

THE REALITY OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN LIGHT OF THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: ALGERIA AS A MODEL

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Abstract

In order for the development process to achieve its goals, it must originate from the citizens themselves. Citizen participation in the development project is tantamount to positively driving the development itself and ensuring its success in the future. Given that the role of civil society in sustainable development is the subject of our study, we relied on the indicators and the United Nations 2030 Agenda framework, based on the principles of the relevant declaration. The issue revolves around the criteria outlined in the 2030 Agenda concerning the role of civil society in achieving and implementing the sustainable development plan, including:

- How to build capacities and manage diverse resources.
- Transparency and participation alongside state institutions.
- Mutual accountability of partners, represented by responsibility, accountability, and proposed alternatives or solutions.

Thus, we pose the central question: What is the role of civil society in Algeria in implementing the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda proposed by the United Nations?

The study concluded that despite the significant role played by civil society in various fields; there are some shortcomings in its operational mechanisms in Algeria in general and in the Besbes district (the study sample) in particular, due to various reasons, including:

- Lack of Financial independence, which leads to its dependency and loyalty to the supporter, usually the state, affecting its activities and decisions.
- Insufficient training for the heads and members of associations, both scientifically and practically.

Therefore, we offer some suggestions that may be useful and effective in enhancing the significant role played by civil society Organizations in advancing communities and achieving sustainable development, namely:

- Conducting training and study days for the benefit of civil society Organizations leaders and active members, under the guidance of specialized university professors.
- Providing Financial support to associations without imposing guardianship over them and their activities, allowing them to operate more comfortable and transparently, thereby achieving the desired goals of their establishment.
- Enhancing media accompaniment of civil society.
- Mobilizing Community members regarding all matters related to sustainable development and civil society to keep pace with global developments.

Keywords: Civil Society, Sustainable Development, United Nations, Associations.

INTRODUTCION

The United Nations Declaration emanating from the Human Rights Council, at its forty-first session 2019, from 24-06-2019 to 12-07-2019 , which is based on the basic principles underlying the role of civil society in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which emphasizes the participation of civil society in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and which emphasizes the participation of civil society in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, is considered to be a departure from the traditional idea that was noticed by those interested in the topic under discussion regarding the effectiveness of the role of society and the rest of the actors in the sustainable development of Member States in the international and United Nations community.

The motto of the United Nations was the partnership between States, the private sector and civil society, in addition to what was adopted in previous sessions. The declaration was limited to the fact that sustainable development is due to the economic, environmental and social dimensions. It also raised the importance of the need to involve the private sector and civil society as an important party and an effective partner with the state and governmental organizations to achieve various aspects of sustainable development. The UN recommendations for the 2030 Agenda focused on the need for transparency and mutual accountability of partners. Capacity building is also necessary to achieve the 2030 Agenda, related to the role of civil society in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The 2030 Agenda of the United Nations requires a reflection of the global partnership to ensure its implementation and the conduct of intensified global engagement to support the implementation of all the goals and objectives addressed in the United Nations Declaration¹ , where in target 17: The 2030 step recognizes the role of civil society in the development of national strategies and policies, the implementation process and the review and reporting process at the national and international levels .²

The UN committees began their declaration on the role of civil society in the 2030 Agenda with: " If the motto of the United Nations is the opening of the Charter of the United Nations is: **We the peoples**, we start on the path that leads us towards 2030. We will be accompanied on our journey by all governments, parliaments, the United Nations system, other

international institutions, local authorities, civil society, the private sector, all scientific and academic communities, and all people. Millions of people may interact with this plan³. "

Problematic

The development process in order to achieve its objectives must emanate from the citizens themselves, and the participation of citizens in the development project is considered as advancing the development itself with positive steps and ensuring its projects success in the future.

If the role of civil society in sustainable development is the subject of our study, we have relied on the indicators and the United Nations 2030 Agenda, according to the pillars of the Declaration on the subject, the problem was focused on the criteria set out in the 2030 Agenda for the role of civil society in achieving and implementing the sustainable development agenda in terms of:

- How to build capacity and how to manage diverse resources.
- Transparency and participation alongside state institutions.
- Mutual accountability of partners represented in responsibility, accountability and rescue or proposed alternatives.

From this, we ask the Following central question:

What is the role of civil society in Algeria in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development propose by the United Nations?

Chapter One - Theoretical and Conceptual Framework of the Study:

1-The concept of sustainable development

The concept or term of sustainable development has spread rapidly around the globe and has become common among many people, but its concept has differed, everyone knows it in his own way, and its emergence has been linked to two types of problems faced by most countries of the world, namely:

- Widespread and increasing prevalence of poverty.
- Continuous degradation of the natural environment⁴

1-1:- Its Definition and Characteristics:

1.1.1 Definition:

There have been many definitions that addressed the topic of sustainable development; they have been defined by a lot of bodies, organizations and scientists, which led to the lack of an agreed definition.

From here, we will try to address a set of definitions, the most prominent of which are:

The terminology of sustainable development, which is the need to be careful in formulating development policy, the sustainability of its projects and their effects on society, and the need to be diligent in implementing its programs to preserve its gains.⁵

Some said sustainable development. Another said sustainable development as a translation of the English term sustainable development. The two terms are used synonymously, but there is a difference between them: sustainable development is that development whose continuity is perpetuated by people and population, while sustainable development is continuous or continuous development that is not spontaneous.

From the Islamic perspective, it is defined as: Asking for the architecture of the land and adhering to the doctrine of Islam - the doctrine of monotheism, deism and vicegerency - in asking for the architecture of the land in accordance with God's law to carry out productive activity conducive to halal gain, in an economic and social climate in which faith, piety, the sovereignty of Islamic values, avoiding haram and asking forgiveness for it,

This sends the sky dry and increases money, boys, planting and water, thus achieving sufficiency and good life for the members of society, men and women, youth and students.⁶

- The definition of sustainable development was formulated in the Brundtland Commission Report prepared by the World Commission on Environment and Development 1987 and defined it as “ development that meets current needs, without prejudice to the rights of future generations to meet their own needs ”.⁷

- The International Union for Conservation of the Environment (IUCN) defined it as “development that takes into account the environment, the economy and society.”⁸

- It was also defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 1989 as" the management and protection of the natural resource base and the direction of technical and institutional change in a manner that ensures the achievement and continued satisfaction of human needs for present and future generations."⁹

We can say that the almost agreed definition of sustainable development is" that development that meets the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs, and it aims to harmonize and integrate the environment and development through three patterns: the vital system of resources, the economic system and the social system."¹⁰

1-1-2-Characteristics of sustainable development: Sustainable development: has several characteristics, the most important of which are:

- Considering the human being in it as the goal, the goal and the means.
- Seeking to reduce the spread of poverty in the world , as it basically meets the requirements and needs of the poorest segments of society, through achieving social welfare, by striking a balance between the economic , social and environmental system, by meeting the basic and necessary needs of food, clothing, education, health services and everything related to improving the quality of human physical and social life without harming environmental diversity.
- It is considered a comprehensive, integrated, continuous, fair, equitable, balanced and rational development without waste or abuse, which provides a healthy environment for man.
- It is a long-term development, and this is its most important feature. It focuses on the fate and rights of future generations in the Earth's resources and protects them.
- It is a multidimensional development, based on planning and coordination between development plans on the one hand and environmental development on the other.
- Its elements cannot be separated and its indicators measured as a result of the overlap of the quantitative and qualitative dimensions it contains.
- Sustainable development preserves the elements of the biosphere and its basic compounds, such as air, water and others, and depends on drawing up plans and strategies to determine the exploitation of these resources while maintaining their ability to give.

- It is based on the coordination between the negatives of resources, investment trends and technological testing, making them all work in harmony within the ecosystem, which preserves them and achieves the desired continuous development.
- It cares about resources, whether human, environmental or community and works hard through its activities to raise awareness of their preservation and investment, especially in their relationship to human development, as the continuation of development depends on human decisions, so working to empower, educate and organize human beings is the first.¹¹

1.2 Sustainable Development Goals and Principles:

1-2-1-Its objectives:

Based on the definitions in which we have previously discussed the concept of sustainable development, we have drawn a number of objectives, namely:

- Achieving technical economic growth that preserves natural capital, which includes natural and environmental resources, which in turn requires institutions, infrastructure and appropriate management of risks and fluctuations, to ensure equality in the sharing of wealth between successive generations and between the same generations.¹²
- Improving the quality of life of the population, through planning processes and the implementation of development policies, by achieving justice and equity in the distribution of resources, providing employment opportunities and various services, and reducing or at least alleviating the phenomenon of poverty.
- Analyzing the social, economic, administrative and environmental conditions as a holistic and integrated vision, based on the unity of the total environment and the interdependence of its subsystems, and avoiding improvisation, emotion and selfishness in dealing with resources and energies.
- Contributing to the development, use and employment of existing environmental resources in a rational and rational manner without waste and waste, by maintaining them, not wasting them and discovering new resources.¹³
- Employing modern technology in a way that serves the objectives of society and this is achieved through how to use the available and serious ones to improve the quality of life of society, without compromising and harming the environment or at least controlling these risks and finding appropriate solutions to them.
- Making a continuous and appropriate change in the needs of society and setting priorities to achieve a balance that leads to economic development and to be able to control all environmental problems and develop appropriate solutions to them.¹⁴
- Achieving peace and security on a fair basis, removing hotbeds of tension and weapons of mass destruction, reducing poverty and unemployment, and harmonizing population growth rates with available environmental resources.
- Developing the productive sectors and their integration at the local, national and regional levels, following integrated environmental management systems and cleaner production methods, improving production efficiency to raise the competitiveness of national products, and enhancing the prediction and preparation for industrial accidents and natural disasters.

- Enhancing the awareness of the population of environmental problems and urging them to participate actively in creating appropriate solutions to them, preserving and caring for health and eliminating the manifestations of pollution.

1.2.2 Dimensions of Sustainable Development:

Some scholars, scholars and thinkers have defined sustainable development as: development in three interrelated and integrated dimensions in an interactive framework, characterized by exacting, organization and rationalization of resources.¹⁵

Accordingly, it is clear to us that sustainable development has three interrelated and overlapping dimensions that focus on achieving tangible progress in the field of sustainable development, namely : the economic dimension, the social dimension, the environmental dimension, as well as a fourth important dimension, which is the institutional dimension (decision-making body)¹⁶

- Economy

It is concerned with meeting the material needs of human beings through production and consumption. Some believe that sustainable development requires rapid economic growth to achieve its goals and improve the standard of living of individuals. This development is based on the idea that the use of resources today should not be less than real income in the future.¹⁷

The most important economic dimensions of sustainable development can be summarized as follows:

- Achieving equity and balance among the world's population in the exploitation of resources , because the share of per capita consumption of natural resources in developed countries is much more than what the individual gets in developing countries, by encouraging fair trade internationally , by raising the share of the countries of the South in international trade.

- Stop the waste of natural resources by rationalizing the consumption of energy and natural resources in developed countries and changing the pattern of production and consumption and making them more sustainable (clean technologies, green consumption....) As well as the use of economic tools to preserve the environment, and this must strengthen the role of trade and industry through the promotion of clean production.

- Reducing the dependence of developing countries on developed industrialized countries.

- Reducing military spending by converting it to purposes that serve development.

- Environnemental dimension:

Considering that the environment is one of the most necessary and basic conditions for the existence of human activity and the preservation of the natural and biological environment and its transmission to future generations, the points of the environmental dimension of sustainable development can be listed as follows:

- Working to reduce soil erosion and the destruction of vegetation by adopting all measures that reduce the indiscriminate use of pesticides and harmful human practices to the environment and the use of cleaner technologies in industrial facilities.

- Conserve and protect natural resources by optimizing agricultural land and water supply more efficiently and adopting improved agricultural technologies.

- Protect the climate from global warming and reduce the emission of gases to prevent the deterioration of the ozone layer.
- Addressing the phenomenon of pollution is the responsibility of industrialized countries by using cleaner technologies, rationally exploiting resources and preserving the Earth's richness in biodiversity for future generations.

- **Social Dimension**

It is mainly based on the idea of human development, and we focus on the following points:

- People's participation: This is one of the essential pillars of development success by involving people in planning the development of decisions on the one hand and then contributing to their implementation on the other.¹⁸
- Providing basic needs through the optimal and full use of human resources, to improve social welfare and provide the most important requirements of life such as education, health, water, etc. and to fight poverty, famine and ignorance.
- Combating corruption of all kinds, ensuring greater political and civil participation, and supporting civil society institutions to participate in the development process and in decision-making.
- The human right to live in a clean environment while ensuring the right to a fair share of natural resources and environmental and social services.

2-The concept of civil society:

2-1-Definition and components of civil society:

2.1.1 Definition:

Civil society is a non-governmental, non-profit organization established by people to satisfy needs and face problems, whether for themselves or for others in society. It is also known as a set of political¹⁹, economic, social and cultural institutions that work in different fields to meet the needs of local communities²⁰. It is also known as: a set of free voluntary activities that enjoy a degree of sway and even independence from the state and its organs. Wikipedia indicated that the concept of civil society includes all voluntary activities and many non-profit organizations, such as professional unions, charitable organizations, human rights associations and others. Mohamed Abed Al-Jabiri defined it as: a society in which relations between its members are organized on the basis of democracy.²¹

2-1-2-The components of civil society:

Although jurists and scholars differed in defining an agreed definition of civil society, they did not differ in its pillars and the basic elements on which it is based, as they can be summarized as follows:

- Voluntary - Voluntary participation:

It means that the various civil society organizations were built on the common desire of their founders and based on their free and voluntary will, without imposition or restriction from any party, and away from any external pressure or influence²². This is what distinguishes civil society from the rest of the imposed or inherited social formations.²³

- Organisation

Civil society is an organized organization that is subject to the laws that establish it on the one hand and to its basic law and internal regulations on the management and

performance of tasks on the other hand, which makes it different from traditional society in its classical sense.

- Independence:

Civil society is a subjective system that is not characterized by the link of dependence. The nature of its relationship with the state is a relationship of integration and cooperation, not a relationship of restricting freedoms and pursuing methods of repression, although it is also an opposition force, not a complementary one.²⁴

- Serving the public interest

The purpose of civil society is mostly charitable work, as it does not wait for a financial profit, because the goal of the founders and the first and highest members is to serve the public interest, that is, to provide services to the target groups, such as the needy groups, care for the disabled, childhood, women and youth issues...And other charitable issues that do not achieve the self-interest of members.

- Ethical and behavioral pillar:

In the sense of accepting difference and diversity among members and others, civilized peaceful means must be followed, that is, with the values of civil society and its normative controls, which are the values of respect, tolerance, cooperation, competition and peaceful conflict.²⁵

- Not seeking power:

From this pillar, we distinguish between civil society and political parties, whose nature is to work to reach government, while civil society, despite the role it plays and the power and pressure it exercises on public authority, does not seek to reach power, otherwise it is considered incompatible with the pillar of charitable work and serving the public interest without remuneration or profit.

2.2 characteristics and Types of Civil Society:

2-2-1- characteristics:

We mention the most important ones:

- Adaptability:

This means the adaptation of civil society to developments in the environment, whether in time, its ability to last for a long time or generation, its continuity with the succession of generations, or functionally, and its ability to make adjustments to its activities to adapt to emerging circumstances.²⁶

- Independence:

Civil society is an independent movement, which plays the role of mediator between the state and society, so it must be independent of the state financially and administratively, because the extent of its independence is measured by its degree of effectiveness.

- Homogeneity:

That is, the absence of internal conflicts and divisions, and the pursuit of peaceful ways to resolve them, if any.²⁷

2.2.2-Types of Civil Society:

At the international level, we find civil society in the form of international non-governmental organizations. At the internal and national levels, we find it in the form of:

- Civic Associations.
- Trade unions and professional federations.
- Political parties, a political party is defined as a gathering of citizens who share the same ideas and meet for the purpose of developing a common political project to achieve by democratic and peaceful means the exercise of powers and responsibilities in leading public affairs.²⁸

The controversy has arisen between whether it is part of the formation of civil society or not because it falls within the framework of political action²⁹ but given its role in achieving democracy, developing public opinion and expressing fateful issues, some jurists have given it the character of civil society.

Chapter Two - The Field Side: The Role of Civil Society in the Light of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in Algeria :

1 Research Methodology

In our research, which is classified within descriptive research, we adopted the social survey approach, and this approach, which studies the phenomenon in question and expresses it quantitatively and qualitatively, is considered.

1-1- Data collection tools:

In this study, we relied on:

1-1-1- Participatory observation : We relied on participatory observation, which " requires integration into the field of life of the people under study, taking into account that nothing changes in the situation , through coexistence in the midst of human groups in order to study them closely .."³⁰

This allowed us to go deeper into the selection of specific criteria for the actual role of civil society, represented by various locally active associations.

1-1-2-The form : It is a set of questions and items designed to collect the necessary data related to the research problem and the core of the researcher's interest in the elements that must be based on to reach the matching of what must be represented in the role assigned to civil society in accordance with the United Nations Horizon 2030 plan. We have divided the form into four sections:

- Raw data for the association
- Provisions on how to manage natural resources
- Transparency and participation clauses with state institutions.
- Accountability clauses (responsibility , accountability and rescue)

1-2- Study sample:

The **sample** of the research was represented in the various associations active in the region of local administration – Al-Besbes District – Wilaya of Tarf, Algeria, numbering 50 associations distributed as follows:

Table showing the number and type of activities of the associations under study

Type of activity of the association	Number
Charitable and Religious Associations	19
Cultural and social associations	14
Neighborhood Associations	12
Parents' Associations	5

The results of the field study:

Data dump

Term	Yes	No
How to manage natural resources and build capacity		
1- Your association preserves cultural heritage .	87%	13%
2-The association contributes to achieving sustainable production and consumption.	9%	91%
3-The association contributes to raising awareness .	87%	13%
4- Your association supports community institutions.	98%	02
5-The association contributes to building the capacity of those involved .	91%	10%
6-The association contributes to improving resource planning.	22%	78%
7-The association contributes to improving public health	55%	45%
8-The association has activities that contribute to improving public health	85%	15%
8-The association has a role in raising the degree of affiliation of individuals and their commitment to the environment and the environment.	10%	90%
9-The association contributes to providing job opportunities.	12%	90%
10-The association has a role in raising the standard of living	10%	90%
11-The association works to provide a better environment for living and working	02	98%
12-The association works to decentralize the management of environmental systems to achieve sustainable development.	01	99%
13-The association works to provide a better environment for living and working	13%	87%
12-The association works to decentralize the management of environmental systems to achieve sustainable development.	03	97%
13-The association contributes to the elimination of the problems of poverty and unemployment .		
14-The association works to solve the problems of women.		
15-The association contributes to achieving food security.		
Transparency and participation alongside state institutions.		
1-The Association has sufficient information about the 2030 Agenda for the role of civil society in sustainable development	100%	0%
2-The association participates with proposals for public policy analysis.	01	99%
3-The association participates in the formulation of community programs for local administration.Delivering initiatives	23%	77%
4- The association has a role in proposing and defending management strategies.	02	98%
5-The Association puts forward innovative initiatives to be in line with the	00%	100%
	00%	100%
	00%	100%

implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the local, national and regional levels 6. The Society has a collaborative role with different sectors to achieve policy coherence for sustainable development 7-The Association proposes the contents of policies and legislation that guarantee the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda 8-The association contributes to the implementation of the state's plans related to the 2030 agenda 9-The association participates in the development of plans with partners and the government .	00%	100%
Accountability (Responsibility , Accountability and Rescue)		
1-The association monitors the executive body to ensure that it abides by its obligations .	25%	78%
2-The association intervenes in emphasizing the principles of responsibility of the various actors in the management	05%	95%
3-The association contributes to holding accountable those who monitor the implementation of development programs.	15%	85%
4- There is transparency in the management of projects and development plans.	100%	00%
5- The association has the ability to build capacity as a complementary role for the public and private sectors.	100%	00%
6-The association has the ability to set priorities .	00%	100%
7-The association contributes to bringing closer the concerns of the most marginalized classes.	98%	02
8-The association has the ability to find practical solutions.	99%	01
9-The association has the ability to face local and global challenges.	05%	95%
10-The association contributes by establishing pilot projects for wider dissemination.	01	99%
11-The association plays the role of a mediator to enlarge the gap and bring the views of the parties contributing to development closer together.	33%	67%
12-The association often finds common solutions	95%	05%
13-The association plays the role of coordinator of the efforts of government institutions	98%	02
14-The association contributes to the delivery of citizen initiatives and community individuals	97%	03

Referring to the outputs of the questionnaire, we find that the results were distributed among the parts of the components of the form represented in the pillars of partnership between the state and civil society based on the announcement³¹ of the 2030 plan for the role of civil society in sustainable development, in addition to transparency, accountability and capacity building. Therefore, the indicators are directly derived from the United Nations program, and the items or phrases are the criteria for the actual role of civil society. This is what makes us take into account linking the function and tasks of the association as a factor affecting the role. These are the changes observed after unpacking the data:

2-1- Indicator 1 - How to manage natural resources and build capacity:

87% of associations in their various functions came to preserve cultural heritage .While 91% did not contribute to the achievement of public production and consumption; this explains the association's relationship with the economic community, as its activity with regard to production does not exceed volunteering for charities and representative committees.

We also find that 91%of the associations (the sample) contribute to building the capacity of those involved, which is what the members of the association generally feel by friction with its administrative environment and other community institutions, because referring to the percentages obtained with regard to the phrase from 10-16, which expressed the inability of the association to achieve the goal of building diverse capacities and not controlling resources , given that the percentages were as follows :

- 90% of the respondents do not contribute to providing job opportunities.
- 90% of the respondents have no role in raising the standard of living.
- 98% of respondents do not decentralize the management of ecosystems to achieve sustainable development.
- 90% do not provide a better environment for living and working.

The high percentage applies to the association's failure to contribute to eliminating the problems of poverty and unemployment and solving the problems of women and the inability to achieve food security. This is explained by reference to the nature of the association's activity and the functions entrusted to it, because we find that the diverse activity is charitable, athletic, cultural, representative, and religious, is the reason that affects the role that requires the most contribution to revenues and inputs Institutional, investment, economic, organizational...

The study also found that most associations contribute to raising awareness by 98%, and support other community institutions by 91%.

2-2-The second indicator- Transparency and participation along with state institutions:

- 100% of the samples (associations) do not have sufficient information about the 2030 Agenda for the role of civil society in sustainable development.
- 99% of associations do not participate in proposals for public policy analysis.
- 77% of associations do not participate in the formulation of community programs for local administration or the delivery of initiatives.
- It is also noted from the findings that 100%of associations do not offer innovative initiatives in line with the 2030 Agenda at the local, national and regional levels. The same is true with regard to the lack of a cooperative role, the lack of participation in developing plans with partners and the government, and the lack of contribution to the implementation of state plans related to the 2030 Agenda.

2.3 Indicator 3 - Accountability (Responsibility, Accountability and Rescue) :

- 78% of the respondents (associations) indicated that the associations do not monitor the executive body to ensure that they comply with their obligations.
- And that 95% of the associations are involved in emphasizing the principles of responsibility for the various actors in the management.
- 85% of the samples (associations) contribute to the accountability of those who monitor the implementation of development programs.
- We also find that 100% of associations do not contribute to the establishment of pilot projects for wider dissemination as a model.
- And that 99% of associations do not have the ability to set priorities.
- 98% of associations contribute to bringing closer the concerns of the most marginalized classes.
- The failure of associations to contribute to holding accountable those who monitor the implementation of development programs is due to the executive authority that the local administration enjoys and the inability and inadequacy of the powers of associations to achieve their objectives related to follow-up and control. This is limited to petitions and complaints to the guardianship authority for media and reporting, which are often outdated and not referred to, according to what we obtained from repeated and targeted interviews and our observation that relied on coexistence.
- The reason is also the failure of associations to carry out pilot projects to circulate them widely, due to the lack of financial and logistical support for the association, both those related to voluntary and charitable work as contributions and initiatives proven by the Corona crisis.

Conclusion:

The participation of civil society in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and its effective partnership with the state, is one of the priorities and modern necessities, because states alone cannot push the wheel of development and face the current challenges of peoples, but they must take into account the effective role of civil society and its positive impact on sustainable development and its goals, given the three indicators on which we relied in our study: how to manage natural resources and build capacity, the transparency and participation index along with state institutions, and finally the accountability index of responsibility, accountability and salvation.

The study concluded that although civil society plays a major role in various fields, there are some shortcomings in its mechanism of work in Algeria in general and in the Besbes Department (the study sample) in particular, as a result of various reasons, including:

- Lack of financial independence, which leads to its association, dependency and loyalty to the supporter and usually the state, which affects its activity and decisions.
- Lack of formation of heads and members of associations, scientifically and practically.
- Lack of effective and clear plans and objectives, which makes the work of associations appropriate.
- Lack of media accompaniment and follow-up of activities related to development and civil society at the local and international levels.

- Lack of collective mobilization by those interested in development and community issues.

Therefore, we will present some proposals that may be useful and effective in the success of the great role played by civil society institutions to promote societies and achieve sustainable development, namely:

- Conducting training and study days for the benefit of leaders and active members of civil society institutions, through the training of specialized university professors.
- Providing financial support to associations and not imposing guardianship over them and their activities, so that they work more comfortably and transparently and thus achieve the desired objectives of their establishment.
- Strengthening media accompaniment for civil society.
- Mobilizing members of society with all that is important for sustainable development and civil society to keep pace with global developments.

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