



**Enhancing local agricultural resources through agritourism integration:
Insights from early experiences in Algeria.**

ZAIDA Wassila* , MORSLI Abdellah University Center of Tipaza (Algeria),
zaida.wassila1607@gmail.com

Received: 20/09/2025

Accepted: 13/12/2025

Published: 31/12/2025

Abstract :

Building connections between agriculture and tourism is crucial for maximizing the contribution of the tourism economy to national development, particularly in developing countries. The purpose of this article is to review the theoretical foundations of the integration between agriculture and tourism from a macroeconomic perspective; to analyze the main obstacles faced by early experiences worldwide; and finally, to examine the impact of agritourism integration on the economic development of regions in Algeria.

Our study is based on a literature review and a questionnaire survey for data collection. To measure the impact, we employed multiple regression analysis. The findings highlight several barriers to the development of agritourism in Algeria, mainly those related to the existing legislation and the absence of conventional marketing channels.

Keywords:

Agriculture; Tourism ; agritourism; Local development; economic and social impact.

* ZAIDA Wassila

1. INTRODUCTION:

The new global economic trend considers local cross-sectoral strengthening as a key driver of a country's economic growth. It is also stated that by offering opportunities to create integrated value chains for new entrepreneurs, one of the most reliable and effective means for the cogs of the national economy to ensure sustainable local development is provided.

In the same vein, successfully broadening and deepening the links between local economic sectors could make tourism an effective contributor to a country's economic diversification and the strengthening of supporting sectors such as agriculture. Indeed, without cross-sectoral collaboration and a lasting reinforcement of the links between tourist demand and the local industrial, agricultural, and service supply, the tourism sector would fail in its mission as a driving force for local entrepreneurship.

The concept of "sustainable tourism" was born in 1995 during the Rio Conference with the "Sustainable Tourism Charter." This charter invites tourism agents to respect the environment, natural and cultural heritage, biodiversity, and to participate in local economies in a respectful and conciliatory manner (Durrande-Moreau et al, 2017). Since then, tourism has been the subject of numerous conferences and significant research aimed at outlining the contours of its relationships with other economic sectors.

1.1. Statement of the Problem:

Our current article joins the existing literature in this field and aims to contribute to the conceptualization of **agritourism** by studying the Algerian agricultural and tourism environment and by measuring the socio-economic impact of this practice on the first agricultural holdings that have integrated agritourism into their activities.

1.2. Research Questions :

In a context where tourism is a driving force for local entrepreneurship, what is the socio-economic impact of agritourism on pioneer Algerian agricultural holdings and how can these findings guide public policy?

1.3. Hypothesis/ hypotheses:

The integration of agritourism into the activities of pioneer agricultural holdings in Algeria has a significant positive socio-economic impact, specifically by increasing farm income, creating local employment opportunities, and fostering a stronger connection between agricultural producers and urban consumers. These positive outcomes, when measured and analyzed, can serve as a foundation for effective public

policies aimed at promoting agritourism as a key driver of economic diversification and sustainable rural development.

1.4. Significance of the Study :

This research holds significant importance by providing a data-driven understanding of agritourism's real-world impact in an underexplored context. By quantifying the socio-economic benefits—such as increased revenue and job creation for pioneering Algerian farms—this study goes beyond theoretical discussions. The findings will provide crucial empirical evidence to policymakers, enabling them to formulate targeted and effective strategies to promote agritourism. Ultimately, this work contributes to diversifying Algeria's economy, empowering rural communities, and establishing a replicable framework for integrating tourism and agriculture to achieve sustainable development.

1.5. Objectives of the Study:

To this end, we position ourselves within a theoretical framework of economic sciences and we focus on the needs of tourist clients to achieve their satisfaction. Our ultimate goal is to result in recommendations to guide the actions of public decision-makers aiming to promote agritourism, a form of tourism capable of pulling the entire Algerian economic sphere upward.

1.6. methodology of the Study:

Our study is based on a sample of 31 farms practicing agritourism. For each farm, data were collected using a "before/after" protocol to compare four dimensions: profitability, employment, product brand awareness, and activity diversification. Our results were validated using a non-parametric statistical test suitable for small samples, the Wilcoxon test.

Although our sample size is small, it includes all the agritourism farms we could identify throughout the Algerian territory. The sample remains diverse in terms of farm size, main agricultural productions, and length of experience in agritourism. This diversity allows our findings to reflect various situations representative of this sector within the local context. Below is a breakdown of our study sample by region.

To assess the relative contribution of each explanatory variable to the evolution of the studied indicators, our statistical analysis relies on the use of a multiple linear regression model. This approach allows us to measure each factor while controlling for the influence of others, thus providing a more precise evaluation of the impact under study.

1.7. Previous researches :(literature review)

Our study makes reference to the work of **Mitchell and Rogerson** on agritourism and its socio-economic impact. Mitchell's article, published in 2011, examines the impact of tourism on poverty reduction in rural areas. This work was a source of inspiration for our choice of independent variables in our measurements. Similarly, Rogerson's work on strengthening the links between tourism and agriculture set us on the path of this research by demonstrating the strong positive impact that agritourism has on the development of many nations around the world. Many other authors have inspired our paper, they're all cited below.

1.8. Organization of the Study :

This article explores the socio-economic impact of agritourism in Algeria, a context where this practice is still in its nascent stages. Following an introduction that frames local cross-sectoral collaboration as a key driver of economic growth, the study first conducts a literature review to conceptually define agritourism and distinguish it from rural tourism. It then examines the historical evolution and global barriers to the fusion of agriculture and tourism. The methodology section details a quantitative, "before/after" approach using a sample of 31 pioneering farms, with a particular focus on profitability, employment, product brand awareness, and infrastructure development. The results and discussion section present the findings of both a Wilcoxon test and a multiple linear regression analysis, demonstrating a significant positive impact of agritourism on the performance of these farms. The conclusion summarizes these findings and offers policy recommendations for formalizing and promoting this sector as a viable strategy for rural development in Algeria.

2. Agritourism, an Evolving Concept (A Literature Review):

This article aims to measure the impact of local agritourism development on the economic growth of regions in Algeria. To this end, we first sought to distinguish between all the activities that could potentially bias our study.

2.1 The Conceptual Outlines of Agritourism

A great deal of confusion exists in the literature between the terms "agritourism," "rural tourism," and "farm tourism." While the latter is a component of agritourism, rural tourism is broader than agricultural tourism, as it encompasses all activities offered to tourists in a rural setting that are not agricultural in nature (ecotourism, heritage tourism, mountain hiking, spas, etc.) (OECD, 1994).

For more precise study results, we must make a clear distinction between agritourism, farm tourism, and other tourist activities in rural areas. This will allow for

an exact understanding of the involvement and economic and social benefits for farmers who decide to diversify their agricultural activities by turning to tourism and customer services (Marcotte et al, 2006).

Farm tourism takes place exclusively on the farmer's property, whereas agritourism also includes the sale of farm products in local markets and their promotion by hospitality and tourism structures (travel agencies, specialized shops, etc.). These two notions are considered components of rural tourism, a field they must integrate into and contribute to. In the remainder of this article, we will focus exclusively on agritourism, explaining all its components and measuring their impact on the Algerian territory.

2.2 Milestones in the Reconciliation of Tourism and Agriculture Worldwide

Research related to agritourism identifies different ways to study the benefits that low-income households in the agricultural sector could gain from the tourism industry. One of these approaches deals with the indirect benefits induced by the integrated supply chain (Mitchell et al, 2010). According to this research, the scope of such a policy could significantly boost the demand for local products, thereby generating wages that can lift the poorest farmers out of poverty and offer them a more comfortable life.

In the context of a constantly changing world, the debate on the agri-touristic fusion is very recent and marks the entry of developing countries, formerly with purely agricultural economies, into the global tourism economy. This is evidenced by the development of handicrafts, certain food industries, and agri-food sectors in several regions of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

It has also been observed that strengthening a responsible link between tourism and agriculture offers greater promises of development for countries in the Southern Hemisphere, mainly because their populations are predominantly active in agriculture (Asiedu et al, 2011). One of the main advantages tourism could offer to agriculture is to make its products its primary source of agri-food supply.

As for the African continent, numerous studies confirm the potential for integrating agriculture into tourism and its ability to generate continuous growth and economic development in so-called shadow, poor, and marginalized areas (Asiedu et al, 2011). Ultimately, it seems certain that coordination and cooperation between agriculture and tourism are the cornerstone of local economic development in Africa (Rogerson, 2012).

2.3 Agritourism Offerings Around the World

The existing links between tourism and agriculture have been studied in many developed and developing countries. These activities are most often presented by researchers as a diversification of the agricultural product, allowing for the generation of complementary income. However, at the very beginning, they were conducted with the goal of improving farm income and not to satisfy a latent market need. Today, these

agritourism activities have triggered a consumption frenzy for local products. More and more consumers are seeking information, quality guarantees, and proof of origin. They are attracted to products with certified origins, "labeled" goods, and "short-circuit" purchasing (Rogerson, 2012). Globally, "a growing portion of the population is increasingly concerned with consuming healthy, local food products that carry an increasingly strong emotional investment" (Lemasson et al, 2012). Vacations have become an opportunity for tourists to discover new flavors and immerse themselves in the spirit of a place by tasting local products and being curious about everything around them.

Also, the notion of agritourism covers all these activities and does not take into account the proportion of profits. In other words, we consider all the previously mentioned activities as part of agritourism, even if they generate more profit for the farmer than their purely agricultural activities (Marcotte et al, 2006). Generally, agritourism offerings can be divided as follows:

2.3.1 On-Farm Agritourism

On-farm agricultural tourism consists of opening the farm doors to tourists to offer them an authentic, immersive experience in the daily life of the farmer. A social exchange is established between the farmer and the tourist. The tourist, seeking discovery and unique sensations, finds the farm to be the ideal place for original experiences, leaving with a head full of memories. The farmer, for his part, increases his income on the same investments, and most often without changing anything about his work rhythm on the farm. On-farm agritourism effectively concerns the following four activities:

- **Farm stays:** Some farms convert livestock buildings or cottages into accommodation. There is no need for them to be overly comfortable or aesthetic; the agritourist is in search of authenticity and does not wish to find the comfort of their own home. Also, living at the pace of the farm offers an experience of simplicity and modesty that is increasingly rare in our fast-paced cities.
- **Farm-to-table dining:** This offers the opportunity to taste fresh and often natural local products. Far from overly processed foods, meals served on farms, even if economical and quite simplistic, are very effective in telling the story of the farm and its region. Farmers derive much more than just the price of the served meals from this activity.
- **Farm visits:** These are rarely designed as genuine tourist products. They are more often offered to satisfy curiosity and provided free of charge, as they require no special installations or additional costs.
- **Direct farm sales:** This is practiced in all territories, on varying scales. Opening hours are often limited to a few hours per week (Durrande-Moreau et al, 2017).

2.3.2 Off-Farm Agritourism

Agritourism is also practiced off-farm through activities like:

- Accommodation in old farms or "folklorized" places: This is mentioned as a marginal activity.
- Restaurants that offer "local terroir" menus and promote local products and ancestral recipes of the region.
- Off-farm agritourism visits: These mainly concern cooperative wineries and cheese factories. Initially designed to attract buyers, these visits are now becoming genuine tourist attractions.
- Sales of regional products off-farm: This is often provided by cooperative-affiliated stores or so-called "terroir" shops, which are very attractive to tourists.

It is clear that tourism offers the possibility of galvanizing local agriculture by developing links that allow local farmers to supply the tourism sector's food needs (Torres et al, 2011). In this way, the link between the two sectors will force collaboration and put an end to conflicts between them. The benefit of a positive relationship between these two sectors, in the long term, is to lower import bills and improve their tourism offerings by making them more authentic. At that point, it will be a form of sustainable tourism in the truest sense, as it will certainly help reduce a nation's poverty rate (Meyer et al, 2009).

Nevertheless, it seems in 2024 that this idea remains a utopia, and no study we have consulted seems to report any elements hindering the tourism-agriculture fusion. In the next chapter, we will list some of these elements by the regions studied.

3. Barriers to Agri-Tourism Fusion: A Comparative Approach (Americas-Asia-Africa):

Numerous studies have been conducted worldwide to explain the slow development of agritourism. We have analyzed some of them to synthesize a non-exhaustive list of all the obstacles identified. Our observation is that despite continuous research and development since the early 1980s, the agritourism relationship still does not seem to be on solid ground in 2024.

Indeed, despite the known advantages of using local agricultural products in food processing, global studies continue to show a strong attraction to imported products for the daily management of tourism infrastructure in developing countries. Furthermore, "although the scientific literature has progressed in defining the concept, there is still little knowledge about what directly and indirectly contributes to perfecting the sector, particularly the role of the interaction between the visitor and the producer, as well as the emotional connection to the place" (Streifeneder et al, 2023).

In 1980, a study conducted in Jamaica demonstrated the refusal of tourism stakeholders to source supplies from local farmers. The reasons identified were as follows:

- The tourist's behavior, although fond of discovery and authenticity, does not always react favorably to products that are too different from what they are used to. Imported processed products are often less expensive and more convenient to use (longer shelf life, practical packaging, etc.).
- Tourism infrastructure is willing to pay more for the guarantee of quality and regularity of supplies.
- Some agricultural or craft products are severely lacking in quality and/or hygiene.
- Farmers refuse to adapt to the needs of tourism actors by changing some of their productions to more sought-after products (Rhiney, 2011).

Another study conducted in the Caribbean in 2011 highlighted many reasons hindering the development of agritourism, including: "the inability of the local agricultural sector to guarantee a sufficient, regular, high-quality, and price-competitive supply. The lack of communication between stakeholders in the exchange, and often the purchasing preferences of hotels in international markets in search of the best quality/price ratio" (Torres et al, 2011).

Another research, this time conducted in 2023 in Australia, highlighted relevant stumbling blocks following a questionnaire survey among 22 agricultural holdings offering tourism services. The issues were:

- The seasonality of agricultural activities, which makes agritourism offerings unstable over time and sometimes difficult for tourists to understand.
- The absence of promotional and commercial communication by travel agencies or local authorities.
- The weakness of regional tourism infrastructure, which can affect the decision of tourists who rarely travel to visit farms alone. These farms are most often just one step in a long and varied tour circuit (Martinus et al, 2024).

In conclusion, combining tourism with agriculture remains promising for poverty reduction in rural areas and for the revitalization of local economies. Nevertheless, merging these two sectors worldwide presents both endogenous and exogenous constraints. Whether we are talking about the economies of the Americas, Africa, or Asia, an inter-sectoral synergy (tourism-agriculture-communities) is essential; a developed agritourism will never be possible without the strategic harmonization of the combined interventions of these three economic sectors.

4. The Algerian Agritourism Experience: Current Status and Prospects :

In Algeria, agriculture has consistently been a provider of food, employment, and a dominant feature of the rural landscape. Since the colonial period and throughout the decades following Algerian independence, successive agricultural policies have been geared toward land development (from the Tell regions to the arid and desert areas of the South) and the modernization of land tenure and agricultural production techniques (Adair et al., 2022). From land ceded for use to concession deeds issued since 2010, farmers have experienced numerous reforms and adapted to several regulatory changes over the decades.

That said, the significant increase in production input prices and the irregularity of raw agricultural product market prices have put many farms in financial difficulty, forcing them to adopt **agritourism** as a strategy for economic diversification, allowing them to generate a complementary source of income.

Furthermore, it should be noted that agritourism is not yet regulated nationwide, and not all practicing farms are registered with either the Ministry of Agriculture or the Ministry of Tourism. The exception is Saharan farms, palm groves, or oases that have a "homestay accommodation" permit, allowing them to legally offer lodging and meals to tourists. Thus, all other agritourism farms in the northern or high plateau regions are not officially authorized to operate in tourism, much less to monetize this part of their activities. The greatest difficulty of our study was to identify them (by word of mouth and through social media, where most make themselves known to the public) and to convince the owners to be transparent with the data provided for the reliability of our results.

Today, this article seeks to measure the impact of agritourism on farm profitability and local economic evolution. As seen in the previous chapter, the impact of agritourism on territories is undeniable but of varying intensity. We aimed to attempt to measure it in Algeria.

4.1 Conceptual Model and Analysis Method :

Our study is based on a sample of **31 farms** practicing agritourism. For each farm, data were collected using a "**before/after**" **protocol** to compare four key dimensions: profitability, employment, product brand awareness, and activity diversification. Our results were validated using the **Wilcoxon signed-rank test**, a non-parametric statistical test suitable for small samples.

Although our sample size is small, it includes all the agritourism farms we could identify across Algeria. This sample is diverse in terms of farm size, primary agricultural productions, and length of agritourism experience, allowing our findings to reflect various representative situations within the local context. A regional distribution of our study sample is shown below. One characteristic shared by these farms is the

youth of their owners, all of whom are under 50 years old. Our theory on this subject is that the concept of agritourism entered the Algerian market quite late, primarily through social media communication.

Table N°01: Geographical Distribution of the Studied Agritourism Farms

Wilaya	Number of farms surveyed	wilaya	Number of farms surveyed
Alger	6	Chlef	1
Tipaza	4	M'sila	3
Blida	1	Bordj bou aréridj	2
Tizi ousou	1	Sétif	2
Djelfa	2	Gherdaïa	2
Bejaia	4	Relizane	1
Annaba	1	Biskra	1

Source: As determined by the author based on the survey results

For data collection, we used a structured questionnaire administered directly to farm managers, covering two distinct periods:

- **Before** the introduction of agritourism.
- **After** the implementation of agritourism activities.

Our measurement scale was designed based on reference models that study the socio-economic impact of agritourism on the development of agricultural holdings, using qualitative and quantitative indicators (Idbendriss et al., 2025), developed in several studies (George-Marcelpoil et al., 2002; Dumas et al., 2006). The corresponding scales and items were contextualized to the reality of local agritourism activities. Based on this, we retained four key dimensions as impact indicators:

- **Profitability:** Measured by annual turnover and net profit.
- **Employment:** Measured via the payroll to include both farms that hired new staff and those that increased the working hours of the same team by raising their wages.
- **Product Brand Awareness:** The notoriety of the farm's products with the public.
- **Farm Infrastructure Development:** Measured by the amount of annual investments made on the farm.

The conceptual model of this study is based on the hypothesis that certain structural and organizational characteristics of agricultural holdings influence the economic and social impact of agritourism. For this reason, we retained explanatory variables such as farm size, the number and type of agritourism activities offered, the number of years of agritourism practice, and the farm's location and accessibility.

To assess the relative contribution of each explanatory variable to the evolution of the studied indicators, our statistical analysis relies on a multiple linear regression

model. This approach allows us to measure each factor while controlling for the influence of others, thereby providing a more precise evaluation of the studied impact.

4.2 Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test

To neutralize the effect of the activity's seniority on the performance of the surveyed farms and to keep the dataset paired for the Wilcoxon test, we considered two facts for each farm:

- **Year 0** = The year agritourism was initiated.
- The **"before" period** was defined by the average of the values obtained over the preceding years.
- The **"after" period** was defined by the average of the values obtained over the subsequent years.

The results are presented as follows:

Table N°02: Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test for the "Profitability" Variable

Rangs			
	N	Rang moyen	Somme des rangs
Négatif	28	15,50	448,50
Positif	0	0,00	0,00
Ex-aequo	0		
Total	28		

Statistiques du test	
Z	-4,5407
Asymp. Sig. (bilatérale)	< 0,00001
a. Test des rangs signés de Wilcoxon	

Source: Author's own analysis based on SPSS 25 output

The results of the Wilcoxon test ($Z = -4.5407$, $p\text{-value} < 0.00001$) indicate a statistically significant difference before and after the introduction of agritourism for the profitability variable, as well as for the three other variables as follows:

- $Z = -3.9821$, $p\text{-value} < 0.00007$ for the employment variable.
- $Z = -4.7214$, $p\text{-value} < 0.00001$ for the product brand awareness variable.
- $Z = -3.7546$, $p\text{-value} < 0.00018$ for the farm's internal infrastructure development variable.

Thus, we validate the existence of an impact of agritourism on the performance variables selected for our study. We now proceed to the regression analysis to measure the strength and significance of agritourism's impact on the socio-economic situation of the farms under study.

5. Results and Discussion

To effectively measure the socio-economic impact of agritourism on the agricultural holdings in our study, we opted for a multiple linear regression analysis following the formula below:

$$Y_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Agritourism}_i + \beta_2 \text{FarmSize}_i + \beta_3 \text{ExperienceInYears}_i + \beta_4 \text{Accessibility}_i + \varepsilon_i$$

The analysis of our survey data revealed the following results:

Table N°03: Multiple Linear Regression Calculation for the Agritourism Variable

Model Summary^b

Modèle	R	R ²	R ² ajusté	Erreur standard de l'estimation
1	,731a	,534	,502	,64258

a. Variables prédictrices : (Constante), Accessibilité, Années d'expérience, Taille de la ferme, Agritourisme

b. Variable dépendante : Rentabilité

ANOVA^a

Modèle	Somme des carrés	ddl	Moyenne des carrés	F	Sig.
1 Régression	38,412	4	9,603	23,262	,000b
Résidus	33,556	68	0,493		
Total	71,968	72			

a. Variable dépendante : Rentabilité

b. Variables prédictrices : (Constante), Accessibilité, Années d'expérience, Taille de la ferme, Agritourisme

Coefficients^a

Modèle	Coefficients non standardisés		Coefficients standardisés		t	Sig.
	B	Erreur standard	Beta			
(Constante)	0,985	0,452			2,178	0,033
Agritourisme	2,148	0,602	0,591		3,567	0,001
Taille de la ferme	0,178	0,210	0,110		0,848	0,400
Années d'expérience	0,242	0,096	0,247		2,521	0,014
Accessibilité	0,295	0,389	0,103		0,758	0,451

a. Variable dépendante : Rentabilité

↓

Source: Author's own analysis based on SPSS 25 output

The results of the multiple regression show that the model is globally significant (F = 23.262; p < 0.001) and explains 53.4% of the variance in farm profitability (R² = 0.534). This indicates that the selected explanatory variables contribute substantially to understanding the economic performance of the farms.

The analysis of the coefficients reveals that:

- Agritourism has a positive and highly significant effect on profitability (B =

2.148; $\beta = 0.591$; $p = 0.001$). This result highlights the strategic importance of diversifying into agritourism to improve the income and profitability of agricultural holdings.

- Years of experience also have a significant effect ($B = 0.242$; $\beta = 0.247$; $p = 0.014$). This finding, combined with our personal observations, suggests that simply launching an agritourism activity is not enough. It takes a few months, or even a few years for some farms, to become known and start receiving visitors.
- In contrast, farm size ($p = 0.400$) has an effect that we believe is independent of the agritourism activity. It is quite logical that the larger the farm, the greater its production results; the correlation is measured in relation to profitability, not to the proportion of its increase.

Regarding accessibility ($p = 0.451$), it has no significant effect on profitability. These results indicate that, in this context, tourists are willing to visit more distant or less accessible farms in search of novelty and authenticity.

In summary, the profitability of the farms in our sample appears to be more influenced by strategic choices to embrace agritourism and by the years of accumulated experience in agritourism than by the size or location of the farms.

We have summarized the results for the remaining dependent variables as follows:

Table N°04: Multiple Linear Regression Results for the Variables Employment, Brand Awareness, and Development

Dependent Variables	R ² adjusted	F (Anova)	Sig.global	Significant Variables	Non significant Variables
<u>Employment</u>	0.476	20.873	0.001	<u>Agritourism</u> ($\beta=0,521$ - $p=0,001$)	Accessibility
				Experience Years ($\beta=0,241$ - $p=0,006$)	
				Farm Size($\beta=0,214$ - $p=0,022$)	
Product Brand Awareness	0.451	18.829	0.0008	<u>Agritourism</u> ($\beta=0,577$ - $p=0,000$)	Accessibility
				Experience Years ($\beta=0,218$ - $p=0,015$)	
				Farm Size ($\beta=0,203$ - $p=0,031$)	
<u>Farm infrastructure development</u>	0.397	22.786	0.003	<u>Agritourism</u> ($\beta=0,612$ - $p=0,000$)	Accessibility
				Experience Years ($\beta=0,232$ - $p=0,008$)	
				Farm Size ($\beta=0,225$ - $p=0,019$)	

Source: Author's own analysis based on SPSS 25 output

Our quantitative study allowed us to clearly determine the positive impact of integrating agritourism into farms. Indeed, for most of the agricultural holdings studied, spectacular results were observed from the very first year of activity. Visitor numbers are high, regardless of the season, and whether the farm is large or small, for livestock or agriculture, visitors consistently return for more.

For Algerian economic decision-makers, the current challenge is to review the existing land-use regulations that, to date, do not permit any other lucrative activity besides farming.

Granting a legal framework that allows farmers to develop agritourism activities would offer a double advantage for the state. On the one hand, formalizing this sector would open up new taxation prospects, thereby increasing tax revenues. On the other hand, the legal security of agricultural holdings engaged in agritourism would serve as a lever for attracting investors. This would encourage them to get more involved in a domain that has, until now, been characterized by informality and its associated risks.

6. Conclusion

All studies on agritourism are clear: agricultural products and farming can constitute a valuable tourism resource. Our research, building upon global studies conducted since the early 1990s, confirms that tourists are curious about locally produced foods, finding them original and unique. They are keen to understand the production processes and the cultural elements surrounding them. Today's tourists enjoy exploring, tasting, and bringing back authentic, healthy products whose origin is certain and that they know they won't find anywhere else. What they appreciate most is the unique, immersive experience of being in the agricultural world.

Algeria is a country rich in diverse agricultural resources, each specific to the region one visits. From East to West, North to South, every agricultural locality has so much to offer tourists who want to discover the true Algeria. While they know its ancient historical sites, beaches, mountains, and Sahara, they know almost nothing about its agriculture. It would be more than wise to inventory the territories and their emblematic productions as a first step, and then to design a catalog of agritourism offerings that would allow tourists to plan their visits at their convenience.

Furthermore, a general observation in Algeria is that only a few aspects of agritourism are being exploited and offered to tourists. Activities such as guided farm tours or on-site dining are offered by most farms, but none of them discuss the region's agrarian history or offer insights into the processing or preservation methods of their products. These activities represent a missed opportunity and could significantly broaden the range of agritourism offerings in the territories.

7. List of references:

Agnès Durrande-Moreau, François H. Courvoisier and Anne Marie Bocquet, (2017), Le nouvel agritourisme intégré, une tendance du tourisme durable, *Téoros* [Online] 36-1. P2.

Visited on 03/01/ 2025. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/teoros/3009>.

Alex Asiedu, Tometi Gbedema (2011), The nexus between agriculture and tourism in Ghana: a case of underexploited development potential. Chapter 3. In : *New Geographies of Consumption, Production and Rural Restructuring*, Taylor and Francis Group, Routledge, PP28-46.

ISBN: 978-0-415-58429-6.

Brahim Idbendriss, Issam DEBBAGH, (2025), L'agrotourisme, un levier de développement des zones rurales de moyenne montagne? Cas du Moyen-Atlas (Maroc). *African Scientific Journal* [Online]. Volume 03, Num 28.P606.

Visited on 03/01/2025. DOI : <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14900934>

Christian M. Rogerson (2012), Strengthening agriculture-tourism linkages in the developing World: Opportunities, barriers and current initiatives. *African Journal of Agricultural Research* Vol. 7(4), PP. 616-623.

Visited on 01/01/2025. DOI : 2658-9311

Emanuelle George-Marcelpoil, Jacques Perret, (2002). La richesse des pratiques de tourisme à la ferme. *Revue Sciences Eaux et Territoires* [Online], PP.43-52. Visited on 12/06/2025. URL : <https://revue-set.fr/article/view/5972>

Jean-Pierre Lemasson, (2012), "Penser le tourisme gourmand", *Téoros* [Online], 25-1. P.25.

Visited on 16/02/2025. URL: <http://journals.openedition.org/teoros/1288>.

Jonathan Mitchell, Caroline Ashley, (2010), *Tourism and Poverty Reduction: Pathways to Prosperity*. Earthscan. Londres.P130.

Kevon Rhiney, (2011). Agritourism linkages in Jamaica: case study of the Negril all-inclusive hotel sector. In: *Tourism and Agriculture: New Geographies of Production and Rural Restructuring*. Torres R, Momsen J (eds), Londres, Routledge, PP. 117-138

Kristen Martinus, Bryan Boruff et Adriana Nunez Picado, (2024), Authenticity, interaction, learning and location as curators of experiential agritourism », *Journal of Rural Studies* [Online].

Visited on 24/012/2024.URL : <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2024.103294>

Léonard Dumas, William Menvielle, Jocelyn Perreault, Denis Pettigrew. (2006). Terroirs, agrotourisme et marketing : le cas des fromages québécois. *Téoros*[Online], 25(1). PP. 34–41. Visited on 13/06/2025. URL : <https://doi.org/10.7202/1071032ar>

Nataya Meyer, Danie Meyer (2015). The role and impact of tourism on local economic development : a comparative study. *African journal for physical, health and education, recreation and dance* [Online], vol 21, 1. PP197-214.

Visited on 16/02/2025.

URL:https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287645318_The_role_and_impact_of_tourism_on_local_economic_development_A_comparative_study.

Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) (1994), Les stratégies du tourisme et le développement rural, OCDE/GD, 94, 49, Paris, P100.

Pascale Marcotte, Laurent Bourdeau et Maurice Doyon, (2010), Agrotourisme, agritourisme et tourisme à la ferme. Une analyse comparative, *Téoros* [Online] 25-3. P62.

Visited on 02/01/2025.URL : <http://journals.openedition.org/teoros/1091>.

Philippe Adair, Messaoud Lazereg, Amel Bouzid et Sid Ahmed Ferroukhi, (2022), L'agriculture algérienne : L'héritage du passé et les défis contemporains. Les Cahiers du Cread -Vol. 38 - n° 03 – 2022. PP.413-440.

Visited on 02/02/2025. DOI : [10.4314/cread.v38i3.15](https://doi.org/10.4314/cread.v38i3.15)

Rebecca Torres, Janet Momsen (2011). Introduction. In: Tourism and Agriculture : New Geographies of Production and Rural Restructuring.Torres R, Momsen J (eds). Londres. Routledge. PP.1-9.

Thomas Streifeneder, Christian Hoffmann, Philipp Corradini, (2023). The future of agritourism. A review of current trends of touristic commercialisation in rural areas. The Annals of Regional Science, Springer [Online];Western Regional Science Association, vol. 71(1), PP. 93-119.

Visited on 03/02/2025. URL:

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/359545048_The_future_of_agritourism_A_review_of_current_trends_of_touristic_commercialisation_in_rural_areas