

Role of Sustainable Tourism and Ecotourism Development in Ethiopia

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Abstract: The objective of this seminar was to review the existing documents concerning the role of sustainable tourism and ecotourism development. Sustainable development of tourism the anticipated goals and outcomes of tourism plans will inevitably determine their role for environmental protection, social and economic development. In Ethiopia, tourism has economic, social, cultural, political and environmental benefits. Sustainable tourism has the potential to enhance the conservation of natural, historical and cultural resources, improve the livelihoods of local communities and enhance national development. Sustainable tourism, particularly ecotourism emphasizes the preservation of natural areas in tourists' destinations and encourages tourists to be environmentally conscious, abide by local regulations and put up responsible behavior to prevent damage to the natural environment. Sustainable tourism minimizes impacts on environmental resources, respects and conserves the socio-cultural authenticity of host communities and provides long-term economic benefits to all stakeholders, through the informed participation of all stakeholders, consensus building and monitoring impacts, to provide a meaningful and satisfying experience to tourists. Tourism is the promotion of mutual understanding, trust, goodwill and peaceful co-existence. Tourism could be a colossal and exciting involvement which educates humankind on how to appreciate the magnificence of other countries and place and how to enhance ourselves from the shifted culture of others. Tourism breaks down distinctive pride and preferences and makes us more serviceable. Tourism and ecotourism have a part in common, as well as a few chosen contrasts. Both travel categories work toward the combined objective of cultivating guests, delight and winning cash for the goal. The essential distinction between conventional travel and ecotourism is the soil neighborly center of the last-mentioned. Ecotourism is the most centered on a common region of fascination. Ecotourism is one of the divisions regularly picked for by both open and private partners of creating nations in reacting to issues to the maintainability of a biological system; job creation, social conservation and biodiversity preservation.

Key words: Development • Ecotourism • Role • Sustainable • Tourism

INTRODUCTION

Ethiopia has many remarkable natural, historical and cultural tourist attractions. Hundreds of thousands of international and domestic visitors travel to these sites each year. Ethiopia has numerous momentous normal, verifiable and social traveler attractions. Hundreds of thousands of universal and household guests travel to these locales each year. Indeed, Ethiopia is one of the foremost fundamental visitor goals within the world [1]. Ecotourism is a fragment of economic tourism that applies

maintainability standards to its tourism exercises, operations, foundations and ventures. Subsequently, five fundamental standards of supportability came into being: the thought of all-encompassing arranging and procedure making; the importance of protecting biological prepare; to ensure both human heritages and biodiversity; to create in a way that cultivates long-term efficiency economic for the future era; the objective of accomplishing distant better; a much better; a higher; a strong; an improved adjust of value among countries [2, 3].

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Ecotourism is still in its infancy in Ethiopia, but it holds significant potential for growth. The country's biodiversity is unique compared to neighboring countries, some of which are famous safari destinations. Ethiopia protected area, which incorporates national parks, game saves, wildlife sanctuaries and controlled hunting grounds, covers around 14% of the country [4, 5]. Agreeing to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MOCT) of Ethiopia is investing with a cluster of tourism assets, within the form of cultural, historical, archeological and natural assets are great potential for the development of sustainable ecotourism [6].

Sustainable development of tourism anticipated goals and outcomes of tourism plans will inevitably determine their role for environmental protection, social and economic development. In Ethiopia, tourism has economic, social, cultural, political and environmental benefits. Tourism is made Sustainable tourism grasps all fragments of the tourism industry with rules and criteria that look to diminish natural impacts and to make strides in the commitment of tourism to feasible improvement and natural preservation.

Sustainable tourism leads to the administration of assets in such a way that financial, social, natural and stylish needs can be satisfied. It is, in brief, a tourism movement that meets the desires of display visitors and has locales protection and improving openings for the long-term [1]. Feasible tourism minimizes impacts on natural assets, regards and preserves the socio social genuineness of having communities and gives long term financial benefits to all partners.

Sustainable tourism particularly ecotourism emphasizes the preservation of natural areas in tourists' destinations and encourages tourists to be environmentally conscious, abide by local regulations and put up responsible behavior to prevent damage to the natural environment [7].

Ecotourism could be a sub-component of the field of feasible tourism. Ecotourism seen potential as a device for economic advancement is the most reason why creating nations are presently grasping it and counting it in their financial improvement and preservation procedures. Ecotourism, as elective tourism, includes going by normal ranges in arrange to memorize, to ponder, or to carry out exercises ecologically neighborly, that's, tourism based on the nature involvement, which empowers the financial and social improvement of nearby communities. It centers basically on encountering and learning approximately nature, its scene, greenery, fauna and their territories, as well as social artifacts [8].

Objectives: To survey the existing records concerning the role of feasible tourism and ecotourism improvement.

Literature Review

Tourism and Ecotourism Development of Ethiopia:

Tourism is among the largest industries around the globe that can stimulate the economies of many countries. Such an industry has to be economical so that countries can proceed to appreciate the benefits. One sort of tourism that can be economical has the propensity to preserve biodiversity and give feasible vocations to community individuals is ecotourism. Ecotourism can perform these parts when inhabitants are enabled [9]. Tourism is among the top growing industries in the world that provide income to several countries across the globe. In past periods, merchants played a considerable role in the introduction of religions to Ethiopia, which contributes a lot to the evolution of tourism in Ethiopia. It was also believed that the Portuguese missionaries and other Europeans came to Ethiopia as earlier visitors when they made explorations to the source of the Blue Nile [10]. The tourism industry is as of now developing as one of the foremost important financial divisions within the world. In 2013, tourism accounted for 6 % of the world's by and large trades, 9.1 % of the business (1 in 11 occupations) and 9 % of the Net Residential Item (GDP). In line with the development of worldwide tourism, the tourism industry in Ethiopia is presently developing quickly. There's an incredible potential for the advancement of the tourism industry in Ethiopia. Ethiopia has numerous remarkable natural, verifiable and social tourist attractions. It is one of the foremost vital visitor goals within the world. Worldwide traveler entries in Ethiopia expanded from 138, 856 in 1997 to 596, 341 in 2012. Tourism receipts (incomes) moreover expanded from USD 43 million in 1997 to USD 1.2 billion in 2012 [1].

Tourism and ecotourism have a lot in common, as well as some decided differences. Both travel categories work toward the combined objective of cultivating guests, satisfaction and winning cash for the goal. The essential contrast between conventional travel and ecotourism is the soil- inviting center of the last mentioned. Ecotourism is the most centered on a characteristic range or fascination [18]. The tourism industry is the big industry within the world for receipts from worldwide tourism consumption totaling US \$474 billion in 2004. It is the assessment by the World Tourism Organization to proceed to develop up to the year 2020 [11].

The concept of tourism is the exercise of people traveling to and remaining in places exterior their environment for not more than one continuous year for recreation, commerce and other purposes not related with the work out of a movement compensated from inside the put visited. The definition of tourism has experienced several adjustments reflecting the changing confront of tourism improvement, the exercises locked in by visitors and the effect not as it was on financial action by and large but, moreover on the environment, framework and the common, chronicled and social legacy [11].

The tourism industry has an increasingly important economic, social, cultural and environmental impact, both globally and on the national scale. The division could be a driving drive behind the financial progression of numerous nations, counting creating ones, where it cultivates work creation, invigorates financially broadening and boosts trade profit [11]. Tourism is the advancement of understanding, trust, goodwill and quiet co-existence. Tourism may be exciting involvement which instructs how to appreciate the excellence of other countries and places and how to improve ourselves from the changing culture of others. Without a doubt, tourism breaks down distinctive pride and biases and makes us more serviceable.

Concurring to World Travel and Tourism Organization [12], tourism can contribute to improvement which is financially, biologically and socially feasible since it: has less effect on characteristic assets and the environment than most other businesses; is based on satisfaction and appreciation of nearby culture, built a legacy and environment, as such that the industry contains a coordinate inspiration to ensure these resources; can play a positive portion in expanding customer commitment to economic advancement standards through its unparalleled shopper dispersion channels; and gives a financial motivation to preserve situations and environments which something else to more ecologically harming arrive employments, subsequently, making a difference to conserve bio-diversity [11].

The importance of tourism to economic growth, national development and poverty reduction cannot be overemphasized. This had been enunciated in recent national and international policies, such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) and National Poverty Eradication Programme (NAPEP), among others. The potential for this sector is enormous for Africa, but a lot has to be done to

cash-in the dividends of these policy reforms. One of the sure ways of doing this is to address the issue of safety and security in the tourism industry [11].

Tourism is not only a powerful social and economic force but also a factor in the physical environment as well. It has the power to enhance the environment, provide funds for conservation, preserve culture and history, to set sustainable use limits and to protect natural attractions. It has the control to improve the environment, give reserves for preservation, protect culture and history, to set maintainable utilize limits and to ensure attractions. It moreover has the control to contribute towards negative, social, financial and natural impacts, particularly within the have nations [13]. The suggestion of tourism versus ecotourism on maintainable utilize of biodiversity & preservation Visitors are pulled in by scenes which harbor critical biodiversity. Tourists in coastal regions appreciate swimming in clean waters among the angle and coral reefs and observing whales and seabirds. Others go on safaris to natural life [14]. Ecotourism could be a sub-component of the field of feasible tourism. Ecotourism perceived potential as a successful instrument for maintainable advancement is the most reason why creating nations are presently grasping it and counting it in their financial and preservation procedures.

Ecotourism, as elective tourism, includes going to zones in arrange to memorize, to consider, or to carry out activities ecologically neighborly, that's, tourism based on the nature encounter, which empowers the financial and social advancement of nearby communities. It centers essentially on encountering and learning around nature, its scene, vegetation, fauna and their territories, as well as social artifacts from the region [8]. Ecotourism makes a difference in community improvement by giving the interchange source of the job to the more maintainable neighborhood community. Its point is to moderate assets, particularly natural differences and keep up economical utilize of an asset can bring biological involvement to travelers to the environment and pick up the financial advantage. In any case, accomplishing the points in ecotourism depends on whether they are ecologically and biologically economical and financially appropriate [8].

According to Weaver [20], Ecotourism exists inside the broader classification of tourism sorts which, at an introductory level, can be isolated into 'mass tourism' and 'alternative tourism'. Mass tourism is seen as the more conventional shape of tourism improvement where short-term, free advertising standards rule and the maximization of wage is foremost [8].

Natural, Historical and Cultural Tourist Attractions of Ethiopia:

Has numerous exceptional natural, historical and social traveler attractions. Hundreds of thousands of universal and household guests travel to these destinations each year. Ethiopia is one of the foremost important traveler goals within the world. Semien and Bale Mountains, Blue Nile River (known in Ethiopia as Abay River) and Blue Nile Falls (known in Ethiopia as Tisisat Falls), Lake Tana and its islands and Rift Valley lakes are some of the leading tourist destination areas mainly because of their scenic beauty and/or rich biodiversity; and Axum, Gondar and Lalibela because of their historical and cultural significance. The International Visitors' Exit Survey conducted in 2013 by the MoCT showed that the motivations that made the international visitors visit Ethiopia are cultural attractions (42.89 %), nature and wildlife attractions (29.29 %) and historical attractions (27.73 %) [1].

Agreeing to the Service of Culture and Tourism (MoCT) of Ethiopia, the nation is blessed with tremendous cluster tourism assets, within the frame of social, historical, archeological and common assets which is incredible potential for the improvement of maintainable ecotourism. Indeed even though natural assets in Ethiopia have an incredible commitment for the improvement of tourism in common and ecotourism in specific, most of the common assets are exceedingly uncovered to corruption [6].

Major Tourist Natural Attractions of Ethiopia: Geological sites, especially the Rift Valley areas:

- Danakil Depression/Afar Depression (with its colorful sulfur and salt lakes)
- Volcanically active areas such as Ertale (Lava Lake)
- Hot springs, geysers and fumaroles (sites of health-related tourism)

Wide altitudinal range – from 126 meters below sea level at the Danakil Depression/Afar Depression (the lowest point in Ethiopia) to 4, 620 meters above sea level at Mt. Ras Dashen /Ras Dejen (the highest peak in Ethiopia and the fourth highest in Africa).

Scenic landscapes such as the Semien and Bale Mountains, Blue Nile Falls, Lake Tana and its islands and Rift Valley lakes.

Blue Nile Gorge (known in Ethiopia as Abay Gorge), the largest canyon in Africa.

Favorable climate and weather (the climate varies from cool and temperate in the highlands to hot and arid in the lowlands).

Rich biodiversity and endemism Terrestrial ecosystems:

- Deserts and semi-deserts, woodlands, shrublands, grasslands, wetlands and forests (especially coffee forests in southwestern and southeastern Ethiopia)
- Afro-alpine areas such as the Semien, Choke and the Bale Mountains
- Islands of Lakes Tana, Ziway, Langano, Shalla, Abaya, Africa and others Inland water bodies:
- Rivers and their waterfalls such as the Blue Nile River and Blue Nile Falls and Awash River and Awash Falls [1].

Ethiopia has many unique resources for international tourism. It is one of the richest and most diversified potential destinations of international tourism. Regarding the tourism potential of Ethiopia, Briggs [15] underlined as "... the combination of wonderful scenery, unusual prolific wildlife and fascinating historical sites makes it Ethiopia a wonderfully rewarding and constantly stimulating country". It has a unique historical and cultural heritage, magnificent scenery, a surprisingly cool climate, rich flora and fauna, important archaeological sites and hospitable people [6].

The Role of Tourism in the Economy of Ethiopia:

In Ethiopia, tourism has economic, social, cultural, political and environmental benefits. Tourism, if it is made sustainable, has the potential to enhance the conservation of natural, historical and cultural resources, improve the livelihoods of local communities and enhance national development [1].

The numbers of tourist flow can estimate regarding the economic and social affairs, the effects of tourism in Ethiopia and the amount of money received from international visitors. The effect of tourism also to be measured through the expenditures of tourists that have an impact on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or the over-all income and earnings from the tourism sector's activities such as job opportunities and services. As far as recorded data indicated that the number of foreign visitors who arrived in Ethiopia in 1963 was 19, 836 and the revenues obtained from tourists in this year was 11 million Ethiopian Birr [16]. However, recently the numbers of tourist arrivals and the revenues can be obtained from tourists is significantly increasing. For example, in the year 2005, about 227, 398 tourist arrivals reached Ethiopia and about 1, 202, 368, 339 Ethiopian Birr was generated from these tourists. The contribution of tourism to Ethiopian GDP is low when compared to the other Eastern African countries.

For example, in 1996 tourism contribution in Ethiopia was about its 0.5 % GDP whereas its contribution to Kenya was 5.1 % of its GDP in the same year [10].

Potential of Tourism Resources in Ethiopia: Ethiopia is endowed with a unique cultural heritage and attractive natural resources that attract tourists. The oblique, churches, castles, archaeological sites, caves are some of the cultural resources of Ethiopia. There are also a high diversity of plants and animals in Ethiopia. In addition to these, there are impressive features such as high mountains, rivers and lakes in Ethiopia. The favorable diversity of climate is the other factor that makes Ethiopia attract tourists. Having Addis Ababa as the venue of the seat for Africa Organization Unity and United Nation Economic, commission for Africa is also another feature of attractions for Ethiopia [10].

Ethiopia has many unique resources for international tourism. It is one of the richest and most diversified potential destinations of international tourism. Regarding the tourism potential of Ethiopia, Briggs [15] underlined as "... the combination of wonderful scenery, unusual prolific wildlife and fascinating historical sites makes it Ethiopia a wonderfully rewarding and constantly stimulating country". It encompasses a special chronicled and social legacy, radiant view, a shockingly cool climate, wealthy greenery and fauna, vital archeological destinations and affable individuals [7]. Even though common assets in Ethiopia have an incredible commitment for the advancement of tourism in common and ecotourism in specific, most of the common assets are exceedingly uncovered to debasement [7]. Ethiopians are confronting quick deforestation and arrive corruption that has been fueled by expanding of a population which in turn come about in broad woodland clearing for agrarian utilize, overgrazing, abuse of existing timberlands for fuelwood, fodder and development materials, a setting of fire to form field arrive, development of settlements, etc. There is a rapid decreasing percentage of the forest cover of the country- means it was 40% in 1900, 16% in 1954, 8% in 1961, 4% in 1975 and 3.2% in 1980 and now it is estimated to be less than 3%. This alarming rate of deforestation is the major cause of the disappearance of various indigenous wild animals and plants and it has also brought about adverse effects on the country's tourism industry, bio-diversity and economy, among others [7].

Strategy for Sustainable Development of Tourism: The anticipated goals and outcomes of tourism plans will inevitably determine their role for environmental protection, social and economic development. Sustainable

tourism can be divided into two strains of thought: one that is 'tourism centrism and focuses on tourism purely as an economic activity and the other that attaches importance to tourism as an element of the wider sustainable tourism policies. Hunter [17] also referred to sustainable tourism as an "adaptive paradigm, encompassing a set of meta-principles within which several different development pathways may be legitimized according to circumstance" Wyk [18].

Swarbrooke [19] identifies six other terms that are associated with sustainable tourism that the concepts are only partially connected to sustainable tourism.

Sustainable tourism particularly ecotourism emphasizes the preservation of natural areas in tourists' destinations and encourages tourists to be environmentally conscious, abide by local regulations and put up responsible behavior to prevent damage to the natural environment [9]. Eshun and Tagoe-Darko [20] emphasize that there is significant evidence of ecotourism's potential for economic gains and conservation. Even though many praise sustainable tourism for being a solution to biodiversity conservation, others believe that it is vague and used as a buzzword that brings about diverse practices at different places. The various forms of empowerment for sustainable ecotourism include political, social, economic, psychological and environmental. Community members need to be empowered in these aspects for ecotourism to be sustainable [9].

Sustainable Tourism: Sustainable tourism is defined by the World Tourism Organization (WTO) as the type of tourism that 'meets the needs of tourists and host regions, while at the same time it protects and improves opportunities for the future'. It further states that the genuineness of local culture should be maintained whilst providing social, economic and environmental benefits to destination areas. Sustainable tourism should also respect major ecological processes, biodiversity as well as life support systems. Sustainable tourism came to the fore around early [9]. The definition of sustainable tourism presented here denotes that any form of tourism that claims to be sustainable should mimic these concepts.

Sustainable tourism minimizes impacts on environmental resources, respects and conserves the social-cultural authenticity of host communities and provides long-term economic benefits to all stakeholders, through the informed participation of all stakeholders, consensus building and monitoring impacts, to provide a meaningful and satisfying experience to tourists [21].

Maintainable tourism grasps all sections of the tourism industry with rules and criteria that look to decrease natural impacts and to move forward the commitment of tourism to economical advancement and natural preservation. According to the World Tourism Organization (WTO), feasible tourism leads to the administration of assets in such a way that financial, social, natural and tasteful needs can be satisfied. It is, in brief, a tourism movement that meets the wants of show sightseers and has districts whereas protection and upgrading openings for the long term [7].

Types of Tourism: Sustainable tourism is but one term used to describe the traits of tourism activities, cultural tourism, ecotourism, community-based tourism, pro-poor tourism and rural tourism also could be used [21].

Cultural Tourism: Cultural tourism describes a tourism experience where an outside person wishes to experience another culture and the experience may or may not include historical aspects. Cultural tourism focuses on living cultures, such as the people of the Omo valley in Ethiopia. Cultural heritage tourism and cultural tourism are not the same terms. Cultural tourism was not selected given much of the research focuses on current cultural practices and not historic cultures or physical places [21].

Eco-Tourism: Eco-tourism is most commonly defined as a nature-based activity, which promotes education and preservation while benefitting the community and respecting local culture [21]. The most commonly cited definition is that of CeballosLascurain [22]: “Travelling to relatively undisturbed or uncontaminated natural areas with the specific objective of studying, admiring and enjoying the scenery and its wild plants and animals, as well as any existing cultural manifestations (both past and present) found in these areas” [21].

Community-Based Tourism: Community-based tourism (CBT) refers to tourism that is located in a community that is either owned, operated, or generating benefits for the local community and participation of community members is a part of the planning process. CBT is a term that can be used in conjunction with others. For example, community-based ecotourism would imply a community management structure of an ecotourism product [21]; or, community-based cultural tourism would imply again a community management structure of a current cultural occurrence.

Rural Tourism: Rural tourism is defined by its location. The tourism activity takes place in a rural area, the activity

is nonurban in character and function and reflects the history and environment of the area. Examples include historic sites and agricultural interpretation. Rural tourism has been touted as a method for rural development and the achievement of greater development goals [24].

Archaeology Tourism: Archaeology tourism or archaeological tourism refers simply to the travel to archaeological sites by tourists. While this term does apply to the present case study, it was not selected because archaeological sites also fall under the umbrella of heritage tourism, which is a more common term in both the tourism and cultural heritage management fields [21].

Heritage Tourism: Heritage tourism is “tourism centered on what we have inherited, which can mean anything from historic buildings to artworks, to beautiful scenery”. The word heritage describes the tourism offering and broadly means any site dealing with inheritance. A more applied definition explains that heritage tourism is “a phenomenon that focuses on the management of past, inheritance and authenticity to enhance participation and satisfy consumer motivations by evoking nostalgic emotions; its underlying purpose is to stimulate monetary benefits for its various constituencies such as the museums, historic houses, festivals, heritage hotels and other stakeholders” [21].

Common legacy alludes to: “Natural highlights comprising of physical and natural arrangements or bunches of such arrangements, which are of extraordinary all-inclusive esteem from the tasteful or logical point of seeing; Topographical and physio graphical arrangements and accurately portrayed ranges which constitute the environment of debilitated species of creatures and plants of exceptional widespread esteem from the point of see of science or preservation; and Characteristic destinations or accurately depicted characteristic ranges of extraordinary all inclusive esteem from the point of see of science, preservation or characteristic beauty”. An illustration of a common legacy location would be Simien National Stop in Ethiopia, which was engraved on the World Legacy List for its special normal scene, greenery and fauna [21].

Sustainable Heritage Tourism: As described above, sustainable tourism strives for financial stability, environmental protection and creating benefits for the local community. In the context of heritage tourism, the goals of sustainability can be integrated into protecting the heritage site and creating a financially self-sustaining operation. Heritage tourism does not always meet the economic, environmental, or social aspects of the three

pillars of sustainability. Sustainable heritage tourism, heritage conservation with the sustainability goals of Financial stability, Social impact minimization, Sustainable use of the site and Community benefits maximization [21].

Sustainable tourism planning at the expense of communities' livelihoods is the development of the five-star Sheraton Hotel in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, where about 40 families were moved from the site to build the hotel. The relocated people were offered substandard bamboo housing in redress for their traditional wooden homes and many lost their previous livelihoods growing mangoes and rice for the local markets [30].

Social-Cultural Impacts of Sustainable Tourism

Positive Socio-Cultural Impacts: Conservation and sustainable management of natural resource assets and the revitalization of local heritage, culture and arts and crafts. Sustainable tourism also encourages civic involvement and pride by raising local awareness of the financial value of cultural and natural sites and the stimulation of cultural pride even amongst the youth [18].

Tourism also causes three major positive impacts on tourists' destination areas. These are positive economic impacts, cultural or social impacts and environmental impacts. The positive economic impacts of tourism include generating foreign exchange, diversification of the livelihoods creating job opportunities for rural areas and increasing linkages; the positive cultural impacts of tourism include: promoting modernization and cultural pride of host communities and the positive environmental impacts of tourism include non-consumptive use of biodiversity. Minimizing environmental impacts and contributing to environmental education and conservation are also positive contributions to tourism. The other positive impacts of tourism are increasing the linkages between tourism business and the local economy and reducing seasonality in tourism to ensure the well-being of employments and to minimize seasonal and casual employment [10].

Negative Sociocultural Impacts: Sustainable tourism can cause change or loss of local culture and values through:

Co modification; Standardization; Loss of authenticity and staged authenticity; Adaptation to tourist demands; Prioritization of economic considerations over environmental considerations; Loss of decision-making in government-run community-based sustainable tourism ventures; Cultural clash with tourists; Job level friction. Sustainable tourism ventures result in job creation in local communities but also job friction if there is nepotism in terms of job allocation [18].

Tourism causes three major negative impacts on tourists' destination areas. These are negative economic impacts, cultural or social impacts and environmental impacts. The negative financial impacts of tourism incorporate the events of spillage, regular occupations and consequence of qualified faculty, the negative social impacts of tourism incorporates: pulverizing conventional societies (wrongdoing, prostitution and so on) and the negative natural impacts of tourism incorporates: contamination and over-consumption of characteristic assets (e.g. water) and devastation of territories [10].

Ecotourism

Emergence and Development of Ecotourism: The term ecotourism was designed by Hector Ceballos Lascuráin in 1983, He characterizes ecotourism as 'tourism that includes voyaging to generally undisturbed common zones with the particular objective of examining, respecting and getting a charge out of the view and its wild plants and creatures, as well as any existing social angles (both past and show) found in these areas' [9]. Ecotourism includes going to characteristic ranges with the goals of learning, examining, or taking part in exercises that don't bring negative impacts to the environment; while ensuring and enabling the neighborhood community socially and financially. The tourism is considered a good strategy for sustainable development in developing countries. Community-based ecotourism is tourism in which the local community participates to control and manage nature, as a result, the community attains the benefits of ecotourism [6].

Ecotourism was given more concern since the world Ecotourism Summit in 2002 since it is anticipated as a device for guaranteeing feasible preservation of goal zones, fulfilling the satisfaction of sightseers, profiting the goal community and contributes to destitution decrease [10]. Ecotourism is one of the basic segments regularly selected for by both open and private partners of creating nations in reacting to issues to supportability of a biological system, job, social conservation and biodiversity preservation [25]. Ecotourism, a unique subset of the tourism industry, is, focused on the enhancement or maintenance of natural systems through tourism. Ecotourism implies diverse things to diverse individuals. To a few, it is a common term that includes nature-based, experience, delicate experience and social tourism. The term ecotourism was coined in 1983 by "Hector Ceballos Lascuráin" a Mexican naturalist and was at first utilized to depict nature based travel to moderately undisturbed ranges with an accentuation on instruction. Ecotourism ensures the economical utilization of natural

assets, whereas producing financial openings for nearby individuals. Most definitions of ecotourism bubble down to an extraordinary frame of tourism that meets three criteria: it gives for natural preservation; it incorporates significant community support; it is productive and can be self-maintained.

Although tourism has a significant contribution to economic development and conservation of environmental resources, it also became a negative impact on tourist's destination areas. Especially during the past decades because of the interest of business profit of the tour operators to attract more tourists, which resulted in high negative impacts of tourist's destinations, the principle of nature-based tourism or ecotourism was not considered. The negative impacts were seen like degraded vegetation, wildlife casualties, pollution of water and atmosphere in tourists' destination areas. Consequently, in the 1990s, the attention to environmental issues of tourists' destination areas was increased and ecotourism to be pronounced [10].

The economic value of tourism makes it an attractive sector for commerce. Ethiopia has experienced fast changes amid the final decade and can be respected as the driving financial invigorate of the Horn of Africa. Feasible Tourism Based on Common Asset Administration with Sexual orientation Adjust towards Ladies) incorporates five Ethiopian colleges to be specific Addis Ababa, Jimma, Arba Minch, MizanTepi and Wondo Genet College of Ranger service and Normal assets which is a portion of Hawassa University [26]. In the field of ecotourism, the taking after is to be created: community based tourism concepts and hones; trade information (esteem chain considering for trinket generation and showcasing of ecotourism goals, open private organization improvement; ecotourism concepts and hones: how to plan a bundle reacting to traveler requests (adaptability, differing qualities); biological system/living space information for tourism (visit architects); plant and creature recognizable proof aptitudes (visit designers/scouts/guides); ecotourism policy development; guide quality (communication and knowledge, flexibility and diversity); wetlands; combining natural and cultural heritage, forests, including church forests, coffee production forests and biosphere reserves [26].

The government of Ethiopia regards tourism and ecotourism as an important growth sector: it plans to significantly increase its investments and contribute to further development of the sector. However, during recent discussions with Ethiopian travel and tour operators, it became clear that stakeholders perceive a

mismatch between the current Bachelor's and Master's training in tourism and the demanded labor expertise: trained graduates do not meet the sector's labor requirements. Furthermore, most of those working with travel and tourism organizations had not received any formal training within this field necessitating industry-related training programs [26].

Development of Ecotourism in Case of Ethiopia:

The concept of ecotourism may be a modern wonder to and it is troublesome to clarify its significant achievement since the approach of ecotourism isn't broadly dispersed in Ethiopia. The government of Ethiopia moreover has recognized the advancement and advancement of ecotourism and given consultancy administrations for several potential engineers of ecotourism locales. Although, developers and policymakers do not properly take the idea of ecotourism, some investors started to involve in the development of ecotourism in different regions of Ethiopia. Bishangari Eco-Lodge located at Eastern of Langan Lake in Oromia Region and Village Ethiopia located at Afar Region (Bilen) is an example of these private eco-tourism developments in Ethiopia [10].

Ethiopia has various visitor attractions shifted in sort and engaging to a wide run of intrigues. The attractions incorporate verifiable, social, archeological, anthropological, beautiful, climatic, restorative, greenery and fauna assets. Such an interesting combination of attractions inside a single nation has no coordinate on the African landmass, or once in a while anyplace else (Martin 2008). Eight of the heritage of Ethiopia has been registered as world heritage sites by United Nations Economic and Social Council Organization (UNESCO), namely Simien Mountain National Park (1978), Rock-hewn Churches of Lalibela (1978), FasilGhebbi (1979), Lower Valley of the Omo (1980), Axum (1980), Tiya (1980), the Lower Valley of the Awash (1980) and the fortified Historical town of HararJugol (2006) [27].

Ecotourism is still in its infancy in Ethiopia, but it holds significant potential for growth. The country's biodiversity is unique compared to neighboring countries, some of which are famous safari destinations. Ethiopia's secured zone, which incorporates national parks, diversion saves, natural life asylums and controlled chasing grounds covers almost 14% of the nation. Indeed even though normal assets in Ethiopia have an awesome commitment for the improvement of tourism in common and ecotourism in specific, most of the normal assets are profoundly uncovered to debasement [7]. The government of Ethiopia has recognized the advancement and advancement of ecotourism and given

+consultancy administrations for several potential designers of ecotourism locales. Although, developers and policymakers do not properly take the idea of ecotourism, some investors started to involve in the development of ecotourism in different regions of Ethiopia. Bishangari Eco-Lodge located at Eastern of Langano Lake in Oromia Region and Village Ethiopia located at Afar Region (Bilen) are examples of these private eco-tourism developments in Ethiopia [28].

Ecotourism and Sustainable Development in Ethiopia

Ecotourism: Ecotourism as a segment of sustainable tourism applies sustainability principles to its tourism activities, operations, establishments and projects. Consequently, five basic principles of sustainability came into being: the idea of holistic planning and strategy making; the importance of preserving essential ecological process; the need to protect both human heritages and biodiversity; the need to develop in a manner that fosters long-term productivity sustainable for future generation; the goal of achieving a better balance of equity among nations [28].

The Impacts of Tourism /Ecotourism: Generally, tourism can have both positive and negative impacts on economic, cultural and environmental resources depending on the circumstances how it is managed. In other words, tourism causes three major impacts in host societies: economic, cultural, or social and environmental impacts. Assessing these impacts whether positive or negative is impossible in the Third World due to difficulties in measurement and a lack of local control over the industry [29]. Okello [30] stated that in areas, where tourism impacts on country and society, there may well be conflicts with competing demands for other sectors of the economy, or with community interests at large.

Tourism/Ecotourism and Local Economic Development:

The benefits of tourism are usually categorized at two levels: the first is macro and the second is the national level. At the first level, tourism is expected to speed economic growth by foreign exchange earnings and an increase in state revenue. At a second level, it results in the improvement of the well-being of local people in areas through job creation, revenue distribution and balance regional development [10].

The Relationship of Tourism with Environment: The relationship between tourism and the environment

includes the biophysical, social, cultural, economic and political dimensions. The maintenance of a 'good quality' environment for tourists' destination is one of the major aspects of the development of tourism. The quality standard of the environmental resources that attract tourists determines the economic opportunity of tourism. It is evident that the very existence of tourism is unthinkable without a healthy of pleasant environment, with well- preserved landscape and harmony between people and nature' [10].

Sustainable tourism requires the educated interest of all pertinent partners, as well as the solid political authority to guarantee wide support and agreement building. Essential purposes of ecotourism are to protect and utilize characteristic and social assets in a maintainable way and to empower the financial improvement of neighborhood individuals [31].

CONCLUSION

Sustainable tourism/Ecotourism applies sustainability principles to its tourism activities the importance of preserving essential ecological process; the need to protect both human heritages and biodiversity; the need to develop in a manner that fosters long-term productivity sustainable for future generation; the goal of achieving a better balance of equity among nations. Sustainable tourism particularly ecotourism emphasizes the preservation of natural areas in tourists' destinations and encourages tourists to be environmentally conscious, abide by local regulations and put up responsible behavior to prevent damage to the natural environment. Sustainable tourism grasps all portions of the tourism industry with rules and criteria that look to diminish natural impacts and to move forward the commitment of tourism to feasible improvement and natural preservation. Sustainable tourism/Ecotourism has social, cultural, political and Ecological benefits.

Recommendation: Based on the above review, the following recommendations are forwarded: Formulate appropriate tourism policy and legislation; Ensure the involvement of scientists, local communities, academic institutions, tourism organizations, the private sector, NGOs and all other relevant stakeholders in tourism policy, planning and development; local communities in tourism businesses. Raise awareness about the tourism industry in the government and the general public; Enhance the development of infrastructure, facilities and support services;

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