

The National Grain Plan 2026 in Algeria: A Look at the Figures and Logistical Challenges to Reduce the Import Bill

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Abstract

This research examines Algeria's National Grain Plan 2026, a strategic initiative designed to reduce import bills and strengthen food security. For decades, Algeria has heavily relied on imports of wheat, barley, and maize, creating a growing financial burden on the national budget. The plan aims to significantly increase domestic production by expanding cultivated areas, improving yields through drought-resistant varieties, and adopting modern technologies such as smart farming and digitalized supply chains. It also seeks to address logistical challenges related to storage, domestic transport, and port operations, which remain under heavy pressure due to import volumes. Beyond production, the study highlights issues of financing and governance. Sustainable farmer support policies and greater involvement of the private sector in agricultural and logistical investments are essential. The findings emphasize that success depends not only on boosting output but also on building an integrated system that combines infrastructure, technology, and effective partnerships. The study concludes that achieving the objectives of Algeria's National Grain Plan 2026 requires strong political will, sustainable investments, and institutional coordination to ensure continuity of policies, reduce reliance on imports, and reinforce food security while maintaining economic and social balance.

Keywords: Food Security, National Grain Plan, Logistical Challenges.

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Introduction

Over the past decades, Algeria has experienced fluctuations in grain production due to natural factors such as drought and climate change, in addition to structural factors related to weak agricultural and logistical infrastructure. Despite possessing vast agricultural lands, domestic production has remained unable to meet internal demand, making Algeria one of the world's largest grain importers. This situation has impacted the country's trade balance, with the import bill reaching high levels and becoming a significant financial burden on the national economy.

Historically, since independence, Algeria has attempted to implement agricultural programs aimed at achieving self-sufficiency, such as the "Agricultural Development Plan" in the 1970s and the "Agricultural Support and Rural Development Program" in the first decade of the 21st century. However, these programs did not achieve the desired results due to a lack of continuity, weak coordination among institutions, and the failure to integrate modern technology into the production process. Nevertheless, these experiences have provided a knowledge base that can be used to formulate more effective policies.

In the regional and international context, the grain sector faces additional challenges related to fluctuations in global markets, rising food prices, and the impact of geopolitical crises on supply chains. These factors make food security in Algeria a complex issue requiring comprehensive solutions that extend beyond the agricultural dimension to encompass economic, logistical, and regulatory aspects.

Hence, the launch of the National Grain Plan 2026 emerged as a strategic response to these challenges. It aims to increase domestic production, improve yields, and reduce the import bill. This plan is a natural extension of previous policies, but it distinguishes itself by focusing on integrating modern agricultural technologies, developing logistical infrastructure, and strengthening public-private partnerships. This

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overall context demonstrates that the success of the National Grain Plan 2026 is not merely an economic choice, but a national imperative to guarantee food security and social stability in Algeria.

The Problem

The main problem of this research is to question the extent to which the National Grain Plan 2026 in Algeria can achieve its objectives of reducing the import bill and ensuring food security, in light of the multiple challenges facing the agricultural and logistical sector. Between the declared ambitions and targeted figures, and the reality on the ground, which is characterized by weak infrastructure and fluctuating production, the question remains as to whether it is possible to achieve a balance between supply and demand, and how to overcome the regulatory, financial and logistical obstacles that may hinder the implementation of the plan.

Sub-questions

- 1- What are the quantitative and qualitative objectives set by the National Cereals Plan 2026, and how do they compare to the current reality of production and consumption?
- 2- What are the most prominent logistical challenges facing Algeria in the areas of storage, inland transport, and ports, and how do these affect the effectiveness of the plan?
- 3- How can modern agricultural technology and digitalization be integrated into supply chains to support productivity and reduce losses?
- 4- What role do financing and governance policies play in strengthening farmers' capabilities and ensuring the sustainability of the plan?
- 5- To what extent can public-private partnerships contribute to achieving the objectives of reducing the import bill and enhancing food security?

Hypotheses

Based on the problem statement and the sub-questions posed, a set of hypotheses can be formulated, forming the theoretical basis of this research. These are as follows:

Hypothesis 1: The National Cereals Plan 2026 is capable of reducing the import bill if the logistical infrastructure related to storage, transport, and ports is improved, thus ensuring greater efficiency in supply chains. The second hypothesis: Integrating modern agricultural technologies, such as smart farming and digitalization, into supply chains will lead to increased productivity and reduced losses, thus enhancing Algeria's ability to achieve self-sufficiency.

The third hypothesis: The success of the National Cereals Plan 2026 depends on strong public-private partnerships, along with sustainable financing policies and effective support for farmers, ensuring the continuity of production and the achievement of the stated objectives.

Importance of the Study: This study is of paramount importance for several reasons. Firstly, it seeks to highlight the National Cereals Plan 2026 as a strategic project aimed at reducing dependence on imports and strengthening food security in Algeria. Analyzing this plan helps to understand the realism of the stated objectives and the state's capacity to address the challenges related to production, logistics, and governance.

Secondly, the study's importance stems from its contribution to enriching the academic and professional debate on agricultural policies in Algeria and provides researchers and policymakers with an opportunity to evaluate the effectiveness of government programs in achieving self-sufficiency. It also provides an in-depth analysis of official figures, allowing for the identification of gaps between supply and demand, and thus proposing practical solutions to overcome them.

Third, the importance of this study lies in its socio-economic dimension, as the success of the plan will directly impact citizens' lives by ensuring the stability of basic food prices, reducing financial pressures on the state budget, and strengthening confidence in public policies.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of this research is to analyze the National Cereals Plan 2026 from an economic and logistical perspective, focusing on an analysis of official production and consumption figures, and understanding the challenges that may hinder the achievement of its objectives. The research also seeks to provide practical recommendations to help improve infrastructure, integrate agricultural technology, and strengthen public-private partnerships.

Thus, the ultimate goal is to contribute to formulating a comprehensive vision that supports decision-makers in Algeria and provides a scientific framework to help reduce the import bill and ensure sustainable food security.

Methodology

This research adopted the descriptive-analytical approach, considered the most suitable for studying agricultural and economic policies. It is based on describing the phenomenon under study (the National Cereals Plan 2026) and analyzing its various components and dimensions, relying on official data and available statistics.

First: Food Security in Algeria

1- The Importance of Food Security: Food security is considered one of the most important strategic challenges facing Algeria, as it is directly linked to economic, social, and political stability. Cereals, especially wheat, constitute the main component of the Algerian diet, with bread, couscous, and pasta consumed daily. This makes any disruption in the production or import of these commodities a sensitive national issue affecting the lives of Algerian families (Sijal, 2022). Food security is viewed not only as an economic issue but also as a component of national security, since any disruption in food supply can lead to widespread social unrest.

2- Development of Grain Production: Despite Algeria possessing vast agricultural lands estimated at over 8 million hectares of arable land, grain production has remained volatile due to natural factors such as drought and climate change, in addition to the limited integration of modern agricultural technology. During the period 2019–2024, production fluctuated between 2.5 and 3.5 million tons, which was insufficient to meet domestic demand. Studies have shown that Algeria has not achieved self-sufficiency in the grain sector and continues to rely on imports to meet increasing domestic demand (Bourkeba and Ghardi, 2024). Furthermore, domestic production is significantly affected by climate variability, as drought years lead to a sharp decline in crop yields, which directly impacts the import bill.

Table (1): Grain Production in Algeria (2019–2024)

YEARS	Wheat (million tons)	Barley (million tons)	Total (million tons)
2019	2.0	0.8	2.8
2020	2.4	0.9	3.3
2021	2.1	0.7	2.8
2022	2.5	1.0	3.5
2023	2.2	0.9	3.1
2024	2.3	1.2	3.5

Source: Prepared by researchers based on data from the National Statistics Office

3- Import Bill: Data indicates that Algeria imports between 7 and 8 million tons of grain annually, particularly soft wheat, making it one of the world's largest importers. This situation has impacted the trade balance, with a persistent deficit in the grain sector despite the agricultural sector's contribution to the national economy reaching approximately \$25 billion in recent years (Sputnik Arabic, 2026). The import bill exceeds \$3 billion annually. These figures demonstrate that reliance on imports to meet domestic market needs constitutes a significant financial burden and makes the Algerian economy vulnerable to fluctuations in global markets.

Table (2): Grain Imports in Algeria (2019–2024)

YEARS	Soft wheat (million tons)	Corn (million tons)	Total (million tons)
2019	6.5	1.0	7.5
2020	7.0	1.2	8.2
2021	6.8	1.1	7.9
2022	7.2	1.3	8.5
2023	6.9	1.2	8.1
2024	7.0	1.5	8.5

Source: Prepared by researchers based on data from the National Statistics Office

-4Global Challenges: In addition to internal factors, Algeria faces external challenges related to fluctuations in global markets and rising food prices. Geopolitical crises and disruptions in global supply chains also affect grain and fertilizer prices, making it more difficult to achieve domestic food security (FAO, 2024). For example, the war in Ukraine led to a rise in global wheat prices, which directly impacted Algeria's import bill due to its heavy reliance on foreign markets.

-5Previous Policies: Since independence, Algeria has launched several agricultural programs, such as the "Agricultural Development Plan" in the 1970s and the "Agricultural and Rural Development Support Program" in the first decade of the 21st century. Despite their importance, these programs did not achieve the desired results due to a lack of continuity, weak institutional coordination, limited funding, and the failure to integrate modern technology into the production process. Nevertheless, these experiences formed a knowledge base upon which to build the National Cereals Plan 2026 (World Bank, 2023). It is noteworthy that these policies often focused on increasing cultivated areas without sufficient attention to logistical infrastructure or supply chains.

-6Statistics on Cereal Production and Imports in Algeria

Table (3): Cereal Production in Algeria – 2024 Season

Grain type	Production (tons)	Notes
Wheat	2.3 million tons	This represents the largest share of domestic production.
Barley	1.2 million tons	Algeria is the second largest Arab producer after Iraq.
Total	3.5 million tons	Equivalent to 35 million quintals.

Table (4): Annual grain imports in Algeria

Grain type	Imported quantity (tons)	Main source: Russia and France (primarily)
Soft wheat	6–7 million tons	Main source: Russia and France (primarily)
Corn	1–1.5 million tons	Main source: Russia and France (primarily)
Total	7–8 million tons	Main source: Russia and France (primarily)

Table (5): Contribution of the Agricultural Sector to the Economy

Year	Contribution Value (in billions of dollars)	Percentage of GDP
2024	34.79 billion dollars	Approximately 12%
2029 Prediction	42.02 billion dollars	Expected growth of 4.65%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on data from the National Statistics Office

The tables show:

- Domestic production (3.5 million tons) covers only about 30–35% of domestic demand, necessitating continued imports to bridge the gap.
- The high import bill (7–8 million tons annually) places a significant financial burden on the budget, especially given global price fluctuations.
- Barley represents a relative strength for Algeria, which ranks second in the Arab world in production, but domestic consumption remains high.
- The agricultural sector contributes significantly to the economy, but its contribution to GDP remains limited compared to other sectors, highlighting the need for further investment and development. Second: The National Cereals Plan 2026 – Objectives and Policies

-1Definition of the National Cereals Plan 2026: The National Cereals Plan 2026 is a strategic program launched by the Algerian government with the aim of achieving self-sufficiency in the production of staple cereals (durum wheat, barley, and corn) by 2026, and reducing dependence on imports, which place a significant burden on the state budget.

This plan is based on a set of quantitative and qualitative objectives and is part of the agricultural roadmap approved by the Council of Ministers, which aims to restructure the agricultural sector, improve productivity, develop logistical infrastructure, and modernize legislation related to agricultural land.

-2Key Features of the Plan: Increasing durum wheat production to 5 million tons, barley production to 3 million tons, and corn production to 2 million tons.

Reducing imports from 7–8 million tons annually to less than 2 million tons.

Integrating agricultural technology and digitalization into supply chains.

Revising the agricultural guidance law and regularizing land ownership. Strengthening public-private partnerships to secure financing and investment.

-3Quantitative Objectives: The National Grain Plan 2026 was a direct response to the significant gap between domestic production and national consumption. In 2024, total grain production reached approximately 3.5 million tons, while national consumption exceeded 11 million tons, necessitating the import of approximately 7–8 million tons annually (Al Jazeera Net, 2026). The plan's central objective is to achieve self-sufficiency in durum wheat, barley, and corn by 2026, while reducing imports to less than 2 million tons.

Table (6): Comparison of the Current Situation and Future Objectives

Indicator	Current situation (2024)	Target (2026)	Required improvement rate
Durum Wheat Production	2.3 million tons	5 million tons	+117%
Barley Production	1.2 million tons	3 million tons	+150%
Corn Production	0.5 million tons	2 million tons	+300%
Total Imports	7–8 million tons	≤ 2 million tons	-70%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on data from the National Statistics Office

* As shown in the table:

- The biggest challenge lies in increasing corn production by 300%, given this crop's weak contribution to domestic production.
- Durum wheat production needs to nearly double to achieve self-sufficiency.
- Reducing imports by 70% requires fundamental reforms in agricultural infrastructure and governance.

4- Quality Policies: To achieve these objectives, Algeria has adopted a set of quality policies within its agricultural roadmap:

- Introducing drought-resistant varieties to mitigate the impact of climate change.
- Expanding cultivated areas by reclaiming uncultivated land.
- Adopting scientific approaches to seed selection, irrigation, and fertilization.
- Revising the agricultural guidance law to regulate production and market organization.
- Regularizing agricultural land ownership according to the principle of "land to those who cultivate it," to encourage genuine investment.
- Integrating agricultural technology and digitalization into supply chains to reduce losses and improve efficiency.
- Strengthening public-private partnerships to ensure sustainable financing and investment (Sputnik Arabic, 2024)

5- Expected Challenges: Despite the clarity of the objectives and policies, the plan faces several challenges:

- Climate volatility, which may affect productivity.
- Weak logistical infrastructure (storage, transportation, ports).
- Sustainable financing and ensuring effective support for farmers.
- Global markets, which may impose high prices on imported grains (World Bank, 2023).

Table (7): Key Challenges and Their Impact on the Plan

The challenge	Direct impact: Reduced productivity	Proposed solutions:
Drought and climate change	Direct impact: Reduced productivity	Drought-resistant varieties + Improved irrigation systems
Inadequate storage	Reduced productivity	Construction of modern silos + Digitalization of inventory

Inland transport	High costs and distribution	Upgrading the transport network + Logistics support
Financing	The weak ability of farmers to invest	Subsidized loans + Partnerships with the private sector

Source: Prepared by the researchers

*Comparison between production and consumption

Table (8): Production, Consumption, And Imports (2024 Vs. 2026)

Indicator	2024 (million tons)	2026 (target)	Observations
Production	3.5	10	Increase towards self-sufficiency
Consumption	11	11	Demand is almost constant
Imports	7.5	≤ 2	Decrease of 70%

Source: Prepared by researchers based on data from the National Statistics Office

*From the table, we observe:

- National consumption is almost constant at 11 million tons, meaning that any increase in production will directly lead to a reduction in imports.

- The goal is to raise production to 10 million tons, which covers approximately 90% of domestic consumption.

- Imports will be limited to supplementary quantities only, thus easing pressure on the budget.

Third: Logistical and Financial Challenges Facing the Implementation of the National Grain Plan 2026

Despite the ambitious goals of the National Grain Plan 2026, its success depends on the state's ability to overcome a number of structural challenges, primarily the logistical and financial challenges that hinder the smooth operation of production, distribution, and storage.

-1Logistical Challenges

A- Weak Storage Infrastructure: Algeria suffers from a shortage of modern silos, leading to significant post-harvest crop losses. Many farmers rely on traditional storage methods, which expose the grain to moisture and spoilage.

B. Inland Transport: The agricultural transport network is not fully integrated, especially in inland areas, leading to delays in grain reaching collection centers or mills and increased transport costs.

C. Ports and Supply Chains: Reliance on a limited number of ports for grain imports creates seasonal bottlenecks, particularly during peak periods. Furthermore, the limited digitalization of supply chains results in poor coordination between producers and distributors.

Table (9): Key Logistical Challenges and Their Impact

The challenge:	Direct impact	Proposed solutions:
Lack of modern silos	Post-harvest crop losses	Building new silos + improving storage
Weak inland transport	Delayed distribution + increased costs	Upgrading the rural transport network

Port congestion	Delays in import and distribution	Diversifying ports + digitizing operations
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Source: Prepared by the researchers

2- Financial Challenges

A- Weak Agricultural Financing: Many farmers struggle to obtain affordable loans, limiting their ability to invest in equipment, seeds, and fertilizers.

B- Lack of Sustainable Support Mechanisms: Government support is often ad hoc or poorly targeted, leading to wasted resources and failing to achieve the desired impact.

C- Weak Partnership with the Private Sector: Private investment in the agricultural sector remains limited due to the absence of legal incentives and bank guarantees, hindering the development of agricultural value chains.

Table (10): Key Financial Challenges and Their Impact

The challenge:	Direct impact	Proposed solutions
Weak agricultural financing	Decreased investment in production	Subsidized loans + agricultural financing funds
Unsustainable support	Production instability	Targeted support based on performance and profitability
Weak private partnerships	Lack of innovation and marketing	Investment incentives + partnership law reform

Source: Prepared by the researchers

.3Interrelationship of Challenges

It is important to note that logistical and financial challenges are interconnected:

- Insufficient funding leads to weak infrastructure.
- Lack of digitalization affects the efficiency of distribution and storage.
- Lack of partnerships limits innovation in supply chains.

Fourth: The Role of Technology and Digitalization in Supporting the National Cereals Plan 2026

-1The Importance of Technology in Modern Agriculture: Agricultural technology has become a fundamental element in increasing productivity and achieving food security. Integrating digitalization into supply chains contributes to reducing losses, improving storage, and ensuring the fair and rapid distribution of products. For the National Cereals Plan 2026, technology is not merely an aid, but a key driver for achieving self-sufficiency goals (FAO, 2024).

-2Areas of Technology Application

A- Smart Agriculture

- Using sensors to monitor soil moisture and temperature.

•Smart irrigation systems that reduce water consumption and increase production efficiency. B. Digitalization in Supply Chains

- Establishing digital platforms to track grains from harvest to storage and distribution.
- Adopting Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to monitor cultivated areas and analyze productivity.

C. Digital Storage

- Constructing modern silos equipped with digital humidity and temperature monitoring systems.
- Reducing losses by up to 20% by improving storage conditions (World Bank, 2023)

.3Impact of Technology on the Plan

Table (11): Impact of Technology Integration on Plan Indicators

Indicator	Traditional setup	With the integration of technology	Expected result
Productivity per hectare	15 quintals/hectare	25 quintals/hectare	+67%
Storage losses	15%	5% less thanks to digitalization	-66%
Transportation costs	High	Faster thanks to digital tracking	-30%
Distribution time	Long	With the integration of technology	Efficiency improvement

Source: Prepared by the researchers

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that:

- Integrating technology increases crop yield per hectare by 67%, which directly contributes to achieving the plan's objectives.
- Reducing storage losses from 15% to 5% means saving hundreds of thousands of tons annually.
- Digitalization reduces transportation costs and accelerates the distribution process, thus enhancing the stability of the local market.

-4Challenges Related to Technology: Despite its benefits, Algeria faces challenges in integrating technology:

- Weak digital infrastructure in rural areas.
- A shortage of skilled personnel capable of operating modern systems.
- The cost of initial investment in equipment and software.

Table (12): Technological Challenges and Proposed Solutions

The challenge	Direct impact	Proposed solutions:
Weak digital infrastructure	Difficulties in implementing digitization	Investment in rural internet networks
Lack of skilled personnel	weak system operation;	Training programs for farmers and engineers

Cost of investment	reluctance of farmers	Government support + partnerships with the private sector
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Source: Prepared by the researchers

Fifth: The Role of Public-Private Partnerships in the Success of the National Grain Plan 2026

-1Importance of Partnerships: Public-private partnerships are a cornerstone for the success of the National Grain Plan 2026. The public sector provides the legal framework and institutional support, while the private sector contributes financing, innovation, and technical expertise. Combining these creates an integrated system capable of addressing agricultural and logistical challenges (World Bank, 2023)

-2Areas of Cooperation

A. Financing and Investment

- The private sector can contribute to the establishment of modern silos and distribution centers.
- Banks and financial institutions provide affordable loans to farmers.

B. Technology and Innovation

- Agricultural technology companies offer digital solutions for smart agriculture.
- Cooperation with international companies to develop drought-resistant seeds.

C. Marketing and Distribution

- The private sector contributes to improving agricultural value chains.
 - Establishing digital marketing platforms that connect producers directly with consumers (FAO, 2024).
- 3- Partnership Models

Table (13): Public-Private Partnership Models

Model	Public sector contribution	Private sector contribution:	Expected outcome
Infrastructure	Land provision and legislation	Construction of silos and centers	Improved storage and reduced losses
Finance	Government support and subsidized loans	Direct investments	Increased production capacity
Technology	Facilitating digital integration	Development of smart systems	Higher productivity and reduced costs
Marketing and Distribution	Market regulation and price control	Digital and logistics platforms	Stabilized local market

Source: Prepared by the researchers

*Based on the table, it can be concluded that:

- The first model demonstrates that the state provides the land and regulations, while the private sector constructs the silos, resulting in reduced losses.

- The second model highlights that joint financing increases farmers' productivity.

- The third model shows that integrating technology through partnerships increases productivity and reduces costs.

- The fourth model ensures market stability through government regulation and dedicated marketing platforms.

-4Challenges Associated with Partnerships: Despite their importance, partnerships face several obstacles:

- The absence of legal incentives to encourage investors.

- Weak trust between farmers and the private sector due to past unsuccessful experiences.

- Bureaucracy hindering the rapid implementation of projects (Sputnik Arabic, 2024)

Table (14): Challenges and Proposed Solutions

The challenge:	Direct impact	Proposed solutions
Lack of legal incentives	Investor reluctance	Reforming the Agricultural Investment Law
Weak trust	Farmers' resistance to partnerships	Awareness campaigns + government guarantees
Bureaucracy	Project delays	Simplifying administrative procedures

Source: Prepared by the researchers

Sixth: Expected Economic and Social Impacts of the Success of the National Grain Plan 2026

-1Economic Impacts: The success of the National Grain Plan 2026 will bring about a significant transformation in the Algerian economy, particularly concerning the trade balance and the agricultural sector:

- Reducing the import bill: from 7–8 million tons to less than 2 million tons, which translates to savings of billions of dollars annually (World Bank, 2023)

- Increasing the contribution of the agricultural sector: from approximately 12% of GDP to more than 15% by 2026, thanks to increased productivity (FAO, 2024)

- Creating new job opportunities: in the fields of agriculture, storage, transportation, and distribution, thus contributing to reducing unemployment.

- Improving financial stability: by reducing dependence on global markets and mitigating the impact of international price fluctuations (Sputnik Arabic, 2024)

Table (15): Expected Economic Impacts

Indicator	Current situation (2024)	Projected (2026)	Direct impact
Import Bill	\$3 billion	≤ \$1 billion	Significant financial savings

Contribution of the Agricultural Sector	12%	15%	Boosting economic growth
Employment Opportunities	1.5 million jobs	2 million jobs	Reducing unemployment
Trade Balance	Chronic deficit	Significant improvement	Financial stability

Source: Prepared by the researchers

-2Social Impacts: The success of the plan is not limited to the economic aspect, but extends to directly impact Algerian society:

- Improved Food Security: Ensuring the local availability of basic grains reduces concerns related to shortages or disruptions.

- Price Stability: Reducing dependence on imports limits global price volatility, thus protecting citizens' purchasing power (Al Jazeera Net, 2026.)

- Strengthening Trust Between Citizens and the State: The plan's success will demonstrate the state's ability to meet basic needs, thereby enhancing social and political stability.

- Empowering Farmers: By providing financial and technical support, farmers will be elevated in social standing and their contribution to national development will be increased.

Table (16): Expected Social Impacts

Indicator	Current situation (2024)	Projected (2026)	Direct impact
Food security	High fragility	Strong stability	Reducing food risks
Grain prices	Constant fluctuations	Relative stability	Protecting purchasing power
Public trust in the state	Moderate	High	Promoting social stability
The status of farmers	Weak	Strong	Social and economic empowerment

Source: Prepared by the researchers

-3The Interplay Between Economic and Social Impacts: It is important to note that economic and social impacts are interconnected:

- Reducing the import bill directly impacts domestic price stability.

- Increasing the agricultural sector's contribution creates new job opportunities, thus reducing unemployment and enhancing social stability.

- Improving food security strengthens trust between citizens and the state, which is reflected in political stability.

Seventh: Comparison with International Experiences in Achieving Food Security

-1The Moroccan Experience: Morocco launched the Green Morocco Plan (2008–2020) and then the Green Generation Plan (2020–2030), with the aim of developing agriculture and achieving food security.

- It focused on diversifying agricultural production, not just cereals.

- It relied on partnerships with the private sector to attract investments.
- Despite this, Morocco continued to import a large portion of its wheat due to high demand (FAO, 2024)

Table (17): Comparison of Algeria and Morocco

Indicator	Algeria (2026 target)	Morocco (2020)
Wheat Self-Sufficiency	90%	60%
Technology Integration	Average	High
Private Partnerships	Limited	Strong

Source: Prepared by researchers based on World Bank data

- Egypt's Experience: Egypt launched the 1.5 million feddan project (2015) to expand agricultural land.
- It focused on reclaiming desert land.
- It adopted modern irrigation methods to reduce water consumption.
- It made progress in wheat production, but still imports large quantities to meet domestic demand (World Bank, 2023)

Table (18): Comparison of Algeria and Egypt

Indicator	Algeria (2026 target)	Egypt (2025)
Wheat Production	5 million tons	9 million tons
Imports	≤ 2 million tons	12 million tons
Land Reclamation	Average	Large-scale

Source: Prepared by researchers based on World Bank data

- Turkey's Experience: Turkey has adopted smart agriculture and digitalization extensively.
- It invested in local, drought-resistant seeds.
- It developed digital supply chains to reduce waste.
- It succeeded in achieving near self-sufficiency in grains, exporting a portion of them (Sputnik Arabic, 2024)

Table (19): Comparison of Algeria and Turkey

Indicator	Algeria 2026 (Targeted)	Türkiye (2024)
Self-sufficiency	Under Investigation	Nearly completed
Digitalization	In its early stages	Advanced
Export	Non-existing	Existing

Source: Prepared by the researchers

-4Lessons Learned for Algeria

- From Morocco: The importance of strong partnerships with the private sector.
- From Egypt: The necessity of reclaiming desert lands to expand agricultural areas.

- From Turkey: Focusing on digitalization and drought-resistant local seeds.

VIII. General Conclusions

-1The Gap Between Production and Consumption: The study revealed that Algeria suffers from a significant gap between grain production (3.5 million tons in 2024) and national consumption (11 million tons), necessitating a heavy reliance on imports.

-2The Importance of the National Grain Plan 2026: This plan represents a strategic vision aimed at increasing domestic production to 10 million tons and reducing imports to less than 2 million tons, which enhances food security and alleviates pressure on the budget.

-3Multidimensional Challenges: The challenges are not only agricultural but also include logistical aspects (storage and transportation), financial aspects (funding and support), and technological aspects (digitalization and innovation). Economic and Social Impacts: The success of the plan will lead to a reduction in the import bill, an increase in the agricultural sector's contribution, the creation of new job opportunities, and improved food security and price stability.

Ninth: Conclusion

The study concluded that the National Cereals Plan 2026 represents a strategic project that transcends the agricultural dimension to become an economic, social, and political imperative. The targeted figures (increasing production to 10 million tons and reducing imports to less than 2 million tons) demonstrate considerable ambition, but achieving them requires a fundamental overhaul of the challenges related to infrastructure, financing, technology, and governance.

Furthermore, the plan's success will lead to broad positive impacts: reducing the import bill, enhancing the agricultural sector's contribution to GDP, creating new job opportunities, and improving food security and price stability.

Lessons drawn from the experiences of Morocco, Egypt, and Turkey confirm that Algeria needs a comprehensive approach that combines agricultural development, technology integration, strengthened partnerships, and well-defined social policies.

In conclusion, it can be said that the National Cereals Plan 2026 is more than just an agricultural program; This is a national project to build food and economic independence, aiming to strengthen national sovereignty, protect society from food insecurity, and establish a new development model based on sustainable agriculture and innovation. The success of this plan will constitute a historic turning point in Algeria's path towards achieving food security and will solidify its position as a country capable of facing global challenges with confidence and independence.

Practical Recommendations to Ensure the Success of the National Cereals Plan 2026

.1Agricultural Recommendations

Expanding the cultivated area by reclaiming desert land, as Egypt did with the 1.5 million feddan project.

Introducing drought-resistant varieties to mitigate the impact of climate change, drawing on Turkey's experience in developing local seeds.

Improving irrigation systems using drip irrigation and smart irrigation technologies to reduce water consumption and increase productivity.

2. Logistical Recommendations

Constructing modern silos equipped with digital systems for monitoring humidity and temperature to reduce losses by up to 20%.

Upgrading the internal transport network to reduce distribution costs and expedite the delivery of grain to markets.

Diversifying the ports used for import and export to avoid seasonal bottlenecks.

3. Financial Recommendations

Establish agricultural financing funds specifically designed to support small and medium-sized farmers.

Provide subsidized loans with low interest rates to encourage investment in modern equipment.

Stimulate private investment by reforming the agricultural investment law and providing government guarantees.

4. Technological Recommendations

Integrate digitalization into supply chains through digital platforms to track grain from harvest to storage and distribution.

Utilize Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to monitor cultivated areas and analyze productivity.

Provide training programs for farmers on the use of modern agricultural technologies.

5. Social and Political Recommendations

Awareness campaigns for farmers on the importance of partnerships with the private sector.

Strengthen trust between citizens and the state through transparency in the implementation of the plan and the involvement of civil society.

Control prices domestically to protect citizens' purchasing power and ensure social stability.

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