ALGERIA

A HOLIDAY DESTINATION

AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS ROMEU CORREIA | PORTUGAL

2017
We can’t exactly say that Algeria is a touristic country. According to the government’s statistics, in 2016, only 1% of tourists going to the Mediterranean Sea has decided to go to Algeria. According to the Tourist Algerian Organisation (ONAT), 2.3 million tourists visited Algeria in 2014. The following table shows the statistics of both Algerian and foreign tourists visiting the country in the last years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Algerians that live abroad</th>
<th>Foreigners</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1.415.509</td>
<td>654.987</td>
<td>2.070.496</td>
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<td>2011</td>
<td>1.493.245</td>
<td>901.642</td>
<td>2.394.887</td>
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<td>2012</td>
<td>1.652.101</td>
<td>981.955</td>
<td>2.634.056</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1.736.000</td>
<td>964.000</td>
<td>2.700.000</td>
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<td>2014</td>
<td>1.361.248</td>
<td>940.125</td>
<td>2.301.373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Tourist Algerian Organisation (ONAT)

Over 50% of the 940125 million foreign tourists were Tunisian, who travel in order to buy basic products they can’t find in their country or are cheaper in Algeria. So they are not real tourists.

**Foreign tourists percentage by country in 2012**

- **Tunisia** 54,14%
- **France** 12,17%
- **Spain** 3,37%
- **Libya** 2,63%
- **China** 2,58%
- **Italy** 2,35%
- **Morocco** 2,15%
- **Others** 20,61%

**Source:** Tourist Algerian Organisation (ONAT)

Many of the French, Spanish and Italian tourists descend from Algerians or immigrants who go back to their country with a foreign passport. Most tourists arrive at the country in the summer and for Islamic celebrations. Another important percentage of tourists comes from business: in 2014 34% of business tourists arrived at Algeria.
Most business tourists visit Algeria from October to June and stay at luxurious hotels, like Sheraton, Marriot, Sofitel or Hilton. There almost is no economic activity in the country during Islamic celebrations, which keeps business tourists away.

Tourists need an expensive visa to enter the country, which is one of the main difficulties of the tourism industry in Algeria. Apart from the documents every kind of tourist needs to have, which are (1) the form to ask for a visa with a photo attached that has to correspond to a certain format and rigid characteristics (the form has to be duplicated), (2) the passport, which has to be valid for a period over 6 months, and (3) a travel insurance, they must justify their resources, show evidence of the return ticket booked and of the hotel or place where the person is going to stay at (the certificate of the place the person is staying at must be authenticated by the president of the popular assembly of the place where the host lives). This process really makes it very difficult, time-consuming and boring for tourists to travel to Algeria.

Other difficulties are the lack of infrastructures (there are only 4 and 5-star hotels, very expensive or cheap ones that don’t meet the international standards), the lack of a touristic tradition (facilities are awful even in 4 or 5-star hotels, and terrorism of the 90’s which European tourists haven’t forgotten.

Nowadays tourists travel more easily to Tunisia and Morocco, countries with a wider touristic offer, which don’t demand a visa and which have more developed infrastructures.

Algeria truly needs deep changes in terms of infrastructures, staff training and the visa policy; otherwise it won’t compete with countries like their neighbours Tunisia and Morocco, or countries like Spain and Italy. Lacking so much in terms of tourism promotion must be the reason why it is hard to find information on the country. We tried the embassy in Portugal, tried several travel agencies, talked to different people we thought might know something about the country, and searched the Net in vain…

Source: Tourist Algerian Organisation (ONAT)
In terms of tourism packages, it was very hard to find anything. Despite the effort students and teachers have put in order to try and find some possible tourism packages, only two chances appeared: one is a package a Portuguese travel agency once created for the country but stopped doing and the other was found online without much of a programme; in fact, agencies may send the flight and the stay (they care for hotel booking), but they don’t actually develop a programme, mostly because hardly do Portuguese people look for such a destiny.

The package by a Portuguese travel agency lasts for 10 days, starting both in Lisbon and Oporto. On the first day, people travel to Algiers (capital), where they’ll stay for 3 days. Places to be visited here include Juba II & Cleópatra Selene’s tomb on the way to Cherchell, where they’ll visit the most important monuments and places of interest; Algiers itself, with its Antiques Museum, Notre Dame d’Afrique Cathedral, the Casbah in the city centre. On the 4th and 5th days, people will leave for Ghardaïa, and they will visit the city, the historical centre of fortified cities (M’zab), the rand Mosque and the Souq (traditional market). On the 6th day people will be taken to Constantine, the most picturesque city in Algeria: it has magnificent bridges over the rocky canyon of the River Rhumel, palaces and museums, the historical centre. On the 7th day, people travel through Setif and Djemila, to come back to Constantine. On the 8th day the trip will take tourists to Batna, after visiting Medracen’s Mausoleum, Ain Zana’s Archaeological Site and Diana Veteranorum’s old town. The 9th day will be dedicated to visit Lambaesis Roman Site and Timgad Site, to be back in Batna at the end of the day. The 10th day will be the last one in Algeria, and tourists will travel back to Algiers, and from there to Portugal. Each tourist staying in a double room will pay 2.995€ from Oporto and 2.975€ from Lisbon.
PORTUGUESE TRAVEL PACKAGES TO ALGERIA

Searching the market we acknowledge that, from Portugal, there isn’t any touristic offer to Algeria destinations. In fact, we found on the internet only one touristic package, but asking the tourism agency for further information we were informed that they were not offering that anymore just because there is no one asking for it.

The package found online (Logitravel) only gives us information of the total amount we’ll have to pay (2978€), and tells us the flight and the hotel chosen. There’s no information whatsoever on the programme.

Money / Currency

In terms of money, it’s not easy either. One cannot enter the country with the Algerian currency. When arriving there, tourists must declare how much money they have with them; they do so after the passport control, before getting their luggage. Every tourist must also buy at least 1000 Algerian dinars. Tourists can exchange money at the bank (Banque Extérieure d’Algérie) that can be found at the airport and in some of the best hotels. Receipts of every exchange must be kept until departure, as they may be asked for when departing. If you don’t spend all the money, you can exchange it back before leaving, but only in amounts over 500 dinars. Foreign credit cards can’t be used, as they are not accepted anywhere in Algeria. Travel cheques are not a good option, as most hotels or shops don’t accept them.

Health

Vaccines and medical care

Another issue when visiting Algeria is what concerns to health. Although Algerian authorities deny it, it is advisable to take some vaccines (being Hepatitis on top of the list) before leaving Portugal, on account of the poor infrastructures and the poor quality in medical care. One should consult the Portuguese Health Authorities for that. Bad or wrong political decisions have contributed to bad health conditions in the country, which has encountered serious epidemics, against only one hospital that can offer conditions similar to the European ones. If you have any health problem, be ready to pay for the service you may need as soon as you are seen/treated.

Food and drinks

The best advice tourists can take is to drink bottled water only, because water can be contaminated. Milk should also only be drunk after being boiled. Tourists must avoid swimming out of swimming-pools as well.

As for drinks, tourists can only buy alcoholic drinks in very expensive restaurants or hotels, and the price of the drinks is very high. Algerian people produce some good red wines (Medea, Mansourah and Rîmel). One of the things tourists must pay attention to is the Muslim habits in terms of alcohol

In general tourists can eat meat, seafood, fruit and vegetables.

Tourists can find a wide selection of French and Italian style restaurants in Algiers and other coastal towns, though sauces have their own trait. Fish dishes are among the best ones served. Menus usually offer a starter, being it a soup or salad, roast meat (mainly lamb) or fish and fresh fruit. In small towns tourists will rather find kebabs in French bread.
Electricity

In what concerns to electricity, there’s no problem for Portuguese tourists wishing to visit Algeria, as the electrical current is the same, as well as plugs/sockets

Lodging available

Online we could only find detailed information on the following two hotels (the only ones that inform about their price):
https://www.trivago.pt/?cpt=10709803&iRoomType=7&iPathId=107098&aDateRange%5Barr%5D=2017-03-12&aDateRange%5Bdep%5D=2017-03-13&iGeoDistanceItem=0&iViewType=0&bIsSeoPage=false&bIsSitemap=false

ECO-TOURISM

Unfortunately, there are no existing packages of eco-tourism to the Ghardaia area from our country. We only found one package from a travel agency, and in order to seek for more information about this package, we contacted the travel agency, and found out the package was no longer available. Consequently, they were unable to give us information about that package.

Besides this, we couldn’t find any eco-tour available in Ghardaia, as it was hard to browse for any kind of information related to the tourism of the Ghardaia region, since most people prefer to make small trips to each region of Algeria, getting to know every corner of the country.

MARKETING SURVEY

A questionnaire survey was produced looking for results to offer a travel touristic package to Algeria. The final results were analysed and are presented as follow. (See associated PowerPoint presentation).
A total of 108 responses were received:

40% of the responses were from Italy
28% of the responses were from Scotland
20% of the responses were from Portugal
12% of the responses were from Hungary
1% of the responses were from Spain *

*Spain submitted 1 response to reflect the overall findings of their own survey and Greece completed their own survey

Most of the respondents (54% were students) and most of the rest were in either full or part-time employment. 1% of the respondents were retired.

5 respondents had previously visited Algeria, but the majority (95% had never been to the country).

Main Findings

When asked about their interest in going to the country:

20% were interested or very interested (scales 4 or 5) in visiting Algeria
24% were definitely or probably NOT be interested (scales 0 or 1) in visiting Algeria
56% were undecided/possibly/possibly not interested (scales 3 or 4) in visiting Algeria.

When asked about the appeal of the country:

63% said Culture and History was a key attraction, followed by
48% who said for beaches,
44% who said mountains and deserts,
38% who said scenery and
25% who said architecture and historic buildings.

Only 7% said Nightlife when asked about Algeria’s appeal.

N.B. – respondents could choose more than one option in this question; hence numbers add up to more than 100%

When asked about the type of people who might visit Algeria:

Adventurous Types (74%) were the most likely visitors, followed by
Young People (45%)
Outdoor Types (41%).

It was thought that Families (18.5%) and Older Visitors (15.5%) would be the least interested in going to Algeria.

N.B. – respondents could choose more than one option in this question; hence numbers add up to more than 100%
Conclusions

Based on the finding of the survey, the main conclusions could be summarized as follows:

1. There is generally little interest in going to Algeria from amongst the respondents

2. However, when asked about the appeal of the area, it is clear that there are 2 distinct reasons why people might want to go to the country.
   a) For the History and Culture/Architecture and Historic Buildings, among others. These categories along with related options, such as Museums and Galleries, and Religious Sites scored highly.
   b) For the outdoor pursuits and interests. This is confirmed by the fact that Beaches, Mountains and Deserts, Scenery, Outdoors and Wildlife all scored highly.

3. In terms of the type of people who might be interested in going to Algeria, the consensus is that it would certainly be “Adventurous” people, who liked the outdoors, and they are more likely to be young and either singles or couples and much less likely to be families or older people.

Recommendations

So, based on the results of the survey and the above conclusions it is recommended that:

• Two different marketing approaches could be adopted

• One approach would be aimed at the cultural visitor who wishes to discover more about the history and culture of the country. Although interested in culture and history, the “target market” would still be generally speaking adventurous, probably couples rather than singles.

• The second approach would be to target those customers who are interested in the outdoors, and would be interested in mountains and deserts, as well as scenery and beaches. Although interested in beaches, they are unlikely to just want to lie sunbathing and are more likely to want to take part in activities, such as diving and other water sports. The target group is likely to be young and probably singles rather than couples.

• A different marketing plan and marketing mix should be created to meet the needs of each of the different target groups.
ALGERIA

A TASTE OF ADVENTURE

AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS ROMEU CORREIA | PORTUGAL
6 days. From 2 583,5€ per person, full-board, double occupancy, including airfair based on Nov 16th, 2017, departure from Lisbon

Available airlines: Air Algérie, TAP, Air France and Vueling

Featuring: Sightseeing tour: exploring the ancient city of Ghardaïa, its irrigation system, its traditional markets and the city of El Atteuf as well, Sidi Brahim Mausoleum, Sidi Aissa Sanctuary, the city of Malika and the palm trees oasis. The city of Beni-Isguen and the auction market

Style: Small Group Tour

Flight: 22th April – 29th April (6 nights)

Departure: from Portela Airport at 9:00PM

Estimated Arrival: at the Ghardaïa-Noumera Airport at 20:00PM

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<th>Arrival</th>
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<td>Ghardaia (GHA) 20:00</td>
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Return 28/04/2017

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Transfer: from Ghardaïa-Noumera Airport to Maison d'Hote Akham

Ghardaïa

Ghardaïa is the capital city of Ghardaïa Province, Algeria. It is located in northern-central Algeria in the Sahara Desert and lies along the left bank of the Wadi Mzab. The M'zab valley in the Ghardaïa Province (Wilaya) is UNESCO World Heritage for its settlement affecting urban planning even to the present century and for its Ibadi cultural values.

Ghardaïa is a hilltop city among four others, built almost a thousand years ago in the M’Zab valley. It is a major centre of date production and the manufacture of rugs and cloths.
Divided into three walled sectors, it is a fortified town. In the centre we have the historical M’zabite area, with a pyramid-style mosque and an arcaded square. Distinctive white, pink and red houses, made of sand, clay and gypsum, rise in terraces and arcades.

M’Zab Valley

A traditional human habitat, created in the 10th century by the Ibadites around their five *ksour* (fortified cities), has been preserved intact in the M’Zab valley. Simple, functional and perfectly adapted to the environment, the architecture of M’Zab was designed for community living, while respecting the structure of the family. It is a source of inspiration for today’s urban planners.

The pentacle, the union of five cities of the Valley of M’Zab, dates from the 3rd Century of the Hijra (the escape of the Prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medinah). The descendents of the Muslims that settled in the region in the year 42 after the Hijra, founding the city of Sedrata, were constantly attacked by the Berbers tribes from Northern Africa. Because of that, the valley of the M’Zab looked to them as the safest place to settle. In five hills, they erected the cities of El Atteuf, Bou Noura, Ghardayah, Beni Isguen and Melika.

The “ideal city” of the Mzabites (as the inhabitants of the M’Zab came to be known) always follows the same design: a mosque with its conic minaret, indicates the center of the fortified city, and it is at the same time the seat of the religious power, watching tower and loaf. Streets and buildings start at the mosque, in concentric circles. The less important they are for defense, the closest they are to the wall that surrounds the city, in the footsteps of the hill.
The houses, shaped as boxes, with rooftops, are all built in the same way and have all the same height, to preserve the family’s intimacy from the neighbors. None deprives the next from the sunlight.

1st Day

Be at Lisbon airport (Portela) before 4:30PM to check in.

You will arrive at Ghardaïa airport at about 20:00. A local guide will meet you at the airport and will provide you with transfer to the hotel: Maison d'Hote Akham (https://www.facebook.com/ghanikolli/posts/10209632122150260/?sdialog=1&theater; mobile: 00213771774820/00213552684342/0659429747; tel./fax: 0021329291235).
Located in Beni-Isguen, 4 Km from the city centre of Ghardaïa, the hotel is a paradisiac place where tourists can enjoy an agreeable and calm stay, in very well cleaned rooms, with great views over the Palms and a pleasant garden. It’s a family run business.

On the very first day you’ll have the opportunity to taste a traditional Algerian dinner. Traditional Algerian cuisine is a colourful combination of Berber, Turkish, French and Arab tastes, which can be either extremely mild or packed with flavourful seasonings. Ginger, saffron, onion, garlic, coriander, cumin, cinnamon, parsley and mint are essential in any Algerian pantry.

Then enjoy some facilities the hotel offers you before going to bed. Good night!
Start your second day in Algeria with a delicious breakfast (Chakchouka) at the hotel, before spending the morning exploring Ghardaïa, with a breathtaking city tour.

Chakchouka is a traditional Algerian dish, mainly eaten for breakfast. Traditionally, the main components in Chakchouka include sautéed onions, tomatoes and various spices topped with a few eggs. This meal goes great with a slice of bread, pita or rice to soak up the sauces.

On this day, you’ll be visiting the ancient Ksar, a village located on the east bank of the Oued Saoura, 5 kilometres southeast of Ouled Khoudir. It is connected to Ouled Khoudir by a local road along the side of the river.

Following The Ksar, take advantage of the traditional flea market to feel embedded in the local atmosphere and (why not?) buy some wonderful souvenirs: you can try different spices,
nuts, and buy everything else you can imagine, from jewellery, sportswear to herbal medicines. Ghardaïa’s most famous souvenirs are its traditional carpets and in most of the shops you might be invited to take tea or coffee flavored with cardamom with the shop owner. The entrance to the old city, which implies the company of a guide, leads to a pretty cobbled open square in the middle of the old part of the town, where the daily market is.

In March, a carpet festival takes place in Ghardaïa, in celebration of the local carpet-making industry. More than 200 people take part, representing almost 30 different wilaya (provinces) and it’s a chance for vendors to show off their wares as well as take part in competitions.

After the flea market, you’ll visit Kasbah Square. The Kasbah of Algiers was founded on the ruins of old Icosium, a Phoenician commercial outpost, which later developed into a small Roman town. It is a small city built on a hill, which goes down towards the sea, divided in two: the High and the Low City.
There you can find masonries and mosques of the 17th century: Ketchaoua Mosque (built in 1794 by the Dey Baba Hassan) flanked by two minarets, El Djedid Mosque (built in 1660, at the time of Turkish regency) with its large finished ovoid cupola points, El Kébir Mosque, Ali Betchnin Mosque, Dar Aziza, Jénina Palace; you can also find labyrinths of lanes and houses that are very picturesque.

Before lunch you’ll still be visiting Ghardaïa Palm Grove and the underground irrigation system (the town’s ancient water distribution system) in the palm groves northwest of town, which was devised by the Mozabites as a solution to the region’s arid climate. Rainwater is stored in deep wells and dispersed through a system of underground channels, which divides the flow so that it is fairly distributed among separate palm gardens.
After lunch you will visit El-Atteuf, the oldest city of the M’Zab. El-Atteuf is 9km away from Ghardaïa. The main reason to go to El-Atteuf is to see the mosque of Sidi Brahim. Some 700 years old, it’s a simple white building with curved walls, arches and inclined pillars made from palm trunks. It contains the remains of Sidi Brahim, a Muslim scholar, and is said to have inspired the French architect Le Corbusier to build a church in similar way in France (the Chapel Notre-Dame-du-Haut in Ronchamp). The rest of the afternoon will be spent here.

Finish you day in one of the local restaurants having the national dish of Algeria, Couscous: small pellets of steamed semolina topped with meat (usually commonly carrots and chickpeas) and various spices.

No Algerian meal would be complete without bread. So try Kesra bread, a traditional semolina, served both in savory scoop food off of a plate or to soak up a spicy sauce or stew. More traditional Berber families usually eat flat, wheat bread.

3rd Day

Early in the morning, after breakfast at the hotel, you will depart to Sebsb dunes, where you’ll enjoy skateboard or an adventurous drive.
Then you’ll explore Melika city. The town is about a kilometre to the southeast of Ghardaïa, and it is from Melika that you get the best views of the Oued M’Zab and Ghardaïa itself. Melika is part of the set Ghardaïa, Beni Isguen, Bou Noura, El Atteuf and Melika itself. All these towns are located at 526 m high above the sea level. Of all its monuments one should highlight the mosque as a pyramid. It contains the Tomb and Mausoleum of Sheikh Sidi Aissa, situated just outside Melika in a compound next to the town cemetery. In March you’ll be able to enjoy the International Fair of Traditional Handicraft.

On this day you’ll enjoy an open air picnic carefully prepared by the hotel for your lunch. At the end of the day you’ll be back to stroll in the Palm Grove of Beni-Isguen. In the nearby you can taste another typical local dinner. following sweets: Basbousa (Egyptian roasted semolina with butter and honey) or sweetened couscous.

Algerian Date Filled Semolina Cookies
4th Day

In the morning, you’ll have a visit to Beni-Isgguen, its auction market and Bouleila tower. Beni-Isgguen was constructed in the 14th century, on the slope of the hill, southeast of Ghardaïa. It’s the most important religious town in the M’Zab and has an excellent reputation for science and education. Both photography and smoking are forbidden in the town, and modest dress is compulsory (no shorts or bare shoulders). Yet you can take photos, as long as there are no women passing.

In this town, visit the Turkish tower, Borj Cheikh el-Hadj (or Borj Boleila), which you can climb up for nice views over and beyond the town.

For a typical light lunch, you’ll have Hariri, a traditional North African soup with a rich and hearty flavour. Recipes for this dish vary from region to region but, in Algeria, Harira is often composed of lamb simmered with vegetables, spices and herbs.

Behind the town you have The Palmeraie: green gardens, difficult to see, as they are mostly behind high walls. If you are lucky, you can spot every kind of fruit here, from grapes and figs to bananas and dates.
The best time to visit the marketplace is the late afternoon, when it comes alive with the daily auction. Vendors yell out the price of their items until someone buys them, or their price is brought down.

As your last dinner in Algeria, try Mechoui, whose name comes from an Arabic word meaning “roast on a fire”, which is meat spiced and roasted. The flesh is seasoned with herb butter, so the skin is crispy and the meat inside is tender and juicy. Bread and various dried fruits and vegetables often accompany mechoui.

5th Day

After having a comforting nurturing breakfast at the hotel, you’ll meet an experienced guide to take you on a gorgeous breathtaking tour. This is the day that will leave you all the most unforgettable sensations of Algeria: the day you’ll be “camelling” on the amazing dunes of the Sahara Desert. Yes! You’ll be taken by a local guide to the south of the country, to embark on a camel tour that will allow you to feel and smell the desert air. You’ll encounter pure adventure on the dunes, both on a camel and on foot, bumping into small creatures or a totally unexpected oasis, which will refresh your thoughts.

You’ll be taking a packed lunch with you and you’ll be having it close to the oasis, under a beautiful palm tree.

On your way back to the hotel, at the end of the day, you’ll be invited to share your sensations with the rest of the group. This will surely be the most ravishing experience you’ll take back to your country from Algeria.
6th Day

You will have free time in the morning for shopping and strolling around Ghardaïa. The greatest concentration of shops is around the market square where you’ll find all manner of things from electronic goods to tourist-oriented jewellery and crafts. There are also a few souvenir shops.

Are you now in the mood for something sweet to eat? Try some Makroudh, a traditional Algerian dessert. This pastry is composed of a date or almond stuffing with deep fried semolina dipped in honey. Makroudh goes great with coffee in the morning.

In the afternoon, you’ll have to be at the hotel until 15:00 for check out, then transfer to the airport. At 17:00 you’ll be flying back to Lisbon.
WHILE IN ALGERIA, PLEASE, BEHAVE AS ECO-FRIENDLY AS POSSIBLE! THE FOLLOWING RULES MAY HELP YOU TO BECOME A CONSCIOUS AND RESPECTFUL TRAVELLER WHOM ALGERIANS WILL FEEL GLAD TO WARMLY WELCOME IN THEIR COUNTRY AND HAVE BACK THERE

Don’t spoil the landscape with a disrespectful behaviour!
Don’t throw any garbage onto the ground (sand included in the desert)!
Don’t pick up flowers or any kind of plants just because they may seem exotic to you – they belong where you find them!
Don’t waste or pollute any source of water – water is a scarcity for Algerians!
Don’t leave any of your “belongings”, including garbage, behind you after your picnic!

Only walk on the paths wherever they exist!
Treat camels as animals, not as mere means of transport! They have their needs!
Always carry a small trash bag with you, which you will empty at the hotel every day!
Mind and respect every small creature you may encounter in the desert!
Avoid taking packages into the country! Things and foods will be wrapped in a very natural way.
Always make sure you can take pictures/use flash before using your camera! Some environments may not tolerate light and you’ll be spoiling them.
Only buy handmade or natural products! You’ll be helping the country’s economy!
Be aware of your behaviour and try to be flawless when visiting the underground irrigation system! This is kind of a sacred place for the Algerian people!
Respect monuments and every place of interest you may visit in order to leave them as you found them!
In the hotel always try to make use of the eco-friendly facilities it may provide with! Save water and reuse your towels as long as you can during your stay at the hotel!
ALGERIA

A gorgeous country to visit!
Algeria,
A taste of adventure!

- Feel marvedled while breathing a unique atmosphere
- Get involved and enjoy Algeria’s history and culture
- Experience the magic of the desert horizon ahead
- Risk a fabulous drive on the majestic dunes
- Bravely attempt sandboard on a steep slope
- Get lost in the smells and colours of any flea market
- Taste the flavourful seasoned Algerian cuisine