

# The Role of Local Authorities in the Development of Rural Areas in Algeria within the Framework of the Rural Renewal Policy Implementation. Case Study: Municipalities of Mila

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## Abstract

This article deals with the role of local communities in the development of rural areas, which have benefited in the last twenty years from two sectoral policies whose aim was to revive and develop these spaces whose residents have always suffered from marginalization and from the inability to integrate. The proximity programs for rural development PPRD were launched in 2003 and were directed to the rural population in the form of operations and activities of a social and economic nature for the benefit of the population. Its number was limited in terms of quantity and quality, but soon expanded and increased in number and the composition of its activities later. This was in the policy of rural renewal in 2008 with the principle of integration, as it was called the proximity programs for integrated rural development (PPDRI), that is, the integration of all actors, activities and development processes into larger and more comprehensive projects for rural areas. It is its guardianship and is responsible for developing and meeting the needs of the residents of these rural spaces that it follows administratively and regionally. This article focuses on the role of these local groups in the development of rural areas in light of the implementation of the rural renewal policy, especially that its implementation program extended over a period of more than 8 years in some locations. This role became more important when a new policy was reintroduced and was called later the shadow zones.

**Key words:** Development, rural area, integrated proximity program, municipality, state.

## INTRODUCTION

The United Nations defines development as “the process by which citizens’ efforts can be combined with those of government authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural conditions of local communities, and to help these communities integrate into the life of the nation and fully contribute to its progress.” (Al Farouq, 1967)

From this definition, we can say that development is a joint process between the local community and the authorities, in which permanence and continuity are required, taking into account local specificities that can be in several forms and methods.

As for local groups, they define it as: “a method of administrative organization, intended to distribute the job between the central authority in the state between the elected and specialized local administrative bodies, on a regional basis, in order to handle the issues entrusted to it regarding the interests of the local population under the supervision of the central authority.” It is also defined as: « Local administrative units consisting of elected assemblies (municipal, district, state ...), with financial and administrative autonomy from the central authority in order to be able to achieve the goals for which it was established, and maintain the right of oversight for the central authority”. (Herrak, et al 2015)

## THE CONCEPT OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

The concept of development appeared in the sixties, after the increased interest in local communities for being a means to achieve comprehensive development at the country level. As self-efforts and popular participation are no less important than governmental efforts to achieve development, through the participation of the population in the development and implementation of development projects, which requires concerted local and government efforts to improve economic, social, cultural and civilization quality life of local communities and integrate it into the country development.

## **RURAL CONCEPT**

The researchers differed in finding a unified definition of the countryside, where a rural community can be classified in one country and others in another country, this is due to the criteria for classifying the rural community from one country to another, and several criteria have been developed to classify the countryside, mainly represented in:

**Defining the countryside on a statistical basis:** as is the case in the United States of America, where areas with less than 2500 people in a grouping are considered rural areas, even if their main activity is non-agricultural.

**Defining the countryside based on professions:** the societies whose economic activity is agriculture are directly classified as rural societies.

**Defining the countryside on an administrative basis:** In Algeria, according to the National Statistics Office, the municipal area is divided into the main urban centre, secondary urban groups and scattered areas. These areas are directly classified as rural areas, as well as some secondary groupings.

We can say that the concept of the countryside remains different in the eyes of researchers, but the common thing is that the countryside is a non-urban area, characterized by the economic character of some agricultural activities, even if they are few in terms of quantity and production.

## **THE CONCEPT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

The concept of rural development was developed, through several eras and stages, starting from the limited local concept of community development based on the idea of encouraging self-help to provide social services in local communities, to the concept of integrated rural areas development, to the comprehensive concept of sustainable rural development. Which has emerged recently, and which aims to support the countryside from all actors in development.

While it is defined by the FAO and UNESCO, as a process that cares and englobes agriculture, education , health, infrastructure , capacity building, rural institutions , and disadvantaged groups, which aims to improve rural people life in a fair and sustainable manner . (UNESCO, FAO, 2005)

ESCWA defines it as: The process of mobilizing and organizing the efforts of community members and groups and directing them to joint work with other government bodies to solve the society problems and raise the level of its children from the social, cultural and economic aspects , as well as meeting their needs by making full use of all natural human, artistic and financial resources, available to the community.(Hachemi, 2014)

From the previous definitions, we can say that rural development is a joint process between the population and the authorities, that takes into account the qualifications and obstacles of the natural environment, and is built according to the requirements and needs of the population, allowing the creation of wealth, and achieving development and stability in the light of the improvement of the economic and social conditions of the population, according to the logic of valuing all economic activities that can achieve the development of the rural community even if the economic activity is not agricultural, and provide everything that would achieve a decent living in the social aspect.

## **PROXIMITY PROGRAMS FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PPRD)**

Proximity programs came within the framework of the National Strategy for Sustainable Rural Development announced in 2003, and the proximity programs for rural development is a set of operations directed to the rural population. Which aims to achieve social and economic development that will result in stability in these areas, and the development of their capabilities to make them productive areas according to their natural qualifications. These operations can be collective or individual, of an agricultural or non-agricultural nature. The activities of the project are built according to the perceptions and needs of the residents of the area benefiting from the project in a participatory and consultative framework. The residents of this area represent known as the coordinator between the residents and the authorities to achieve the success of the project.

Proximity programs are legally regulated by two decisions:

- Decision No. 305 of July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2003 lays down the conditions for the qualification on behalf of the Fund for Combating Desertification and the Development of the Pastoral Economy and the Steppes, the levels of reinforcement, as well as the modalities of its payment.

- Decision No. 306 of July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2003 defines the qualification conditions for benefiting from the special subsidy No. 302-111 entitled Rural Development and Land Reclamation by Concession, the levels of support and the modalities of its payment.

### **RURAL REGENERATION (PRR)**

It is a policy directed to marginal rural areas, in order to develop and protect these areas from a participatory perspective among all actors (rural society, local authorities, administrations and public bodies), to achieve the development and stability of the population of these areas while preserving the natural environment.

As in the case of agricultural renewal, the efficiency contracts in rural renewal were concluded between the trustee authorities and the forest governorate, in order to define areas and how to intervene and implement rural development programs in a contract for a period of five (05) years, i.e. from 2009 to 2014.

To implement the policy of rural renewal, the state has developed an implementation mechanism represented in the PPDR proximity programs, which is an expansion and supplement to the proximity programs for rural development (PPRD), implemented in 2003, with the participation of all actors from other various sectors according to an organizational and participatory perspective, based on suggestions and perceptions of the population of the target area.

The proximity programs for integrated rural development also came within a larger framework than the previous ones in terms of implementation, where one project includes several parks or roundabouts in one vicinity.

### **MUNICIPAL PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT (MPD): (OUNISSI, 2016)**

Is a comprehensive plan for development in the municipality, which came to consecrate the principle of decentralization at the level of local communities, whose mission is to provide the necessary needs of citizens and support the economic base. This plan includes agricultural equipment, execution equipment, considered in the decree 136/73 of August 9<sup>th</sup>, 1973 (See the appendix), as short-term business programs to be decided by the competent authorities within the framework of the national plan. The method of the municipal development plan was introduced in 1973, and is considered as one of the most widely used development programs, especially after the issuance of the previous Decree 73/136, related to the conditions for the management and implementation of municipal plans for development. Included in municipal plans, after they are approved. Municipal plans for development fall within the framework of the regional balance policy to give each municipality equal chances in development, and this state aid responds to the concern of ensuring the relative economic viability of the local communities, by complementing the project activities in them within the framework of the unfocused plans approved by the governors, and in the framework of investments from the gross savings they deduct from their own resources.

### **WILAYA SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (SDP): (CHOUH, 2011)**

It is a plan of a national nature, in which all the state's investments and the public institutions that are trustee are included in it, and this plan is registered in the name of the governor, who ensures its implementation as well. The preparation of the sectoral plan for development shall be by studying the proposals of its projects in the Wilaya People's Assembly, which shall then ratify it. Then the Technical Authority shall study the technical aspects after sending the technical plan for it.

After the ratification by the wilaya's People's Assembly of the code of these projects, at the address of the sectors and bodies concerned with the wilaya, where these programs are registered with the wali's code, which is considered the only disbursement order. He takes charge of each sector according to the procedures stipulated in the general provisions of the contract. After that, each Wilaya's direction (irrigation sector, public works ... etc.), is in charge of the procedures of granting the service order to the project owner, to take over the technical interests of the directorate concerned with monitoring project completion in coordination with the various technical control bodies approved by the business sector in the sector, as well as Follow-up on the technical control of the sectoral projects installed in the territory of the municipalities of the wilayas.

This plan would achieve regional balances, especially when it concerns the municipality that gives a technical opinion in choosing its site (pre-selection of the project). The plan also aims to:

- Equip life centres and developing proximity services.

- Correct potential differences with regard to local development, the status of implementation of the municipality's plans for development (MPD).
- Urban development by encouraging private investment
- Support and assist the creating jobs in the municipality
- Contribute to improve the lives of citizens

## **PRESENTATION OF THE FIELD OF STUDY**

Mila is located in the east of Algeria, between latitudes 34 °, 34 sec and 35°, 46 sec north of the Equatorial line and between longitudes 5°, 43 sec and 6°, 30 sec, east of the Greenwich line. It is 450 km east of the capital, And 50 km from the wilaya of Constantine in the east, and 100 km from the wilaya of Jijel from the North, ie the coast. In its south passes the east-west highway, linking the eastern and western borders of the country. The state has administrative borders with six (06) wilayas, and it occupies an area estimated at 3480.45 km<sup>2</sup>, which represents 0.14% of the total area of the national territory. It has thirteen (13) districts and thirty-two (32) municipalities, an estimated population amounted to 766,884 people, 10 according to the general population and housing census in 2008, i.e. a population density of 220.34 people / km<sup>2</sup>, which reflects the large area of the wilaya and the number of municipalities in it.

## **DISTRIBUTION OF PROXIMITY PROGRAMS FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT ( PPIRD ) IN MILA**

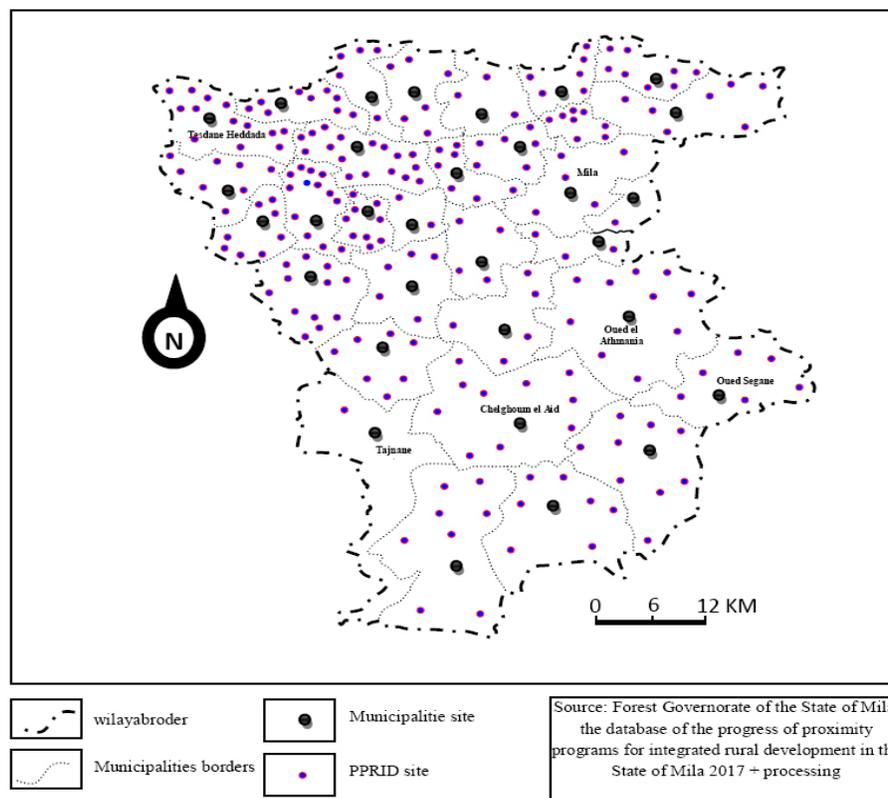
In the Wilaya of Mila, from 227 proximity programs for integrated rural development were programmed, covering all municipalities, with an average of seven (07) projects approximately in each municipality, and their distribution varied among the municipalities and came as follows:

**Table 1.** Distribution of proximity programs for Integrated Rural Development (PPRID) in Mila

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Number of programs</b>	<b>Beneficiary population</b>	<b>Rural population</b>	<b>Percentage of rural population benefiting %</b>
Ain el Beida Ahriche	8	8758	8758	100
Yahia Beni Guecha	9	5109	5109	100
Al Ayadi Berbes	8	4984	4984	100
Errouached	17	12239	12239	100
Derahi Bouslah	11	8655	8655	100
Ferdjioua	13	23114	23991	96.34
Tesdane Heddada	13	10710	11360	94.28
Minar Zarza	9	12789	13711	93.28
El Mchira	7	5208	6092	85.49
El Chigara	6	9814	11612	84.52
Ouedi Najaa	7	4823	5853	82.36
Zeghaya	6	2975	3976	74.82
Ahmed Rachedi	4	3913	5392	72.57
Grarem Gouga	7	7693	13511	56.94
Oued Segane	6	3640	6969	52.23
Sidi Merouane	8	3395	7397	45.90
Ouled Khelouf	8	3969	8781	45.20
Amira Aras	6	6111	14318	42.68
Terai Baynane	3	4606	10954	42.05
Sidi Khelifa	3	1407	3417	41.18

Hamala	8	3108	7770	40.00
Tsala Lemtaie	5	3339	8688	38.43
Telaghma	9	8302	21781	38.12
Oued el Athmania	10	5845	17701	33.02
Bouhatem	5	3283	13690	23.98
Tibergent	2	665	3211	20.71
Ain el Moulouk	5	1127	6946	16.23
Ben Yahia Abderrahmene	7	1230	7746	15.88
Ain ettine	1	595	5108	11.65
Mila	5	707	6535	10.82
Chelghoum el Aid	10	1974	27022	7.31
Tajnanet	1	140	11702	1.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>174227</b>	<b>324982</b>	<b>53.61</b>

Source: Forest Governorate of the State of Mila, the database of the progress of proximity programs for integrated rural development in the State of Mila 2017 + processing



**Figure 1.** Municipalities of Mila: Distribution of proximity programs for Integrated Rural Development (PPRID)

## THE TOTAL PROXIMITY PROJECTS FOR INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT ( PPIRD ) IN THE WILAYA OF MILA

### Completed Operations in Programs

The implementation rate of integrated proximity programs operations at the level of the wilaya municipalities reached 70.18%, (Forests conservation, 2017)the completion rate varied from one axis to another.

**Table 2.** Percentage of completion of integrated proximity programs according to development axes in Mila

<b>Axes</b>	<b>Operation type</b>	<b>Completion rate (%)</b>
Improving the living conditions of the rural population	Opening of roads, rural housing, road preparation, treatment room, electricity, natural gas, sewage, ...etc.	63.14
Diversification of economic activities in the rural environment	Beekeeping, poultry farming, real estate improvement, planting fruit trees, raising cattle, raising cows, ...etc.	73.15
protect natural resources	Correction of water conduits , afforestation, cleaning of valleys, cleaning of reefs, stabilization...etc .	74.26
<b>the total</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>70.18</b>

Source: Forest Governorate of the wilaya of Mila, the database of the progress of proximity programs for integrated rural development in the State of Mila 2017 + processing

A rate of 74.26% was recorded as an achievement for the operations of the protection axis of natural resources, which is the largest percentage compared to the other axes. Also, 73.15 %. The reason for the delay in the implementation of operations is explained by several reasons, the most important of them are:

- Non-interference of some actors in the projects in a way that responds to the requirements of the project.
- Inefficiency of some achievement institutions.
- The lack of coordination between the stakeholders negatively affected the achievement.
- The distance of the targeted areas makes the supervision of the completion of projects not taken seriously.
- The launch of a large number of operations, greatly affected the progress in the implementation.
- The complexities of procedures for activating projects, especially between local authorities.

### **Dedicated and consumed support volume**

The amount of financial support allocated to proximity programs in the wilaya, according to the efficiency contracts signed from 2009 to 2014, amounted to 6152.98 million DA, of which 1711.70 DA was actually consumed, meaning that the percentage of consumption of the value of the support did not exceed 27.82% only. Programmed and realized support in the three development axes differently.

**Table 3.** The value and percentage of subsidies allocated and consumed in the proximity programs in the state of Mila according to development axes

development axes	Amount of the allocated support (millions of DA)	Allocated Support Percentage (%)	Consumer Subsidy Value (Million DZD)	Subsidy Consumption (%)
diversification of economic activity	945,71	15,37	255,91	27,06
Improving living conditions	4606,12	74,86	947,87	20,58
Natural medium protection	601,15	9,77	507,92	84,49
the total	6152,98	100	1711,70	27,82

Source: Forest Governorate of the wilaya of Mila, the database of the progress of proximity programs for integrated rural development in the State of Mila 2017 + processing

Operations to improve living conditions acquired the largest financial value in support directed to projects, with a value of 4606.12 million DA, corresponding to 74.86% of the value of the support in all projects at the state level. These operations consist mainly of opening and preparing roads, rural housing, gas and electricity connection Building

treatment rooms, etc., which made the value of the support large in view of the cost of implementation. As for the support in the axis of diversification of economic activity and the axis of protecting the natural environment, it amounted to 945.71 million DA and 601.15 million DA respectively, and 27.06% was consumed from the value of this support. Regarding the diversification of economic activity, and 84.49% for the protection of the natural environment.

### **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROXIMITY PROGRAMS IN THE WILAYA**

The most important results of the application of integrated proximity programs in Mila can be summarized as follows:

- **Positive effects:** proximity programs for integrated rural development touched all the municipalities of the wilaya, amounting to 227 projects, with an average of 07 projects for each municipality. They also benefited 193,893 people from the rural population, representing 59.66 percent of the total number of rural residents of the wilaya.
- **Negative effects:** the most important are the failure to complete projects, the complexities of implementation prevented their success, and this is due to the number of those involved in the projects on the one hand, and the lack of seriousness in dealing with them on the other hand, in addition to the weakness of supervision and follow-up during the implementation.

### **INTEGRATED PROXIMITY PROGRAMS**

The economic effects of the projects were limited to the following:

- The financial structure of the projects focused on improving living conditions, but by comparing this allocated financial volume and the implementation rate, it did not exceed 20.58% of this financial volume. The percentage of consumption of the financial volume allocated for the protection of the natural environment was the largest (84.49%), as evidence of the projects' failure to achieve the goal of economic development for the rural population in the Wilaya.
- Comparing the volume of financial support allocated and achieved by the number of the target population in the projects (193893 people), we find that the average benefit per person from the value of the allocated support did not exceed 32,244.48 DA. The average benefit per person from the achieved support did not exceed 8828.06 DA, which is a very weak amount. In the light of the great needs of the rural population.
- A large part of the financial structure was consumed in the processes of protecting the centre, and in the processes of a processing nature that became the nature of social development.

### **THE CONTRIBUTION OF MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES IN THE WILAYA OF MILA**

**Table 4.** The contribution of Municipal Development Plans to Rural Development Processes in the wilaya of Mila

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Proximity programs sites</b>	<b>The number of the beneficiary population</b>	<b>The number of operations in a PCD framework</b>	<b>Percentage of the population benefiting from PCD operations compared to the total rural population (%)</b>
Drahi Bouslah	07	16140	24	186,48
Al Ayadi berbas	03	4150	08	83,27
Yahia Beni Guecha	03	2365	11	46,29
Errouached	01	3700	01	30,23
Minar Zarza	02	3700	02	26,99
Tesdane Heddada	02	2975	04	26,19
Ain al-Bayda Ahriche	03	1700	04	19,41
Oued Segane	01	400	01	5,74

Telaghma	01	725	02	3,33
Chelghoum el Aid	01	400	01	1,48
Bouhatem	01	110	01	0,80
Ferdjioua	01	115	03	0.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>36480</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>23,05</b>

Source: Forest Governorate of the wilaya of Mila, the database of the progress of proximity programs for integrated rural development in the State of Mila 2017 + processing

The operations of the municipal development plans in the Wilaya of Mila within the framework of the integrated rural development proximity programs included 26 sites in 12 municipalities, with a total population estimated at 36,480 people. The entirety of the rural population in one municipality, and the rest of the municipalities did not include plans for all rural residents, with the exception of the municipality of Drahi Bouslah, the proportion of beneficiaries of the rural population from the municipal planning operations reached 186.48%, that is, it exceeded the rural areas to the semi-urban areas. 0.48% is registered in Ferdjioua and 83.27% in the municipality of Al Ayadi Berbas.

### **THE FINANCIAL VOLUME OF THE OPERATIONS OF MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE INTEGRATED PROXIMITY PROGRAMS IN THE WILAYA OF MILA 2009-2014**

The programmed financial volume for the operations of the proximity programs for rural development in the wilaya of Mila reached 6152.98 million DA, of which 1711.70 million DA was (consumed), or 27.82%. Of the total financial volume allocated to the proximity programs for integrated rural development, 518.92 million DA are included in the municipal plans for development, distributed over the municipalities as follows:

**Table 5.** The financial volume of the operations of municipal development plans in Mila within the framework of the ongoing projects for rural development 2009-2014

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Sites name</b>	<b>Operation type</b>	<b>Financial volume of operations (millions of DA)</b>	<b>The ratio (%)</b>
Yahya Beni Guecha	Kowarda/ Torash Chiwara / Skhouna Errandjia	Study of protection from flood waters / study of a sewage complex / completion of protection from flood waters / construction of a water tank / construction of a potable water network / maintenance of roads / slip treatment / preparation and preparation of sources / preparation of water sources / opening of a road	113,39	21,85
Drahi Bouslah	Dar Al Hamra/ Wedbab/ Mechtat Al- Shawafa / Ain Beida/ Ain Defla/ Sabaa Oyoum/ Marwana/	Completion of a play space / construction of a treatment hall / construction of classrooms / construction of a play space / rectification of water sewage / construction of the drinking water network / construction of the water network / construction of rural dwellings / monitoring and preparation of sources / sewage works / completion and rehabilitation of the sewage network / drilling a well / Hall for municipal assemblies / opening a road / preparing and asphaltting a road / completion and rehabilitation of the drinking water network	186,11	35,86

Al Ayadi berbas	Oued el Kebir / Defla 3 / Ouled Taqzrarqa /	Public lighting/ Water tank construction/ School transportation reinforcement/ Road construction/ School development/ Road development/ Flood affected areas/ Road preparation	50,79	9,79
Ain al-Bayda Ahriche	Tisuit / Kodia / Aziza	Construction of a play space / road preparation / construction of a potable water network / opening of a road	75,62	14,57
Tesdane Heddada	Al-Manar / Boucheouf	Completion and equipping of a treatment hall and functional housing / road preparation / road preparation / public lighting	31,74	6,12
Oued Segane	Sejjar	Completion of a supporting wall of stone	2,00	0,39
Errouached	Gezioua	public lighting	0,77	0,15
Minar Zarza	Asouat/ Tamoula	Public lighting / well drilling	5,50	1,06
Telaghma	Ouled Messaoud	Opening a road/study for water exploration	6,00	1,16
Chelghoum el Aid	Bir Hachem	Completion of a treatment hall	12,00	2,31
Bouhatem	Guelouda	Completion of a treatment hall	10,00	1,93
Ferdjioua	Oued Bouslah	Preparation and asphaltting of the road / study and completion of the sewage network / study and completion of the sewage network	25,00	4,82
<b>the total</b>			<b>518,92</b>	<b>100,00</b>

Source: Forest Governorate of the wilaya of Mila, the database of the progress of proximity programs for integrated rural development in the State of Mila 2017 + processing

From the table, we note that the financial volume of the operations of municipal development plans within the framework of the ongoing projects for rural development in the Wilaya of Mila is 518.92 million DA. The financial volume of operations varied from one municipality to another, and the municipality of Drahi Bouslah has the largest financial volume in its municipal development plans within the framework of the implementation of the ongoing projects for rural development, over a period of five (05) years (2009-2014). With 186.11 million DA, or 35.86%, of the total financial volume of the operations of municipal plans directed at rural development at the wilaya level. Followed by the municipality of Yahia Beni Gacha with a financial volume estimated at 113.39 million DA, or 21.85%, as for the rest of the municipalities. The financial volume of the operations of their municipal plans ranged between 0.77 million DA and 75.62 million DA in the municipality of Ain Al- Bayda Ahriche.

**Table 6.** Percentage of investment in municipal development plans within the framework of rural development projects 2009-2014 in the wilaya of Mila

<b>Total financial volume of the operations of the proximity programs for integrated rural development (million DA)</b>	<b>The financial volume of the operations of municipal development plans within the framework of the proximity programs for rural development (million DA)</b>	<b>Percentage of investment by municipal development plans in rural development projects %</b>
6152,98	518.92	8.43

Source: Forest Governorate of the wilaya of Mila, the database of the progress of proximity programs for integrated rural development in the State of Mila 2017 + processing

## **CONTRIBUTION OF SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS TO RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES IN MILA**

**Table 7.** Contribution of sectoral development plans to rural development processes in Mila

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Proximity program sites</b>	<b>Beneficiary population</b>	<b>The number of processes in the PSD frame</b>	<b>Percentage of the population benefiting from PSD operations compared to the total rural population (%)</b>
blacksmith clogs	02	560	03	4,93
Minar Zarza	02	305	02	2,22
Oued el Athmania	01	935	02	5,28
Ferdjioua	01	115	02	0,48
Yahia Beni Gacha	01	123	04	2,41
Bouhatem	01	144	03	1,05
Drahi Bouslah	02	348	03	4,02
the total	10	2530	19	2,69

Source: Forest Governorate of the wilaya of Mila, the database of the progress of proximity programs for integrated rural development in the State of Mila 2017 + processing

The percentage of residents of rural areas who benefited from the operations of sectoral development plans did not exceed 1.55%, meaning that the total population who benefited from these operations is only 2530 people, out of 162547 people in rural areas at the state level.

As for the municipalities whose rural areas benefited from the operations of sectoral development plans in the period between 2009-2014, the percentage of benefiting from the rural population reached 2.69%, which is a very weak percentage compared to the size of the population in the rural areas of these municipalities. It is estimated at 85,472 people according to the general population and housing report for the year 2008.

## **THE COMPOSITION OF THE SECTORAL PLAN OPERATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT DIRECTED AT RURAL AREAS IN MILA 2009-2014**

The combination of sectoral development plans, which benefited the rural areas of the aforementioned municipalities characterized by focusing on opening roads and preparing existing roads. Attention was also directed to the completion of some classrooms, and safe drinking water and sewage networks.

These operations aim to prepare the field, especially focusing on the roads, in order to break the isolation of some villages, or to prepare the roads of some suburbs, in order to remove them from marginalization, and link them to the major road axes.

## **THE FINANCIAL VOLUME OF THE SECTORAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN OPERATIONS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE INTEGRATED PROXIMITY PROGRAMS IN MILA 2009-2014**

The programmed financial volume for the operations of the proximity programs for rural development amounted to 6152.98 million DA, of which 1711.70 million DA was (consumed).

**Table 8.** The financial volume of the operations of the sectoral development plan within the framework of the ongoing projects for rural development 2009-2014

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Site's name</b>	<b>Operation type</b>	<b>Financial volume of operations (millions of DA)</b>	<b>Ratio (%)</b>
Tesdane Hdada	Ain el Merdj	Preparing and asphaltting the road	67,30	23.23
	Timizar	Preparing a road / studying and implementing a sewage network		

Minar Zarza	Ain Djenb Bouharoun	Preparing and asphaltting the road	45,75	15.79
	Gaa el Kef	Study and implementation of a sewage network		
Oued El Athmania	Chibane	Preparing the road / preparing and completing the drinking water network	14,60	5.04
Ferdjioua	Oued Bouslah	Preparing and completing a drinking water network / studying and implementing a sewage network	31,00	10.70
Yahia Beni Guecha	Gouarda	Completion of a classroom / Completion of a classroom 01 / Renovation of the drinking water network / Urban development	72,00	24.86
Bouhatem	Kelouda	Completion of a classroom / Completion of a classroom 01 / Opening a road	26,00	8.98
Drahi Bouslah	Dar el Hamra	Opening a path / completing a classroom	33,00	11.89
	Karkar	open road		
<b>Total</b>			<b>289.65</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Forest Governorate of the wilaya of Mila, the database of the progress of proximity programs for integrated rural development in the State of Mila 2017 + processing

The financial volume of the contribution of sectoral plans for development to the proximity programs of integrated rural development amounted to 289.65 million DA, distributed among the rural areas of the municipalities with a varying amount of money depending on the type of operation, estimated at 67.30 million DA. As for the rest of the municipalities, the financial volume of the sectoral development plan operations in their rural areas ranged between 26 million DA and 45.75 million DA.

**Table 9.** Percentage of investment in the sectoral development plan within the framework of the proximity programs for rural development 2009-2014

<b>total financial volume of the the proximity programs operations for integrated rural development (million DA)</b>	<b>The financial volume of municipal development plans operations within the framework of the proximity programs for rural development ( million DA)</b>	<b>Percentage of sectoral development plan investment in rural development projects %</b>
6152,98	289.65	4.70

Source: Forest Governorate of the wilaya of Mila, the database of the progress of proximity programs for integrated rural development in the State of Mila 2017 + processing

Mila recorded in the investments of sectoral plans for development in rural areas for the period 2009-2014, 4.70 percent of the total volume of investments directed to rural areas.

This modest intervention of this plan in promoting development in rural areas is explained by two main reasons:

- Directing the sectoral plans operations for development towards urban areas in the first place.
- The breadth of rural areas and their scattered character, made the sectoral plan focus on specific activities such as opening roads only.

Figure 1. Illustrative Chart of Local Communities Contribution via PCD and PSD In the proximity programs of integrated rural development in of Mila

## CONCLUSION

By addressing the definition of the municipality and its tasks, especially with regard to its role in taking care of the population and meeting their needs and the development of proximity programs through its local programs. Such as the Municipal Plan for Development PCD as well as for the wilaya with its sectoral plans PSD , and by standing on the implementation of the ongoing projects for integrated rural development in the municipalities of Mila, which enter (These projects) in the sectoral policy of the wilaya in the field of rural development. We came across several results that can be concluded as follows:

Proximity programs for integrated rural development have been implemented, and this is due to the aforementioned reasons.

- Focus was placed on the implementation of operations related to social development and protection of the environment, to ensure the stability of the population.

Although the areas that benefited from these projects are administratively affiliated with the municipalities, their role was very modest, and was expressed by the number of operations that these municipalities contributed to, through their municipal plans for PCD development, in the projects of the Wilaya of Mila. Where it did not exceed 62 operations out of 1220 operations, with a percentage of 5.08 %. The number of operations within the wilaya development plans PSD was estimated at 19 out of 1,220 operations, at a rate of 1.55%. As well as the financial contribution to financing projects according to the operations they contributed to, in which the percentage ranged between 4 and 8%.

All this, raises questions about the real role of local communities in the framework of implementing rural sectoral policies directed primarily to areas within these municipalities, which are considered among the priorities and responsibility of these groups to develop their rural areas even without sectoral policies. The best evidence is that this modest role within the framework of these policies contributed to a limit significant re-inclusion of several sites that benefited from proximity programs for rural development as shadow areas after the project implementation period has been exhausted.

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