

## The Role of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in Developing Desert Tourism in The City of Tamanrasset (1999-2017)

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**Abstract :** This study aims at investigating the basic role of small and medium-sized enterprises in developing desert tourism in the city of Tamanrasset. Thus, desert tourism is not only entertaining, but also an important economic industry for its huge investments and outcomes. In order to study the importance of these enterprises in supporting desert tourism in the district of Tamanrasset, a descriptive, historical and quantitative approach is used to analyze the data obtained. The results of this study indicate that desert tourism has become an important economic and social option to lubricate the wheel of economy. Developing desert economic sector involves the development of touristic small and medium-sized enterprises.

**Keywords:** small and medium-sized enterprises; Desert Tourism; tourism agencies; Tamanrasset

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## **I- Introduction :**

The popularity of the tourism sector is known globally and the interest has grown by many countries of the world and by its tourism agencies. Interest in desert tourism through the advancement of its distinguished poles and the exploitation of natural and archaeological resources has become more than necessary for the effective contribution in economic and social development. It is an endless source of depletion to create wealth and attract domestic and foreign investments, which made it a prosperous tourism industry, aims at giving an additional boost to the economic activity. However, the growth and development of the desert tourism sector is not in isolation from other sectors due to its association with industrial enterprises. Industrial and agricultural as well as other services, among those institutions that engage in this activity are small and medium-sized enterprises which take many forms including: hotels, restaurants, and tourism and travel agencies. As small and medium-sized enterprises are the corner stone in the process of economic and social development. This is due to its positive economic return on the national economy because of its pioneering role in providing new job opportunities, achieving a growing increase in the volume of investment, and maximizing the added value.

### **A-Research Question:**

From what has been mentioned, the topic can be addressed by raising the following problem:

To what extent can small and medium-sized enterprises contribute to the development of desert tourism in the city of Tamanrasset?

### **B-Research Hypothesis:**

To answer the previous question, a hypothesis was developed for this research as follows:

The developed and developing countries alike attach great importance to the sectors of small and medium-sized enterprises and tourism, due to the role that these two sectors play in economic and social development.

### **C-Aims of the Research:**

- 1- Showing the role of desert tourism in economic and social development.
- 2- Highlighting the natural and archaeological resources in the desert of Tamanrasset city.
- 3- Highlighting the importance of small and medium-sized tourism enterprises in achieving growth and development in all fields.

### **E-Structure of the Study:**

The topic is addressed following these axes:

The first axis: tourism and its foundations.

The second axis: small and medium-sized enterprises.

The third axis: The role of small and medium-sized tourism institutions in the city of Tamanrasset.

### **F- Research Methodology**

To accomplish this study the following approaches are used :

- The historical approach tracks back the the notion of tourism, concepts related to it, and the small and middle sized touristic enterprises.
- Qualitative approach to collect statistical data about the development of small and meduim-sized enterprises in the sector of torism in the city of Tamanrasset.

## **I.1. The First Axis: Tourism and its Foundations**

### **First / What is Tourism:**

Tourism is among the main activities for its direct effects on various social, cultural and economic sectors, as well as its importance in spreading world peace and acceptance of the others.

#### **1 / Definition of tourism:**

Tourism definitions are varied and we mention the most important ones:

-German definition "Jobert Feuler" in 1905 "Tourism in the modern concept is a natural phenomenon of the modern era, the basis of which is to obtain a recreation and change the environment where people live. Cultural awareness that emerges to savor the beauty of nature and the euphoria of enjoying the beauty of nature." (AL-Hariri, 1999 :18)

- Prof. Hones Keynes, President of the International Association of Tourism Experts, defined it as "the total relationships that result from travelling or temporary residence for a foreign person in a place, as long as this temporary residence does not turn into permanent residence and as long as this residence is not related to an activity that provides profit for this foreigner." (Kamel, 1975 :16)

- The World Tourism Organization defined it with a definition in which it focused on giving the description of the industrial activity of tourism as: "An expression called recreational trips, which is the sum of human activities directed to achieving this type of trip, and it is an industry that helps meet the needs of tourists." (Hamdi, 1997 :12).

#### **2 / Definition of the Tourist:**

A tourist can be defined as every person who leaves his familiar place of residence to another place with the aim of satisfying a certain desire, within a period of time not exceeding twelve consecutive months without the goal of searching for a job (Zaitoun, 2002).

#### **3 / Tourist product:**

It is meant by tourism product the sum of the natural, cultural, historical, and material factors with various means and procedures that have the ability to attract tourists to a specific place (Darwish,1997).

That is, the tourism product is the commodity traded between the countries exporting tourism and the countries exporting to tourists in the global tourism market (Zaitoun, 2002 :17).

Lanquar (1981) divided the tourism product into three main components which are:

- The heritage collection consisting of natural, cultural, industrial and historical resources that attract the tourist to enjoy it.

- The set of equipment that is not the primary factor in attracting a tourist, but the lack of it prevents the tourist from traveling such as : the various means of transportation, accommodation, feeding, cultural, sports and recreational facilities.

- The set of administrative procedures related to entry and exit facilities related to the means of transportation used by the tourist to reach the desired area.

According to Achi (2005 : 32) the World Tourism Organization classification of the tourism product was more comprehensive than the previous classification, and it included seven elements which are:

1. The natural heritage and its natural tourism components such as seas, rivers, deserts and mountains.
2. The traditional energy heritage like methods used to extract water, and in the mills.
3. The human heritage and its diversity which is found in the ways of life such as customs, traditions, etc.
4. Organizational, administrative and political aspects.
5. Social aspects such as community structure, race, religion and language.
6. Economic and financial activities.
7. Service facilities such as transportation, accommodation and restaurants.

#### **4 / Types of Tourism:**

The divisions of tourism are varied due to the difference in the criteria for their division, and the varied objectives to be reached:

##### **4-1 Cultural Tourism:**

It means every recreation in which the main motive is to search for knowledge through the discovery of architectural heritage along the lines of historical and religious monuments, or spiritual heritage along the lines of national and local traditions and customs (official Gazette, 2003).

##### **4-2 Medical Tourism:**

It is the movement of people from their original countries to other countries for the purpose of benefiting from natural elements which are used as a means of treatment and healing like mineral water and climate ( Derouiche 1997).

##### **4/3 Sport Tourism:**

Sport tourism has become in the current era the most important type of tourism because of the huge revenues it provides. In addition to introducing various forms of other tourism and other sectors in the countries exporting this type of tourism. It depends on the bug of a range of sports activities such as motor racing, snow skiing and other forms of sports' activities (Sabri, 1994).

#### **5 / The foundations of Tourism:**

##### **5/1 - Tourist Application:**

It is the sum of directions, desires, and reactions towards a specific region. As long as the desire to travel is an acquired motive which belongs to the scale of psychological motives. The role comes after the original motives upon which biological basics are related to human life like hunger, thirst, clothing, and housing. So, the motivation to travel is subject to various indicators that lead to the existence of multiple variables in peoples' opinion (Daabes, 1993: 57).

### **5/2 - Tourist offer:**

The tourist offer is considered as an essential pillar and an important element in the tourism movement. one of the definitions related to the tourist offer is that it is a mixture of heterogeneous elements, which are taken independently of each other to form the national or international tourism offer (Lanquar, 1981:40). Therefore, the tourist offer includes all that can be offered as means to attract tourists.

### **5/3- Tourism Marketing:**

Tourism marketing refers to the administrative and technical activity carried out by bodies and institutions inside and outside the country, to identify current and potential tourism markets, and influence them to develop the international tourist movement. (Barejte, 1990).

Achi (2011 :36) defined the tourism marketing process as the following:

- An administrative and technical process at the same time, as it is mainly based on planning and developing marketing policies, as an administrative and technical function in terms of the approach and method used in the marketing process.
- A joint activity between different bodies and multiple tourism institutions such as tourist transport companies, hotels, banks, and tourism companies.
- A multi-faceted activity, and this activity stems from within the state as a source of it, as it provides the means of success with its financial and human capabilities.

Tourism activation is an important element within the tourism marketing. "It means those efforts that are made in various media, audio-visual and personal communications to clarify the touristic image of the state and highlight what is in front of the potential tourism consumers, to attract their attention to visit the country and buy the tourism products by using different advertising methods such as posters and multiple propaganda leaflets. In addition To the advertising media in the various broadcasts in the daily, weekly and monthly newspapers and magazines, on TV, and cinema. Relying on public relations as an effective means of personal communication is a compulsory course between tourism marketing and tourist customers. "Advertising, public relations and marketing are called the activation complex for tourism. Activation plays an important role as a function of tourism marketing in stimulating tourism movement and influencing the behavior and motivations of tourist consumers to visit a specific region or country. The study of the tourism market affects tourists and the tourism product to create plans and programs of tourism activation set by the state in order to stimulate tourism sales in tourism programs.

### **5/4 - Investment and Tourism Revenues:**

#### **Tourism investment:**

Investment is the field that allows the creation of new wealth and the renewal of existing wealth. it is one of the main stages in the economic cycle which is represented in the production, distribution, consumption, savings and investment. Economic studies confirm that high savings

rates help to increase investment rates, which is a higher rate of growth, and vice versa (Razik, 2001). Tourism investments, like any investment activity in other sectors, are searching for two basic pillars to start their activities in any place. They are represented in guarantees and incentives, for example, providing political stability that is an appropriate climate for investment. In addition to many incentives, the most important of which are laws and legislations related to local and foreigner investment, the availability of adequate infrastructure, and the spread of tourist awareness among the various segments of society (climates and incentives for tourism investment in the Arab countries: 01).

### **5/5 Tourism Revenues:**

Tourism Revenue is defined as "all the revenues achieved by the state from tourists and what tourism generates as an economic activity and as a tax vessel. It is also achieved by individuals and national companies, public and private institutions in the field of tourism, hotels, aviation and navigation in return for what they provide from various tourism services (Abu Riah, 1989 :121).

It is noticeable that tourism revenues are affected by a number of variables, which are:

1. The strength of the tourism product of a particular region to attract tourists.
2. The level of the various tourism services provided to tourists.
3. Prices of tourism goods and services.
4. The extent of tourist awareness among citizens and workers in the field of tourism.
5. The ability of the tourist to spend.
6. The nature of the administrative, customs and monetary procedures followed by the institutions and agencies concerned in the countries hosting the tourists.
7. Political relations between the countries that attract tourists and the countries that export them (Egyptian negotiation council ,1983:114).

### **6 / Practical Measures for Organizing Tourism:**

There are a number of criteria which are considered as practical measures for organizing tourism, the most important of which are :

- Respecting local, regional and international laws related to environmental issues and preserving cultural heritage.
- Taking into account the capacity and not exceeding it.
- Developing environmental awareness of the local population.
- Choosing environmentally friendly transportation.
- Encouraging recycling, recycling and organic farming (Bouflih, Tegrou, 2010).

### **Second / desert tourism:**

Desert tourism is considered as one of the most important types of tourism due to its diversity, and to the high demand from all segments.

## **1-Definition of Desert tourism :**

Desert tourism means every tourist stays in a deserted environment. It is based on the exploitation of various natural, historical and cultural capabilities. Accompanied by activities related to this ocean of entertainment, recreation and exploration (Official Gazette, 2003 :05).

The second article of the first paragraph of the order 19-02-2003 introduced tourist places as all the distinct areas that extend across the country and that have natural cultural human characteristics, suitable for tourism and are capable of qualitative development of the context that can be used to achieve some form of tourist income (Al-Deeb Aqlab, 2005 ).

## **2- Resources of Desert Tourism in Algeria:**

The Algerian desert is considered as one of the largest and most magnificent deserts in the world. It is very rich in historical evidence that is part of the memory preserved for the region. As it recounts for its visitors those successive times, and the human civilization which is manifested mainly in fossilized forests dating back to ancient geological times. In addition to the sites of Barberian writings carrying coded messages served as a means of communication between commercial convoys. The desert was an important transit station linking the North of the African continent with the South.

### **1.3The Second Axis: Small and Medium-sized Tourism Institutions**

#### **First / Definition of The Tourism Establishment:**

The term tourism institution, according to the glossary of tourist and hotel terms, refers to the origin of the residence (hotels, motels, and campus) as well as tourist reception projects, tourist information offices, travel agents for tourist companies, car rental offices, translators, tourist guides, and tourism organizations .These services differ from one country to another and according to the level of the country's tourist progress. It is considered as the superstructure of tourism and can progress and continue to provide distinguished tourism services (Aboudi, 2006).

#### **Second / The Functions of The Tourism Establishment and The Economic and Social Impacts:**

Al-Ansari and Awad, (2002 :27-29) views tourism institutions as performing several functions to achieve their economic and social goals, which are represented in :

##### **1.Foreign capital influx:**

The tourism sector can contribute significantly to provide a portion of the foreign exchange necessary to implement comprehensive development plans through daily spendings of tourists, in exchange for basic and complementary tourism services such as spendings in restaurants and hotels.

##### **2.Transfer Techniques of Technologies:**

Allowing international companies to enter into the tourism project can achieve a degree of technological progress by transferring art and modern systems in hotels, introducing development facilities, improving current work methods in tourism activities by following manpower training programs, and doing research development and modernization in various areas of tourism activity. Further, it is also used to carry out excavation and restoration works.

**A. Developing Administrative Skills and Creating a New Class of Trainees:**

The interest in the tourism industry increases the importance of the need for an administrative layer, expertise and skills of special nature. That may not be available in other organizations, and this necessarily pushes those in the tourism industry to provide expertise and management skills and other technical management of such an industry, by expanding the establishment of colleges, scientific training institutes, research centers, and others to provide the needs of the tourism sector from the workforce.

**B. Employment:**

The expansion in the establishment of tourism projects requires an increased demand for labor, either directly or indirectly.

**C. Create Public Relations between Service Economic Sectors and The Tourism Sector:** This will be through :

- Encourage investment of national capital and diversify its use in new projects.
- Creating new job opportunities.
- Exploiting natural resources and creating new uses for them.
- Encouraging and developing other service sectors that help the tourism sector.
- Increasing the government's ability to establish new projects.

**D. Contributing to the development and achieving the economic and social balance of governance:** The expansion in the establishment of tourism projects leads to the development and stability of the governance and; consequently, the development of new civilized societies or the redistribution of incomes between urban and rural areas.

**E. Improving the Balance of Payments:**

Although it is difficult to measure the impact of previous benefits on the balance of payments directly, tourism can contribute as an export industry to improving the balance of payments for the country. This is achieved as a result of the influx of foreign funds invested in tourism projects, and the revenues collected from tourists. The creation of new uses of natural resources and the benefits that can be achieved as a result of creating economic relations between the tourism sector and other sectors.

**F. Increasing the Added Value and The National Product:**

There is no doubt that the previous benefits assuming the stability of other factors can lead to a significant increase in the added value, and the national product of the state. The wages paid to workers in tourism institutions, and the profits and incomes that are achieved for the owners of projects, to overcome financial flows, and to establish new projects for the production of various merchandise. Accordingly, the service requirements for hotels success in achieving a high degree between the tourism sector, and other economic sectors can lead to an increase in the added value and the country's national product.

**E. Impact on the Multiplier:**



Despite the plausibility of studies and applied research to measure the direct and indirect impact of the tourism sector on the multiplier, it has started current initiatives seeking to achieve this.

### **The Third Axis : Reality and Viability of Tourism Resources in The City of Tamanrasset.**

The district of Tamanrasset is located in the South and it is about 2000 Km away from Algiers. It shares borders with the districts of Ghardayia and Wargla in the North, and Ilizi in the East, Adrar in the west, and Mali and Niger from the South. It has the biggest surface among all Algerian cities, and it has a temperate climate because of its landscapes and mountains as its capital is 1400m above sea level.

#### **First/ Touristic Demonstration:**

Tamanrasset is the capital of the Hoggar in Algeria, it has a deeply-rooted history with its drawings and stone inscriptions which preserves the history of the region and it was discovered in the Tassili and Tidikelt locations. Now, it represents the richest open-air museum of pre-historic arts. Therefore, the UNESCO classified the Hoggar national park as a world heritage.

#### **A-Resources and Touristic Locations**

##### **1-Touristic Locations**

The Hoggar national Park is characterized by an attractive cultural and natural richness which reflected in different famous touristic locations at the national and international levels thanks to the various distinctive features.

##### **1.1The Asskram Location:**

It is about 80Km away from Tamanrasset and it is a charming place which attracts a large number of tourists.

##### **1.2The Tassili**

-The Hoggar Tassili : it contains a lot of touristic locations such as : Taghrira, Yov Ahakit, Yov Aghlal, Tahaggort, Improum and Al-Ghessour, and Tin Akachkir.

-Azak and Imidir Tassili : the two regions contain direct location for tourism and sight-seeing like Tajmout, Taghanet Arakouk, and Ain-Ghoureb.

Ahanet Tassili : A natural touristic region with beautiful views and artistic regions like Temeksis, Oan Ozel.

**1.3 Tamakrasset Fallas** : about 60 Km away from Tamanrasset, in addition to other humid places like Katalat Avilal, Tikenouin in Imidir, and Katlat Isagasen in the Atacour region.

**1.4The Artistic Rocks Location of Tafadest** : it contains a lot of rock artistic places with rock inscriptions and sculptures which reflect the daily life of that time, like Mertoutek, and Tin Kiran (directory of Tourism Tamanrasset).

#### **2. Festivals and Cultural Events :**

The hoggar national park is distinguished by celebrating many local festivals annually and it is famous nationally and internationally for the following regions :

- Tinhinane : the international festival of the Hoggar.

- Thevist Festival : it is a cultural touristic event in spring (March and April).
- Assihar Festival : it is an event for exchanging commercial goods and presenting different traditional industries from different African countries.
- The national festival of Amazigh songs and music : it is a cultural touristic festival celebrated in December.

### **3-Traditional Industries**

Traditional industries are very important for the inhabitants of the hoggar national park, where so many crafts are practised since the old times by the whole family, and they are inherited from generation to generation. The most important industries are :

- Iron indudtry (Blacksmithing).
- Jewellery industry.
- Leather industry.
- Pottery industry (traditional industry and crafts chamber of Tamanrasset).

### **B/Tourism Agencies and Accomodation Facilities :**

#### **1 Reception facilities**

Despite the fact that the activity of tourism started after independence in Tamanarasset, reception facilities in this region are still weak.

##### **1.1 Hotels :**

There are 8 hotels 7 of which are in Tamanrasset, and another one in Ain Saleh (Tidkelt). Most of these hotels are old, since the first hotel which is called "Tinhinane" and was built during the colonial period, while some other hotels were built after the colonial period (see appendix 1).

##### **1.2 Camps**

Tourism activity in the region depends on camps to a large extent because of the natural suitability of its sub-Saharan environment. There are 11 camps in Tamanrasset except one camp is located in Ain Salah, and all these camps provide a considerable capacity of accommodation of up to 42.3% in all the city of Tamanrasset (see Appendix 2).

#### **2. Travel Agencies**

There are a number of active travel agencies as they reached 73 in 2017. Hence, 70 travel Agencies are active in touristic reception, and they are classified in category 'A'. While 3 other agencies are classified in category 'B' as they are host agencies of tourists from abroad, and this is an advantage to the region. All these agencies are private, and they belong to the local inhabitants, except for the national office agency of Algerian tourism which is part of the ministry of tourism.

#### **3. Tourism Demand**

The city of Tamanrasset witnessed a huge influx of tourists from abroad specifically in the eighties decade. The number of tourists reached 7087 in the year 1989 including 5135 foreign tourists. However, the lack of security in the nineties affected negatively the influx of tourists in the region. The number of tourists decreased every year and recorded its lowest rate at the end of the nineties.

In the beginning of the millennium and with the improvement of security, the region gained back its touristic activity with the influx of foreign tourists (see Appendix 3).

## **II- Results and discussion :**

According to appendices 1 and 2, the total capacity of the accommodation of the city provided by hotels and camps is all together 1628 beds, located mainly in the capital of Tamanrasset. Henceforth, this capacity is very weak specifically during the period 2001 to 2010 with the huge influx of tourists. Tourism in this region is characterized by out of city tours for several days, with camping in the open air. Generally, tourists spend no more than two nights only in hotels or camps, and it is the first night and the departure night. They spend the other nights outside with the city tours. However, there are still major problems of accommodation when there are festivals and cultural events in the region with the influx of tourist. This generally happens at the end of the year, when tourism activity reaches its climax, and the city confronted a lot of accommodation problems during the celebration of the Saharan tourism festival in 2004. The organizers of the festival were obliged to use 8 boarding schools as accommodation for the participants of the festivals because the camps and hotels are incapable of hosting all of them.

Concerning the restaurants, the city does not have any good restaurants except for the restaurants of the hotels Tahat, Tidikelt, Bournane and the Hoggar. Most of the hotels and restaurants are in need of rehabilitation to conform to the standards of international hotels and restaurants.

The activity of travel agencies fluctuated from one year to another, and it was 84 agencies in 2010, decreased to 53 in 2013. Then, the number of agencies increased to 67 in 2014 and to 73 in 2017. This fluctuation is due to the decrease in tourism activity, and the conditions set in the executive decree on travel agencies as it states the obligation of renewing the contract every three years. Despite the huge number of travel agencies, most of them work on a traditional basis with lack of professionalism except for few agencies.

Concerning the flux of tourists, figure 1 below demonstrates that most of the tourists visited the region between the years 2000 to 2010 are foreign tourists, and the rate of local tourists was very low in some years. However, starting from the year 2011, there was an improvement in the rate of local tourists, against a decrease in the rate of foreign tourists. This is mainly due to closing touristic locations, and the rejection of visa demands despite security improvements. The owners of tourist agencies confirm that they always receive visa application demands for foreign tourists, but they are rejected each time they apply for it.

The sector of tourism in the city of Tamanrasset is in need for exerting more efforts to develop tourism resources specifically small and medium sized tourism enterprises. The enterprises including hotels, camps and travel agencies suffer from lack of professionalism in the performance of activities and good facilities like restaurants, buses, and accommodations.

## **III- Conclusion:**

The city of Tamanrasset has many qualifications which enable it to be the biggest touristic destination in the world. Therefore, it is compulsory to facilitate work and provide advantages to investors, so that the place can be turned into a big investment location in the South of the country,

and this would lubricate the development of economy and provide more jobs for inhabitants. This makes the economic sector in the city of Tamannrasset in need of more efforts concerning the creation of tourism resources like small and medium-sized tourism enterprises. The development of tourism activity depends to a large extent on developing travel agencies.

### - Appendices:

Table (1): Hotels and their capacity in the city of Tamannrasset

	Hotel	Classification Degree	Ownership	Capacity		
				Rooms No.	Beds No.	
01	Tahat	***	Public	148	296	<b>Rehabilitation</b>
02	Tidikelt	***	Public	60	120	
03	The Hoggar	*	Private	30	72	
04	Badjouda	Not Classified	Private	15	36	
05	Bouranene Motel	**	Private	27	54	
06	Solid Wood	*	Private	16	54	
07	Moulay Hiba Hotel	Not classified	Private	30	148	
08	Tinhinane Hotel	Not classified	Public	30	64	<b>Closed for Rehabilitation</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>				356	844	

The source: Tourism and traditional industries directory of the city of Tamannrasset the Annual report 2017, p.4.

Table (1): Camps and their capacity in the city of Tamannrasset.

	Camp	Classification Degree	Ownership	Capacity	
				Rooms No.	Beds No.
01	Caravan Cyral	**	Private	40	100
02	4x4 Tower	*	Private	40	120
03	Al-Boustane	Not classified	Private	30	75
04	Dasine	Not Classified	Public	13	40
05	Akar Akar	Not classified	Private	12	26
06	The Camel	*	Private	35	71
07	The Askram Tower	Not classified	public	23	70
08	The Askram	Not classified	public	10	54
09	Yov Ahkit	*	Private	21	74
10	Al-Vaiti	*	Private	27	54
11	Touareg	Not classified	Private	40	100
<b>TOTAL</b>				291	784

The source: Tourism and traditional industries directory of the city of Tamannrasset, the Annual report 2017, p.4.

Table (3): The influx of tourists between the period 1999 to 2017.

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008

No. Of Local Tourists	00	00	00	738	209	1500	197	163	179	126
No. Of Foreign Tourists	450	3237	5782	5507	4649	6121	7246	8976	9687	6080
Total	450	3237	5782	6245	4858	7621	7443	9141	9866	6260
Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	
No. Of Local Tourists	169	86	874	50	964	1783	33	717	2067	
No. Of Foreign Tourists	7681	4440	933	854	25	98	78	112	418	
TOTAL	7850	4526	1807	904	989	1881	111	829	2485	

Figure (1): the development of local and foreign tourists from 1999 to 2017

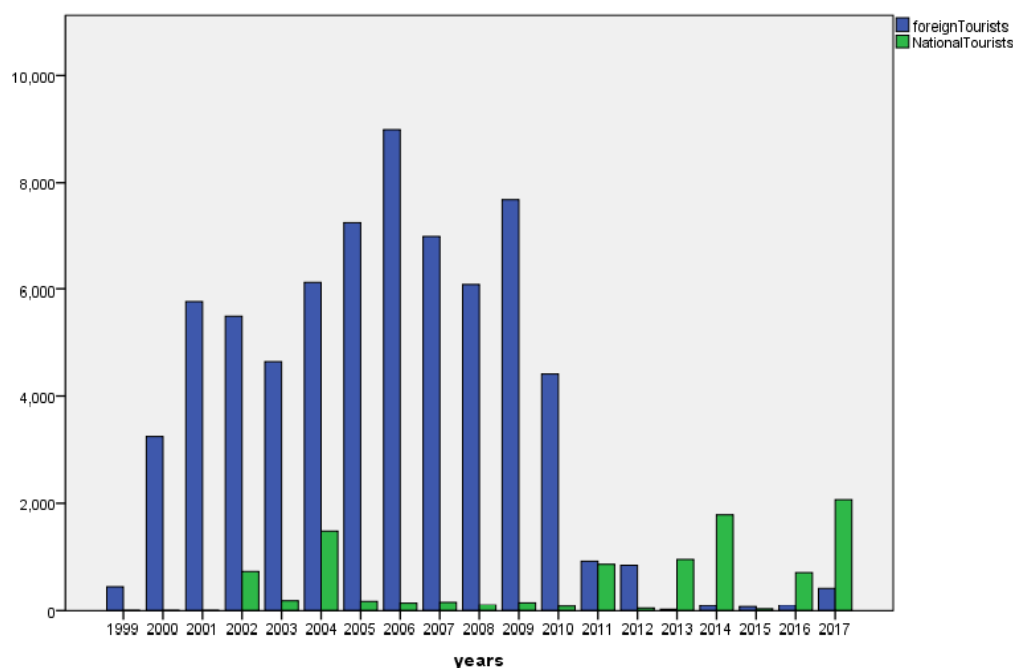


Figure (1): the development of local and foreign tourists from 1999 to 2017

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