CINEFORUM
ISSN: 0009-7039
Vol. 66. No. S5, 2026 (Special Issue 5)

Potentials Of Agritourism: A Case Study Of Date Palm Groves In Ouargla Province, Southeastern Algeria

Abdelaziz Miloudi[*1],Djamila Lamri[2],Said Hathat[1],Sara Bencheikh[1],Mouhamed Khouildat[1],Salah Khouildat[1],

[1]Faculty of Economic Sciences, Commercial, and Management , University Kasdi Merbah Ouargla (UKMO), Algeria.
Email ID : Azziz8611@yahoo.fr

[2]Faculty of Economic Sciences, Commercial, and Management , University of Algiers 3, Algeria.

***Corresponding Author**
Abdelaziz Miloudi
Faculty of Economic Sciences, Commercial, and Management , University Kasdi Merbah Ouargla (UKMO), Algeria
Email ID : Azziz8611@yahoo.fr

ABSTRACT
Algeria , is historically the gateway between south of Europe and sub-Saharan Africa, has a rentier economy which produces very little and is dominated by oil industry. decision-makers are looking for diversified revenue through creating alternative opportunities. algeria's rural agriculture has significant contribution to the local economy, and possesses specific and traditional cropping systems particularly in southern desert areas. ouargla province in southeastern of algeria has a unique palm groves and oasis trees. where all of the agricultural activities in palms are done with local methods and styles that would be attractive to visitors and tourists. The aim of this study is to investigate the potentials of tourism in rural area, especially in palm groves in ouargla province in southeastern of Algeria. By understanding potential of agritourism, recognize palm cultivation regions, assess the commodities activities, identifying the trends of framers toward agritourism activities, comprising traditional cooking, local cultures, palm groves activities, and traditional crafts and games. To evaluate the answers from farmers, study used quantitative analysis. The study results indicate that There is an inadequate understanding of the agritourism practices in study area. therefore, there is no significant development to palm groves tourism activities. Researchers worked to look for solutions to activate the agritourism practices in palm groves by first gaining an awareness of the , motivation, and perspectives of local farmers. This study introduced palm groves tourism as a kind of agritourism in ouargla province, since it will improve the desert area's attractiveness and diversify the tourist sector.

Keywords: agritourism, palm groves, potentials, ouargla, algeria, desert regions.

INTRODUCTION

Rural agriculture sector has long served as the fundamental economic, social, and ecological backbone of pastoral and rural areas in many countries of the world.(Faye et al., 2025; Herman, 2024; Jiao & Zhang, 2026; Moulogianni & Bournaris, 2021; Pawłowska-Tyszko & Drożdż, 2026) through its vital role as a driver of raw material supply (Dabhade (Chavan) & Kale, 2025)and ensuring food(Kocira & Staniak, 2025). Rural agriculture embeds deeply within national and local identity, land management, and geographical organization(Arana & Pérez Cano, 2025; Mannion et al., 2026) . It constitutes a strong socio-ecological ecosystem(McCluney et al., 2026; Moulogianni & Bournaris, 2021), where traditional knowledge of local community , and natural resources converge to sustain rural agriculture(Živojinović et al., 2019).

In the last several decades, rural agrarian systems have faced unpredictable pressures driven by global market changes(Manning, 2024; Y. Zhang & Duan, 2026), industrial collaborator (Kalogiannidis et al., 2023), environmental degradation, and increases in migration from rural areas(Dessalegn et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2022). Conventional agricultural models reliant on harvests increasingly struggle to maintain economic feasibility and livelihood stability(Şimşek, 2025; Q. F. Zhang, 2024). As a result, rural areas are undergoing a dramatic transformation, prompting agricultural communities to explore multifunctional tracks that diversify local economies beyond conventional harvest output and livestock production(Asian Development Bank, 2017; Xu et al., 2025). It appears prominently within this development of the agricultural sector. Connecting these three pillars agriculture, tourism, and regional development(Nina Mistriani et al., 2024), and also, agritourism includes recreational, hospitality, and educational activities integrated into an active farms or agricultural enterprises(Behera et al., 2025). It effectively transforms agricultural landscapes into interactive tourist destinations where tourists engage directly with farming practices, traditional gastronomy, and authentic rural life(Chao et al., 2026).

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

The relationship between rural agriculture and agritourism is essentially complementary rather than competitive(Armesto-López et al., 2025; Popescu et al., 2023; Zagaria et al., 2018). Agritourism does not substitute for traditional farming; rather, it amplifies its economic value by leveraging existing farm assets, cultural material heritage, and natural landscapes(Grillini et al., 2025). through translating daily agrarian routines into entertainment and cultural services, farmers create additional revenue streams that cushion against price volatility and seasonal uncertainty. Agritourism in particular encourages the preservation of biodiversity, crop varieties, and traditional land management practices that might go extinct due to aggressive industrialization(Center For International Forestry Research, n.d.). Furthermore, it promotes vital urban-rural bridges, developing consumer appreciation for food quality, sustainable land stewardship, and the socio-economic aspects of agricultural families(Sharma et al., 2025).

the Structural intersection of rural agriculture and tourism represents an unique model for sustainable rural revitalization. in the past few years, Arab countries have increasingly directed toward Agritourism as a key driver for economic diversification, with a view to build a sustainable, flexible growth model outside the rentier oil economy (Adel CHENINI & ouled el eid bouhafs, 2024; KHIARI Reguia et al., 2025). Agritourism in those areas is based on distinct natural topographies, agricultural heritage, and agricultural identity, this sector plays a key role in boosting the gross domestic product (GDP) through non-hydrocarbon resources . Besides, in Algeria, rural tourism acts as a direct motivating for sustainable development, generating job opportunities for people in regions. Furthermore, it has a significant contribution to empowers rural women through local handicraft sales, farm accommodation, and traditional cooking activities. Meanwhile, this sort of tourism delivers social benefits, including reduce rural to urban migration, preserving the indigenous cultural heritage, gives people a sense of community pride. In follow-up, rural tourism as a fundamental pillar for long-term regional stability(Mokhnane Tarek et al., 2025). This study attempts to shed light on Agritourism in palm groves and its growing significance in Ouargla province in southeast of Algeria.

Considering the study problem, this study aims to identify the main rural areas level in Ouargla province determinants influencing Palm groves tourism activities across agricultural area of study. The study is based on the following expectations:

- Aagritourism activities are key indicators of palm groves tourism power.
- Agrotourism practices influence the dynamic performance of palm groves tourism in ouargla province.

this study has been based on an examination of available primary and secondary sources. therefore, the research questions are as follows:

- How do the various Agritourism typologies contribute to the reinforcement of Ouargla's palm groves tourist attraction?
- Does the decrease in the level of knowledge about agritourism among local farmers affect their willingness and capacity to engage and participate in agritourism activities?
- What is the estimated annual travel budget size do local farmers believe tourists might allocate to agritourism and palm groves tourism activities?
- Which tourist activities in palm groves are considered most attractive to tourists according to the local farmers in ouargla oasis's?

LITERATURE REVIEW

The subject of agritourism, which was thoroughly discussed among the researchers and specialists, corresponds to the tourism activities on offer in farmers, and it represents one of sustainable rural tourism(Joshi et al., 2020; Niko Simos, 2023; Patterson & Aslam, 2024; Vukolić et al., 2023, 2025). In practice, agritourism may affects restructure of the agricultural sector, especially for relatively remote rural areas and, in particular, the mountainous rural areas(Ciolac et al., 2020; Evgrafova et al., 2020). agritourism has garnered attention from policymakers, farmers' organizations, and governments all over the world. has acquired considerable attention due to its potential to support sustainable development(Partalidou, M.; De & Matteis, L.;, 2024), stimulate local economies(Meghana et al., 2026), and encouraging cultural exchanges(Santosh et al., 2024). As a cohesive blend of agriculture and tourism activities, agritourism offers visitors the opportunity to experience rural life, agricultural practices, and the natural environment. As a widely developmental strategy for rural societies and farmers(Faye et al., 2025).

Generally, agritourism defines as a host of activities conducted in the context of a farm or other agricultural holdings(Cors-Iglesias et al., 2023; Jęczmyk et al., 2024; Peroff et al., 2022), For example, some authors have said the definitions of agritourism should involve the following elements accommodation, Providing of Food and beverages (through meal services), educational activities and awareness raising, the direct sales of agrifood products, and the organizing special events on the farm(Sznajder et al., 2009; Turtureanu et al., 2025). Along these lines, some researchers are defined agritourism on the basis of the degree and sort of relationship that is established between tourism and agricultural activity. For example, For example, such a typology might include the following

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

characteristics associated with farming, agriculture, forestry, and traditional food, interconnectedness to natural as well inherited items(Cors-Iglesias et al., 2023).

According to the Ancient schools, agritourism has been understood as the act of touring or visiting a farms to gain a comprehensive insight into farming activities and participate in farm-related operations(Baby & Kim, 2024, 2025). In modern schools, the concept of agritourism includes visiting a working farm or any agricultural area to experience farm life, entertainment, education, social communication, and buying farm products, as well as take part in exciting activities.(Yulia Dubinyuk & Tetyana Kalna-Dubinyuk, 2025) For tourists , farm visits offer an interactive opportunity to gain a richer understanding of farming and related operation, often rebuild their perceptions of farm operations. Such visits highlight the enjoyable and Advantages aspects of farm life, contributing to the growing popularity of the "fun farms" concept as a vital demand driver for rural life. (animalcoursesdirect, 2024; chickahominyfalls, 2022)Based on this, the demand for agritourism has been growing among urban populations.

Although formal recognition of agritourism emerged in the late twentieth century, its operational roots reach back to the 19th-century Industrial Revolution(Thao, 2025). During this period of rapid urbanization, city dwellers actively sought physical and psychological respite in countryside settings, patronizing traditional European farm stays and Western American guest ranches(Rachel Antoni, 2026). Over the decades, these sporadic leisure visits transitioned into structured economic lifelines, sustaining struggling rural households through catastrophic downturns such as the Great Depression. The sector achieved significant regulatory maturity and institutional recognition through landmark legislation, exemplified by Italy's landmark 1985 "Agriturismo" framework(BAROLLI BLENDI et al., 2025). By the close of the 20th century, structural shift namely heightened global competition, volatile commodity prices, and aggressive market liberalization threatened the survival of small-scale family operations. Consequently, agricultural producers were compelled to adopt strategic diversification models(Haile et al., 2025; Miaris et al., 2025). By embedding modern hospitality offerings, direct-to-consumer sales channels, and immersive cultural living experiences into their business models, farm owners successfully stabilized revenue streams, safeguarded their heritage, and ensured long-term financial viability(Zeqiri, 2024).

The palms groves produce multiple types of local dates which makes it a great tourist destination. tourists who visit the farm often enjoy tasting these quality of dates from the palms(FAO, 2025; Jacob Jones, 2025; urbapalms, 2018). In addition, tourists participate in agricultural tour and learn from Skilled farmers. The cultural environment is enhanced by the historic adobe edifices constructed by the local community which illustrate the methods of settlement and climate adaptation(Saepudin et al., 2022). The tourist experience is further enriched through the consumption of date-based delicacies or other traditional dishes while purchasing for traditional handcrafts made from palm fibres or clay(Mustafa et al., 2024). Moreover, the social dimension of these palms groves is upheld via engaging and participatory traditional games which provide entertainment while while enhancing community development(Bendjelid, 2024). Altogether, these components transform the palm groves from a simple agricultural location to a comprehensive destination where the ecological, culinary and artisanal traditions intersect, creating a distinctive cultural tourism product(Bendjelid, 2024; Lalu Mohamad Iswadi Athar & Zihori Maulida, 2025).Recent literatures show how agritourism has developed into a essence strategy for farm diversification and rural development. McGehee and Kim (2004) laid the first conceptual groundwork , who presented empirical evidence showing that small farm owners adopt agritourism mainly as a defensive tactics to generate supplementary net revenues during agricultural market instability, and unexpected financial downturns.(McGehee & Kim, 2004) , Barbieri and Mshenga (2008) analyzed farm enterprise performance indicators, demonstrated a high correlation between total revenues from tourism activities and manager educational levels and a large area of agricultural land and farms,(Barbieri & Mshenga, 2008) Phillip, Hunter, and Blackstock (2010) created a widely accepted typology based on authentic farming involvement, demonstrating that tourist. By demonstrating that a clearer distinction between direct working-farm interactions and indirect agricultural displays is crucial for controlling visitor expectations and farm safety liabilities(Phillip et al., 2010), Ohe and Kurihara (2013) investigated agritourism in Japan using questionnaire surveys of farm operators, offering evidence that agritourism supported multifunctional agriculture by strengthening links between farmers and urban residents, maintaining rural landscapes, and promoting local food, but also showing that institutional support and cooperative structures were needed to stabilize income and participation. In an effort to standardise definitions across the field,(Ohe & Kurihara, 2013) Flanigan, Blackstock, and Hunter (2014) further improved agritourism framework theory. From the standpoint of economic geography, According to Rozier Rich et al. (2016), successful digital marketing strategies and social media presence significantly boost client acquisition and repeat visitation rates for remote agricultural producers(Samantha Rozier Rich et al., 2016), In accordance with Mura and Ključnikov's (2018) examination of small-business viability in Central Europe, agritourism effectively acts as a buffer against macroenvironmental shocks and shifting global trade regimes (Mura & Ključnikov, 2018), According to a comprehensive study by Dadamoussa et al. (2022), referred directly to palm grove of Ouargla's ksar survived for time periods thanks to cohesive social organization, but in these

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

days it has lost its economic, financial and tourist role. A study sample included 63 farms, attempts to identify the limitations facing this traditional system and provide practical actions for its restoration. The palm groves face both short-term threats Short-term (fires, theft, vandalism, urban expansion) and long-term decline from lack of follow-up and maintenance, which is actually affecting tourism future competitiveness.(Dadamoussa Mohamed Lakhdar et al., 2022) Abed bendjelid. (2024) highlighted how agricultural areas division, geographical transformations of the countryside, and how a diminutive small traditional society reproduces itself by utilising state institutions to manage local agricultural areas and pursue local agritourism development. Scholar argue that the patrimonial rehabilitation and preparation of foggaras and ksour and ecological culture could significantly contribute to improving living conditions and promoting the local agritourism sector.(Bendjelid, 2024)

RESEARCH ELABORATION

Algeria is known for a lot of things when it comes to tourism and Agritourism. This has also been added to the many things that algeria is known for. Farm tours also known as Agritourism or Agro tourism in algeria has taken the country by storm as many farmers are now planting different crops for tourism purposes.(Mokhnane Tarek et al., 2025) It is on the rise in the country and it should be understood by everyone if we want to keep up with the trending world when it comes to tourism. Algeria have a lot of Agritourism areas. That is why, study has listed a few of them, Especially the palm groves in southern Algeria. In southeastern Algeria, the Palm oases unfolds its charms between desert landscapes, lush oases, and ancestral heritage. From biskra to ouad righ and ouargla. (Fig. 1) this desert oasis offers a rare oppotunity into a Saharan attractiveness, ancestral traditions, and agricultural capabilities Agritourism activities provide a distinctive place of leisure and discovery in southeastern Algeria(Berbache et al., 2022). This study aims to shed light on agritourism in ouargla province, As capital to the Sahara and crossing historical area.

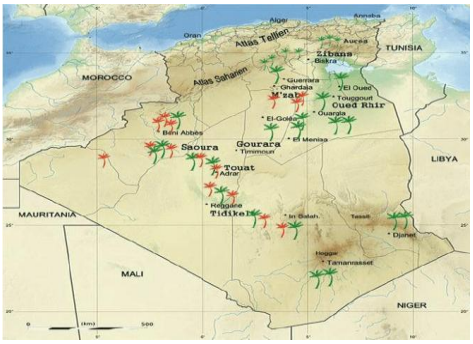


Fig. 1. Map of Algeria, showing the region of Ouargla

This study focuses on assessing the potential of agrotourism in Palm oases in Ouargla , which have a high economic, cultural, and environmental value for local residents. the researchers Used both primary data, gathered through interviews, field observations, , and survey with residents and local farmers and secondary data from academic previous research,ministerial reports, and government institutions statistics, the study adopts a mixed research methodology. The qualitative part explores possibilities, capabilities, and geographic boundary to palm groves , while the quantitative part measures global trends of farmers in ouargla province. Together, these approach allow for a comprehensive understanding of how agrotourism can contribute to promoting sustainable tourism in Ouargla's palm groves.

QUALITATIVE STUDY

Palm Cultivation

Ouargla province exhibits abundant resources in date palm cultivation, comprising about 1,259,632 trees distributed over an area of approximately 11,451 hectares, as reported by agriculture ministry reports, 1,140,439 trees are classified as productive. and consist of: 491,078 trees of Ghars, and Deglet Nour about 485,595 trees, There are specific type of Deglet Beida about 17,103 trees, and other varieties 146,663 trees(ELITIHAD Newspaper, 2026; ElNASER Newspaper, 2026). Within the framework of the 2025 National Support Program to expand palm cultivation, the locality received an allocation of 20,000 palm trees to cultivate in new agriculture areas, according to local agricultural reports. The program covered most of Ouargla's municipalities; The seedlings distribution is concentrated in Deglet Nour, which represents 80% of plantings, while the remaining 20% includes diverse date varieties(ELITIHAD Newspaper, 2026; ElNASER Newspaper, 2026). Table 1 shows the palm oasis regions in ouargla province.

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

TABLE 1
Palm Oasis Regions, Ouargla Province

Regions	Geographical locations	Benefits
Ouargla Oasis (Center)	All corners	- green palm belt - tourist farms - Sandstorm shields
N'Goussa Oasis	north-west	- Fertile soil, - ancient mud palaces - overlapping orchards
Ain Beida & Sidi Khouiled Oasis	North-east	- population Settlement - sand creep Reducing
Hassi ben abdellah Oasis	North- east	- agricultural Diversity - Agricultural activity - Cultural heritage
Rouissat Oasis	Southeast	- Sustainable wet environment - Annual and seasonal crops
Hassi massaoud Oasis	Southeast	- Fertile agricultural lands - Environmental value - Cultural identity
New agricultural allocations	All corners	

Local Date Varieties:
The palm groves are characterized by biodiversity and variety of dates. Historically, It has approximately 130 distinct cultivars Prominent existing varieties include commercial and traditional dates such as Deglet Nour, Ghars (including the Menkor), and Deglet Beida, alongside regionally significant other varietiessuch as Tamjouhert, Tinisine, Halwa, Fraza, Harra, Faqousi, Hamira, Takarmoust, Tantaboucht, Timsrit, Hamraya, Khadraya, Jawziya, Timdoul, Tadala, Sbaa Al-Arous, Nafakhah, Bayd Al-Hamam, Tafzouine, and Al-Yatim.

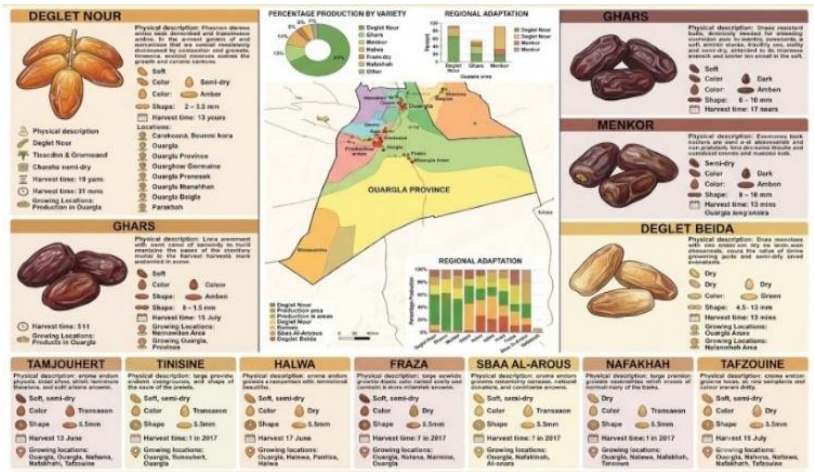


Fig. 2. Local Date Varieties, ouagla province

Agritourism Typologies:
The desert oases of Ouargla represent a sustainable agritourism model that harmonizes natural heritage preservation with local socio-cultural engagement. . Table 2 delineates the primary typologies of tourism currently operating within the region.

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

Table 2 Agritourism Typologies in Ouargla region

Agritourism Typologies	Description
Heritage tourism (intangible/tangible)	- Farm accommodation - Local peasant uniform - Traditional cooking - Farm work songs and chants - Traditional crafts of clay, fronds, palm leaves....
Participation / scientific tourism	- Palm cultivation methods - Knowing the types of dates - Palm pollination methods - Palm oil extraction - Manufacture of fodder from palm residues
Cultural historical tourism	- Palm cultivation origin - Mud buildings and Palaces - Twiza - Harvesting dates - Farmer identity and culture
Entertainment tourism	- Palm climbing - Horse and camel riding - Animal enclosure services - Fishing - Traditional games like Kharbaka and Saiq
Ecotourism	- Water conservation - Local irrigation systems - Environmental footprint - Respect for ecological balance

QUANTITATIVE STUDY

Sample and society

In this part of study, a search was contected to identify The real trends of farmers. the study was focused on the level of awarness that farmers have in managing agritourism projects in Ouargla province . the researchers used a semistructured interview method. Due to the difficulty of communication owing to understanding difficulties and level of illiteracy among the farmers . the researchers were tasked with conducting interviews with farmers in order to gather information. The interviewee is required to provide responses to ten questions. In this particular study, a sample size of 72 was intended to be used. The sample was chosen in a random fashion, and the respondents each took part
in an individual interview.

2- Statistical Techniques

To analyse data, arithmetic averages was used by researchers to understand the relationship between the variables and statistical methods was used to compare the means of the groups of tourism operators and visitor.

RESULTS ANALYSIS

farmers in the survey were chosen at random. A total of 72 farmers from different parts of ouargla province. Participated in survey questions prepared by the researchers. 67 men, or 93.05 % of the total, took part in the survey, while only 5 women, or 6.09%, did so. This is because the farm industry is traditionally dominated by male family heads. Every single one of the responders had some sort of connection to the agricultural industry dating back 25 years. The chart in table III &Figure 3 denotes the distribution of participants from different locations of ouargla province**.**

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

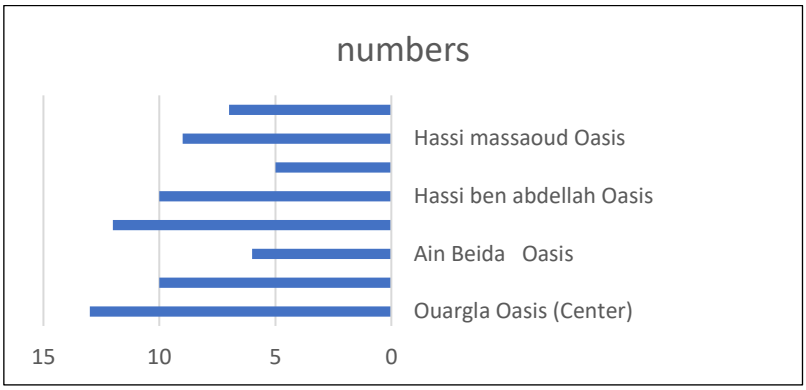


Fig. 3. participants from different locations of ouargla province

Regions	**numbers**	**%**
Ouargla Oasis (Center)	13	18.05556
N'Goussa Oasis	10	13.88889
Ain Beida Oasis	6	8.333333
Sidi Khouiled Oasis	12	16.66667
Hassi ben abdellah Oasis	10	13.88889
Rouissat Oasis	5	6.944444
Hassi massaoud Oasis	9	12.5
New agricultural allocations	7	9.722222

Knowledge about agritourism

Among the farmers, 59 (or 81.94%) had never heard of agritourism; only 13 (or 18.06%) had been informed about agritourism by their friends and family members who live abroad or had read about agritourism in some articles. Agritourism is the practice of farmers hosting tourists on their farms and providing them with food and accommodation. See table IV &Figure 4.

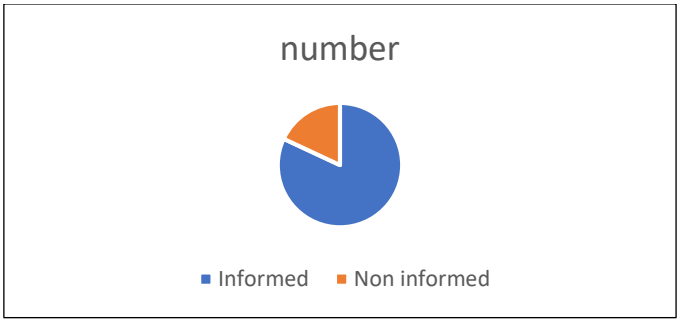


Fig. 4. Knowledge about agritourism

Agritourism Knowledge	**number**
Informed	59
Non informed	13

Farmers agritourism willingness

Despite the fact that most farmers are unfamiliar with the notion of agritourism, the majority of them are interested in beginning this type of business, and each responder has inquired about how agritourism may complement agriculture. After hearing about the benefits and drawbacks of agritourism, researchers came to the following

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

conclusion:only 26 farmers, or 36.11%, are completely open to the idea of beginning a projects. 34 farmers, or 47.22%, are eager to perform if the government provides them with the appropriate training and financial support (in the form of bank loans and subsidies). 12 farmers, or 16.66%, have indicated that they are not interested. table VI &Figure 5 show the findings regarding the farmers willingness about starting agritourism and their interest in doing this

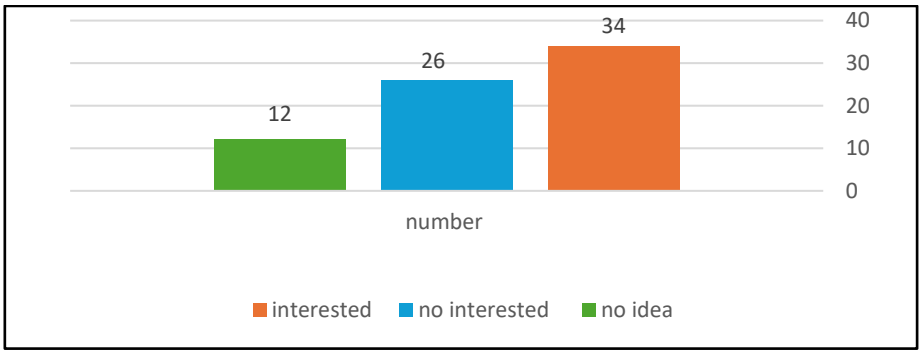


Fig. 5. farmers agritourism willingness

Agritourism willingness	number
interested	34
no interested	26
no idea	12

Awareness about agritourism

The findings of this study include the opinions of 67 male respondents and 5 female respondents . 19 of them, have prepared the agritourism farms in ouargla to recieve the tourists, however the majority of farmers (43 persons) have intend to engage in agritourism. A total of 10 had no upcoming activities of agritourism.

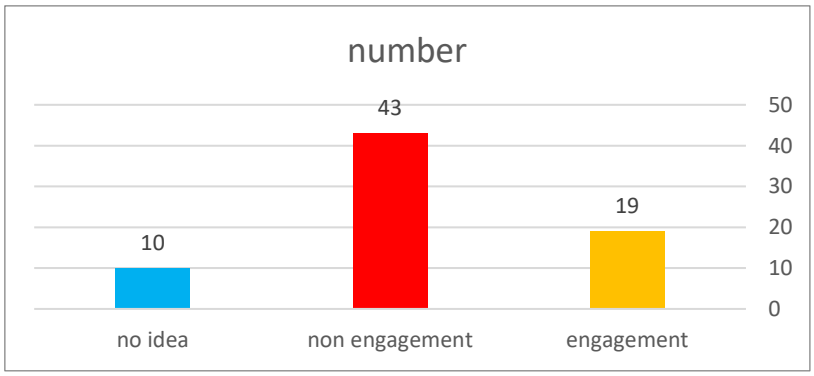


Fig. 6. Awareness about agritourism

Agritourism Awareness	number
engagement	19
non engagement	43
no idea	10

Travel budget

According to the information provided by the farmers, the researcher has discovered that the tourists were willing to spend anything between 100000 and 15000 DZ per day on a vacation that involved agricultural activities. and the farmers think many visitors might spend between 150000 to 200000 DZ per year, as an family's annual travel budget.

Attractive tourist activities

According to the farmers, visitors indicated enthusiasm for various pursuits. like overnight in huts, relaxing and Learning Local Culture & Tradition, Local traditional cooking, Participating in Twiza and Palms Garden Visiting.

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

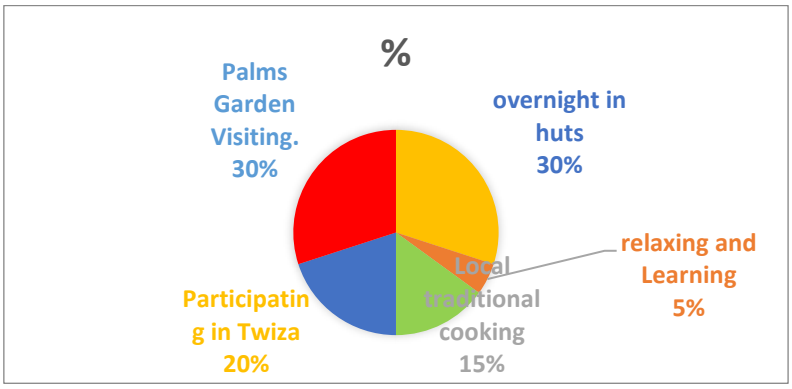


Fig. 6. Attractive tourist activities

DISCUSSIONS

The majority of the Interrogated farmers that took part in the study were male. It is common knowledge that there are fewer women participating in the comparative research study than there are men. It's possible that the low number of female farmers who took part in the study is due to the fact that farming in Algeria is traditionally dominated by men and is managed by the head of the family. According to the findings of the study as a whole, 18.06 per cent of women and 81.94 percent of men are interested in participating in Agritourism. More men farmers have expressed a significant interest . Agritourism in palms groves piqued the curiosity of males between the ages of 40 and 60 more than any other age group.

In general, the following were observed:

The concept of Agritourism and sustainable travel appeals to tourists, and they are eager to become involved because they wish to supporting local farmers by visiting their farms and participating in tourism activities there.

CONCLUSION

Each region in Ouargla province in southeast of Algeria is unique in terms of its cculture, traditions, climate, history, landscape, and agricultural practices, the market for Agritourism in ouargla has enormous untapped potential. It can help farmers create more money and it can also provides job opportunities in rural areas, both of which are important factors that one hoped to contribute to reducing the migration of people from rural areas.

Agritourism in Palms groves is a unique experience that many tourists are looking forward to partaking in due to it offers a variety of various tourist services. Agritourism in Palms groves is a unique experience that many tourists are looking forward to partaking in due to it offers a variety of various tourist services. within this context, When launching any new an agritourism projects, farmers must be acquainted with:

take all essential precautions for receiving visitorsundergo training in all elements of hospitality and tourism.Developing their palm groves activities Use of modern technological activities to activate tourist attraction efforts.

REFERENCES

1. Adel chenini, & ouled el eid bouhafs. (2024). The impact of applying the principles of Total Quality Management on the development of agricultural tourism (a field study of agricultural and tourism investments in the state of Ghardaia). 6(2), 823–846. (https://asjp.cerist.dz/en/article/238043).
2. Animalcoursesdirect. (2024). Fascinating Facts About the Benefits of Farming [Letter]. https://animalcoursesdirect.co.uk/
3. Arana, A. M., & Pérez Cano, M. T. (2025). Agricultural and Industrial Heritage as a Resource in Frontier Territories: The Border Between the Regions of Andalusia–Extremadura (Spain) and Alentejo (Portugal). Agriculture, 15(9), 956. https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture15090956
4. Armesto-López, X. A., Cors-Iglesias, M., & Gómez-Martín, M. B. (2025). Viewing Agrotourism in a Rural Development Context. Agriculture, 15(13), 1424. https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture15131424
5. Asian Development Bank. (2017). Promoting Logistics Development in Rural Areas (0 edn). Asian Development Bank. https://doi.org/10.22617/TCS179027Baby, J., & Kim, D.-Y. (2024). Sustainable Agritourism for Farm Profitability: Comprehensive Evaluation of Visitors' Intrinsic Motivation, Environmental Behavior, and Satisfaction. Land, 13(9), 1466. https://doi.org/10.3390/land13091466
6. Baby, J., & Kim, D.-Y. (2025). Segmenting Agritourism Visitors: Moving Beyond the General Market. Sustainability, 17(8), 3620. https://doi.org/10.3390/su17083620
7. Barbieri, C., & Mshenga, P. M. (2008). The Role of the Firm and Owner Characteristics on the Performance of Agritourism Farms. Sociologia Ruralis, 48(2), 166–183. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9523.2008.00450.x

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

8. BAROLLI BLENDI, KUCAJ ENKELEJDA, & LUSHAJ SHERIF. (2025). Regional Revitalization in Albania: Leveraging Natural, Cultural and Food Resources for Sustainable Development. 13(8), 1077–1089. (https://euacademic.org/UploadArticle/6199.pdf).
9. Behera, S., Rakesh, R., & Tripathy, H. (2025). CHAPTER: 12 AGRITOURISM AND EXTENSION: FOSTERING RURAL ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION (pp. 190–207).
10. Bendjelid, A. (2024). Ouled Saïd, a Gourara Palm Grove: Local Development and the Reproduction of a Traditional Society. Insaniyat / إنسانيات, 103, 119–139. https://doi.org/10.4000/12io3
11. Berbache, H., Khaoui, M., & Hadjab, M. (2022). The oasis system in southern Algeria: A natural heritage threatened with disappearance, case of the oasis of Biskra. Technium Social Sciences Journal, 34, 588–603. https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v34i1.7045
12. Center For International Forestry Research, P. (n.d.). CIFOR's Poverty and Environment Network (PEN) global dataset [Data set]. https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/data.00021
13. Chao, Y., Chenao, Y., Zhiyuan, Z., Yi, L., Caoying, H., Yinyao, F., & Jinrun, W. (2026). Reverse Tourism: A New Opportunity for the Sustainable Development of Rural Tourism: Rural and Regional Development, 4(3), 10016–10016. https://doi.org/10.70322/rrd.2026.10016
14. chickahominyfalls. (2022). The Many Health Benefits of Living the Farm Life [Letter]. https://chickahominyfalls.com/
15. Ciolac, R., Iancu, T., Brad, I., Popescu, G., Marin, D., & Adamov, T. (2020). Agritourism Activity—A "Smart Chance" for Mountain Rural Environment's Sustainability. Sustainability, 12(15), 6237. https://doi.org/10.3390/su12156237
16. Cors-Iglesias, M., Armesto-López, X. A., & Gómez-Martín, M. B. (2023). Agritourism Accommodation and the Revaluation of the Local Agrifood Product in the Context of Global Change. Land, 12(11), 2067. https://doi.org/10.3390/land12112067
17. Dabhade (Chavan), S. R., & Kale, P. P. (2025). Role of Agriculture in Rural Development. https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.15828620
18. Dadamoussa Mohamed Lakhdar, Boummada Abd-Elbasset, Belaroussi Med El, & Idder-Ighili Hakima. (2022). La Palmeraie du l'ksar de Ouargla entre contraintes et possibilités de réhabilitations. 8(1).
19. Dessalegn, M., Debevec, L., Nicol, A., & Ludi, E. (2023). A Critical Examination of Rural Out-Migration Studies in Ethiopia: Considering Impacts on Agriculture in the Sending Communities. Land, 12(1), 176. https://doi.org/10.3390/land12010176
20. ELITIHAD Newspaper. (2026). Ouargla: A total share of palm cultivation of 20 thousand palm trees [Letter]. https://www.elitihadcom.dz/
21. ElNASER Newspaper. (2026). Ouargla: A total share of palm cultivation of 20 thousand palm trees [Letter]. https://www.annasronline.com/
22. Evgrafova, L. V., Ismailova, A. Z., & Kalinichev, V. (2020). Agrotourism as a factor of sustainable rural development. IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 421(2), 022058. https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/421/2/022058
23. FAO. (2025). The Date Palm in Morocco: Economic Pillar of Oases and Lever for Sustainable Development [Letter]. https://www.fao.org/maroc/news/detail/the-date-palm-in-morocco--economic-pillar-of-oases-and-lever-for-sustainable-development/en
24. Faye, B., Faye, H. V. M. T., Du, G., Ma, Y., Diéne, J. C., Mbaye, E., Faye, L. M. T. J., Kouadio, Y. D., Li, Y., & Seck, H. M. (2025). Rural Development and Dynamics of Enhancing Agricultural Productivity in Senegal: Challenges, Opportunities, and Policy Implications. World, 6(2), 76. https://doi.org/10.3390/world6020076
25. Grillini, G., Streifeneder, T., Stotten, R., Schermer, M., & Fischer, C. (2025). How tourists change farms: The impact of agritourism on organic farming adoption and local community interaction in the Tyrol-Trentino mountain region. Journal of Rural Studies, 114, 103531. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2024.103531
26. Haile, F., Mohamed, J. H., Aweke, C. S., & Muleta, T. T. (2025). Impact of Livelihood Diversification on Rural Households' Food and Nutrition Security: Evidence from West Shoa Zone of Oromia Regional State, Ethiopia. Current Developments in Nutrition, 9(1), 104521. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cdnut.2024.104521
27. Herman, E. (2024). Sustainable Agriculture and Its Impact on the Rural Development in EU Countries: A Multivariate Analysis. Land, 13(7), 947. https://doi.org/10.3390/land13070947
28. Jacob Jones. (2025). Dates: Civilization's Sweetest Indulgence [Letter]. https://daily.jstor.org/date-civilizations-sweetest-indulgence/
29. Jęczmyk, A., Uglis, J., & Kozera-Kowalska, M. (2024). Regenerative Agritourism: Embarking on an Evolutionary Path or Going Back to Basics? Agriculture, 14(11), 2026. https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture14112026
30. Jiao, Z., & Zhang, W. (2026). Fiscal Support for Agriculture and Agricultural Economic Resilience: Empirical Evidence from the Yangtze River Delta Urban Agglomeration. Sustainability, 18(7), 3594. https://doi.org/10.3390/su18073594

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

31. Joshi, S., Sharma, M., & Singh, R. K. (2020). Performance Evaluation of Agro-tourism Clusters using AHP–TOPSIS. Journal of Operations and Strategic Planning, 3(1), 7–30. https://doi.org/10.1177/2516600X20928646
32. Kalogiannidis, S., Papadopoulou, C.-I., Loizou, E., & Chatzitheodoridis, F. (2023). Risk, Vulnerability, and Resilience in Agriculture and Their Impact on Sustainable Rural Economy Development: A Case Study of Greece. Agriculture, 13(6), 1222. https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture13061222
33. KHIARI Reguia, ADJLANE Sabah, & TAREK Mokhnane. (2025). Investing in Agricultural Tourism for Sustainable Environmental Development in Biskra. 19(2), 12–34. (file:///C:/Users/My%20PC/Downloads/investing-in-agricultural-tourism-for-sustainable-environmental-development-in-biskra%20(1).pdf).
34. Kocira, A., & Staniak, M. (2025). Role of Agriculture in Implementing the Concept of Sustainable Food System. Agriculture, 15(10), 1041. https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture15101041
35. Lalu Mohamad Iswadi Athar & Zihori Maulida. (2025). Assistance in the Development of Palm Tree-Based Creative Products as an Attraction for Agrotourism in Kekait Village. Karuna: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat Multidisiplin, 2(2), 110–117. https://doi.org/10.62238/karuna.v2i2.281
36. Manning, L. (2024). Innovating in an Uncertain World: Understanding the Social, Technical and Systemic Barriers to Farmers Adopting New Technologies. Challenges, 15(2), 32. https://doi.org/10.3390/challe15020032
37. Mannion, S. J., Ndlovu, N., McKeown, P. C., Styles, D., & Spillane, C. (2026). Cultural embeddedness and heterogeneity in farmer responses to agricultural transition in the Irish beef suckler sector. Journal of Rural Studies, 126, 104251. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2026.104251
38. McCluney, K. E., Deviche, P., Sweazea, K. L., Carlen, E. J., Clark, J. A. G., Grade, A. M., Haight, J. D., Niesner, C., Trego, S., & Weiss, K. C. B. (2026). An integrated social–ecological–evolutionary–phenotypic (SEEP) approach to understanding animal responses to urbanization. Biological Reviews, 101(1), 419–436. https://doi.org/10.1111/brv.70088
39. McGehee, N. G., & Kim, K. (2004). Motivation for Agri-Tourism Entrepreneurship. Journal of Travel Research, 43(2), 161–170. https://doi.org/10.1177/0047287504268245
40. Meghana, N., Singh, R., Barman, B., Quader, S. W., & Praveen, K. V. (2026). Agro-tourism supporting sustainable livelihoods from income generation to environmental sustainability. Cleaner Food Systems, 4, 100058. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clfs.2026.100058
41. Miaris, G., Manevska-Tasevska, G., & Hansson, H. (2025). Farm diversification strategies and their relations to farm financial performance: Evidence from Swedish agriculture. Agricultural Finance Review, 85(1), 113–128. https://doi.org/10.1108/AFR-04-2023-0051
42. Mokhnane Tarek, ADJLANE Sabah, & Khiari Reguia. (2025). The cultural heritage of Biskra province as a strategic leverage for activating sustainable agricultural tourism. 18(2), 1–6. (http://www.asjp.cerist.dz/en/PresentationRevue/102).
43. Moulogianni, C., & Bournaris, T. (2021). Assessing the Impacts of Rural Development Plan Measures on the Sustainability of Agricultural Holdings Using a PMP Model. Land, 10(5), 446. https://doi.org/10.3390/land10050446
44. Mura, L., & Ključnikov, A. (2018). Small Businesses in Rural Tourism and Agrotourism: Study from Slovakia. Economics & Sociology, 11(3), 286–300. https://doi.org/10.14254/2071-789X.2018/11-3/17
45. Mustafa, S., Fidjah, A., Mebitil, N., & Abdedaim, K. (2024). The role of tourism in the promotion of traditional products and the development of the economy. Brazilian Journal of Business, 6(3), e72214. https://doi.org/10.34140/bjbv6n3-016
46. Niko Simos. (2023). Agritourism: Agriculture and Tourism's Symbiosis [Letter]. https://www.agritecture.com/blog/2023/5/1/agritourism-agriculture-and-tourisms-symbiosis
47. Nina Mistriani, John J.O.I. Ihalauw, & Sony Heru Priyanto. (2024). Three Main Pillars of Agrotourism Success in Lerep Tourism Village: Farmer Groups, Pokdarwis, and BUMDes. Proceeding of The International Global Tourism Science and Vocational Education, 1(2), 99–112. https://doi.org/10.62951/icgtsave.v1i2.31
48. Ohe, Y., & Kurihara, S. (2013). Evaluating the complementary relationship between local brand farm products and rural tourism: Evidence from Japan. Tourism Management, 35, 278–283. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2012.07.003
49. Partalidou, M.; De, & Matteis, L.; (2024). Sustainable agritourism: An opportunity for agrifood systems transformation in the Mediterranean. , FAO. https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/cc416874-fe47-47c7-83c9-783d1a4e7190
50. Patterson, I., & Aslam, M. U. (2024). Agritourism as an Emerging Sustainable Tourism Industry in Uzbekistan. Sustainability, 16(17), 7519. https://doi.org/10.3390/su16177519
51. Pawłowska-Tyszko, J., & Drożdż, J. (2026). Financialisation of Food Industry Enterprises. Sustainability, 18(2), 824. https://doi.org/10.3390/su18020824

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

52. Peroff, D. M., Morais, D. B., & Sills, E. (2022). The Role of Agritourism Microentrepreneurship and Collective Action in Shaping Stewardship of Farmlands. Sustainability, 14(13), 8116. https://doi.org/10.3390/su14138116
53. Phillip, S., Hunter, C., & Blackstock, K. (2010). A typology for defining agritourism. Tourism Management, 31(6), 754–758. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2009.08.001
54. Popescu, C. A., Iancu, T., Popescu, G., Adamov, T., & Ciolac, R. (2023). The Impact of Agritourism Activity on the Rural Environment: Findings from an Authentic Agritourist Area—Bukovina, Romania. Sustainability, 15(13), 10294. https://doi.org/10.3390/su151310294
55. Rachel Antoni. (2026). [Letter]. https://villagemonde.com/en/agrotourism-discovering-a-destination-in-a-different-way/
56. Saepudin, P., Putra, F. K. K., Hernowo, A., Maemunah, I., & Dianawati, N. (2022). Community-Based Agritourism: A Qualitative Research of the Impacts, Opportunities, and Constraints in a Tourist Village. Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism, 13(8), 2320. https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.8(64).24
57. Samantha Rozier Rich, Kate Standish, Kate Standish, Carla Barbieri, & Suzanne Ainley. (2016). The Current State of Agritourism Research in the United States. https://scholarworks.umass.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/bc695900-4397-4d3b-8e49-adae67142bdd/content
58. Santosh, Priyanka, Preeti, & Madhu Priya. (2024). The Rise of Agritourism: An overview of Trends, Impacts and Future Prospects. https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.13133386
59. Sharma, S., Maisnam, G., Thangjam, D., Choudhary, R., Kirbag, S., Sushkova, S., & Assouguem, A. (2025). Agritourism as a catalyst for sustainable rural development: Exploring its multifunctional prospects. CABI Reviews, 0068. https://doi.org/10.1079/cabireviews.2025.0068
60. Şimşek, Ö. (2025). Harvesting sustainability: Innovations and practices in modern agriculture. Green Technologies and Sustainability, 3(3), 100192. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.grets.2025.100192
61. Sznajder, M., Przezbórska, L., & Scrimgeour, F. (Eds). (2009). Agritourism (1st edn). CABI. https://doi.org/10.1079/9781845934828.0000
62. Thao, D. T. (2025). THE EVOLUTION OF AGRITOURISM: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF INFLUENCING FACTOR. Hue University Journal of Science: Economics and Development, 134(5D). https://doi.org/10.26459/hueunijed.v134i5D.7770
63. Turtureanu, A.-G., Crețu, C.-M., Pripoaie, R., Marinescu, E. Ștefan, Sîrbu, C.-G., & Talaghir, L.-G. (2025). Sustainable Development Through Agritourism and Rural Tourism: Research Trends and Future Perspectives in the Pandemic and Post-Pandemic Period. Sustainability, 17(9), 3998. https://doi.org/10.3390/su17093998
64. urbapalms. (2018). The great fortress of the Palm Grove of Elche. Its plant diversity [Letter]. https://www.urbapalms.com/en/blog/the-great-fortress-of-the-palm-grove-of-elche-its-plant-diversity-5.html
65. Vukolić, D., Gajić, T., Petrović, M. D., Bugarčić, J., Spasojević, A., Veljović, S., Vuksanović, N., Bugarčić, M., Zrnić, M., Knežević, S., Rakić, S. R., Drašković, B. D., & Petrović, T. (2023). Development of the Concept of Sustainable Agro-Tourism Destinations—Exploring the Motivations of Serbian Gastro-Tourists. Sustainability, 15(3), 2839. https://doi.org/10.3390/su15032839
66. Vukolić, D., Radišić, M., Radišić, M., Pevac, D., Milošević, S., & Gajić, T. (2025). The Role of Food Safety in Sustainable Gastronomic Tourism: Insights from Farm-Stay Tourist Experiences. Agriculture, 15(18), 1966. https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture15181966
67. Xu, P., Mu, H., Shao, J., & Yuan, Y. (2025). Multiple Paths of Rural Transformation and Its Driving Mechanisms Under the Perspective of Rural–Urban Continuum: Taking Suzhou, China as an Example. Land, 14(6), 1145. https://doi.org/10.3390/land14061145
68. Yang, Q., Gao, Y., Yang, X., & Zhang, J. (2022). Rural Transformation Driven by Households' Adaptation to Climate, Policy, Market, and Urbanization: Perspectives from Livelihoods–Land Use on Chinese Loess Plateau. Agriculture, 12(8), 1111. https://doi.org/10.3390/agriculture12081111
69. Yulia Dubinyuk, & Tetyana Kalna-Dubinyuk. (2025). Agritourism in the World and its Prospects for the United States. (https://www.card.iastate.edu/files/publications/pdf/25WP672.pdf).
70. Zagaria, C., Schulp, C. J. E., Kizos, T., & Verburg, P. H. (2018). Perspectives of farmers and tourists on agricultural abandonment in east Lesvos, Greece. Regional Environmental Change, 18(5), 1467–1479. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10113-017-1276-4
71. Zeqiri, A. (2024). From Traditional to Digital: The Evolution of Business Models in Hospitality Through Platforms. Platforms, 2(4), 221–233. https://doi.org/10.3390/platforms2040015
72. Zhang, Q. F. (2024). From Sustainable Agriculture to Sustainable Agrifood Systems: A Comparative Review of Alternative Models. Sustainability, 16(22), 9675. https://doi.org/10.3390/su16229675

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM

73. Zhang, Y., & Duan, X. (2026). How Rural Labor Aging Affects Agricultural Productive Service Development: Threshold Effects and the Transmission Mechanism of Inefficient Cultivated Land Scale Management. Sustainability, 18(15), 8021. https://doi.org/10.3390/su18158021
74. Živojinović, I., Ludvig, A., & Hogl, K. (2019). Social Innovation to Sustain Rural Communities: Overcoming Institutional Challenges in Serbia. Sustainability, 11(24), 7248. https://doi.org/10.3390/su11247248

OPEN ACCESS © CINEFORUM