

**The situation of sustainable development goals in the Arab States -a
reference to Algeria**

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Abstract:

This study aimed to provide an extensive analysis of the progress made by the Arab States in general and Algeria in particular in achieving the sustainable development goals adopted in 2015, using the descriptive approach and content analysis method.

The study found that the Arab States achieved 68% of the sustainable development goals in 2020, with the progress of 10% over 2019, reaching 58% of the sustainable development goals (17/17 goals, 100/169 goals). However, it should redouble efforts to achieve the 2030 agenda.

Algeria has achieved Arab and African rankings of countries in terms of the sustainable development goal index. Nevertheless, analysis of the evolution of each development goal shows that Algeria has much to achieve in the area of sustainable development goals.

Keywords: sustainable development, sustainable development goals, sustainable development goalsindex, Agenda 2030

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I- Introduction:

For the first time in the 1960s, environmental issues caused by economic expansion were recognized, and numerous solutions were presented (Hoyos et al., 2010). On the other hand, three significant events define the foundation and principles of sustainable development: In the history of the concept of sustainable development, Clarin has identified three periods (Clarin, 2018). The first phase covers classical economic theories, in which theorists (such as Smith, Marks, Malthus, Ricardo, and Mel) identified development boundaries and environmental concerns. Until the first United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, held in Stockholm in 1972, warned of economic growth's detrimental consequences (Mebrato, 1998). Years after the Stockholm Conference, which signaled the start of the second phase of the concept of sustainable development, terms as "development without destruction" and "climate-friendly growth" became more prevalent. At the same time, UNEP (Drexhag and Murphy, 2010) was the first to define environmental development, followed by the WCD (World Commission on Environment and Development). The third is called after-Bruntland period and lasted until today, several significant events have occurred.

Over the past century, inequality between developed and developing countries has increased, with structural gaps: low productivity and infrastructure deficits, segregation and sluggishness in the quality of health and education services, persistent gender discrimination, marginalization policies affecting minorities and geographical regions, and the effects of climate change on the poorest regions of the world.

To respond to these challenges, the United Nations' 193 member states, including a large number of civil society, academic, and private-sector stakeholders, embarked on an open, democratic, and participatory negotiating process that culminated in the proclamation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in September 2015.

This study aims to determine the reality of sustainable development goals implementation in the Arab region and Algeria over the last two years. As a result, the problem of the paper could be presented as follows:

What is the status of achieving sustainable development goals in the Arab States and Algeria during 2019 and 2020?

Based on the previous, the assumption of the study is established as follow:

The Arab States and Algeria have partially succeeded in achieving sustainable development goals and plan 2030.

A variety of previous studies have been reviewed as:

- **"Environmental Economics, Ecological Economics, and the Concept of Sustainable Development"** by Giuseppe Munda which present a systematic discussion, on economic approaches to the concept of sustainable development. Then the argument that it is not possible to consider sustainability only from an economic or ecological point of view is defended. Two economic approaches to environmental challenges are

examined namely neoclassical and ecological economics. Some significant distinctions include weak versus strong sustainability.

- **"How important are the Sustainable Development Goals? A Bibliometric and Modern Data Analysis"**.by Vlad Constantin Turcea, the purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the importance of sustainable development by examining it in culture and global culture. A bibliometric study is used to determine its research importance and to emphasize the importance of the UN's various goals: no poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, taking into account the frequency with which they appear in academic literature and the media.
- **"Between Now and 2030: A statistical overview of progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals in the Arab region"**. ESCWA, The report provides a detailed account of progress in achieving the sustainable development goals in all Arab countries, with comprehensive data on the goals achieved, the targets on the way, and the challenging goals that remain deadlocked in implementation.
- **SDG Index and dashboards Report:2019 -Arab Region-** Emirates Diplomatic Academy (EDA) and Sustainable Development Solutions Network .It contained detailed data on the progress of the 17 sustainable development goals in each of the Arab States, on the one hand.

1.The theoretical framework of sustainable development goals

This aspect will focus on the scholars' views and the argument on the concept of development and sustainability and their relationship to each other. Then we will define the concept of sustainable development through the perspectives of researchers in the discipline. Then we'll move on to clarifying the concept of sustainable development goals.

1.1Development and Sustainability

According to "Sharpley," development and sustainability may be at odds, with both having potentially negative consequences (Sharpley, 2000). While neoclassical economists argue that sustainability and development are not always conflicting (Klarin, 2018). In the same context, "sachs" indicates "no development without sustainability" (Sachs, 2010). During that historical period, the term of development was tied to former western concepts of imperialism and colonialism, and it meant infrastructure development, political power, and economic policy, serving imperialists as a powerful tool for marginalizing and weakening specific countries. Various scholars connect development to economic advancement and the term "underdeveloped nations" (later renamed "Third World Countries"), coined by Harry Truman in the mid-twentieth century to characterize locations with much lower living standards than developed areas (Sachs, 2010). Traditional development theories define development as the economic expansion that every state must face at some point in time, fuelled by the transformation of conventional agriculture into contemporary industrialized production of a diverse variety of commodities and services. According to these theories, developing countries are enslaved to the dominance of developed, wealthy states due to

poor resource allocation caused by the strong hand of government and corruption, inefficient and insufficient economic initiatives, as well as political, institutional, and economic austerity (Michael & Stephen, 2015).

Several neoliberal and modern development theories have emerged in the previous 60 years. Depending on their perspective, development is a process that focuses on increasing people's quality of life and promoting the self-sufficiency of more complex economies that rely on global integration. (Kingsbury et al., 2004). In addition, (Lélé, 1991, p. 608) defines development as a process of purposeful change that involves objectives and the ability to achieve specified goals (Lélé, 1991). Thus, the Human Development Index (HDI) is the most extensively used development indicator, as it incorporates numerous categories of socio-cultural, economic, ecological, and political development in specific regions (Klarin, 2018). The term "sustainability," on the other hand, was coined in the context of renewable resources like forests and fisheries and has subsequently been used as a campaign slogan by environmentalists. Most academics and researchers in the field of development use the phrase to refer to the improvement and preservation of a healthy economic, ecological, and social framework for human advancement (Mio et al., 2020).

According to Stoddart et al. (2011), sustainability is the efficient and equitable distribution of resources between and across generations and the functioning of socio-economic activities within the restrictions of a finite ecosystem (Stoddart, 2011). Sustainability, per Thomas, refers to the value of human activities in meeting human needs and desires without squandering or exhausting the productive resources accessible to them (Thomas, Minter, & Pijawka, 2015). The ultimate goal of the concept of sustainability in terms of the planet's life-supporting ecosystems' regenerative potential is to achieve optimal alignment and equilibrium between society, the economy, and the environment (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2018).

1.2 Evolution of the concept of sustainable development

Since the publication of the Brundtland Report, academics have debated the concept of sustainable development (SD), they agreed on the Brundtland SD Definition, which states that "sustainable development is a development that fulfills current requirements without jeopardizing future generations' ability to meet their needs (ARE, 1987). All definitions of sustainable development referred to the previous concept. It mainly focused on three aspects, as follows: (Thatcher, 2014)

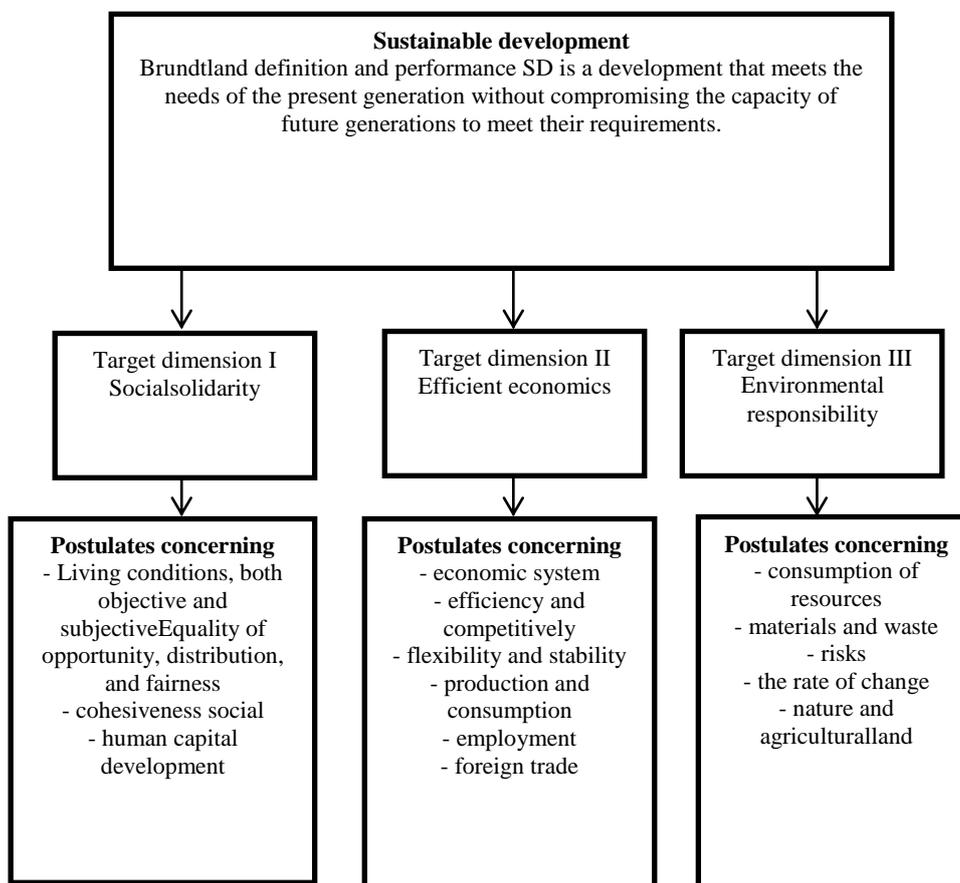
- Determines intra-generational and intergenerational needs that span both space and time.
- For egalitarian development, there is an unstated requirement. Despite not being stated explicitly, the term implies that everyone has equal access to opportunity.
- The concept is anthropocentric since the "needs" are related to human needs rather than ecological needs, as stated in the Rio Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, which said that human beings are at the core of sustainable development concerns.

After in 1992, the International Union for Conservation of Nature defined sustainable development as: improving human life grade while remaining within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystems (IUCD, 1991). Many try to clarify the above definitions. Altwegg interpreted Brundtland Report” as: (Altwegg, Roth, & Scheller, 2003).

- Development that satisfies present needs without risking future generations' ability to meet their own is considered sustainable development.
- In terms of human rights, sustainable development means ensuring dignified living conditions by establishing and sustaining the broadest range of options for freely determining life plans possible. In addition, the concept of fairness among and between present and future generations should address when using environmental, economic, and social resources.
- The preceding interpretation of the Brundtland definition establishes a connection between meeting human requirements and environmental development.

The previous Semantic analysis of the term can be summarized in the Figure 1.

Figure 1: Brundtland definition of Sustainable development



Source: Altwegg, D., Roth, I., & Scheller, A. (2003). *Monitoring Sustainable Development—Methods and Results*. ARE, F. O. for S. D. (s. d.). 1987 : *Brundtland Report*

On the other hand, the concepts of "strong and weak sustainability" have been widely referred to in the sustainable development literature (Neumayer, 2003). Weak sustainability assumes that natural and manufactured capital is interchangeable and that the forms of

satisfaction they create aren't significantly different. The only thing necessary is the total measure of the assets stock of money, which should be kept or, ideally, increased over time (Pelenc, 2015). The approach of "weak sustainability" has been criticized as most environmental resource features are difficult to and irreplaceable, such as fresh air, or cannot be replaced (Thatcher, 2014). According to authors writing on "strong sustainability", Natural capital, on the other hand, is a set of complex systems made up of developing physical and biological components that interact in ways that determine the ecosystem's ability to provide a wide range of functions and services to human society directly or indirectly (Pelenc, 2015). A strict strong sustainability assumes humans know what future generations will need or subjugate human needs; for that, this approach challenges as unrealistic or unethical. Based on the preceding description, the differences between the two conceptions can be classified as follows:

Table (1): the differences between weak and strong sustainability

The main distinctions between weak and strong sustainability		
	Strong sustainability	weak sustainability
The main idea	Natural capital has very limited substitutability with other types of capital.	Natural capital and other types of capital (made, for example) are completely interchangeable. Compensation for environmental
Consequences	Specific human actions can have irrevocable ramifications.	degradation through technological innovation and monetary compensation
Sustainability issue	For the sake of future generations, humans are conserving unsustainable "stocks" of crucial natural capital.	For future generations, the overall value of the aggregate stock of capital should be kept constant, if not increased.
main concept	Critical Natural capital	Assigning scarce resources in the most efficient way possible
Definition of environmental norms and thresholds	Procedural rationality uses scientific knowledge as a source of information for public deliberation.	For setting thresholds and norms, a technical/scientific method is used (instrumental rationality)

Source: Barua, A., & Khataniar, B. (2016). Strong or weak sustainability : A case study of emerging Asia. *Asia-Pacific Development Journal*, 22(1), 1-31. <https://doi.org/10.18356/9b582978->

Furthermore, Pearce (1989) argue that "sustainable development" refers to a conceptual socio-economic system that ensures the long-term achievement of goals such as actual income attainment and improvement of educational standards, health care, and general quality of life (Pearce, Atkinson, & Hamilton, 1998). According to Harwood (1990), sustainable development is "an endless development system that focuses on achieving more benefits for humans and more efficient resource usage while maintaining the environmental

balance that all humans and other creatures require.(Duran, Gogan, Arten, & Duran, 2015). Meadows adds Sustainable development is a social construct that refers to the long-term evolution of a massively complex system – the human population and economy – embedded within the planet's eco-systems and biogeochemical flux(Meadows, 1998). Simultaneously, according to Van der Merwe (1999), sustainable development is a strategy for modifying economic growth. It ensures an essential quality of life for all people while maintaining the ecosystems and community structures that make living feasible and attractive(Duran et al., 2015).Sterling defined Sustainable development as a new path of growth that reconciles the economy and the environment to sustain human progress not just in a few regions and for a few years, but for the entire planet and for a long time(Sterling, 2010).Sustainability development, according to Marin, refers to a civilization's, biospheres, or any present system's ability to endure indefinitely in the absence of critical resource insufficiency(MARIN, DOROBANȚU, & CODREANU, 2012).

1.3 Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs)

The Targets (SDGs) are a series of goals established by a global agreement to eradicate poverty, safeguard the planet's natural resources, and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity now and in the future(Morton, Pencheon, & Squires, 2017, pp. 1-10). In 2015, the United Nations adopted them to demonstrate the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which aims to shift the globe toward a sustainable and resilient course (Jones et al., 2017). Accordingly,theUN invited all member states to embrace an ambitious and demanding set of challenges.

1.3.1 The Definition of Sustainable Development Goals

The (SDGs) plan builds on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), approved in 2000 and have steered development for the past 15 years. The MDGs have demonstrated that global objectives may help millions escape poverty. However, (SDGs)are more significant. They will transcend the original plans by addressing the underlying causes of poverty and inequality, covering the three pillars of long-term development: economic growth, social integration, and environmental protection(Sustainable Development Goals , 2015).

In what is a complete and aspirational view of the future, there are 17 SDGs and 169 linked targets (shown in Table 2). The themes addressed in the goals are changing climate, energy, freshwater management, ocean protection, diversity, poverty, food production and safety, sustainable production and consumption, healthcare, education, gender, equality, peace, and economic growth(Jones, Wynn, Hillie, & Comfort, 2017).

Table (2): A summary of the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals

Humans	Planet	Prosperity	Partnerships and peace
No Poverty (Goal 1)	Action on Climate Change (goal 13)	Clean Energy at a Reasonable Price (goal 7)	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (goal 16)
No Hunger (Goal 2)	Underwater Life (goal 14)	Economic Development and Decent Work (goal 8)	Partnerships for the Goals (Goal 17)

Good Health (goal 3)	Life on the Ground (goal 15)	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure (goal 9)	
Gender Equality (Goal 5)		Reduce Inequalities (goal 10)	
Sanitary conditions and Fresh Water (goal 6)		Sustainable Cities and Communities (goal 11)	
		Responsible consumption and production (goal 12)	
		Responsible consumption and production (goal 12)	

Source: Morton, S., Pencheon, D., & Squires, N. (2017). Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and their implementation : A national global framework for health, development and equity needs a systems approach at every level. *British medical bulletin*, 124, 1-10.

1.3.2 The Challenges to sustainable development goals

Achieving sustainable development goals faces a range of challenges as follows:(Andreoni & Miola, 2016)

- **Integrated approach:** Because the SDGs' objectives are highly interrelated, an integrated strategy rather than sequential initiatives is essential. Policies and institutions should address multiple factors simultaneously at the local, regional, and global levels. An analysis of possible synergies and trade-offs between the various goals and targets are also necessary to decrease implementation costs and increase policy effectiveness. The SDGs must be linked and mutually reinforcing in their design and implementation.
- **Partnerships, international collaboration, and stakeholder engagement:** All these elements, together with transparency, are essential for the effective achievement of sustainable development goals.
- **Analysis of Long-Term Sustainability:** States should analyze how to exploit natural resources to meet human needs, and the demand for food and agricultural production illustrates. Growing agricultural production is essential to meet the growing demand for food while reducing fertilizers and pesticides to reduce the environmental consequences from both a short- and long-term point of view.
- **Financial support:** The implementation of the goals will require a significant amount of financial resources. To meet the goals and targets established in the Post-2015 Agenda, private and governmental resources, such as foreign direct investment, bank loans, bond insurance, equity, and other risk capital, would be required, according to information from the European Development Report.
- **Finance and policies integration:** Financial accessibility is insufficient in and of itself. Spending the funds requires coordination with suitable policies, and a precise accountability mechanism is required. Furthermore, effective and consistent policies can aid in mobilizing additional financial resources.

- **Definition of indicators:**One of the challenging aspects of monitoring and implementing the SDGs is determining an appropriate set of indicators.
- **Data availability:** The new objectives create further difficulty in quantification and data collecting. However, recent technical advancements in geographic information systems, data gathering tools, online surveys, and social networks can all help to enhance the collection of high-quality and timely data throughout the world.
- **Ecosystem services knowledge and information:** are essential for designing strategies for achieving sustainability and well-being goals. Because ecosystem services can only be sustained over time if their integrity is restored and safeguarded, the SDGs' implementation methods must be able to incorporate this knowledge into development plans.

2. The case study:

In the case study, we will rely on the analytical approach by analysing the reality of implementing sustainable development goals in the Arab region.

2.1 Status of the SDGs in the Arab region

The majority of Arab nations embrace the concept of the 2030 Agenda in their national development plans(Katramiz, Okitasari, Masuda, & Kanie, 2020).As a result, Arab Governments reform institutional structures to facilitate implementation, align national goals with the SDGs, and initiate voluntary national assessments(ESCWA, 2020). On the other hand, increasing populations, high unemployment, fast urbanization, crowded cities, massive flows of immigration, and limitations of arable land, food, and water are among the difficulties the area faces. In addition, peace and security, governance, and human rights have all been on the top of the regional development plan due to the so-called "Arab Spring" and subsequent events. However, the region's countries have a good part of the economic, demographic, and social variety, and each country's ability to manage development difficulties differs significantly. Furthermore, the region's potential for regional cooperation and economic integration has not been completely realized and may do more to enable the area to speak with one voice. Nevertheless, the same issues and the differences provide more potential for regional collaboration, integration, and partnerships to aid the development(ESCWA, 2014).

Arab countries have gone a long way in terms of sustainable development indicators. Although there is a significant difference between them in several economic and social indicators, there are common denominators in the poor performance of development goal No. 2, which measures sustainable food production, and goal No. 5, which measures gender equality.

In 2020, the Arab States achieved 68% out of 100% with Progress of 10% for 2019, where it reached 58% sustainable development goals (17/17goals, 100/169 target), reflecting the vulnerability of the Arab region to sustainable development compared to other areas of the world.

Overall, the Arab region has made some progress in hunger, education, clean water, sanitation, and wildlife. However, poverty, decent work, economic growth, reduced

inequalities, and climate action goals have improved slowly. There is great concern about the decline in sustainable cities, communities, peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Five countries emerged as regional leaders in achieving the sustainable development goals in 2019, with a total score of over 65 degrees, meaning that they reached two-thirds of the road to SDG, Algeria at 66.69, the United Arab Emirates at 66.17, Morocco at 65.77, Tunisia at 65.33, and Jordan at 65.28. On another level, three emerging countries, Comoros, Yemen, and Somalia have achieved less than 50% sustainable development goals. These countries will need considerable efforts at the local level and by their regional and international partners to ensure that the path towards achieving the development goals continues (Arab Region & Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2019) (Table 3).

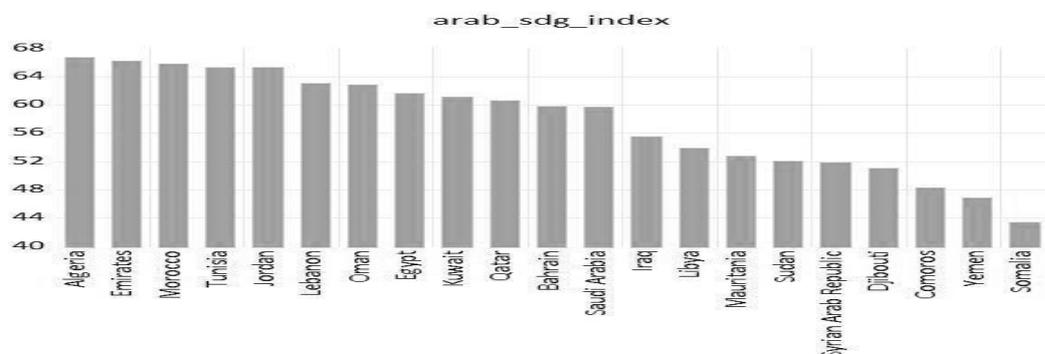
Table (3): SDG Achievement, GDP Per Capita and the Human Development Index in the 22 Arab countries

Country	2019 Arab SDG Index score	Arab SDG Index rank	GDP per capita 2018, US\$	GDP per capita rank	Human Development Index score 2017	Human Development Index rank
Algeria	66.69	1	15,622	9	0.754	8
United Arab Emirates	66.17	2	74,943	2	0.863	1
Morocco	65.77	3	8,587	14	0.667	15
Tunisia	65.33	4	12,484	11	0.735	10
Jordan	65.28	5	9,348	13	0.735	9
Lebanon	63.09	6	13,058	10	0.757	7
Oman	62.84	7	41,435	6	0.821	5
Egypt	61.59	8	12,390	12	0.696	12
Kuwait	61.08	9	73,705	3	0.803	6
Qatar	60.57	10	126,598	1	0.856	2
Bahrain	59.82	11	47,220	5	0.846	4
Saudi Arabia	59.72	12	55,120	4	0.853	3
Iraq	55.49	13	17,510	8	0.685	14
Libya	53.90	14	20,706	7	0.706	11
Mauritania	52.75	15	4,190	17	0.52	17
Sudan	52.11	16	4,759	16	0.502	19
Syrian Arab Republic	51.86	17	n/a	n/a	0.536	16
Djibouti	51.04	18	2,744	19	0.476	20
Comoros	48.26	19	2,828	18	0.503	18
Yemen	46.89	20	2,571	20	0.452	21
Somalia	43.41	21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Palestine	n/a	22	5,148	15	0.686	13

n/a : not available

Source: Arab Region, & Sustainable Development Solutions Network. (2019). 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report. SDG Business Hub. <https://sdghub.com/project/22780/>

Figure (2): Index of Sustainable Development in the Arab States (2019)



Source: by researchers based on: Arab Region, & Sustainable Development Solutions Network. (2019). 2019 Arab Region SDG Index and Dashboards Report. SDG Business Hub. <https://sdghub.com/project/22780/>

Note that the global performance index in sustainable development goals is not entirely linked to any human development indicator, such as per capita GDP and the human development index. For example, Algeria has the highest sustainable development goal index rating. Still, its gross domestic product (GDP) in 2019 remains low (15.622). In contrast, Qatar ranked 10th in the Sustainable Development Goal Index but achieved an estimated GDP of 126,598. Therefore, a high per capita GDP does not always imply a regional ranking ahead of the sustainable development goal index. However, among the 11 least developed nations, there is an essential link between attaining sustainable development goals and per capita GDP. In addition, performance (0.87) indicates a connection between economic performance and long-term development outcomes.

It is noteworthy that Tunisia topped the list in 2021 at 71.44 and went beyond Algeria, United Arab Emirates, and Morocco (Escwa, 2021).

At the level of goals, of the 169 SDG targets, the Arab region is “on track” in 29 targets, and “in progress” on 31 targets, 47 off track (Table 4).

Table (4): the main targets “on track”, “in progress”, and off track

	Continue to make progress toward the SDG target		Increase the rate of advancement toward the SDG target.		Increase the rate of advancement toward the SDG target.	
Poverty and Inequality 11 target measured out 17	1.1 Extreme poverty		1.3 social protection		1.2 national poverty	
	1.4 access to basic services		10.2 inclusion		1.5 resilience to disasters	
		36%	10.4 fiscal & social protection policies	46%	1.a resources for poverty programs	18%
			10.5 regulation of financial markets		10.c remittance costs	
			10.a special & deferential			

			treatment (WTO)			
Gender equality 19 target measured out 38	3.1 maternal mortality 3.3 communicable diseases 4.a education facilities 5.b technology or women empowerment 8.8 labor rights and safe working environment	37%	3.8 universal health coverage 4.1 effective learning outcomes 4.2 early childhood development 4.5 equal access to education 5.5 women in leadership	42%	8.5 full employment and decent work 16.1 reduction of violence & related death 16.2 human trafficking	21%
Climate 24 target measured out 72	3.9 health impact of pollution 6.1 safe drinking water 6.b participatory water sanitation management 7.1 access to energy services 7.3 energy efficiency 8.4 material resource efficiency 9.4 sustainable & clean industries 12.2 sustainable use of natural resources 12.c.1 fossil-fuel subsidies 15.6 utilization of genetic resources	46%	7.2 share of renewable energy 12.4 managing chemical & wastes 14.5 conservation of Coastal areas 15.1 terrestrial freshwater ecosystems 15.2 sustainable forests management 15.4 conservation of mountain ecosystem 15.5 loss of biodiversity 17.6 science & tech cooperation	37%	11.b disaster risk management policies 1.5/11.5 resilience to disaster 6.4 water use-efficiency	17%

Source: *Agenda 2030 progress in the Arab Region (E/ESCWA/CL4.SIT/2021/SDGs/STAT.1; p. 3-30)*. (2021). Escwa. <http://www.institutdesfinances.gov.lb/project/agenda-2030-progress-in-the-arab-region/>

We can conclude the following from the table:

- The Arab world is not on track to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. While some regional targets have already been fulfilled, others will require structural change across social, economic, political, cultural, and environmental aspects, necessitating a regional shift in development strategy.
- It is noted that poverty and inequality are growing. For 91% of the measured SDG targets, faster improvement is required. The region has reduced only international poverty.
- More than two-thirds of the measured targets under the gender equality themes will not be met unless progress accelerates. Discriminatory legislation and social practices impede women's political and economic involvement. Investing in women and girls and ensuring gender equality is crucial to the region's achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

- More than half of the climate-related targets will not be met unless accelerated. Four climate targets must be reversed: catastrophe resilience, renewable energy sharing, chemical and waste management, and biodiversity loss.

2.2 Status of the SDGs in Algeria

Algeria ranked 66th among 165 countries, with 70.9 in the SDG Index and 97.5 in the spillover Index (Sustainable Development Report 2021, 2021); It has outperformed Arabs and Africa.

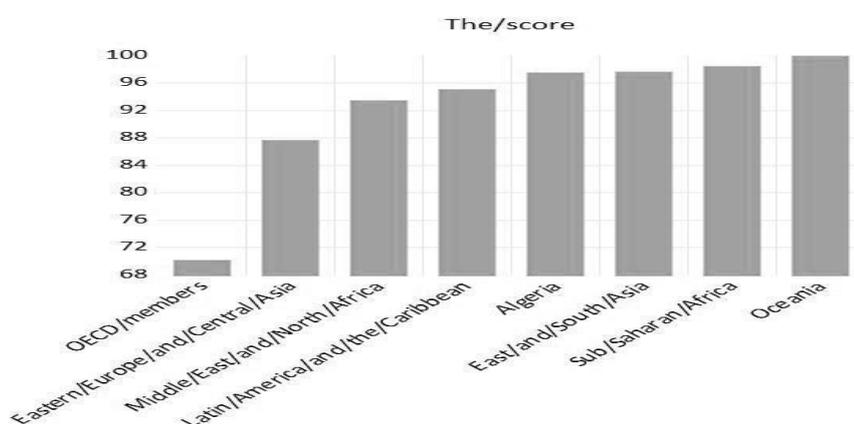
Mention that Algeria's spill over-score is high compared to the rest of the world (Table 5). The effect of seemingly unrelated events in one country on the economies of other countries is known as the spillover effect. Although there are positive spillover effects, the phrase is most usually used to describe a local catastrophe's negative impact, such as an earthquake, stock market crisis, or another macro event has on other regions of the world.

Table (5): International spillover score (Comparison between Algeria and the rest of the region)

The region	The score
OECD members	70.1
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	87.6
Middle East and North Africa	93.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	95.1
Algeria	97.5
East and South Asia	97.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	98.4
Oceania	100.0

Source: *Sustainable Development Report 2021*. (2021). <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/>

Figure (3): Performance of Algeria in spillover index (2020)



Source: by researchers based on: *Sustainable Development Report 2021*. (2021). <https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/>

Although Algeria is in the advanced ranks in the SDG index, there is still a long way to go to achieve all the development goals and its targets. During 2019 and 2020, Algeria has achieved all the Goal 4 (quality education):

- Net primary enrollment rate at 99.6 in 2019.
- Lower secondary completion rate at 82.9 in 2019.
- Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24) at 97.4 in 2018

On another level, there are still challenges to the Goals (1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 13, and 17) with moderately improving as follows:

- For goal 1 (No Poverty) have been achieved Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day at 0.4 in 2021. For goal 2 (zero hunger) have been achieved Prevalence of undernourishment at 2.8 in 2018 and Prevalence of wasting in children under five years of age at 4.1 in 2012 and Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst) at 2.2.
- For goal 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), Algeria achieved the target Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) at 23.3 in 2019 and the target Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population) at 61.0 in 2019 and the target Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%) at 14.2 in 2016 and the target births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 at 9.8 in 2018.
- For goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation) have been achieved the target Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita) at 3.5 in 2013.
- For goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), Algeria achieved the target Population with access to electricity at 100.0 in 2018 and the target Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking at 92.6 in 2016.
- For goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) have been achieved Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population) at 96.0 in 2019.
- For goal 13 (Climate Action), Algeria achieved the target CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita) at 0.2 in 2015.
- For goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals), the target Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best) has achieved 55.1 in 2019.

On the contrary, there is a significant challenge about the goals (5, 8, 15, and 16) with Stagnating

- For goals 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) and 14 (Life below Water), major challenges remain with Decrease.
- For goals 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), there Trend of information is unavailable.

Conclusion

This research paper focused on sustainable development by presenting the definitions provided by researchers and academics in this discipline, beginning with the first definition issued in the “Brundtland Report,” 1987. Then, Sustainable development goals (SDGs) were defined, reflecting a series of goals established in 2015 by a global agreement to eradicate poverty, safeguard the planet's natural resources, and ensure that all people live in peace and prosperity now and in the future. A set of challenges to achieving global sustainable development goals was identified, such as integrated approach, Partnerships, international collaboration, and stakeholder engagement, Analysis of Long-Term

Sustainability, Financial support, Finance and policies integration, Definition of indicators, Data availability.

Then proceeded to analyze the status of implementing sustainable development goals in the Arab region. We concluded a significant difference between Arab countries in several economic and social indicators. However, there are common denominators in the poor performance of goal No. 2, which measures sustainable food production, and goal No. 5, which measures gender equality. Also, the Arab region has made some progress in hunger, education, clean water, sanitation, and wildlife. However, poverty, decent work, economic growth, reduced inequalities, and climate action goals have improved slowly. There is great concern about the decline in sustainable cities, communities, peace, justice, and strong institutions.

Concerning the ranking of Arab States in the indicators for achieving (SDGs), we note that Algeria was ranked first in 2019, followed by the United Arab Emirates, Morocco, and Tunisia. In 2020, Tunisia was ranked first, followed by Algeria, Morocco, and the United Arab Emirates.

Turning to the analysis of the status of the sustainable development goals in Algeria, it was noted that it had been a significant success in achieving the fourth development goal on quality education.

On a different level, the Goals (1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 13, and 17) continue to face obstacles despite moderate improvements.

Also, there is a significant challenge about the goals (5, 8, 15, and 16) with Stagnating, and for goals 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), there Trend of information is unavailable.

Finally, to fully implement SDG, we present the following recommendations and proposals:

- Strengthening the present framework for developing a national road map for achieving the SDGs.
- Build a data framework to track success throughout the 2030 Agenda's lifespan by bolstering the national statistical system's capabilities and leveraging information technologies.
- Promoting national adoption of the SDGs by establishing a program to educate all stakeholders and designate focal points for activities aimed at adapting new policy frameworks to country contexts and incorporating them into public policies.
- Harmonizing the various ministries' approaches and bolstering attempts to incorporate them into a systematic, coherent, and cross-sectoral framework.
- Using experiences, the research community, best practices, and collaboration to raise awareness of the SDGs' implementation.

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