

collectively, is more related to their ability to innovate. That is, the collective work of the actors is always and at different levels in an innovative way (Crevoisier, 2010) . As an expression of an urgent need to confront the various problems faced by social spaces, whether it comes to regions or urban and rural territories(Klein, 2009).

In this sense, social innovation represents a territorial option adopted by actors to confront the weak processes of government intervention in the development of the territory, whether this is the result of the voluntary withdrawal of the state within the framework of reform policies, such as structural adjustment programmes, or due to the accumulation of failed experiences in controlling the work of private capital and general. As actors resort to weaving partnership and cooperation relations, motivated by their mutual recognition of their regional identity, sometimes taking advantage of development opportunities offered by government programs and policies, and at other times the embodiment of local initiatives. What enables them to achieve social and economic consensus aimed at ensuring development toward local communities(Klein, 2009) ; While there are many approaches adopted in the analysis and classification of forms of social innovation, the territorial vision integrates various of these approaches by considering the economic, technological, political, social and cultural approaches of groups of actors in a particular territory.

### **3.2. sustainable local development project**

Proceeding from defining the concept of sustainable local development as a historical path for building and developing the territory, established by actors who face internal and external challenges related to meeting local needs on the one hand, and achieving the aspirations of the territory's integration within the holistic paths of globalization on the other hand, while this path reflects the ability of actors in Coordinating their collective work according to common goals and objectives, the embodiment of this path is based on the sustainable local development project, which represents the conceptual framework and practical tool for improving and promoting the development of the territory. It includes the development options determined by the actors, based on the requirements of the present and according to the possible future directions of the territory. It becomes an effective and harmonious basic framework for development work, designed to achieve specific goals and objectives, and based on realistic projections of the expected results(Lazarev, 2009).

The design of the territorial development project will be achieved gradually, through a historical path of accumulation of

work, activities and initiatives of the actors. The appropriate conditions are available for the emergence of individual or collective projects, especially within the framework of government intervention processes such as sectoral programs, stimulus economic and financial policies, or even deflationary; and also through state's withdrawal from some social and economic fields, especially in light of crises or external influences. These projects converge around a collective idea that achieves regional harmony, and allows the emergence of a sustainable local development project, within which the processes of identifying territorial resources in their various cases, valuing them, registering them and determining the forms of achieving their sustainability (Leloup, 2010). This is what makes the sustainable local development project an institutional framework for weaving dynamic and intense relations between actors, through participation and partnership contracts that are included in the long term. Which leads to the valorization of the natural, cultural and human capabilities of the territory, for economic development within the framework of competitiveness, sustainability and social well-being based on the relations of belonging to the territory, and the ability to offer new options (Lazarev, 2009). And revealing the uniqueness of the development model, which is a stabilizing factor for the territory's wealth, similar to the local production activities. And while the sustainable local development project can take many forms according to the purpose and objectives of the region, it becomes specific, inclusive and expressive of the territory at varying degrees (Leloup, 2010).

On the other hand, the territorial initialization processes that the regional development project integrates are a basic basis for achieving sustainable development, by enabling the territory to consider its historical, economic and demographic specificity, access to development possibilities, achieve the participation of active forces and confront the globalization challenges, by working to reduce development differences between regions or territories, especially between rural and urban territories, on the basis of providing the same level of basic services and the same quality of life, so territorial development aims to ensure the justice and harmony of regional development (Mecier, 2011).

#### **4. Conclusion**

In this paper, and by clarifying the foundations on which the sustainable local development model is based according to the territorial

perspective, the importance of the actors' roles in establishing the movement of local development becomes clear, as the social relations in the territory, despite their diversity and different nature, constitute the source of this movement. While the network of relationships which the actors establish and through which they are linked at two different levels, constitutes the basis for the sustainability of this movement. These relationships are represented in the links established by the actors with the environment in which they live on the one hand, and are embodied in the actors' relationships with each other on the other hand.

Confronting the problems associated with the aggravation of these relations leads to the search for solutions that achieve environmental viability, social justice and economic efficiency at the same time, which makes the principle of sustainability an implicit and essential factor in the dynamics of local development according to this perspective.

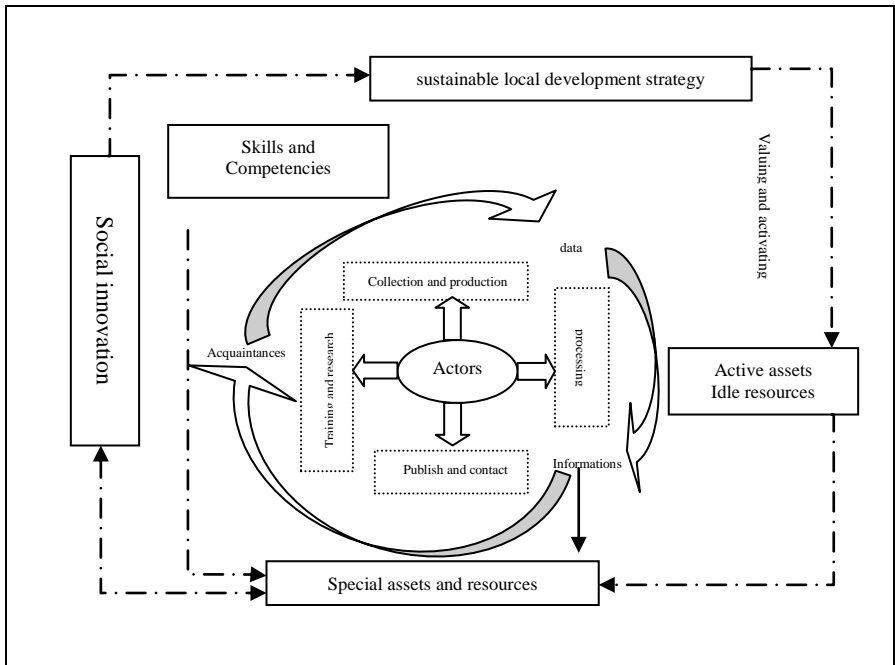
Considering that the network of relationships established by the actors is the source of their ability to achieve collective action, which embodies the dynamics of local development through the historical path of building the territory, the latter becomes an independent entity, characterized by self-ability to coordinate local development processes whose design depends on the system of territorial intelligence and innovation, It includes the processes of identifying, activating and valuing

territorial resources that lead to the creation of special resources that give the territory its character; this is what makes the territory in itself a special resource, which achieves the uniqueness of the path of local development.

At this level, the joining and adoption of an increasing number of actors in the local development path reflects the existence of the sustainable local development project, as a framework and a strategic tool, integrating the various development processes, especially the territorial development processes that promote the integration and sustainability of the local development movement, that aims to achieve common goals and objectives that are compatible with around and accepted by the actors.

**Fig.1.** Elements and processes of the territorial intelligence and social innovation system





Source: prepared by researchers

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