

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>Docteur Tagraret yazid. Lecturer A Faculty of Economics, Business and Management Sciences University of Om el Bouaqui Algeria Tel : 0665104528 yazidtagraret400504@gmail.com</p> | <p>Messiliti Nabila PhD Student Macro-monetary and financial economy Faculty of Economics, Business and Management Sciences University of Mostaganem Algeria Tel :0771838212 dadimesnab@hotmail.fr</p> | <p>Benzaama salima PhD Student Macro-monetary and financial economy Faculty of Economics, Business and Management Sciences University of Mostaganem Algeria Tel :0791133526 salomibenzema@gmail.com</p> |
|--|---|--|

The role of environmental tourism in achieving sustainable development in Algeria

The third axis

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to highlight the role of eco-tourism in achieving sustainable development through the development of rational programs that ensure the continuity of ecosystems, biodiversity and conservation of nature for economic use.

To achieve sustainable development through eco-tourism, the economic dimensions must be adjusted to achieve social, cultural and environmental benefits.

Keywords: ecotourism, sustainable development, ecosystems, sustainable development dimensions

دور السياحة البيئية في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة في الجزائر

المحور الثالث

الملخص

تهدف هذه الورقة البحثية لإبراز دور السياحة البيئية في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة، من خلال تنمية برامج رشيدة تضمن استمرار النظم البيئية ، التنوع البيولوجي و المحافظة على الطبيعة للانتفاع بها اقتصاديا. و لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة من خلال السياحة البيئية ، يجب ضبط الأبعاد الاقتصادية لتحقيق المنافع الاجتماعية و الثقافية و البيئية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: السياحة البيئية، التنمية المستدامة، النظم البيئية، أبعاد التنمية المستدامة.

Introduction

The concept of tourism first emerged from mobility and travel regardless of the purpose of mobility, and then became a human and social activity based on motivation and instincts; love of knowledge, exploration and learning. Tourism activities and types of tourism are varied and varied according to the diversity and diversity of human activities. Environmental tourism is one of the most important types of tourism. It is the linking of investment and productive projects of the local community with the protection of the environment and the biodiversity and cultural diversity of the natural areas.

The environmental tourism is witnessing remarkable activity in all countries around the world, as well as the Arab countries because of their contribution in all Arab regions in which they practice and the environment to create an attractive and encouraging investment climate conducive to local and international investments, which is reflected in income growth and improvement. Resources to achieve greater welfare, or some Arab countries enjoy the potential of diverse tourism, such as green spaces, deserts, springs, rivers, mountains, lakes, prairies, natural reserves, and the surrounding animals and plants that make them tourist attractions. From the above, the following question can be formulated:

How eco-tourism contributes to sustainable development?

I. Conceptual Framework for Ecotourism and Sustainable Development

1. The Concept of Ecotourism

Eco-tourism is a modern form of tourism compared to others, because of a set of ideas and lines that aims to preserve the cultural and archeological components of tourism elements.

1.1. Definition of ecotourism

The World Environment Fund (WWF) defined it as "travel to natural areas, which have not been polluted and whose natural balance has not been disturbed, to enjoy its landscapes, vegetation, wildlife and past and present civilizations. This type of tourism is very important for developing countries as a source of income, In addition to its role in preserving the environment and the culture and practices of sustainable developmentⁱ.

It has also been defined as "a repository of natural resources that man turns into tools of production and elements of growth, as well as being transformed into goods, services and ideas that are exchanged and used whenever an effective development environment becomes influential, positive and productiveⁱⁱ.

Environmental tourism has also been defined as "centered around sports partnerships, health baths, solar baths and social networking in recreation areas. These areas are often promoted by beautiful color images of the sand and seas that attract people to enjoy the ski slopes and palm-lined beaches and courses. Golf competitions and tennis courts, which are attractive to tourists whose primary purpose is recreationⁱⁱⁱ.

Through previous definitions it can be concluded that the relationship between tourism and the environment is a balance between environmental protection and development.

1.2. Dimensions of environmental tourism

There are three dimensions of environmental tourism:^{iv}

1. Protecting tourists against pollution: It means directing tourists to tourist spots far from urban areas and free from threats to the life of tourists.
2. Stop environmental waste: It expresses good environmental activities and does not cause waste and pollution of environmental resources.
3. Repairs environmental corruption: It means returning the situation to its place before waste and environmental pollution, and urging the proper dealing with the existing environment.

1.3. Objectives of environmental tourism

Environmental tourism is gaining its own importance as it progresses and achieves an integrated package of objectives, we observe three objectives in that they work as follows:^v

1. Environmental tourism works to maintain the ecological balance in its fullest and most beautiful form;
2. Environmental tourism shall establish behavioral controls in the consumption, use, exploitation or extraction of materials in a manner that maintains public health and safety;
3. Environmental tourism provides a simple life, far from disturbance, anxiety, tension and far from complexity, entanglement and ugliness, by preventing the noise that affects the person in his life.

1.4. Rules of environmental tourism

The following are the most important rules of eco-tourism:^{vi}

1. Reduce negative tourism impacts on natural, cultural and social resources in tourist areas;

2. Educate tourists on the importance of preserving natural areas;
3. Emphasize the importance of responsible investment, which focuses on the cooperation of local authorities to meet the needs of the local population and to maintain their customs and traditions;
4. Conduct social and environmental research in the tourist and environmental areas to minimize negative impacts;

1.5. Principles of Environmental Tourism

Environmental tourism has several principles, the most important of which are:

1. Provide specific entry points that provide tourists with the necessary information about the tourism area through the local community of the area ;^{vii}
2. sound management of natural resources and biodiversity in environmentally sustainable ways;
3. Establish strict and effective laws to accommodate and protect the number of tourists and protect environmental sites at the same time;^{viii}
4. The integration, awareness and environmental and environmental education of the population of the community, and the provision of economic income projects through developing tourism industries and improving their living conditions;
5. Cooperation for the success of environmental tourism with the cooperation of various sectors concerned with tourism and the environment.

1.6. Types of environmental tourism

Environmental tourism has come to end environmental pollution, stop waste and environmental loss, restore the environment, improve its performance for human benefit and, more importantly, restore the tourist itself, improve its health and

increase its enjoyment and include many eco-friendly tourism activities. There are many types of environmental tourism, the most important of which are:^{ix}

1. The nature reserve, which is called "organic tourism";
2. Green tourism and leisure in the plains, forests, parks and animal gardens;
3. Hunting for wild animals and birds;
4. Underwater diving, water games, beach walks, marine botanical studies, sea cruises and floating hotels at sea;
- 5 - Desert tourism where calm and tranquility and control of birds and insects and reptiles, and skiing with sand and desert races;
6. Safari and trekking;
7. Mountain climbing;
8. Medical tourism in free zones such as mountains and deserts, and near the hot springs they frequented tourists and visitors to recover from certain skin diseases and joint diseases, natural remedies with sand, natural herbs, caves and caves;
9. Travel of tourist resorts and summer camps;
10. Archeological, archeological and archeological sites, archeology and analysis of biological rocks, carnivals and cultural festivals
National events, traditional handicrafts and handicrafts, including creativity and souvenirs of woodworks
Leather and embroidery, products and antiques;
11. Wetland tourism.

2. Concepts on sustainable development

2.1. Definition of sustainable development

Can be defined as: "the need to use renewable natural resources in a manner that does not lead to their degradation, degradation or diminishing usefulness for future generations while maintaining a stable balance in an effective or non-diminishing manner of natural resources such as the environment, groundwater and biomass.^x

It is also known as: "Sustainable development is a planned and purposeful process and is a philosophy of life and civilization and a comprehensive vision of the surrounding world with all its dimensions and variables.^{xi}

2.2. Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development through its content seeks to achieve a set of objectives, the most important of which are:^{xii}

1. Achieving a better quality of life for the population: by combating poverty and inequality, which requires a stable population level at an appropriate level of productivity of the system;
2. Natural environment: through dealing with natural systems and their content on the basis of human life and thus developing the relationship between the natural environment and the built environment to become a relationship of integration and harmony;
3. To enhance the awareness of the population about environmental problems by encouraging them to participate actively in finding appropriate solutions through their participation in the preparation, implementation and follow-up of sustainable development programs and projects;
4. Achieving the rational use and exploitation of resources: ie, dealing with natural resources as limited resources that prevent them from being depleted or

destroyed and rationally employ them through the development of mechanisms and prior plans that will preserve the natural resources available;

5. Community objectives Link modern technologies: Depending on the quality of the population, the importance of different technologies in the field of development and how to use new and new ones to improve the quality of life;

6. Achieving sustainable economic growth: Maintains natural capital and achieves the objectives of sustainable economic development in a way that assures equality in the division of wealth between successive generations.

2.3. Dimensions of sustainable development

a. Economic dimensions

The share of per capita consumption among natural resources: The population of the industrialized countries is exploiting the level of per capita natural resources more than the population of developing countries. For example, the consumption of energy from oil, gas and coal in the United States is 33 times higher than in India;^{xiii}

Discontinuation of natural resources: Sustainable development for rich countries is a process of continuous reductions in consumption levels by improving efficiency and radically changing the way of life;

Developed Countries' Responsibility for Pollution and its Treatment: Industrial countries have a responsibility to lead sustainable development because their accumulated past consumption of natural resources such as fuels has been considerable;

Sustainable development in poor countries: Sustainable development in poor countries means the allocation of natural resources for the purpose of continuous improvement in living standards. Reducing the burden of absolute poverty is an important process for sustainable development;

Equal distribution of resources: To reduce the burden of poverty and improve living standards, access to resources, products and services among all members of society must be brought closer to equality.^{xiv}

b. Social dimensions

Stabilization of population growth: This is particularly important because the continuous growth of the population for a long period at current rates is impossible, but also because rapid growth places severe pressure on natural resources and the ability to provide services and the final size of the housing. In the globe is also important because the limits of Earth's ability to sustain human life are not well known;

The importance of population distribution: The trends of life towards the expansion of urban areas, especially the development of major cities, have enormous environmental consequences. Cities tend to concentrate waste and polluting materials, often resulting in dangerous conditions for the population and destroying natural systems surrounding them.

c. Environmental dimensions

Protection of natural resources: essential for food production and expansion of production to meet the needs of the growing and rising population;

Water Conservation: Groundwater is pumped at unsustainable rates, and industrial, agricultural and urban waste water is used to pollute surface and groundwater water and threaten the sea.

d. Technological dimensions

The use of cleaner technologies in the industrial area: To reduce the pollution of the air, water and private land in developed countries, where the flow of waste has been reduced and the pollution has been cleaned up in large amounts. In

developing countries, waste is largely uncontrolled as a result of technologies
Lack of efficiency or neglect and lack of economic sanctions;

II. The relationship of ecotourism to sustainable development

Environmental tourism is one of the types of tourism based on the principle of tourism sustainability. It is mainly dependent on the element of nature. It is a viable tourism from an economic perspective, without having to come to the resources and the human and natural resources within any tourist site.

1. General rules governing the relationship between sustainable development and development of environmental tourism

To achieve sustainable tourism development, some successful principles and regulations will provide a balance between the wishes and activities of tourists on the one hand and the protection of environmental, social and economic resources on the other, with a view to their application:^{xv}

1. the existence of entry points in tourist sites to regulate the movement of tourists and provide them with the necessary information;
2. The need for visitor centers to provide comprehensive information about the sites, or to provide some necessary guidance on how to deal with the site, preferably in the local population centers that are trained to manage the site and deal with natural data;
3. the need for laws and regulations to ensure control over the numbers of incoming tourists and provide them with services and information and provide security and protection without causing any damage to the environment;
4. The need for proper management of natural and environmental resources in the region, which can preserve these reservoirs for future generations through trained human resources;

5. Awareness and environmental education By educating the local population about the importance and preservation of epidemics, it is often observed that the local population seeks to destroy and destroy their environment for physical reasons, but they do not They know that they are destroying their power and the future of their children through this destruction, so focus on awareness And the environmental education of the local population and the workers in the site, taking care to have the signs that emphasize the importance of this;

6. Renew the capacity of the tourist area, so as to determine the number of tourists coming to the tourist area without congestion and overcrowding, so as not to affect the natural and social environment on the one hand and the tourists on the one hand Others have an attractive environment that provides them with services and activities, and there are several terms of their absorptive capacity.

2. The impact of eco-tourism on sustainable development

The commitment of the State and society alike to the dissemination of a clean environmental tourism based on ethics and principles that ensure the protection and preservation of the environment is constantly improving, undoubtedly contributes significantly to the development of tourism that has positive benefits on various aspects of sustainable development.^{xvi}

a. Environmental impacts

1. The commitment to environmental tourism leads to continuous reductions in the levels of depreciated consumption of energy and natural resources, and to change consumption patterns that threaten biodiversity and animal products;

2. Under the leadership of the culture of environmental tourism and the enactment of its laws, it is the responsibility of the State to fully address pollution problems, as long as it acquires sufficient financial, technical and human resources using cleaner technology and use of resources less intensively;

3. Due to the ethical and behavioral commitment to eco-tourism, the richness of land is conserved in the biodiversity of future generations by slowing down extinctions and destroying shelters and ecological systems to a large extent; if possible, stopping them, preserving vegetation and fisheries, and not destroying soil and reducing water-use uses.

b. Social and political implications

Population stabilization and reduction of migration to cities: In order to promote tourism development, it is necessary to promote rural development to reduce migration to cities; to take special political measures; to increase spending on tourism projects and associated services, in addition to tourism revenues. Regions, are all factors that will stabilize populations and reduce migration to major cities and balance those regions and cities;

Rational use and development of human resources: in order to achieve tourism development, meet basic human needs, improve social welfare and protect cultural diversity, and based on environmental tourism, human capital must be invested in training of educators, workers, mentors and other specialists called for by the need for continued tourism and development;

The promotion of the image of the country and the achievement of communication between peoples: Tourism helps to promote opportunities for peace and understanding between peoples and nations and to achieve peace. Tourism is also one of the most important means of achieving rapprochement between peoples and plays a prominent role in this. In addition, every host country can explain its true image in the eyes of other nations and to bring about a rapprochement between them and between the peoples of nations and the host country; thus strengthening the links between nations and States with that country.

c. Economic impacts

Increase in expenditure in tourist areas without affecting the environment: The expenditure of tourism, which is the economic assessment of the total services provided to tourists, represents the transfer of funds from tourists to hotel owners, and under the sovereignty of the culture of environmental tourism increases the transfer of funds and spending without damage to the environment;

Activating economic movement: There is another type of expenditure not by tourists, but by the tourist state, such as spending on tourism projects, including the construction of cities and tourist vehicles, road construction, monuments and monuments, museums and exhibitions and the expansion of the transport network. The generalization undoubtedly leads to the activation of economic movement;

Creating jobs: The total investments made by the tourist country lead to the absorption of labor force. Tourism is considered to be a multi-sector, multi-sector and cross-linked with other economic, social and cultural sectors, contributing directly and indirectly to the creation of many jobs In the tourist area.

III. The reality of eco-tourism in Algeria and its role in achieving sustainable development.

Algeria has great natural potential and enormous tourism potential, both of which are far-reaching beaches 1200 km, or forest in the mountain areas and high plateaus or deserts represent the bulk of its area,

This has made Algeria one of the most beautiful countries in the world, such as Canada, the island of New Zealand and Brazil, and this classification came from global bodies such as the United Nations and the associations of the protection of the global environment.

1. National reserves in Algeria

National reserves are one of the most important sources of biological diversity in Algeria, a form of tourism,

According to data provided by the General Directorate of Forests, the number of protected areas reaches 10 protected areas distributed throughout the national territory, eight of which are located in the north of the country. These are in Jarjara, Shariiaa and Qala. The total number of these reserves is more than one hectare managed by the Forestry Department. Namely the Jebel Issa Protected Area in the Hidab Region, specifically in the state of the ostrich, which occupies an area of 2,450 hectares. Natural reserves have been distributed according to geographical diversity.^{xvii}

2. Obstacles to eco-tourism in Algeria

As a strategic alternative to post-hydrocarbon Algeria, the indicators of the tourism sector are far from the value and the importance of these possibilities, which are provided for the following reasons:^{xviii}

1. The weak performance of the tourism sector in Algeria is due to weak investment in this sector;
- 2 - Delay in the completion of projects scheduled during the national plans and their accumulation due to poor management increased the weakness of this sector;
3. Lack of adequate funding for investment projects in the field of environmental tourism, although the State has undertaken a series of measures to motivate investors but has remained far from the required level;
- 4 - Absence of a culture of tourism among Algerian citizens in addition to environmental and industrial pollution.

3. The prospects of ecotourism in Algeria

It is necessary to increase the interest of the concerned authorities in this sector because of its sustainable development because it is linked to branches of other sectors, which will cause great movement towards the creation of a large number of Direct and indirect jobs for environmental tourism are also important for the conservation of natural resources. The prospects for this sector lie in the following proposals:

1. To benefit from the experiences of the leading countries in the field of tourism, especially the countries of Tunisia, and to establish a culture of environmental tourism in the Algerian community to promote environmental tourism;
2. Encourage and stimulate the private sector to invest in eco-tourism projects;
3. Improve tourism services by training and staffing the sector and paying attention to foreign languages;

4. Develop adequate plans and programs for the establishment and implementation of environmental tourism projects to be consistent with the preservation of the environment

Environment, monuments and cultural heritage;

5. To attract and encourage investments in the field of environmental tourism, by providing incentives and facilitations to investors,

6. Providing the necessary infrastructure for the development and development of eco-tourism represented in the establishment of environmentally compatible hotels or eco-lodges, in a manner that does not contradict the principles of environmental tourism and the elements of sustainable design and planning.

In conclusion, it can be said that environmental tourism has a prominent role in achieving sustainable development in Algeria because it possesses a huge natural component that enables it to achieve environmental renaissance, but is still far from exploiting its natural resources despite all efforts.

Conclusion

Despite the positive results achieved by tourism, the irrational use of natural resources and the damage to the future generation on the one hand and the call for protection and preservation of the environment on the other have led to the need to focus on environmentally clean and environmentally friendly tourism through awareness and environmental education for tourists and workers. And the local population. Thus, environmental tourism has become a culture and moral behavior that support sustainable development. However, in order for tourism to be an engine for development, it is necessary to pursue the strategy of communication and continuity, that is to achieve sustainable development. On the culture of environmental tourism. It takes into account the relationship between tourism activity and non-harm to the natural environment; it works to achieve a higher level of enjoyment, which is, of course, without compromising the ecological balance that is the responsibility of preserving the human, and by not exceeding the absorptive capacity of the tourist area; and avoiding pollution caused by the waste of tourists and tourist facilities , As well as the preservation of cultural heritage and historical heritage.

Environmental tourism can offer the best solutions to the problems of protected areas more than any other economic activity. Many protected areas are exposed to threats and threats as a result of

population negative activities. However, environmental tourism is the way to reduce these risks, Of natural resources.

The experience of Algeria in the field of environmental tourism, despite its natural resources, is far from being optimal. It can make the tourism sector an essential income-producing sector after the oil sector, but it strives to encourage tourism, including tourism. Environmental and sustainable development. It has developed several laws and ratified several environmental protection agreements for the development of eco-tourism. However, it is experiencing great weakness.

Margins and References

- ⁱ لمياء السيد حنفي، فتحي الشرقاوي، الاتجاهات الحديثة في السياحة، دار المعرفة الجامعية، الإسكندرية، 2008، ص 37.
- ⁱⁱ لمياء السيد حنفي، فتحي الشرقاوي، الاتجاهات الحديثة في السياحة، مرجع سبق ذكره، ص 38.
- ⁱⁱⁱ مياس رجاء الحربي، التسويق السياحي في المنشآت السياحية، دار أسامة للنشر والتوزيع، 2012، عمان، ص 34.
- ^{iv} محسن أحمد الخضير، السياحة البيئية، مجموعة النيل العربية، القاهرة، 2005، ص 46.
- ^v محسن أحمد الخضير، السياحة البيئية، مرجع سبق ذكره، ص 43.
- ^{vi} طارق عبد الفتاح الشرعي، تنمية المبيعات السياحية في ظل الأزمة الاقتصادية العالمية، مؤسسة حورس الدولية، 2009، الإسكندرية، ص 81.
- ^{vii} موفق عدنان الحميري، نبيل زحل الحوامده، الجغرافيا السياحية في القرن الحادي والعشرين، منهج وأساليب وتحليل رؤية فكرية جديدة وتركيبية منهجية حديثة، دار الحامد للنشر والتوزيع، الأردن، ص 288.
- ^{viii} الطيب داودي، دلال بن طيبي، السياحة البيئية كمدخل لتحقيق التنمية المستدامة، مداخلة مقدمة ضمن فعاليات الملتقى الوطني بعنوان: اقتصاديات السياحة ودورها في التنمية المستدامة، جامعة محمد خيضر بسكرة، يومي 09 و 10 مارس، 2010، ص 05.
- ^{ix} حامد نور الدين، السياحة البيئية كمدخل لتحقيق استدامة التنمية المحلية، مداخلة مقدمة ضمن فعاليات الملتقى الوطني بعنوان: فرص ومخاطر السياسة الداخلية في الجزائر، جامعة الحاج لخضر باتنة، يومي 19/20 نوفمبر 2012، ص ص 6-7.
- ^x مالك حسين حوامدة، الأبعاد الاقتصادية للمشاكل البيئية وأثر التنمية المستدامة، دار دجلة، عمان، 2014، ص 230.
- ^{xi} حسن أحمد الشافعي، التنمية المستدامة والمحاسبة و المراجعة البيئية في التربية البدنية و الرياضة، دار الوفاء دنيا الطباعة و النشر، الإسكندرية، 2012، ص 26.
- ^{xii} الحسن عبد الموجود إبراهيم، التنمية المستدامة والحقوق الإنسان، المكتب الجامعي للنشر و التوزيع، الإسكندرية، 2006، ص 22.
- ^{xiii} عبد القادر عويتان، تحليل الآثار الاقتصادية للمشكلات البيئية في ظل التنمية المستدامة، أطروحة لنيل شهادة ماجستير، جامعة سعد دحلب البليدة، 2008، ص 48.
- ^{xiv} العايب عبد الرحمن، التحكم في الأداء الشامل للمؤسسة الاقتصادية في الجزائر في ظل تحديات التنمية المستدامة، أطروحة لنيل شهادة دكتوراه، جامعة فرحات عباس، سطيف، 2011، ص 49.
- ^{xv} عصام حسن السعيد، الدلالة و الإرشاد السياحي، دار الزاوية للنشر والتوزيع، عمان، 2009، ص 131.
- ^{xvi} بن خديجة منصف، أولاد زاوي عبد الرحمان، السياحة البيئية مدخل حديث للإسهام في تحقيق التنمية المستدامة، مدخل مقدمة ضمن فعاليات الملتقى لوطني بعنوان: المقاولاتية ودورها في تطوير القطاع السياحي في الجزائر، جامعة 08 ماي 1945، قالمة، يومي 08/09 نوفمبر 2015، ص ص 19-20.
- ^{xvii} الحظائر الطبيعية الوطنية ال 10 في الجزائر، الموقع الالكتروني www.akhbarlyon.dz، تاريخ الاطلاع: 2018/11/22.

xviii عبد القادر شلالي ، عنوان المداخلة:الواقع السياحي في الجزائر وآفاق النهوض به في مطلع 2025 ، مداخلة مقدمة ضمن فعاليات الملتقى الوطني بعنوان :السياحة في الجزائر :واقع وآفاق ، بالمركز الجامعي آكلي محند أولحاج بالبويرة، يومي 12/11 ماي 2010، ص 11.