

## Domestic tourism in Algeria: the provience of Tipaza case

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### السياحة الداخلية في الجزائر مع الإشارة لولاية تيبازة

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**Abstract:** Since gaining independence, the oil sector has been the dominant force shaping Algeria's economy. However, its vulnerability to external crises and shocks has prompted Algeria to adopt a strategy of economic diversification. The tourism sector emerges as a pivotal contributor to economic development, leveraging the country's abundant tourism assets.

This research paper aims to assess the status of the tourism sector in Tipaza Province. It delves into the tourism qualifications the province possesses and explores classified tourist expansion areas. The study reveals that the tourism sector in Tipaza Province plays a crucial role in local development by generating employment opportunities and increasing revenue. Post-evaluation of the summer season, preparations for the upcoming tourist season commence, highlighting the cyclical nature of tourism activities.

**Keywords:** Tourism, gross domestic product, sustainable tourism, oil.

**ملخص:** يعتبر القطاع النفطي هو القطاع الرئيسي المسيطر على اقتصاد الجزائر منذ الاستقلال، ما جعله عرضة للعديد من الأزمات والصدمات الخارجية، مادفع الجزائر إلى تبني استراتيجية التنوع الاقتصادي، ويعتبر قطاع السياحة من أهم القطاعات التي يمكن التعويل عليها للمساهمة في دفع عجلة التنمية الاقتصادية لما تتمتع به الجزائر من مقومات سياحية.

وهدف هذه الورقة البحثية لمعرفة واقع القطاع السياحي لولاية تيبازة، من خلال التطرق إلى المؤهلات السياحية التي تزخر بها الولاية، ومناطق التوسع السياحية المصنفة، وتوصلت الدراسة إلى أن القطاع السياحي لولاية تيبازة يساهم في تحقيق التنمية المحلية عبر توفير مناصب عمل والرفع من الإيرادات المحصلة، وأن بمجرد انتهاء وتقييم موسم اصطيف يبدأ التحضير لموسم الاصطيف المقبل.

**الكلمات المفتاح:** السياحة، الناتج الداخلي الخام، السياحة المستدامة، البترول.

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## **I- Introduction :**

Algeria possesses extensive and varied tourism resources; however, its impact on the national economy remains notably limited. Given the challenges arising from the plummeting oil prices and decreasing incomes, there is an imperative need to focus on bolstering the domestic tourism sector. This sector holds the potential to serve as a consistent source of sustainable tourism year-round, primarily driven by the engagement of the local population. The Algerian government has exhibited substantial commitment to this sector, evidenced by the measures implemented to foster its development. These efforts aim to invigorate domestic tourism and curtail the outflow of tourists seeking experiences abroad.

- **The importance of the study:**

The significance of this research lies in its exploration of tourism as a pivotal alternative to the fuel sector, recognizing the crucial role it plays in fostering economic and social development.

- **Study objectives:** This study aims to identify:

- Comprehensive Overview of the Tourism Sector in Algeria, with a Focus on Tipaza;
- Identification and Exploration of Tourist Attractions in Tipaza;
- Analysis of Obstacles Hindering Tourism Sector Growth.

- **Research Methodology:**

In framing this study, we employed a descriptive and analytical approach. Our methodology involved presenting and examining pertinent research literature to elucidate the nature of tourism and domestic tourism. Additionally, we focused on Tipaza as a case study, detailing its unique attributes and highlighting the endeavors of the state to promote the tourism sector within the region. This dual approach aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject matter, combining theoretical insights with practical illustrations specific to the state of Tipaza

- **Problem statement:**

The coastal city of Tipaza is experiencing a growing influx of tourists, both domestic and international. In this research paper, we aim to address the following problem:

What is the current status and the developmental efforts in the tourism sector in the Tipaza province?

- **Research structure:**

The research paper is structured around four main axes to address the above problem:

- The first axis: the concept of tourism;
- The second axis: Nature of Domestic tourism;
- The third axis: tourism qualifications in the Tipaza province;
- The Fourth axis: Efforts of the Provincial Authorities in Enhancing the Tourism Sector in Tipaza Province:

## **I. The concept tourism:**

The roots of tourism can be traced back to the very origins of humanity itself. It is deeply ingrained in the human essence, driven by an innate desire for exploration, movement, and the quest for knowledge. This profound inclination has led individuals to embark on journeys, fueled by a curiosity to discover and understand the diverse facets of the world that surrounds them.

**1- Definition of tourism:** There are several definitions of tourism, including:

**1-1** In 1905, the German scientist Freuler Guier provided a definition of tourism as a contemporary phenomenon stemming from a rising demand for comfort and a shift in the atmospheric surroundings. Guier highlighted the emergence of an appreciation for the beauty of nature, evolving into a sense of joy and enjoyment, ultimately leading individuals to seek residence in areas with distinctive natural attributes (Muhammad, 1997). Notably, Guier's definition underscored the purpose of tourism and the personal fulfillment derived from this practice, emphasizing these aspects while potentially neglecting other dimensions of the phenomenon.

**1-2** In 1910, Herman Von Scholler offered a definition of tourism as an "interconnected operations, particularly economic activities related to the entry, temporary stay, and movement of foreigners within and outside the borders of a specific region or country (Jalila, 2003)." This definition emphasizes the economic aspect of tourism, in addition to highlighting the temporary residence of the visiting individual.

**1-3** In their 1943 book "The General Theory of Tourism," authors Houzker and Kraft defined tourism as "the total sum of the relationships and natural phenomena that result from the stay of tourists, provided that it does not lead to permanent residence or the practice of any type of work, whether it is permanent work or temporary work (Hamid, 2006)." This definition underscores the transient and short-term nature of tourism, emphasizing that it involves temporary stays without the establishment of permanent residence or engagement in any form of work, whether permanent or temporary.

**1-4** According to the World Tourism Organization, tourism is defined as "all activities undertaken by individuals while traveling to places outside their usual environment, for recreation, business, and other purposes." This definition encapsulates a broad spectrum of activities that individuals engage in when they travel to destinations beyond their habitual surroundings, encompassing various purposes such as leisure, business, and other motivations" (Jean-Pierre & Michel, 2004).

**2- Types of tourism:** The classification of tourism types is based on the following criteria:

**2-1 Tourism according to geographical region:** Tourism is classified according to this criterion into:

- **Domestic tourism:** It refers to the citizens travel within the borders of their own countries (Mustafa, 2003). This category encompasses both the movement of domestic tourists and expenditures are made in the local currency.

- **Regional tourism:** Regional tourism refers to traveling and moving between neighboring countries that form a single tourist zone, such as Arab countries, African countries, countries of the Arab Maghreb, and Southeast Asian countries. Regional tourism is characterized by the overall cost of the trip being lower due to the element of the shorter distances traveled by the tourist (khaled, 2007).

- **Foreign tourism:** It involves the temporary relocation of individual tourists from one country to another for the purpose of tourism, allowing them to acquaint themselves with a new country, its people's customs, ways of living and thinking, and the extent of their achievements. Foreign tourism plays a role in fortifying international economic through (Mahmoud & others, 2002):

- Concluding international tourism agreements between different countries and tourism companies.
- Utilizing foreign capital to develop infrastructure to meet the requirements of international tourism.
- Enhancing the financial relations system in international tourism.
- Expanding and intensifying cooperation while exchanging assistance in the promotion and advertising of tourism.

## **2-2 Tourism by objective:**

Tourism by objective is categorized into:

**Religious Tourism:** One of the oldest forms of tourism, it involves visiting religious sites, with Mecca and Medina in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia being among the most renowned. This type of tourism is centered around the spiritual aspect of an individual.

**Medical Tourism:** This form of tourism focuses on seeking medical treatment and relies on modern centers and hospitals equipped with advanced medical technologies and qualified healthcare professionals to cater to the medical needs of patients.

**Health Tourism:** This entails visiting tourist resorts specifically designated for health purposes, relying on natural elements for the treatment and recovery of patients. Examples include mineral springs, sulfuric springs, sands, and sunlight, all utilized for the purpose of healing certain diseases.

**Ecotourism:** It is the act of traveling and moving from one place to another for the purpose of enjoyment, study, and appreciation with a sense of responsibility towards natural areas and their associated traditional cultural aspects. In other words, it involves traveling to visit natural reserves, aiming to preserve the cultural, historical, environmental, and natural heritage of the area.

**Historical Tourism:** This type of tourism is considered one of the best, attracting large groups of tourists, especially if historical artifacts are accompanied by recreational and entertainment centers and all the necessities for their preservation. Historical attractions play a crucial role in fostering understanding and strengthening relationships, requiring significant investments for development and protection.

### **3- Tourism characteristics and conditions:**

#### **3-1 Characteristics of tourism:**

Tourism is deemed an intangible product; consequently, it cannot be physically transferred from one location to another.

- **The tourism product is complex:**The tourism product is a composite of various interrelated elements intricately woven into other sectors. Tourists partake in the consumption of goods and services offered by tourism facilities, such as accommodations and food. Additionally, they engage with products and services provided by other establishments, recognizing the seamless integration of these elements. This holistic approach ensures a comprehensive experience for tourists (KOUACH, 2005).

-**The tourism product cannot be stored:** Therefore, facing market fluctuations involves reducing prices and enhancing service quality to increase demand for the tourism product.

Tourism products face significant international competition, necessitating the provision of all the necessary conditions for tourist demand satisfaction.

Tourism products are considered exportable goods, influenced by external factors. They represent services rather than tangible products that can be transported. In other words, consumers come to the location of the tourism product to obtain the service. Further, some tourist destinations are characterized by a seasonal pattern.

Tourism encompasses diverse types and purposes, resulting in a variety and differentiation of activities and the nature of associated tourism services (Nazih, 2009).

**3-2 Conditions for the tourism phenomenon:** The tourism phenomenon has a set of conditions, including:

- Tourism is a multifaceted activity composed of various economic, social, and cultural phenomena and relationships.
- Tourism consists of two elements - a dynamic component represented by the journey itself and a static component characterized by temporary residence
- Tourism is temporally constrained, with a minimum duration of twenty-four hours and a maximum range extending up to a year.
- A trip is considered a tourist excursion if it involves an element of leisure time and holiday activities.
- -The travel associated with tourism should not encompass the pursuit of paid employment;
- Tourist places should not be situated in the same location as the traveler's residence.
- The integration of local community residents, along with efforts to raise their awareness and educate them about the environment and tourism;
- Implementation of sound management practices for natural resources and biodiversity in environmentally sustainable ways;
- Promotion of cooperation among various stakeholders in the tourism sector to ensure the success of ecotourism.

#### **4- The challenges facing tourism development:**

Tourism yields various effects, encompassing both positive and negative aspects, outlined as follows

##### **4-1 Positive effects of tourism:**

Tourism serves as a social means for the development of cultures among the peoples and societies of tourist destinations. It is considered a mechanism for the interaction of people, providing direct contact between these populations, thereby fostering openness to the world (Naeem & Sarab, 2001). Additionally, tourism contributes to the advancement of transportation infrastructure, including the establishment of airports, ports, and the construction of roads.

Moreover, tourism plays a role in increasing revenue generated through taxes. It aids in the enhancement of traditional industries and cultural heritage, facilitating the preservation and promotion of historical artifacts. The overall impact of tourism extends to the conservation and promotion of historical monuments and sites.

##### **4.2 Negative Effects of Tourism:**

Tourism can lead to social disruption by influencing the customs and traditions of conservative societies when exposed to the impact of Western societies. Typically, this results in the differentiation of ideas, attitudes, knowledge, and language, leading to a lack of understanding between the two.

Furthermore, tourism contributes to the inflation of prices for goods and services by increasing the demand for local products in the host country. This, in turn, leads to a surge in property prices. Often, tourism leaves negative environmental impacts, spreading crime, and fostering the illegal trafficking of artifacts due to their increased value.

The imbalance in wages between employees in the tourism sector and those in other industries is a common issue. This disparity encourages professionals to shift towards the tourism sector, attracted by the privileges it offers. Additionally, tourism can pose an economic problem for nations heavily reliant on tourism revenues, as it exposes the economy to various crises, such as economic downturns and security issues.

## **II. Domestic tourism:**

Awareness of the importance of domestic tourism to countries' economies has developed in recent years.

### **1- Definition of domestic tourism**

Domestic tourism is characterized by activities undertaken by citizens of a specific country within the borders of their own nation, with expenditures made in the local currency. This form of tourism involves the movement of individuals within their country, emphasizing the travel of citizens among various regions. The promotion of domestic tourism necessitates the provision of diverse services and incentives to encourage citizens to explore their own country, marking it as one of the most significant tourism types (The General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training).

Furthermore, domestic tourism is described as the engagement of citizens within their country for purposes such as visiting archaeological, historical, cultural, and sports sites. This type of tourism is diverse and comprehensive, offering various services and accommodations tailored to accommodate individuals across different economic levels.

## **2- The importance of domestic tourism:**

The significance and role of domestic tourism are underscored in its ability to foster sustainable tourism year-round, presenting a viable tool for navigating through the economic challenges faced by Algeria, particularly amidst the declining oil prices.

Domestic tourism contributes to the following:

- Ensuring the continuous operation of local tourist facilities and events, thereby revitalizing stagnant markets and generating additional employment opportunities within these establishments.
- Facilitating the utilization of tourist establishments, with a focus on the specific needs of local tourists. This type of tourism is most successful in two-star establishments, aligning with the preferences and capabilities of the middle social segments that often seek such accommodations. This implies a potential for increased investments in this classification.
- Supporting light industries in marketing their products and goods.
- Directly influencing the agricultural sector within the country.
- Contributing to the increase in the national income of the population.
- Stimulating the activities of ancillary sectors providing tourism services, such as transportation and local markets offering various products.

## **3- Obstacles to domestic tourism in Algeria:**

The tourism sector in Algeria has not reached the anticipated level nor achieved the expected outcomes, despite being considered one of the crucial alternative economic sectors that many countries rely on. It serves as a substitute for the fuel sector, given the transient nature of the latter's wealth. The primary obstacles to the development of tourism include:

### **3-1 Environmental obstacles and the deterioration of cultural and environmental heritage**

Environmental degradation is considered one of the primary reasons that have deterred tourists, especially foreigners, from visiting Algeria. This is attributed to the poor quality of services and the dismal state of beaches due to the excessive waste and unregulated exploitation of beach sands.

The same holds true for the Algerian desert, where its condition is not distinct from the coastal areas. Historical and archaeological landmarks are at risk of disappearing due to natural and human-induced damages. A crucial factor in this degradation is the absence of supervision by the authorities responsible for this sector (Khaled, 2004).

### **3-2 Security obstacles:**

Security is considered a key and significant factor in attracting tourists, while simultaneously acting as a deterrent. The first thing a tourist seeks is security, and Algeria has experienced a challenging

security phase known as the "Black Decade." The lingering effects of this period continue to impact the country today, particularly dissuading foreign tourists from considering Algeria as one of their destinations (Hakim, 2011).

### **3-3 Other obstacles:**

In addition to the above-mentioned factors, the following dimensions can also have a negative impact on tourism development:

- The limited accommodation capacity of hotel establishments and the high prices constitute a negative factor significantly impacting tourism.
- Challenges in acquiring the real estate necessary for initiating tourism projects.
- Neglect of the role of the private sector, both local and foreign, with consequent hindrances and a resultant deficiency in investments in tourism infrastructure.
- General neglect of the tourism sector by authorities, not accorded the requisite importance in comparison to other sectors, despite being a permanent source of wealth and an alternative to the volatile fuel sector.

Furthermore (Hizia, 2006):

- The noticeable absence of institutional development for tourism as a sophisticated industry at local, regional, and international levels. The absence of a well-structured tourism organization capable of confronting challenges and leveraging opportunities is considered a fundamental obstacle to progress, rendering this activity comparatively weak locally and limiting returns.
- Insufficient financial resources among local investors due to meager incomes or difficulties in obtaining loans from banks.
- Complications related to entry visas, impeding the smooth flow of tourism.
- A lack of workforce qualification.
- Escalating prices.
- Absence of improvement or inadequate infrastructure.
- Absence of a comprehensive tourism plan, leading to the establishment of tourist areas without integrated plans, causing hindrances and delays in investments. Investors often hesitate due to the lack of clarity regarding the vision for the surrounding land area adjacent to the project.

### **4-The importance of tourism to Algeria as an alternative to the hydrocarbons sector**

Tourism in Algeria constitutes a vital economic sector that serves both the economy and society. Consequently, the articulation of clear objectives and goals for tourism development is imperative, as they delineate the trajectory of tourism. The strategic planning for tourism development revolves around two primary objectives: either maximizing the revenue of the tourism development process or minimizing the environmental, social, and cultural impacts to the greatest extent possible.

Algeria has identified a comprehensive set of objectives aimed at elevating the level of tourism, avoiding potential crises, and thereby achieving sustainable development. This includes entering the global market, enhancing domestic tourism, and improving overall tourism quality. To achieve these



goals, a set of qualitative objectives has been outlined to propel the wheel of tourism growth and subsequently foster economic development. These objectives encompass the following elements:

- Enhancing the value of natural, cultural, civilizational, and religious resources to render them attractive to tourists, thereby contributing to the influx of hard currency.
- Addressing the unemployment crisis by involving tourism in providing employment opportunities and elevating the professional competence of human resources engaged in the tourism sector.
- Contributing to overall development and regional equilibrium among various Algerian regions.
- Preserving the ocean from pollution and striving for its improvement.
- Catering to the increasing demands of Algerians seeking diverse forms of tourism.
- Enhancing the performance of the tourism sector through various means.
- Elevating the quality of tourism services provided to tourists to meet international standards and foster competitiveness.
- Rebuilding the Algerian tourist image abroad and introducing tourism products into the international trade circuit.
- Enhancing the economic, commercial, and financial functions of the tourism sector.

### **III. Tourism qualifications in Tipaza state:**

#### **1. the state of Tipaza**

The state of Tipaza is situated to the north of the central hill, approximately 65 km west of the capital, Algiers. It is geographically bordered by the Mediterranean Sea to the north, the state of Chlef to the west, the state of Ain Defla to the southwest, the state of Blida to the south, and the state of Algiers to the east.

The territorial expanse of the state of Tipaza encompasses an area of 1707 km<sup>2</sup>, distributed as follows:

- Mountains: 336 km<sup>2</sup>
- Hills: 577 km<sup>2</sup>
- Plains: 611 km<sup>2</sup>
- Other: 183 km<sup>2</sup>

**1. Topography:** In the northwest of the state, the mountain range, including the Tell Atlas, extends through the Dahra, Zaccar, and Chnouwa mountains. In the northeast, it reaches the Metidja region, extending into the Blida state.

**1.2 Water Resources:** The state boasts several mountain springs, such as the Sidi Ibrahim spring and Wadi Al-Blaa. Its territory includes a range of valleys, notable among them are: Wadi Mazafran, Wadi Al-Hisham, Wadi Jir, Wadi Al-Nathor, Wadi Al-Qarmoud, and Wadi Al-Sabt. Concerning dams, the state possesses three: Kaf Al-Dailr Dam in the municipality of Damous, Bougberoun Dam in the municipality of Merad, and Boukardane Dam in the municipality of Sidi Amar. The latter is a

prominent tourist attraction situated amid the Mansour Mountains, surrounded by breathtaking natural scenery.

**1.3 Climate:** The climate of Tipaza state is semi-humid, situated between the humid eastern Algeria and the arid western part. The recorded average rainfall between 1978 and 2019 was 615 mm. While, the temperature ranges from 33° in summer to 5.7° in winter.

## **2- Tourist sites in the state of Tipaza:**

The state of Tipaza has several tourist sites that attract millions of visitors annually, including:

### ✓ **Royal Mausoleum of Mauritania:**

The Royal Mauretania Mausoleum stands as one of the most significant tourist landmarks in Tipaza. With profound historical significance, this site transports visitors to the Roman past of the region. Also known as the Roman Tomb, it is situated precisely in the Sidi Rached area atop a coastal hill. The mausoleum's architecture is exceptionally beautiful, reflecting refined design aesthetics and architectural genius. Circular in shape with four doors, it once served as a resting place for Queen Cleopatra and the only daughter of Mark Antony. To this day, the site is remarkably well-preserved.

### ✓ **Archaeological City of Tipaza:**

An ancient archaeological city that should not be missed when visiting Tipaza. It prominently showcases the influences of Phoenicians, Romans, Byzantines, and Crusaders on its construction. The city houses various archaeological artifacts of different sizes and shapes. Visitors can purchase souvenirs from the site, including paintings of Algerian landscapes, clay crafts, colorful accessories, and traditional Algerian clothing.

### ✓ **Blue Beach:**

It is one of the most important beaches located in the city of Tipaza, which overlooks mainly the Mediterranean Sea. Highly suitable for family visits or group outings, this beach attracts both locals and tourists alike. Activities such as swimming, surfing, boat trips, and more can be enjoyed here.

✓ **Roman ruins:**

Due to Tipaza's historical connection to the Roman Empire, the city boasts Roman ruins. These ruins are not only important landmarks but also provide a unique and comprehensive view of the Mediterranean Sea.

✓ **ChnouwaBeach:**

Named after the Chnouwa Mountains surrounding Tipaza, this beach is one of the most relaxing places in the city. It features rocky slopes, golden sands, and the turquoise blue Mediterranean Sea.

✓ **Al-Rahman Mosque:**

A highly renowned landmark in the Sherchell region of Tipaza, the Rahman Mosque was constructed in 1574. Initially built as a mosque, it later transformed into a church during the French colonization of Algeria. However, it reverted to being a mosque after Algeria gained independence from French rule.

**3-Tourism expansion areas:**

According to Law No. 03/03 dated February 17, 2003, tourist expansion areas and sites are defined as any region or extension within a territory characterized by natural, cultural, human, and creative attributes suitable for tourism. These areas are qualified to establish or develop a tourist facility, and they can be exploited to enhance one or more tourism patterns with economic returns.

**Table No. (01): List of tourist expansion areas in the state of Tipaza**

Number	Area (HA)	Municipal	التسمية
1	150	DAOUADA	COLONEL ABBAS
2	13	BOUHAROUN	BOUHAROUN
3	47.50	BOUHAROUN	BOUHAROUN 2
4	173	AIN TAGOURAIT	KECHENI
5	87.50	TIPAZA	TIPAZA SAT
6	157	TIPAZA	TIPAZA MATARRIS SHNOUA
7	351.50	TIPAZA	CHNOUWA CORNICHE
	27.50	CHERCHEL	
8	26	CHERCHEL	WADI AL-BLAA 2
9	71	SIDI GHILES	RAS EL ZITOUNA
10	32	SIDI GHILES	SIDI GHILAS 2
11	12.5	SIDI GHILES	SIDI GHILAS
12	21	SIDI GHILES	FICHI SMALL AND BIG
	46	HADJERET NAS	
13	13	HADJERET NAS	GOUNINI
14	26	HADJERET NAS	GOUNINI 2
15	76.46	MESLEMOUN	OUED SABB MESALMOUN
	98.54	GOURAYA	
16	19	GOURAYA	BOUNAAMA
17	57	GOURAYA	KHACHAB MOKADAS
18	47	GOURAYA	SIDI BRAHIM
	22	LERHAT	
19	61	GOURAYA	OUED MELAH EAST AND WEST
20	62.50	GOURAYA	ARZOUT
21	75	DAMOUS	DAMOUS
the total	1773		

Source: Directorate of Tourism and Handicrafts of the State of Tipaza, May 2023.

Through Table No. 01, it becomes evident that the Tipaza province encompasses 21 tourist expansion areas spanning an area of 1773 hectares, qualifying it to be an outstanding tourism hub. These areas attract dozens of tourism projects, generating activity and dynamism in the tourism investment sector.

Despite the legal measures in place, there are obstacles preventing the optimal utilization of the tourist expansion areas, including:

- Notable gaps in monitoring and completing the overall tourism expansion project.
- Inadequate and ineffective enforcement of regulations safeguarding tourist expansion areas.
- Lack of specialized tools and mechanisms for managing tourism properties.
- Limited financial resources for comprehensive studies on tourism development and equipping these areas with essential facilities.
- Unregulated occupation of tourist expansion areas, proliferation of chaotic and unauthorized constructions in these regions.
- Deterioration of natural resources due to sand plundering and the absence of urban planning regulations, leading to a transformation of resources away from their tourism-oriented nature.

#### **IV. Efforts of the state in promoting the Tourism Sector in Tipaza Province:**

In this section, we will discuss the endeavors of the provincial authorities in enhancing the tourism sector in Tipaza Province, focusing on indicators from the 2022 summer season.

##### **1- Number of Tourists for the Year 2022:**

**Table No. (02): Tourists Number for the year 2022 in the state of Tipaza**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>Number of beaches allowed for swimming</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Number of Tourists</b>	<b>3173800</b>	<b>13858400</b>
<b>Number of visitors to rest and recreation spaces</b>	<b>55200</b>	<b>62400</b>

Source: Directorate of Tourism and Handicrafts of the State of Tipaza, May 2023.

Observing Table No. 02 for the year 2022 in comparison to 2021, we note the opening of five additional beaches for holidaymakers. This correlates with an increase in the number of tourists and visitors to recreational and leisure spaces.

The summer season for the year 2022 recorded the following statistics:

- **Hotel Establishments:** 27 hotel establishments with a capacity of 7,846 beds.
- **Summer Camps:** 11 summer camps with a capacity of 1,170 beds.
- **Number of Visitors to Accommodation Structures:** 41,985 visitors.
- **Quantity of Waste Collected During the Season:** 814,121 tons.
- **Sports Activities:** 10,800 beneficiaries.
- **Media Coverage:** 57 media coverages across print, audio, and visual media.

- **Revenue from the Summer Season:** DZD 40,326,676.00.

These figures provide a comprehensive overview of the diverse aspects of the summer season in 2022, encompassing accommodation, waste management, sports activities, media coverage, and financial gains.

## 2- Hotel accommodation:

### 2-1 Visitor Influx to Accommodation Structures:

**Table No. (03): Visitor Influx to Accommodation Structures in 2022**

	Number of nights	Total arrivals	Foreigners	Algerian expatriates residing abroad	Algerian Resident Visitors
<b>Hotel establishments in the state + summer camps</b>	<b>304958</b>	<b>34352</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33996</b>
<b>Youth Hostels</b>	/	<b>3399</b>	/	/	<b>3399</b>
<b>Holiday centers</b>	/	<b>4101</b>	<b>30</b>	/	<b>4071</b>
<b>Summer camps affiliated with other sectors</b>	/	/	/	/	/
<b>Visitors to Accommodations within the Framework of Residency with Residents (Authorized and Unauthorized)</b>	<b>751</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>305709</b>	<b>41985</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>41599</b>

Source: Directorate of Tourism and Handicrafts of the State of Tipaza, May 2023.

Tipaza Province is grappling with a shortage of hotels within its territory, compounded by the fact that a majority of them lack proper classification. This hinders the optimal utilization of hospitality services. Despite these challenges, there has been a significant influx of tourists in the year 2022.

### 2-2 Problems and obstacles:

Challenges Encountered by the Hotel Sector in Compliance with Executive Decree 158/19, Dated April 30, 2019:

- The hotel industry faces several challenges in adhering to the provisions of Executive Decree 158/19, particularly concerning compliance certificates outlined in Article 10 of this decree.

Workforce Training Shortages in the Hotel Sector:

- Despite the partnership agreement between our ministry and the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, there is a shortage of workforce training in the hotel sector. However, these specialties do not adequately cover the needs of hotels.
- Rectification of Deficiencies During the 2022 Summer Season, Specifically Regarding Beaches:
  - There is a shortage of waste collection patrols at all beaches.
  - Some beaches suffer from inadequate lighting.
  - Absence of changing rooms at all beaches.
  - Lack of markers to designate swimming areas at all beaches.

Additional Deficiencies Include:

- Shortages in traditional industry structures and points of sale for traditional products (frozen operations).
- Untapped potential in abandoned local markets and unused sales spaces across the province.
- Municipalities not benefiting from the revenues of the privilege fees for seaside terraces.
- Ineffectiveness of beach administrators during the summer season.
- Lack of development in tourism expansion areas, leading to delayed utilization

## **V. Conclusion:**

Tourism holds significant economic importance due to its role in increasing national income, foreign currency reserves, and reducing unemployment. Algeria possesses considerable and valuable tourism assets that can encourage the development of tourism as a primary source of income. This potential represents a sustainable alternative to the hydrocarbon sector, which is susceptible to shocks in oil prices.

The province of Tipaza boasts a diverse range of natural tourist attractions, positioning it as a prime tourist destination. However, the tourism sector's performance remains modest and falls short of its potential. It continues to be marginalized due to various challenges and obstacles. Given the current circumstances, Algeria must adopt a clear policy to uplift the sector, especially by promoting private sector involvement. The private sector is considered the most suitable solution for the development of tourism investment. Removing constraints hindering sector growth is crucial for its advancement.

## **VI. Results and recommendations:**

Algeria possesses immense natural and human tourism potentials that can be strategically leveraged for the development of the tourism sector. It is imperative to prioritize and provide necessary support to the tourism sector, recognizing it as a perpetual resource and an alternative to the hydrocarbon sector.

Efforts should be directed towards addressing all obstacles and impediments that hinder the development of the tourism sector. Encouraging private sector involvement and offering incentives to both local and foreign investors in the tourism domain are crucial steps for sector improvement and advancement.

The establishment of new infrastructures and the renovation of existing ones is essential. Creating tourist information centers, ensuring security and safety for tourists throughout their stay, and dispelling the negative impact of security concerns in the 1990 are pivotal for rebuilding confidence in the sector.

Focusing on complementary sectors associated with tourism is vital for a comprehensive approach. Providing financial aid and exemptions for new investors to stimulate their interest in the tourism sector is recommended. Additionally, supporting and granting privileges to tourist agencies that attract visitors can contribute significantly to sector growth and success.

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