

University of Mila Mouhamed Boussouf

Department of law and political science

Faculty of law

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Real estate law

Environmental Law and Sustainable Development in Algeria

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Environmental Law and Sustainable Development in Algeria

1. Introduction:

Environmental law in Algeria plays a crucial role in protecting natural resources, preserving ecosystems, and promoting sustainable development. As the country faces challenges such as desertification, water scarcity, and industrial pollution, Algeria has adopted several legal frameworks to ensure environmental protection and achieve long-term sustainability.

2. Legal Framework of Environmental Protection in Algeria

Algeria has developed a comprehensive set of laws and regulations that address environmental issues. The most important ones include:

a. Law No. 03-10 (2003) on Environmental Protection

This law establishes the general principles of environmental protection, including:

- The right of citizens to a clean environment
- The prevention of pollution
- Environmental impact assessment (EIA) for development projects
- Protection of biodiversity and natural habitats

b. National Strategy for Sustainable Development (SNDD)

Launched to integrate sustainability principles into economic and social policies, it focuses on:

- Renewable energy development
- Water resource management
- Waste reduction and recycling
- Sustainable urban planning

c. Sector-Specific Regulations

Water Code: regulates water use and protection

Forest Code: protects forests and combats desertification

Waste Management Regulations: establish rules for sorting, recycling, and disposal

3. Sustainable Development Efforts in Algeria

Algeria seeks to balance economic growth with environmental protection. Key initiatives include:

a. Renewable Energy Projects:

Algeria is investing heavily in solar and wind energy to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and cut carbon emissions.

b. Fight against Desertification:

Programs for reforestation, protection of agricultural lands, and sustainable land management help limit the spread of the Sahara Desert.

c. Waste Management Programs:

Efforts include modern landfills, selective waste sorting, and awareness campaigns to reduce pollution.

d. Water Resource Protection:

Given Algeria's water scarcity, laws focus on rational use, treatment of wastewater, and safeguarding groundwater.

4. Challenges

Despite progress, Algeria still faces:

- Urban pollution
- Limited recycling infrastructure
- Climate change impacts
- Growing industrial waste

5. Conclusion:

Environmental law in Algeria forms a strong foundation for protecting nature and promoting sustainable development. Continued efforts, stronger enforcement, and public awareness remain essential to achieve environmental goals and ensure a healthier future for the next generations.

Essential Bilingual Glossary:

Environmental Law قانون البيئة

Sustainable Development التنمية المستدامة

Natural Resources الموارد الطبيعية

Environmental Protection حماية البيئة

Ecosystem النظام البيئي

Biodiversity التنوع البيولوجي

Pollution التلوث

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) دراسة الأثر البيئي

Renewable Energy الطاقة المتجددة

Waste Management تسيير النفايات

Desertification التصحر

Climate Change التغير المناخي

Water Scarcity ندرة المياه

Forest Protection حماية الغابات

Recycling إعادة التدوير

Urban Planning التخطيط العمراني

Carbon Emissions انبعاثات الكربون

Natural Habitats الموائل الطبيعية