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Ways to Develop Agricultural Production Through the Development of the Agricultural Sector in Algeria

Aggoun Abdellah[1], Abdelkader Kheddaoui Mustapha[2], Zerrouki Nesrine[3]

[1] Djilali Bounaama University of Khemis Miliana (Algeria), abdellah.aggoun4@univ-dbkm.dz, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0004-0098-473X

[2] Djilali Bounaama University of Khemis Miliana (Algeria), m.aek-kheddaoui@univ-dbkm.dz, ORCID: https://orcid.org/0009-0003-3757-6193

[3] Djilali Bounaama University of Khemis Miliana (Algeria), n.zerrouki@univ-dbkm.dz, https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2420-166X

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Abstract

This study examines the public policies directed toward the agricultural sector and analyzes their role in strengthening agricultural development and increasing domestic production. It also investigates the main determinants required to improve agricultural performance and ensure sustainable sectoral growth. Particular attention is given to the agricultural development programs implemented in southern Algeria, where the expansion of cultivated areas and the growing contribution of agriculture to gross domestic product have become increasingly significant in recent years.

To provide a comprehensive understanding of the subject, the study discusses major agricultural challenges within the broader framework of economic reforms targeting the sector. It further evaluates the strategies adopted by public authorities to stimulate agricultural activity and highlights the contribution of different economic actors to the modernization and expansion of agriculture, especially through investment projects in southern regions aimed at raising production levels, diversifying agricultural output, and reinforcing national food self-sufficiency.

Keywords: Agricultural development, agricultural production, desert agriculture, self-sufficiency.

JEL Classification Codes Q10, Q15, Q18, O13

Corresponding author: aggoun abdellah, abdellah.aggoun4@univ-dbkm.dz

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1. Introduction

The decline in food security in Algeria can be attributed to prevailing agricultural patterns, traditional trade relations, shortages in production inputs, and the limited cultivated areas in the northern regions, in addition to the weakness of productive agricultural institutions and their supporting services. Concerns over food security have further intensified because of the substantial costs associated with food imports over many years, which negatively affected economic development due to rising consumption levels and the continuous growth in demand for agricultural food products.

Algeria initiated efforts at an early stage to modernize and expand the agricultural sector as part of a broader

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strategy aimed at diversifying the national economy and encouraging investment. This orientation was pursued through policies focused on increasing domestic production, improving agricultural infrastructure, and eventually promoting large-scale farming projects in the High Plateaus and southern desert regions in partnership with experienced investors.

To respond to the increasing demand for food products, Algeria implemented several agricultural and rural reforms. Among the most significant initiatives were the National Agricultural Development Plan and the Agricultural and Rural Renewal Policy, both designed to strengthen food availability through local production. Emphasis was placed on widely consumed crops in order to improve food supply, correct inefficient agricultural practices, ensure the provision of production inputs, and reinforce farm structures and services through technological modernization, advanced irrigation systems, and productivity enhancement measures aimed at expanding agricultural output.

Support programs and development policies also concentrated on strengthening specialized agricultural fields, broadening their activities, and meeting their operational needs. In northern Algeria, where nearly 90% of agricultural projects consist of small-scale family farms ranging between 0.1 and 10 hectares, suitable policies were introduced to ensure their sustainability and development. These measures included financial support, incentives, agricultural concessions, and land leasing programs directed toward investors.

The scope of these policies in promoting sustainable agricultural development extends to improving resource-use efficiency, strengthening resilience to climate change, and encouraging diverse agricultural models in Algeria, including intensive farming, extensive farming, diversified farming, and specialized agricultural systems. With the continued expansion of the agricultural sector and the constant updating of development strategies, agro-industrial enterprises and agricultural businesses have become increasingly dynamic through entrepreneurial approaches that support incubators, accompanying institutions, technological innovation, and modern production techniques.

Importance of the Study and Research Problem

This study derives its significance from the vital role played by agricultural development activities in securing food supplies, including products associated with food-processing industries. Increasing and diversifying agricultural production contributes directly to the growth of agro-industrial activities, narrows the gap toward self-sufficiency, and ultimately strengthens food security.

The agricultural sector also contributes to gross domestic product growth and employment creation. As agriculture represents one of the strategic sectors essential for achieving sustainable development, the central research problem of this study can be formulated as follows: **Have local agricultural policies succeeded in achieving significant progress in agricultural production in a way that improves food security in Algeria?**

Several sub-questions emerge from this issue, including:

-What policies and programs has the supervising ministry adopted to increase agricultural and food production, and what indicators have been achieved in recent years?

-Is the appropriate environment available to expand and improve cereal production in a manner that enhances food security and supports the development of food industries in Algeria?

-Research Objectives: This study seeks to achieve several interconnected objectives. First, it reviews the principal initiatives and development programs that accompanied the evolution of the agricultural sector, while examining the main agricultural indicators recorded during the last three years. Second, it highlights the importance of domestic agricultural output as a key indicator of the economy’s productive capacity and its ability to satisfy national demand for widely consumed food products.

Research Hypotheses: To address the central research problem, the study is based on the following hypotheses:

-The agricultural reform policies implemented since the early 1990s have contributed significantly to improving agricultural production across several farming branches, particularly cereal production.

-The agricultural development strategy adopted in the Sahara relies mainly on large-scale investment projects

and the expansion of cultivated land, making southern Algeria an important contributor to national agricultural production.

-Significance of the Study: The strategic importance of the Saharan region lies in its growing contribution to agricultural development through the expansion of desert farming, agricultural mechanization, and the adoption of advanced irrigation systems. Its significance is also reflected in the substantial production of widely consumed agricultural commodities, including cereals, dates, fruits, livestock, and milk, all of which support the achievement of food self-sufficiency.

-**Methodology and Structure of the Study:** The study adopts a descriptive and analytical approach to examine the theoretical background related to agriculture and food security, as well as recent statistical data covering the period 2020–2025. The same approach is employed to analyze the factors supporting agricultural development.

The paper is organized into an introduction, four main sections, and a conclusion. The first section discusses the agricultural sector in Algeria and the role of policies and reforms in improving its structure, enhancing productivity, and ensuring efficient resource utilization, particularly irrigation water. The second section examines recent developments in the agricultural sector between 2023 and 2025, focusing on agricultural investment in southern regions, support mechanisms, financing policies, and selected successful desert agriculture projects. The third section addresses strategies for successful agricultural development, emphasizing the importance of natural resources, modern irrigation systems, agricultural investment, and the expansion of agro-industrial activities. The final section explores food security policies aimed at strengthening local food production and increasing the productivity of both crop and livestock sectors in order to meet domestic consumption needs.

2. Agricultural Policies

Agriculture represents one of the fundamental strategic sectors of the Algerian economy, contributing significantly to national output and supplying more than three-quarters of the country's food requirements. Agricultural development therefore plays a central role in ensuring the availability of food crops and livestock products, while supporting the continuous growth of agricultural output needed to satisfy the increasing quantitative and qualitative demand for food commodities.

A comprehensive policy framework was designed to modernize the agricultural and rural sectors through an integrated approach based on promoting agricultural investment, developing agro-industrial activities, and expanding infrastructure and support facilities related to farming activities in coordination with other economic sectors. This strategy contributed to mobilizing financial resources through multiple initiatives aimed at revitalizing rural and agricultural development, which ultimately accelerated the expansion and modernization of Algerian agriculture in recent years.

At the national level, the President of the Republic emphasized that the agricultural development strategy seeks to modernize farming activities, strengthen livestock production and fisheries, and reinforce food security. This orientation reflects the broader objective of building a diversified and productive national economy capable of generating wealth and reducing dependence on hydrocarbons and external markets.

The large-scale agricultural projects launched during recent years and the positive outcomes they achieved demonstrate the effectiveness of the adopted development path. These projects have received both domestic and international recognition and enabled Algeria to improve its position in the production of several agricultural commodities according to international rankings (FAO, 2022).

Agricultural investment has consequently become a major priority because of its direct contribution to food security, sustainable development, and the stimulation of services linked to agricultural markets and production systems. Agricultural investment refers to the productive activities carried out by farmers and investors in plant and animal production through the transformation of financial capital into productive assets integrated into agricultural operations aimed at meeting consumer needs and generating economic returns. This process is strengthened through continuous reforms, the activation of professional organizations, and improved management of natural resources, while taking into consideration the orientations promoted by the Food and Agriculture Organization regarding the development of new agricultural and rural economic models

(Bouakal & Mebarki, 20172017, pp. 87-106).

Between 2021 and 2024, both gross domestic product and agricultural value added recorded continuous growth, reaching their highest levels in 2024, as reflected in Table 1 concerning agricultural sector value added during the period 2020–2024.

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Table 01. Agricultural Sector Gross Domestic Product and Value Added During the Period 2020–2024

Value Added in Agriculture (Annual Growth %)	**Value Added in Agriculture (% of Total GDP**	**Value Added in Agriculture (Billion USD)**	**GDP Growth Rate (%)**	**GDP (Billion USD**	**year**
2.00	12.80	21.16	5.00	192.19	**2020**
4.00	11.20	20.92	3.8	199.49	**2021**
3.30	10.60	24.02	3.6	206.67	**2022**
2.50	13.40	33.15	4.10	215.14	**2023**
2.70	14.00	37.60	3.7	223.10	**2024**

Source : (FAO, 2022)

Table 1 clearly illustrates the growing contribution of the agricultural sector to the formation of national value added, which has itself recorded substantial annual growth throughout the study period. These results reflect the increasing importance of agriculture within the Algerian economy and confirm the sector's expanding role in supporting domestic production and economic diversification. Nevertheless, the current level of value added could be further enhanced through greater investment efforts, particularly by improving the exploitation and efficient management of available agricultural resources. Strengthening productive capacities, modernizing farming techniques, and expanding agricultural investment would likely generate higher economic returns and reinforce the sector's contribution to sustainable development and food security.

3. Recent Developments in the Agricultural Sector in Algeria

According to statements reported by the Algeria Press Service, the issues of sustainable food and water security have never occupied such a central position within Algerian public policy as they have during the last three years. This orientation forms part of a comprehensive strategic vision launched by the President of the Republic, aimed at placing the Algerian citizen at the core of development priorities and creating the foundations for a more prosperous and economically resilient Algeria.

Indeed, the period extending from 2023 to 2025 witnessed the implementation of several decisive initiatives intended to accelerate the development of the agricultural sector. However, the first indicators of this agricultural transformation had already begun to emerge in 2020 following the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, which highlighted the necessity of strengthening domestic production and reducing dependence on imported food products. In 2021, experimental agricultural projects were launched in southern regions, and their rapid success encouraged authorities to broaden investment programs and expand cultivated areas, particularly in desert environments.

These successful experiences gradually became reference models for agricultural expansion policies, especially with regard to land reclamation and the allocation of new agricultural zones. Several reclamation projects had previously been integrated into development programs accompanying the modernization of the agricultural sector, which contributed significantly to the enlargement of irrigated agricultural land, particularly across the Saharan regions where modern irrigation systems and large-scale farming techniques are increasingly adopted (Benmohamed & Slimani, 2025, pp. 145-162) (Daoudi & Bedrani, 2022, pp. 85-102) .

The following are the main agricultural developments recorded during the period 2023–2025:

3.1.Agricultural Developments in Algeria During 2023

The year 2023 represented a decisive stage in the advancement of the Algerian agricultural sector, as it witnessed a remarkable acceleration in newly launched investment programs. Public authorities directed particular attention toward strategic agricultural products such as cereals, potatoes, and dates because of their importance in reinforcing domestic food supply. In parallel, fertilizer subsidies were significantly increased, reaching nearly 50%, in order to reduce production costs and improve agricultural yields.

These measures contributed to achieving strong production results that enabled the agricultural sector to satisfy around three quarters of the country's food demand. Several agricultural branches recorded high levels of self-sufficiency, especially in vegetable and fruit production. Algeria also strengthened its regional agricultural position by ranking among the leading Arab producers of vegetables, with production estimated at approximately 23 billion US dollars.

Furthermore, the agricultural sector maintained its role as a major source of employment by absorbing a significant share of the active workforce, estimated at nearly 2.7 million workers according to statistics issued by the Food and Agriculture Organization. Table 2 highlights the principal agricultural production indicators recorded during 2023 (Boukhatem & Cherfaoui, 2024, pp. 112-128) .

Table 02. Agricultural Production Indicators in Algeria for the Year 2023

Cow Milk Production (thousand tons)	Meat Production (thousand tons)	Cereal Production (million tons)
2419.3	1019.3	3.6

Source : (FAO, 2022)

The figures presented in Table 2 demonstrate the substantial volume achieved in several agricultural products, reflecting the progress made toward attaining a high level of food security in Algeria. The strong production performance recorded in a number of strategic agricultural branches indicates the growing capacity of the national agricultural sector to satisfy domestic food demand and reduce dependence on external markets.

In this context, the 2023 National Agricultural Conference, organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development under the theme "For Sustainable Food Security" on February 28, 2023, in Algeria, represented an important milestone in shaping the future direction of agricultural policy. The conference served as a strategic roadmap for the agricultural sector through the diversity and depth of the research papers and discussions presented during the event, particularly those related to sustainable production, agricultural investment, and food security challenges (Zoghbi & Bouguerra, 2023, pp. 345-362) (Kadri & Rahmani, 2023, pp. 88-105) (Ben Sassi & Amara, 2024, pp. 112-129).

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. Table 03. Indicators of Agricultural Land in Algeria for the Year 2023

Agricultural Land per Capita (ha/person)	Irrigated Land Area (thousand ha)	Share of Agricultural Land in Total Land Area (%)	Forest Area as a Share of Total Land Area (%)
0.2	1365.0	17.4	0.8

Source : (FAO, 2022)

Table 3 demonstrates the upward trend in agricultural production together with the improvement in the share of agricultural land available per inhabitant, which reflects the increasing efficiency of land exploitation for farming purposes and the growing capacity of the agricultural sector to support domestic production.

3.2. Agricultural Sector Dynamics in 2024

Throughout 2024, Algeria initiated a new phase of agricultural restructuring centered on expanding investment opportunities, encouraging foreign and local investors, and accelerating land reclamation programs. Agricultural land suitable for cultivation reached approximately 8.6 million hectares, while public authorities introduced incentive financing schemes that included interest-free loans for the construction of cooling and storage infrastructures intended to reduce post-harvest losses and improve supply chains.

At the same time, nearly 5.3 billion US dollars were directed toward the development of southern territories and the financing of agricultural and agro-industrial projects. Production levels increased substantially in cereals, industrial crops, vegetables, fruits, citrus products, dates, and legumes. Animal production also recorded significant progress, particularly in red meat, poultry, and egg production. However, the most notable achievement during this period was the considerable progress made toward consolidating national food security objectives.

An additional milestone of 2024 was the implementation of the Third General Agricultural Census, which served as a strategic instrument for agricultural planning and policy design. The census provided detailed information concerning agricultural holdings, their geographical distribution, and their operational characteristics, leading to the identification of approximately 1.118 million agricultural farms across Algeria.

3.3. Agricultural Sector Dynamics in 2025

During 2025, the Algerian Sahara emerged as a strategic agricultural center after recording exceptional cereal production estimated at nearly 50 million quintals, representing an increase of roughly 66% compared with the previous year. Public authorities distributed around 4.2 million quintals of seeds and revised state purchasing prices for wheat and barley upward in order to support producers and stimulate agricultural activity. Simultaneously, new grain storage facilities were launched with the objective of increasing national storage capacity to nearly 9 million tons.

More than 13,700 investment projects were mobilized to strengthen mechanization and enhance production capacities through cooperation with international partners. Among the most important projects was the integrated agricultural and industrial initiative “Baladna Algeria,” valued at approximately 3.5 billion US dollars. The project aims to establish four modern farms equipped with nearly 1,400 pivot irrigation systems dedicated to dairy and milk production across an area exceeding 117,000 hectares. This initiative reflects a major shift toward the adoption of advanced agricultural technologies, modern irrigation engineering, and efficient fertilizer management systems.

The year 2025 also witnessed the organization of a national conference dedicated to the modernization of agriculture by the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fisheries. Discussions focused on infrastructure modernization, water resource management, productivity enhancement in strategic agricultural branches, sustainable irrigation management, specialized agriculture, and the integration of smart technologies and digital solutions into agricultural systems.

During the conference, the Minister of Agriculture emphasized the persistence of several structural challenges despite the existence of large underexploited resources that continue to delay the emergence of a true agricultural transformation driven by scientific and technological progress. He indicated that only 8.5 million hectares, equivalent to nearly 3.6% of Algeria’s total surface area, are currently used for agricultural activities, while only a limited proportion of

annual rainfall resources is effectively exploited.

4.Agricultural Development Success Strategies

A set of strategic orientations is proposed to enhance the structure of the agricultural sector and improve its performance, with the ultimate goal of increasing both production and productivity. This requires better utilization of available natural resources, particularly fertile soils and irrigation water, in order to achieve development objectives within an investment framework focused on value creation and efficient resource exploitation.

The following outlines a general roadmap aimed at steering the agricultural sector toward greater stability and long-term sustainability.

4.1. Intensification of Investment in Steppe and Desert Regions

Priority is given to the High Plateaus and southern desert regions, which have recently become key areas for expanding agricultural production, particularly food crops. This expansion is based on land reclamation programs and the adoption of appropriate irrigation systems. Recent years have shown encouraging results in cereals, vegetables, and fruit production, suggesting strong potential for gradual expansion of cultivated land, especially in the High Plateaus (estimated at around 30 million hectares) and the Sahara for cereal and forage production.

The steppe regions have long been a focus of public authorities, which implemented several initiatives, most notably the Green Dam project and various programs aimed at protecting steppe ecosystems. These measures were designed to combat desertification, restore ecological balance, and create favorable conditions for both agricultural and livestock production. In this context, the High Commission for Steppe Development has continued implementing regional development programs across 440 municipalities in 25 provinces, targeting nearly six million hectares for protection and rehabilitation measures.

This development dynamic became more visible starting in 2022, when the government allocated 1.15 million hectares to approximately 140,000 farmers for agricultural investment purposes. These lands included around 167,000 hectares dedicated to date palm cultivation and 233,000 hectares allocated for cereals, vegetables, and fruit production. In addition, nearly 919 million USD were allocated as subsidies to support agricultural investment and stabilize production in southern Algeria, alongside loans granted to 182,766 small and medium farmers amounting to 1.5 billion USD.

Despite the harsh climatic conditions of the Sahara, the region has experienced significant progress in cereal cultivation, currently covering nearly 82,000 hectares, in addition to other agricultural crops. The Office for the Development of Industrial Agriculture in Saharan Lands is legally responsible for enhancing agricultural potential and promoting investment in the production and processing of strategic commodities such as cereals and forage crops.

The state has provided substantial financial, material, and institutional support to agriculture in desert regions, encouraging investors through incentives that generate benefits for both the national economy and stakeholders. This approach is based on modern agricultural development models that enable the production of non-seasonal crops adapted to local environmental conditions.

The available potential in water resources, soil quality, and energy in the Sahara, combined with the integration of existing production zones, makes it possible to establish new agricultural areas. In the medium term, this expansion could significantly increase the production of cereals and vegetables compared to previous levels. The area suitable for reclamation is estimated at around 1.4 million hectares, distributed across several southern provinces.

4.2. Agricultural Production Enhancement and Modernization

In recent years, Algeria’s agricultural sector has experienced a set of structured reforms and investment-driven policies that strengthened its contribution to domestic food production. These measures included targeted incentives for farmers and large-scale upgrades in agricultural infrastructure, which together led to noticeable improvements in production capacity, capital formation, and sectoral performance. Agricultural output is currently expanding across both plant and animal activities, covering major crops such as wheat (durum and soft), barley, fodder crops, legumes, vegetables, fruits, and industrial crops. The continuation of development programs is expected to secure the sustainability of the sector, reinforce local seed production, and ensure

stable supply of essential food commodities.

Recent statistical trends indicate a continuous rise in agricultural output value despite environmental constraints, particularly recurring drought conditions. This progress is largely linked to the increased exploitation of agricultural potential in steppe and desert areas. The upward trajectory of the sector is expected to persist, contributing to improved performance indicators related to agriculture and food security. These data are useful for assessing development patterns and setting strategic priorities in key domains, namely:

-Primary agricultural activities (farming, forestry, and fisheries) in terms of economic structure and resource use efficiency;

-Sectoral outputs and consumption patterns, especially those related to nutrition and national food security.

At the policy level, several programs have been introduced to modernize production systems and intensify agricultural activity, particularly through improved water management strategies. These initiatives aim to stabilize food supply while safeguarding both producer income and consumer welfare. Achieving these objectives requires strengthening logistical and regulatory infrastructure, including storage systems, refrigeration facilities, and agro-processing units.

Further reforms have focused on improving animal and plant health systems, expanding farm mechanization, reclaiming unused lands for agricultural and pastoral use, and developing high-performance seed varieties. Parallel efforts have been directed toward strengthening agro-industrial transformation, particularly in legumes, vegetables, and meat products, as well as improving export capacity for competitive agricultural goods. This development is accompanied by the expansion of cold storage capacity and the modernization of slaughtering, processing, and packaging facilities.

In northern Algeria, cereals remain the dominant crop, although productivity per hectare remains relatively limited compared to the large cultivated areas. Potatoes represent the second most important crop, with yields approaching 30 tons per hectare. Despite its importance, potato farming still faces challenges related to irrigation efficiency, fertilizer use, seed quality, cost control, storage, and commercialization. However, production performance in southern regions has shown strong results in both output and productivity. Locally produced seed covers nearly 80% of national demand, while current strategies aim to reduce import dependence, regulate market supply, support processing industries, and promote exports.

4.3. Agro-Industrial Development

The agro-food industry constitutes a key branch of the manufacturing sector due to its role in transforming agricultural output into consumable food products. It shows strong development in segments such as milling and beverages, while other subsectors remain less developed, particularly dairy processing, fish processing, and frozen food industries. Some activities continue to rely heavily on imported raw materials, including coffee and sugar processing. Seasonal surpluses of agricultural products, especially fruits and industrial crops, are either consumed directly or processed into preserved goods using modern conservation and packaging technologies, ensuring year-round availability.

The development of agro-food industries in Algeria dates back to the 1970s, when national development strategies supported the creation of public enterprises in cereals, dairy, and beverages. These sectors were later expanded to include sugar, pasta, canned foods, and meat processing. In the dairy industry, around 15 public entities operate under the Gipilait framework alongside more than 100 private firms. The yogurt market is largely dominated by leading brands such as Danone and Soummam, while cheese production is supported by companies like Algeria Priplait and Algeria Fitalait.

The edible oil segment is mainly led by Cevital, Safia, Afia Algeria, and La Belle, while olive oil production involves a large number of small producers. In cereal processing and pasta manufacturing, major groups such as SIM, Amor Benamor, Benhamadi, and Riyadh Mills are key actors, benefiting from advanced production technologies and quality management systems aligned with international standards.

During the 2023 National Agricultural Conference under the theme “Agriculture: Towards Sustainable Food Security,” the Minister of Industry highlighted the strategic importance of agro-food industries, noting that their contribution to industrial GDP reached approximately 50%. The sector included more than 31,000 enterprises in 2022 and provided employment for nearly 170,000 workers.

5. Pathways to Food Security

Food security objectives in Algeria are closely linked to the policies implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development through development programs aimed at improving food availability, increasing domestic supply coverage, and strengthening agricultural input production. These efforts also focus on enhancing high-value agricultural products and improving overall production quality.

Agriculture remains a strategic sector in Algeria's sustainable development framework, supported by various state policies. Recent measures include a 50% subsidy on fertilizers and authorization to import modern agricultural machinery less than five years old.

Key mechanisms for achieving food security include :

-Encouraging agricultural investment through financial and knowledge-based support and facilitating access to concessional credit for farmers;

-Increasing agricultural production through structural reforms aimed at improving efficiency in resource allocation and income distribution (World Bank, 2022);

-Strengthening research and extension systems to improve farmer training, reduce production costs, and enhance product quality;

-Promoting agro-industrial development by supporting small processing units and upgrading existing food processing capacities, particularly during peak production periods (Bessaoud, 2019) .

Currently, agricultural development policies are focusing on expanding irrigated areas by approximately one million hectares, improving existing capacities, reclaiming new lands, and developing concession-based farms, especially in southern regions. These areas hold strong potential for achieving self-sufficiency in several agricultural subsectors, which requires intensified efforts to meet national food security objectives. Algeria has also improved its position in global food security rankings in terms of availability, quality, and safety standards (World Bank, 2022) .

6. Conclusion

Over recent years, Algeria has implemented a set of agricultural reforms aimed at enhancing production and improving overall sector performance. While agricultural lands in the northern regions have gradually declined due to urban expansion and the conversion of fertile areas into residential and orchard zones, which has contributed to a continuous decrease in output from year to year, new prospects have emerged in the southern regions and the High Plateaus. These areas, characterized by significant agricultural potential, have become key drivers in the short term for achieving self-sufficiency in several food commodities.

In this context, the Algerian state has placed strong emphasis on strengthening agricultural investment in southern regions, supporting farmers and agro-industrial stakeholders, and expanding supporting and complementary projects. It has also worked on consolidating contractual farming systems and partnerships while modernizing production and marketing mechanisms.

Based on these developments, it can be stated that Algeria is currently experiencing a relatively stable food security situation.

Main Results of the Study

-Algeria possesses significant natural agricultural resources that can serve as a strong foundation for pioneering agricultural projects.

-Marked progress has been achieved in the production of several crops, particularly dates, vegetables, and cereals.

-Considerable development has been recorded in agricultural infrastructure, including storage, refrigeration, and preservation systems, as well as in human and material capital.

-A notable expansion in irrigated agricultural land has been observed, alongside the modernization of agricultural equipment.

Study Recommendations

Increasing investment in human capital specialized in both crop and livestock production.

Enhancing the value of local products and addressing their shortcomings through extension and agricultural support programs.

-Upgrading agricultural infrastructure, particularly irrigation and drainage systems, while ensuring access to seeds, fertilizers, and improved transport networks.

-Expanding the use of renewable energy sources, especially in remote and desert areas.

-Developing strategic crop sectors such as maize, sunflower, rapeseed, cereals, and legumes.

-Establishing and modernizing nurseries and expanding greenhouse-based agricultural production systems.

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