

## Development Security in Algeria: Reality, Challenges, and Perspective



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### **Abstract**

*The article examines the current state of development in Algeria and the challenges it faces in achieving sustainable development. It analyzes the multifaceted issues of governance, socioeconomic inequalities, political instability, and environmental degradation that impact Algeria's development trajectory. The article further explores proposed strategies, policies, and initiatives aimed at addressing these challenges and enhancing development security. It delves into the roles of the government, civil society, and international actors in driving progress and highlights case studies of successful initiatives. The article discusses the potential long-term benefits of improving development security in Algeria. By presenting a comprehensive overview of the topic, the article provides insights into the present realities and prospects of development security in Algeria.*

**Keywords:** Development security, Challenges, Governance, Sustainable development, Algeria.

### **Résumé :**

*L'article examine l'état actuel du développement en Algérie et les défis auxquels elle est confrontée pour parvenir au développement durable. Il analyse les questions multiformes de gouvernance, d'inégalités socio-économiques, d'instabilité politique et de dégradation de l'environnement qui ont un impact sur la trajectoire de développement de l'Algérie. L'article explore en outre les stratégies, politiques et initiatives proposées visant à relever ces défis et à renforcer la sécurité du développement. Il examine les rôles du gouvernement, de la société civile et des acteurs internationaux dans la conduite du progrès et met en lumière des études de cas d'initiatives réussies. L'article discute des avantages potentiels à long terme de l'amélioration de la sécurité du développement en Algérie. En présentant un aperçu complet du sujet, l'article donne un aperçu des réalités actuelles et des perspectives de sécurité du développement en Algérie.*

**Mots clés :** Sécurité du développement, Défis, Gouvernance, Développement durable, Algérie.

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## **Introduction**

Algeria, in North Africa, is the largest country on the continent and the tenth largest globally, covering an area of approximately 2.38 million square kilometers. Algeria, a country with a significant reliance on hydrocarbon production and exports, faces the challenge of diversifying its economy to promote sustainable development and enhance employment opportunities for its young population.

Algeria's economy has heavily depended on the hydrocarbon sector, which accounted for a substantial portion of its gross domestic product (GDP), product exports, and budget revenues. However, in recent years, the country has recognized the need to diversify its economy to reduce its vulnerability to fluctuations in oil and gas prices (TheWorldBank, 2023b).

To address this challenge, the Algerian government has undertaken measures to attract foreign and domestic investment, such as introducing a new Hydrocarbon Law, Investment Law, Money and Credit Law, and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Law. These initiatives aim to encourage private sector-led growth, rationalize public spending, reduce imports, boost non-hydrocarbon exports, and improve the business environment.

The Algerian Government Action Plan, implemented in September 2021, prioritizes the transition to a private sector-led growth model. It emphasizes the need to reform public banks and state-owned enterprises, along with measures to enhance the overall business climate (TheWorldBank, 2023b).

The main argument of this article is that Algeria's development security relies on effectively diversifying its economy, reducing reliance on hydrocarbons, and creating a favourable business environment to foster sustainable economic growth, reduce unemployment, and improve living standards.

## **1. Overview of Development Security in Algeria**

Development security is a crucial aspect of Algeria's security strategy, as the country strives to address challenges such as terrorism and promote economic growth. The government has taken steps to combat terrorism by enhancing border security and intelligence-gathering capabilities. Efforts are being made to create jobs and ease poverty in rural areas. Algeria provides its citizens with a safe and prosperous environment, making development security a vital component of its overall goal.

### **1.1. Definition and Concept of Development Security**

Development security refers to the intersection of development and security, focusing on the interdependence between sustainable development and the maintenance of peace, stability, and human security (Barbier, 1987). Security goes beyond just the military defense of the state. It encompasses various aspects that extend beyond the traditional security realm. This includes non-military aspects of security, which should also be considered to ensure

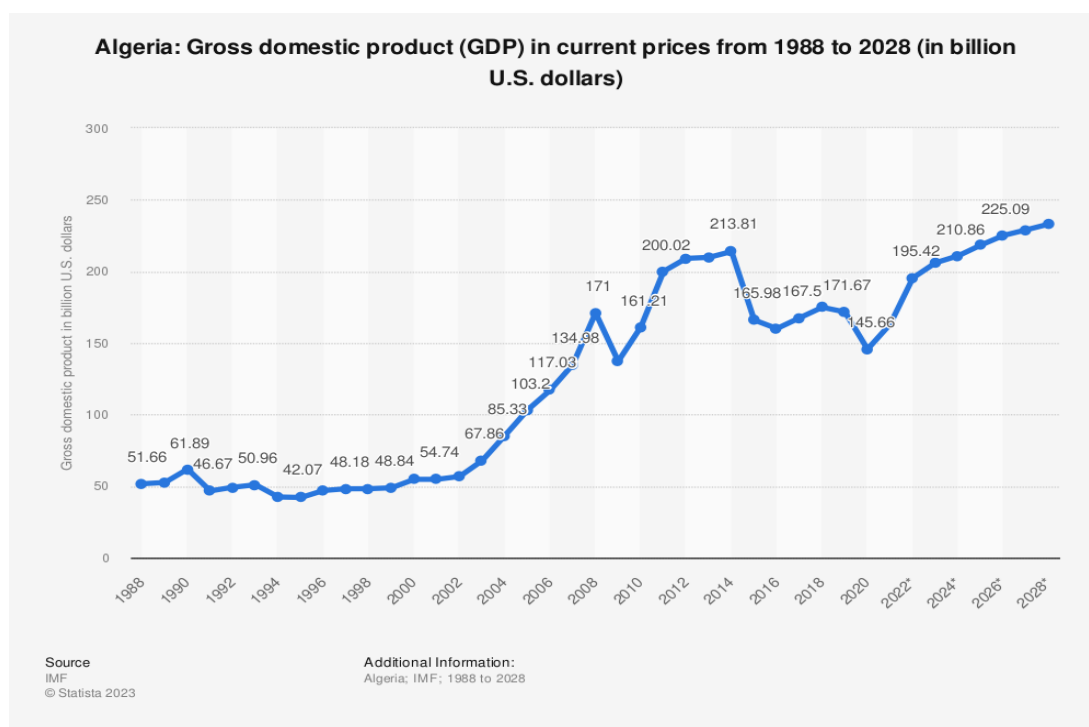


complete security coverage (Wæver, 1993). It recognizes that security is not solely about military or defense aspects but also encompasses social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Development security aims to ensure that development efforts contribute to reducing conflicts, addressing root causes of insecurity, and promoting inclusive and sustainable development for all.

## **1.2. Brief Overview of Algeria's Development Context**

As stated earlier, Algeria has an economy heavily dependent on hydrocarbon production and exports. This sector plays a central role in Algeria's economy, contributing significantly to GDP, product exports, and budget revenues. However, the country has recognized the need to diversify its economy to create alternative revenue sources and improve employment opportunities, especially for the youth (TheWorldBank, 2023b).

The economy experienced a strong recovery in hydrocarbon output in 2021, leading to a 3.4 percent increase in GDP. However, GDP growth slowed down in the first nine months of 2022 due to the decline in crude oil and natural gas production. On the other hand, nonhydrocarbon GDP grew by 3.7 percent during this period, driven by private consumption and decreased import volumes.



### **Current Prices of Algeria's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 1988 to 2028**

**Source :** <https://www.statista.com/statistics/408059/gross-domestic-product-gdp-in-algeria/>

The agriculture sector, as well as consumer-oriented manufacturing and services sectors, contributed to the growth in nonhydrocarbon activity (TheWorldBank, 2023b). In recent years, Algeria has witnessed economic growth and recovery, including nonhydrocarbon



sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services (Baghdad, 2022; Camporeale, Del Ciello, & Jorizzo, 2021).

This has been particularly evident in nonhydrocarbon sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services. Algeria's agricultural sector has been expanding, with increased production of cereals, fruits, and vegetables (Baghdad, 2022). The manufacturing sector has also been on the rise, with the production of textiles, electronics, and construction materials. Additionally, the services sector has been growing, driven by increased demand for tourism, telecommunications, and financial services. These developments have played a significant role in diversifying Algeria's economy and reducing its reliance on hydrocarbon exports. As a result, Algeria is becoming increasingly attractive to foreign investors, which is likely to further boost its economic growth and recovery in the future.

Efforts have been made to reduce multilateral debt, invest in infrastructure, and implement social policies that address poverty and enhance development indicators (TheWorldBank, 2023b). Despite these advancements, challenges persist in areas such as education quality, attracting investment, improving the business environment, and promoting private sector-led growth.

### **1.3. Importance of Development Security in Algeria**

Development security is of vital importance for Algeria's sustainable development and overall well-being. Given the country's aspirations to diversify its economy and create employment opportunities, maintaining a secure environment becomes crucial. Development security ensures that development efforts are not hampered by conflicts, violence, or threats to human security. By addressing the root causes of insecurity, such as socioeconomic disparities, unemployment, or regional disparities, Algeria can enhance its development prospects and achieve long-term stability.

Development security in Algeria involves not only addressing internal challenges but also considering regional and global dynamics. Algeria's stability and security contribute to regional stability, cooperation, and integration, particularly in North Africa and the Mediterranean region (Ammour, 2022; Sour, 2022). By prioritizing development security, Algeria can strengthen its role as a regional partner, foster cross-border cooperation, and promote shared prosperity (Lambert & Shath, 2023).

Development security plays a crucial role in Algeria's development trajectory. By addressing the interplay between development and security, Algeria can foster inclusive and sustainable development, reduce conflicts, and contribute to regional stability and cooperation.

## **2. Reality of Development Security in Algeria**

The reality of development security in Algeria is a complex and ever-evolving landscape. While the Algerian government has made some strides in recent years to improve



the country's security posture, there are still significant challenges that remain. These include ongoing threats from extremist groups, a lack of resources and funding for security initiatives, and a need for improved coordination and communication between government agencies and regional partners. Despite these challenges, there are also opportunities for innovation and progress in development security, particularly with advanced technologies and collaboration with international partners.

## **2.1. Analysis of the Current State of Development Security in Algeria**

The current state of development security in Algeria reflects a combination of progress and ongoing challenges. Algeria has made strides in economic and human development over the past two decades, reducing poverty and improving education, health, and living standards. However, certain factors impact the overall development security in the country.

As of the last few months of 2023, the current state of development security in Algeria can be analyzed based on information. According to the World Bank's Algeria Economic Update, the country's economy has shown signs of recovery in the first half of 2022 (TheWorldBank, 2023a). This recovery has been driven by the revival of oil production and growth in the service sector and agriculture. The report predicts that the economic recovery will persist in 2023, supported by the non-hydrocarbon sector and increased public expenditure (TheWorldBank, 2023a). The positive impact of higher global hydrocarbon prices on external balances has been highlighted, although there was a subsequent decline in the third quarter of 2022. However, the vulnerability to fluctuations in global hydrocarbon prices remains a challenge for Algeria's economy.

Inflation has remained high in Algeria because of rising food prices, which has affected vulnerable households, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic, and put the case of food security at stake (Touidjeni, Boufalta, & Mebarki, 2022). In their exploratory study, Touidjeni et al. (2022) show that the COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted household food security in Algeria. The study found that 60% of households experienced a reduction in income because of the pandemic, and 46.7% reported that food prices had increased. As a result, 32.2% of households reported that they had cut down on food consumption, and 23.3% had borrowed money to buy food. The study also found that households employed a range of coping strategies to deal with the challenges posed by the pandemic. These included reducing food expenses, relying on savings, and receiving help from family and friends (Touidjeni et al., 2022).

To address this issue, the government has implemented measures such as salary increases, unemployment benefits, and subsidies for essential food items (TheWorldBank, 2023a). These steps aim to mitigate the impact of inflation on the population, particularly the most vulnerable groups. The report emphasizes the importance of structural reforms and private-sector investment in sustaining economic growth and job creation in Algeria (TheWorldBank, 2023a). It highlights the need for the non-hydrocarbon private sector to



become the driving force behind long-term growth and diversification. Achieving this objective would require reforms, increased competitiveness, and investment in human capital.

Considering the provided information, it can be concluded that while Algeria's economy has shown signs of recovery and growth (Haouas, Ochi, & Labidi, 2021), there are still challenges to address, such as the vulnerability to fluctuations in global hydrocarbon prices and high inflation. Implementing structural reforms, encouraging private sector investment, and focusing on the non-hydrocarbon sector are identified as important steps for sustained economic growth, job creation, and diversification in Algeria.

## **2.2. Examination of Key Challenges and Issues**

### **2.2.1. Political Factors:**

Algeria faces political challenges that can affect its development security. One significant issue is ensuring political stability and effective governance. The country has been grappling with a deep-rooted culture of corruption, which has led to widespread disillusionment among the population.

The country has undergone political transitions and faced public demands for greater transparency, accountability, and inclusive decision-making processes. Strengthening institutions, promoting democratic practices, and ensuring the rule of law are crucial for fostering a stable political environment that supports development efforts. The examination of key challenges and issues of development security in Algeria reveals the significance of political factors. According to a report from the Council on Foreign Relations, the risk of political instability in Algeria has been increasing since 2019 (Porter, 2019). This instability can be attributed to former President Bouteflika's decision to seek a fifth term, economic stagnation, widespread protests, and demands for political reform.

The report highlights that political instability in Algeria could have implications for counterterrorism efforts and regional stability. To manage the risk, a global power like the United States could monitor triggers such as succession issues and disagreements among the elite. The economic crisis and sustained protests pose significant challenges, and warning indicators include fractures within the elite and persistently low energy prices.

Recognizing Algeria's importance, the United States could indirectly work through France and Italy to address the challenges of political instability in Algeria (Porter, 2019). However, long-term measures should focus on supporting the electoral process, implementing economic reforms, fostering collaboration with neighboring countries and European allies, and gaining a deeper understanding of Algeria's political system. Strengthening relationships with neighboring countries and the European Union (EU) is considered crucial in addressing the challenges of political instability in Algeria. Increased intelligence sharing and recognition of Algeria's expertise can contribute to early warning



systems for potential instability. It is important to maintain diplomatic communication, enhance intelligence capabilities, and be prepared for potential crises.

The report also suggests that supporting Algeria's allies and addressing migration concerns through cooperation with Europe is recommended (Porter, 2019). Fostering Algerian integration with Europe and the broader region is vital to ensuring stability and addressing the underlying political challenges.

The examination of key challenges and issues of development security in Algeria highlights the increasing risk of political instability in the country since 2019 (Haouas et al., 2021). Factors such as ex-President Bouteflika's decision to seek a fifth term, economic stagnation, and widespread protests contribute to this instability. To address these challenges, it is important to monitor triggers of instability, support the electoral process, implement economic reforms, foster collaboration with neighboring countries and European allies, and strengthen relationships with Algeria's allies. By taking these measures and addressing migration concerns, Algeria can work towards achieving a more stable political environment and enhancing its development security.

The upcoming presidential election in years to come is also a major concern, as many citizens are skeptical about the transparency of the electoral process and the candidates' ability to bring about real change. Additionally, Algeria's geopolitical position in North Africa has also presented challenges, and its relationship with neighboring countries, particularly Morocco, remains tense, further complicating the political situation.

Despite these challenges, there are signs of hope for Algeria's political future. The government has taken steps to address corruption and promote transparency, including the arrest of high-profile figures implicated in graft scandals. Moreover, civil society organizations have emerged as a powerful force for change, pushing for greater accountability and democratic reform. As Algeria navigates these complex challenges, it will require a concerted effort from all stakeholders to ensure a peaceful and prosperous future for the country.

### **2.2.2. Economic Factors:**

Economic factors play a crucial role in development security. Although Algeria's economy heavily relies on hydrocarbon production and exports, efforts are being made to diversify the economy and create more employment opportunities, particularly for the youth (TheWorldBank, 2021). However, challenges persist in achieving a sustainable and inclusive economic growth model. Promoting private sector-led growth, improving the business environment, attracting investment, and reducing socio-economic disparities are essential for enhancing development security.





When examining the key challenges and issues in Algeria related to economic factors, the information provided in the World Bank Group's "Algeria's Economic Update — Fall 2021" sheds light on the current economic situation. Here are the key points:

- **Temporary Respite and Recovery:** Algeria's economy experienced a temporary respite due to high hydrocarbon prices and the easing of the COVID-19 pandemic. This respite has contributed to a decline in external financing needs and some stability in domestic financing requirements. However, the recovery in non-hydrocarbon sectors has been limited.
- **GDP Contraction and Slow Recovery:** Algeria's GDP contracted in the first and second quarters of 2021, primarily due to weakened construction and services activity (TheWorldBank, 2021). As a result, both GDP and non-hydrocarbon GDP are below their pre-pandemic levels. The slow recovery in these sectors highlights the need for measures to stimulate investment and growth.
- **Inflationary Risks:** Despite the temporary respite, inflationary risks are emerging in Algeria. These risks can have implications for consumer prices, purchasing power, and overall economic stability. Managing inflation and its potential impact on the economy is crucial.
- **Fragile Economic Outlook:** Without decisive implementation of reforms, the economic outlook in Algeria remains fragile. There is a potential for fiscal and external balance deterioration in the medium term. Structural reforms are needed to stimulate investment and promote growth in non-hydrocarbon sectors, which can help diversify the economy and reduce its dependence on hydrocarbon revenues.
- **Human Development Challenges:** Addressing health and education disparities has become crucial for Algerian human development (TheWorldBank, 2021). Investing in healthcare infrastructure, improving access to quality education, and reducing inequalities can contribute to long-term sustainable development and improve human capital.

The key challenges and issues in Algeria's economy include a limited recovery in non-hydrocarbon sectors, inflationary risks, a fragile economic outlook without reforms, and the need to address health and education disparities for human development. Implementing structural reforms, stimulating investment, and diversifying the economy are crucial steps to foster sustainable growth and resilience in Algeria.

### **2.2.3. Social Factors:**

Social factors also contribute to the reality of development security in Algeria. While progress has been made in reducing poverty and improving living standards, challenges





remain. Education quality is a concern, and efforts are needed to enhance educational outcomes, align curricula with market needs, and promote skill development (Farzanegan & Gholipour, 2021). Addressing social inequalities, including gender disparities, and ensuring social cohesion are vital for sustainable development security. Examining the key challenges and issues in Algeria related to social factors requires a more comprehensive understanding of the country's context.

Algeria, as a diverse and complex country, faces a range of social challenges and opportunities. Some of the common social factors that may impact Algeria include:

- **Youth Unemployment:** High youth unemployment rates have been a persistent challenge in Algeria. Providing employment opportunities and addressing skills gaps among the youth population is crucial for social and economic stability.
- **Education and Skill Development:** Enhancing the quality of education and promoting skill development programs are important social factors in Algeria. Improving access to quality education and aligning it with the needs of the job market can contribute to human capital development and socioeconomic progress (Farzanegan & Gholipour, 2021).
- **Social Inequality:** Addressing social inequality is a significant challenge in Algeria. This includes reducing regional disparities, improving income distribution, and ensuring equal access to basic services and opportunities for all segments of the population. In Algeria, approximately 10 percent of the population lived in poverty (Assouad, 2020).
- **Gender Equality:** Promoting gender equality and empowering women is an ongoing challenge. Efforts to improve women's participation in the workforce, increase their representation in decision-making roles, and combat gender-based violence are essential for creating a more inclusive society. It is not accurate or fair to generalize who is better at work and taking responsibility, as this varies depending on the individual's skills, experience, and personal characteristics. Both men and women can excel in their careers and take on leadership roles. It is important to recognize and value the unique strengths and perspectives that each gender brings to the workplace. Creating an inclusive and diverse work environment where everyone is encouraged to contribute their best can lead to better outcomes for organizations and society.
- **Social Cohesion and Integration** Algeria is a diverse country with two main ethnic and cultural groups; Arabs and Berbers (Assouad, 2020). Fostering social cohesion and promoting inclusivity among different communities is crucial for maintaining stability and harmony.
- **Healthcare and Social Services:** Algeria, like many other countries in the MENA region, has made investments in its health systems to enhance healthcare delivery.



Despite these efforts, they continue to encounter difficulties in ensuring fair and excellent healthcare services (Katoue, Cerda, García, & Jakovljevic, 2022). Access to quality healthcare services and social welfare programs are important social factors. Ensuring affordable healthcare, adequate social protection, and support for vulnerable groups contributes to overall societal well-being. Looking forward, there are several prospective opportunities for the healthcare system in Algeria (Katoue et al., 2022). One such opportunity is the use of technology to improve healthcare services. For example, telemedicine and remote patient monitoring have the potential to increase access to healthcare services in rural areas and improve the efficiency of healthcare delivery.

- **Civic Engagement and Participation:** Encouraging civic engagement, promoting active citizenship, and strengthening civil society organizations play a vital role in addressing social challenges and fostering democratic governance.

These social factors can interact with each other to create a vicious cycle of poverty and insecurity. For example, poverty can lead to unemployment, which can lead to social exclusion, which can lead to crime. This cycle can be difficult to break, and it requires a comprehensive approach to development security that addresses all the underlying problems.

The reality of development security in Algeria reflects a mix of achievements and challenges. Political stability, effective governance, economic diversification, investment promotion, education improvement, and social cohesion are key areas that require attention to strengthen development security in the country. By addressing these factors, Algeria can enhance its prospects for sustainable and inclusive development.

### **3. Impact of Development Security Challenges on Algeria's Progress**

The development security challenges faced by Algeria have significant implications for its progress in various aspects. While Algeria has made progress in economic and human development, certain challenges can impact the country's overall trajectory.

- **Economic Impact:** One of the key challenges Algeria faces is the heavy reliance on hydrocarbon production and exports for its economy (TheWorldBank, 2021). This dependence exposes the country to fluctuations in global oil prices and market volatility. Development security challenges, such as the need to diversify the economy and create alternative revenue sources, directly affect Algeria's progress (TheWorldBank, 2023a). By diversifying the economy, the country can reduce its vulnerability to external shocks and create more employment opportunities, particularly for the youth.
- **Social Impact:** Development security challenges also have social implications for Algeria's progress. While progress has been made in reducing poverty and improving education and healthcare, there is room for improvement, particularly in



the education sector. Ensuring quality education and aligning it with market needs are vital for equipping the population with the necessary skills and competencies (Baba, Wazoumi, & Bradley, 2022). Addressing education-related challenges will enhance human capital development and contribute to long-term sustainable progress.

- **Youth Employment:** Algeria's demographic profile presents a challenge and an opportunity. The country has a young population, and providing employment opportunities for the youth is crucial for their economic empowerment and the overall development of the nation (Polyzos, Kuck, & Abdulrahman, 2022). Development security challenges, such as the need to diversify the economy and attract domestic and foreign investment, directly impact the creation of job opportunities. By addressing these challenges and implementing effective policies, Algeria can harness the potential of its youth and drive sustainable economic growth.
- **Inflation and Vulnerable Populations:** Inflation, particularly driven by food inflation, has remained relatively high in Algeria and has an impact on vulnerable populations. The rising cost of living affects the affordability of essential goods and services, potentially undermining social stability and well-being (Polyzos et al., 2022). Ensuring price stability and implementing measures to mitigate the impact of inflation on vulnerable populations is essential for achieving development security and inclusive progress.

The development security challenges in Algeria, including the need to diversify the economy, improve education, address youth unemployment, and manage inflation, have a direct impact on the country's progress. By effectively addressing these challenges, Algeria can enhance its resilience, promote sustainable development, and create a more inclusive and prosperous future.

#### **4. Challenges in Achieving Development Security in Algeria**

Achieving development security in Algeria is a complex and multifaceted challenge that requires addressing a range of economic, political, and social issues. Some of the main challenges in achieving development security in Algeria include inadequate infrastructure, unemployment, corruption, and regional disparities. Weak governance structures and a lack of transparency also pose significant obstacles to development security. Additionally, terrorism and violent extremism remain significant threats to stability in the country.

##### **4.1. Inadequate Governance and Corruption**

Inadequate governance and corruption present significant challenges to achieving development security in Algeria. Weak governance systems can hinder the effective implementation of development policies and programs, leading to inefficiencies, mismanagement of resources, and limited accountability. Corruption erodes public trust, diverts resources away from development initiatives, and perpetuates socioeconomic



inequalities (Matallah, 2022; Porter, 2019). Addressing governance deficiencies and combating corruption is crucial for establishing transparent and accountable institutions that can effectively promote development and ensure the equitable distribution of resources.

#### **4.2. Socioeconomic Inequalities and Poverty**

Socioeconomic inequalities and poverty act as barriers to development security in Algeria. Disparities in income, access to basic services, and opportunities hinder inclusive and sustainable development. Persistent poverty traps, lack of social safety nets, and unequal distribution of resources contribute to vulnerabilities and impede progress. Addressing socioeconomic inequalities and poverty requires comprehensive strategies that prioritize inclusive growth, equitable resource allocation, and targeted interventions to uplift marginalized and disadvantaged populations (Matallah, 2022; Polyzos et al., 2022).

#### **4.3. Political Instability and Security Threats**

Political instability and security threats pose challenges to the development security in Algeria. Instability and conflicts can disrupt governance structures, economic stability, and social cohesion (Porter, 2019). These challenges deter domestic and foreign investments, hinder the implementation of development programs, and undermine overall progress. Establishing political stability, promoting dialogue, and strengthening institutions are essential for fostering an enabling environment that supports sustainable development and ensures the safety and well-being of the population.

#### **4.4. Environmental Degradation and Resource Management**

Environmental degradation and inadequate resource management are significant challenges to development security in Algeria. Unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, deforestation, pollution, and climate change impact ecosystems, livelihoods, and overall well-being. Insufficient attention to environmental conservation and resource management practices can lead to resource depletion, exacerbate social and economic vulnerabilities, and hinder long-term development (Aladejare & Musa, 2022; Boukhelkhal, 2022). Promoting sustainable resource management practices, investing in renewable energy, and implementing measures to mitigate climate change are essential for achieving development security and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources for future generations.

Addressing these challenges in Algeria requires concerted efforts and comprehensive approaches that involve strengthening governance, promoting inclusive policies, ensuring political stability, and implementing sustainable resource management practices. By addressing these obstacles effectively, Algeria can foster development security and create a foundation for sustainable and fair progress.

### **5. Perspectives on Enhancing Development Security in Algeria**



The development of Algeria is a topic of great importance, and it is crucial to ensure that security measures are in place to protect the country's progress. The Perspectives on Enhancing Development Security in Algeria provide valuable insights into the challenges that the country faces and the strategies that can be implemented to overcome them. These perspectives cover a range of topics, including economic development, political stability, and social cohesion. By examining these issues in depth, the perspectives offer a comprehensive understanding of the factors that impact development security in Algeria and provide recommendations for how to enhance it.

### **5.1. Proposed strategies and policies for addressing challenges**

To address the challenges related to development security in Algeria, several strategies and policies can be considered. These may include:

- **Strengthening governance and combating corruption:** Implementing measures to enhance transparency, accountability, and the rule of law can help improve governance and reduce corruption. This can involve reforms in public administration, promoting open government practices, and establishing effective anti-corruption mechanisms.
- **Promoting inclusive economic growth:** Developing policies that focus on diversifying the economy beyond hydrocarbon resources, supporting entrepreneurship, and fostering innovation can create employment opportunities, particularly for young people. Emphasizing sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, services, and renewable energy can contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic growth.
- **Investing in human capital development:** Enhancing the quality of education and vocational training programs can improve workforce skills and increase productivity. Emphasizing STEM (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) education and providing lifelong learning opportunities can support the country's transition to a knowledge-based economy. Besides enrolling philosophy in the education system for different stages. Philosophy is as vital as STEM. Philosophy in education is crucial as it fosters critical thinking, intellectual curiosity, and a deeper understanding of the world. It encourages students to question assumptions, analyze complex ideas, and develop their own beliefs. Philosophy also develops essential skills, such as logical reasoning, problem-solving, and effective communication. It promotes open-mindedness, empathy, and respectful dialogue. Ultimately, philosophy in education cultivates intellectual growth, ethical development, and the ability to navigate the complexities of the world with wisdom and discernment.

### **5.2. Role of the government, civil society, and international actors**

Achieving development security requires collaborative efforts between the government, civil society, and international actors:



- **Government:** The government plays a crucial role in formulating and implementing policies that address development challenges. It should prioritize good governance, create an enabling business environment, and invest in infrastructure development (Bisogno, Cuadrado-Ballesteros, Rossi, & Peña-Miguel, 2023). Fostering partnerships with civil society and promoting citizen participation can enhance the effectiveness of development initiatives.
- **Civil society:** Civil society organizations can contribute to development security by advocating for social justice, promoting citizen empowerment, and holding the government accountable (Moldavanova, Onishi, & Toepler, 2023). They can support initiatives related to education, poverty alleviation, environmental conservation, and community development. Here are some key roles that civil society organizations (CSOs) play in this context:
  - **Advocacy and Monitoring:** CSOs advocate for policies and practices that promote development security, such as human rights, good governance, and social justice. They also monitor the implementation of these policies and hold governments and other actors accountable for their actions.
  - **Conflict Prevention and Peacebuilding:** CSOs work to prevent conflicts by addressing the root causes, promoting dialogue, and facilitating peace negotiations. They also engage in peacebuilding activities, such as community reconciliation, post-conflict reconstruction, and promoting social cohesion. CSOs engage in promoting the democratization process (Moldavanova et al., 2023).
  - **Humanitarian help:** CSOs often provide critical humanitarian aid in conflict-affected areas, including food, shelter, healthcare, and education. They work on the ground to ensure the needs of affected populations are met and collaborate with other stakeholders to coordinate relief efforts (Iwuala, 2022).
  - **Capacity Building and Empowerment:** CSOs play a vital role in building the capacity of local communities, empowering marginalized groups, and promoting inclusive development. They provide training, education, and resources to enable communities to address their security challenges and participate in decision-making processes.
  - **Information and Awareness:** CSOs raise awareness about development security issues, including the impacts of conflicts, violence, and insecurity on communities. They collect and disseminate information to inform public opinion, shape policies, and mobilize support for sustainable development initiatives.
  - **Collaboration and Networking:** CSOs collaborate with governments, international organizations, and other stakeholders to develop and implement effective strategies for development security. They take part in multi-stakeholder





platforms, share knowledge, and best practices, and contribute to policy debates and decision-making processes.

- International actors: International organizations, donor countries, and development partners can provide financial and technical assistance to support Algeria's development efforts. Collaboration with international actors can facilitate knowledge sharing, capacity building, and the implementation of best practices in various sectors.

### **5.3. Case studies and examples of successful initiatives**

Specific case studies and examples of successful initiatives in enhancing development security in Algeria. However, successful initiatives could include projects focused on renewable energy development, job creation through public-private partnerships, and programs targeting poverty reduction and social inclusion. It would be beneficial to explore further research and reports specific to Algeria to identify relevant case studies. Here are some of these case studies and examples:

**5.3.1. The National Program for the Development of Renewable Energies:** Algeria has made significant strides in enhancing its energy security by investing in renewable energy sources. The National Program for the Development of Renewable Energies (Razi & Dincer, 2022) aims to increase the share of renewable energy in the country's energy mix to 27% by 2030. This initiative has attracted foreign investment and has created job opportunities in the renewable energy sector, contributing to the overall development and security of Algeria.

**5.3.2. The National Strategy for Water Resources Management:** Algeria faces challenges related to water scarcity and water management. The National Strategy for Water Resources Management was launched to address these issues and enhance water security in the country. The strategy focuses on improving water infrastructure, implementing efficient irrigation techniques, and promoting water conservation practices (Kertous, Zaied, Omri, & Kossai, 2022). As a result, Algeria has been able to better manage its water resources, ensuring access to clean water for its population and supporting agricultural development.

**5.3.3. The National Plan for the Development of Digital Economy:** Recognizing the potential of the digital economy in driving development and enhancing security, Algeria has implemented the National Plan for the Development of Digital Economy. This initiative aims to promote the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) in various sectors, including education, healthcare, and e-commerce. By investing in ICT infrastructure and promoting digital literacy, Algeria has witnessed the growth of digital startups and the creation of new job opportunities, contributing to economic development and security.

**5.3.4. The National Program for the Development of Tourism:** Algeria has a rich cultural and natural heritage, which has the potential to attract tourists and contribute to economic development. The National Program for the Development of Tourism focuses on promoting tourism as a key sector for economic diversification and job creation. The initiative includes the development of tourist infrastructure, the preservation of historical sites, and the





promotion of Algeria as a tourist destination. This initiative has led to an increase in tourist arrivals and revenue, supporting the overall development and security of the country.

**5.3.5.** The National Plan for the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs): SMEs play a crucial role in driving economic growth and creating job opportunities. The National Plan for the Development of SMEs aims to support the growth and competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises in Algeria. The initiative includes measures such as providing access to finance, improving business support services, and promoting entrepreneurship (BOUKEDJANE, 2022). By supporting the development of SMEs, Algeria has diversified its economy; create employment opportunities, and enhanced overall economic security.

One more example in Algeria is the startup ecosystem, which is still in its early stages, but there are a few notable examples of startups that have emerged from universities and academic institutions. *Djazagro* is a startup that specializes in the production of organic fertilizers and biopesticides, aiming to promote sustainable and eco-friendly agricultural practices in Algeria, *Govask* is a platform that links governments, politicians, and citizens to foster open dialogue and increase transparency and accountability. *Yassir* is a ride-hailing and delivery startup that was founded by a team of Algerian entrepreneurs. *Kitab OS* is an electronic book initiative that offers an interactive version of the official elementary school textbook, accessible on tablets, smartphones, and desktops. Besides many other startups such as *Sihhatech-DZ*, *healthya*, *Alania*, *TransLine Solutions...* etc. These startups and many others highlight the potential for innovation and collaboration between academia and entrepreneurship in Algeria.

Bridging the gap between academia and the market is crucial to support and accelerate economic growth. By fostering collaboration and knowledge transfer between universities and the business sector, several benefits can be achieved:

- **Innovation and research:** Universities are hubs of knowledge and research, conducting studies and developing innovative solutions. By connecting academia with the market, these research findings and innovations can be translated into practical applications and commercialized. This can lead to the development of new products, services, and technologies, driving economic growth.
- **Entrepreneurship and Startups:** Universities can play a vital role in nurturing entrepreneurial talent and supporting startup creation. By providing entrepreneurship programs, mentorship, and access to resources, universities can empower students and researchers to transform their ideas into viable businesses. This not only creates job opportunities but also fosters a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship within the country.
- **Industry-Academia Collaboration:** Collaboration between academia and industry can lead to mutually beneficial partnerships. Businesses can benefit from the expertise and research capabilities of universities, while universities can gain practical insights and



access to real-world challenges. This collaboration can cause joint research projects, internships, and technology transfer, driving innovation and competitiveness in both academia and the market.

- **Skilled Workforce:** By aligning academic curricula with the needs of the job market, universities can produce graduates with the skills and knowledge required by industries. This reduces the skills gap and enhances the employability of graduates, contributing to a skilled workforce that can support economic development.

Bridging the gap between academia and the market is essential for supporting economic take-off. It promotes innovation, entrepreneurship, collaboration, and the development of a skilled workforce, ultimately driving economic growth and competitiveness.

## **6. Potential long-term benefits of improving development security**

Improving development security in Algeria can lead to several long-term benefits, including:

- **Sustainable economic growth:** By diversifying the economy and reducing reliance on hydrocarbon resources, Algeria can build a more resilient and sustainable economy (TheWorldBank, 2023a). This can create a stable and conducive environment for investment, generate employment opportunities, and enhance overall economic productivity.
- **Social cohesion and inclusion:** Addressing socioeconomic inequalities and poverty can contribute to social cohesion and reduce societal tensions (Polyzos et al., 2022). Improved access to education, healthcare, and basic services can enhance the well-being of the population, promote social mobility, and reduce disparities.
- **Environmental sustainability:** Emphasizing sustainable resource management and environmental conservation can help protect Algeria's natural heritage and ensure the availability of resources for future generations. Transitioning to renewable energy sources can mitigate the environmental impact of energy production and contribute to global efforts in combating climate change.

Enhancing development security requires a comprehensive and integrated approach that addresses governance issues, promotes inclusive growth, ensures political stability, and supports sustainable resource management. By implementing effective strategies and engaging relevant stakeholders, Algeria can achieve long-term socioeconomic development and improve the well-being of its population.

## **7. Conclusion**

The provided information highlights key aspects of Algeria's development and the challenges it faces. Algeria's economy heavily relies on hydrocarbon production and export revenues, contributing significantly to GDP, product exports, and budget revenues. However, the country aims to diversify its economy and reduce dependence on hydrocarbons to



enhance employment opportunities, particularly for young people. Economic recovery and growth: In 2021, the economy experienced a strong recovery after the COVID-19 recession, driven by increased hydrocarbon output while hydrocarbon production experienced fluctuations, nonhydrocarbon sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services showed growth. The improvement in external and budget balances in 2022 due to higher hydrocarbon prices is a positive development. However, inflation remains high, impacting vulnerable populations. Algeria has made progress in economic and human development, reducing poverty and improving education and health indicators. Yet, there is still room for improvement, particularly in the education sector. The government has implemented various measures to attract foreign and domestic investment, including reforms and changes in laws and regulations related to hydrocarbons, promote private sector-led growth, and improve the business environment, money and credit, and public-private partnerships, as well as reforms in public banks and state-owned enterprises.

Several things can be done to address the social factors that contribute to development insecurity in Algeria. These include:

- Investing in education and training to help people find jobs and improve their skills.
- Providing social safety nets to help people who are poor or unemployed.
- Reducing inequality by redistributing wealth and opportunities more equitably.
- Promoting social inclusion and tolerance to reduce discrimination and conflict.
- Investing in infrastructure and other development projects to create jobs and boost economic growth.

Algeria's development security is influenced by various factors, including the country's reliance on hydrocarbon revenues, the need for economic diversification, challenges related to governance and corruption, socioeconomic inequalities, political instability, and environmental degradation. Addressing these challenges is crucial for achieving sustainable development and improving the well-being of Algeria's population.

The future of development security in Algeria will depend on the successful implementation of strategies and policies aimed at overcoming the identified challenges. This includes diversifying the economy, strengthening governance and combating corruption, promoting inclusive growth, and addressing social and environmental issues. The government's role in formulating and implementing effective policies, along with collaboration with civil society and international actors, will be crucial in driving progress. By focusing on long-term sustainable development, Algeria can enhance economic stability, reduce inequalities, and improve social cohesion. Investing in human capital, improving education quality, and promoting innovation can contribute to the country's transition to a knowledge-based economy. Sustainable resource management and environmental conservation will be essential for safeguarding Algeria's natural resources and contributing to global efforts in combating climate change.



While challenges remain, Algeria has shown progress in various areas of development. By continuing to prioritize development security and implementing targeted initiatives, Algeria can strive towards a prosperous and sustainable future for its people.

The government, civil society, and international actors have important roles to play in supporting Algeria's development efforts. Collaborative efforts, partnerships, and investments in key sectors such as education, infrastructure, renewable energy, and entrepreneurship can contribute to long-term development security and the well-being of Algerian society.

Overall, the reality of development security in Algeria highlights the need for economic diversification, addressing youth unemployment, and improving the quality of education. The challenges lie in reducing dependency on hydrocarbons, implementing effective reforms, and enhancing the business environment. However, with recent policy measures and a focus on private sector-led growth, Algeria has the potential to transform its economy and create a more prosperous and secure future.

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