



**Obstacles of exploiting nature reserves for sustainable eco- tourism development
"the solutions": the case of the Kouf Valley "Wadi Alkouf"- Libya**

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Abstract:

The study aims to identify the most prominent obstacles that hinder the work of ecotourism systems in the Kouf valley in eastern Libya and to propose the most effective administrative methods to deal with these obstacles shown through theoretical and practical review. The data of the study was collected directly through " Questionnaire forms and Personal Interviews", and then analyzed quantitatively " by using the SPSS Program" and qualitatively. The practical approach clearly depicts that all kinds of potential obstacles were responsible for not benefiting from the natural reserves and developing it environmentally for the purpose of sustainable eco-tourism "with a greater role for the political and economic factors".The paper presents through its empirical approach a clear vision related to direct responsibility in nullifying the work and role of the ecotourism system, whether is related to the role of the state, social factors, or the lack of scientific studies, the paper applies administrative methods to deal with these obstacles.

Keys words:Wadi Alkouf; Obstacles; Reserve; Libya; Sustainable; Eco-tourism.

JEL classification codes: M31 ; L83

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1. Introduction:

Ecotourism is closely related to sustainable development, both of them enable the balance issue of protection and development, several global tourist destinations focus on this type of tourism (Wei and Yang, 2013, pp.1447-1450). This topic is considered among those few topics within the tourism literature around which debate, discussion and research are done within the theoretical framework, but without achieving noticeable progress within the practical and applied framework (Cohen and Cohen 2012, pp.2177-2202; Walker and Moscardo, 2014, pp. 1175-1196). Local governments face several obstacles in dealing with ecotourism (Fennell, 2003). Many of these obstacles are similar to those that local governments of developing countries face in promoting traditional tourism patterns, they include lack of cooperation and communication, poor participation of shareholders, failure to implement commitments, lack of resources, lack of awareness and limited capabilities in implementing tasks (Fennel, 2008; Dredge, 2001, pp. 355-3801; Silva and McDill,2004, pp.289-305; Wang et al, 2016 pp.1-14; Wei and Yang, 2013, pp.1447-1450).

The unfriendly attitudes of the local population could negatively affect ecotourism in terms of decreasing the number of visitors to the region(Silva and McDill,2004, pp.289-305). However, despite the local population's interest in the importance of planning and developing ecotourism destinations, there is always the possibility of a conflict between the use of ecotourism resources and the people's way of life (Tripathi and Jain,2017,p.8878). The biggest challenge that the ecotourism sector faces in any new destination is that of the context of environmental management, the creation of a new site for ecotourism is one of the biggest challenges, as there is a need to implement those theories, strategies and ideas of management with choosing the best and fittest of them .Although ecotourism has emerged specifically to confront environmental degradation, this deterioration may be one of its manifestations, as this tourism takes visitors to places that have not been experienced or touched by humans (Clayton,2017). The practice of tourism without taking into account the issue of protecting the environment of the tourist destinations and preserving the culture of host communities has made many tourist sites lose their popularity because of that constant insatiable desire to know about nature and the rural atmosphere (Ijeomah and Aiyeloja,2010 pp.441 – 470).

2. Literature Review:

Ecotourism emerged in the eighties with the beginning of sustainable development as a tool to direct tourism profits towards maintenance and development operations. Despite this profitability issue, researchers and workers within this sector always debate the meaning and feasibility of this type of tourism. Ecotourism is always mixed with the forms of external recreation and the patterns of traditional tourism, and studies are always focused on the impact on the ecological and social aspects, but rarely on both of them, research lacks time series data, which hinders researchers from measuring effects over time. Despite the theoretical importance of ecotourism in preserving cultural and natural resources and employing them continuously for the benefit of future generations and bringing benefits to current societies, when it comes to actual application, it faces several obstacles, there are countries that partially succeed and others fail in their attempts to reach sustainable development, which reflects the existence of a deep gap between theory and practice within ecotourism (Dimitriou,2017,p.1). The literature in tourism have focused on that pivotal and influential role that the local government plays in managing the tourist destination (Bramwell and Lane, 2010, pp.1-5; Ruhanen, 2013 pp. 80-98). As followed by any government at all levels, its role is related to the enacting of legislation, laws, planning and promotion for tourism (Brokaj,2014,p.103; Klodiana et al, 2012,p.139). Tourism policies adopted by local governments

always focus on those issues related to economic and infrastructure development rather than on environmental management and protection (Brokaj, 2014,p.103). Environmental problems have multiple facets and dimensions capable of reaching the limit of affecting economic growth by harming the natural resources and various wealth, which are an important source for attracting tourists and stimulating tourism, which is one of the most important pillars of the national economy and achieving development goals (Eman,2019,pp.107-108). The local community may suffer from the absence of the incentive to develop ecotourism, and true participation here means the freedom of the local community to participate or not in ecotourism activities, and here a problem may arise that the local community wants to participate, but it is not motivated because of its belief that their ideas are not taken into account (Kim et al,2014,p.12). One of the most important problems the stakeholders face in the ecotourism sector is the lack of laws and legislations (KASALAK,2016,p.599). Several problems may arise also due to differences between societies, so what works for one society may not work for another, and this is clearly exemplified by those socio-cultural differences between the inhabitants of developing and developed societies. (Lu and Nepal,2009, pp. 5-16), and here, some illegal behaviors may arise that stem from ignorance (KIPER,2016,p.685)

Also, lack of financial resources may hinder the capacity of the local community to perform their own ecotourism activities (Thomas,2013, pp.133-143). Both ownership and investment factors are considered one of the most important determinants which control ecotourism activities. Without financial capital, the local community is at the mercy of foreign investments, which reduce their control over participation in the ecotourism system (Miller,2016). The lack of tourist visits negatively affects the returns of ecotourism "even in the event that any possible obstacles are eliminated" and there are several possible reasons for this, of which the most important is the lack of tourism infrastructure, complementary services and the lack of facilities and natural attractions in addition to several external factors such as political instability, wars, conflicts, and terrorist threats (Leung et al,2015).

3.Wadi Al-Kouf "Libya":

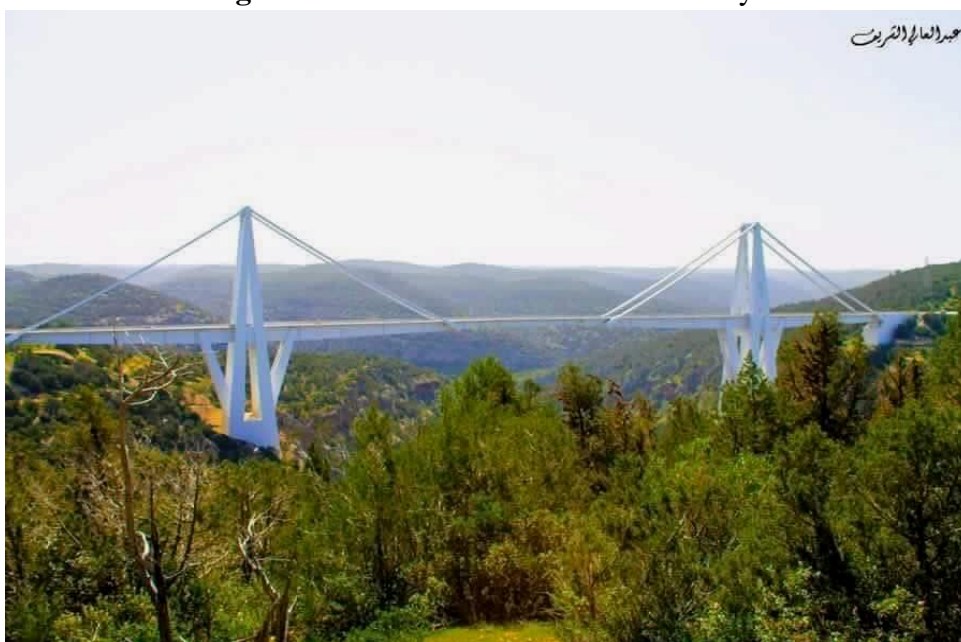
Among these components associated with the environment in Libya is Wadi al-Kouf Bridge in the Green Mountain, Libya, located about 19 km west of the city of Al-Bayda linking the two cities of Al-Bayda and Al-Marj. It is considered the largest bridge in Libya built over one of the most beautiful valleys in Cyrenaica. The total length of the bridge without props is about 447 meters, while its basic length is 282 meters, its width is 2 x 97 meters, and it contains upon its structure the longest concrete cable in the world. It was constructed during the period from 1965 to 1971 by C.S.C. company with a total cost of about 1,600,000 Libyan dinars (about 5,300,000 \$) (<http://rawahil.com/sites/jesr-wadi-elkof/>).

The Environmental Protection Law in Libya defines the protected area as "that area of public land that is identified and considered as a nature reserve in order to protect it from overfishing, protect its wild genetic assets from degradation, extinction, resistance of desertification, and create environmental restoration. A decree had been issued to identify them by the General People's Committee based on a proposal from the Environment Protection Authority. The Environmental Protection law in Libya stipulates the necessity of preserving natural biodiversity from overexploitation and extinction, it ensures in Articles 56 To 60 "the necessity of improving the soil, increasing plant life and preserving all wild animals and birds from extinction, hunting and scarcity of food, and for this purpose, protected areas must be designated to preserve all

kinds of plants, animals, birds, and fish. (General People'Congress,1982). the law also states in article 55: All forests located within or around town and village plans are considered popular parks according to the rules and principles that ensure their benefit and they are not used for any other purposes unless the special legislation specifies other uses for these forests. It is prohibited to use public forests as waste disposal areas, for oil, chemical and rubber wastes, garbage, construction wastes, civil works, or throwing scrap and dead animals or their parts. It is also prohibited to exploit these forests on a bad manner, especially those that are constructed on sandy lands or soil subject to movement due to the effects of winds, in particular: Setting fires in the forests in any form-destroying, relocating or hiding the forest markers and cultivation or plowing of forest lands, cutting forest trees without a permit and grazing in forests in violation of regulations and methods (East laws network,2003).

There was no indication in those previous mentioned laws about the importance and necessity of dealing with these natural environments for the purposes of encouraging tourism and supporting the ecotourism system. It can be said that the establishment of nature reserves in Libya faces many obstacles which caused the delay in its completion until this date, the most important of which is the lack or absence of the technical, trained and qualified staff for the management of protected areas, and the lack of planning in the field of establishing and managing protected areas, the lack of development and prosperity due to the customs and behavior of the citizens and their perception of the reserves. Likewise, the state's policy regarding the establishment of reserves, which lacks the definition of the desired goals and the consequences of this policy, among the reasons also is the entry of some human activities such as agriculture, grazing, hunting and lumbering. However, among the problems are the apparent lack of specialized technical competencies, whether in planning, implementation or management, which has hindered most of the development projects, as well as the absence of special laws and legislations for natural reserves and their reliance only on circumstantial decisions which led to the encouragement of the disrespect of their environmental components.(Abu Awina,2011,p.195).

Figure N° 1: Wadi Alkouf –Albeida- Libya



Source:https://web.facebook.com/permalink.php?story_fbid=316195815440103&id=103379486721738&comment_id=911085075951171&_rdc=1&_rdr

4.Methods and Materials:

The study was conducted on Wadi al-Kouf region in eastern Libya coinciding with the months of November and December 2020. The questionnaire tool was adopted using the random stratified sample method derived from the original study population represented by "Derna University". This stratified sample was chosen from the sub-community represented in the general administration of Derna University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences - Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Arts and Architecture- Faculty of Law and Faculty of Education, while the number of distributed questionnaire forms reached 42: 31 male and 10 female" with one invalid form.", the ages were from 25 to 74 in which the most frequent category was 25-44: 51.2%" and 45-64: 46.3%. while in the education category the most frequent was the master degree with a percentage of 43.9 and the PhD with 39%. The data was unpacked and analyzed using the statistical program SPSS, whereas the method of individual interviews with specialists in tourism and environmental affairs was also adopted to ensure accurate results related to the phenomenon of study.

4.1 The Questionnaire Consistency:

To ensure the stability of the questionnaire, the internal stability factor test (Cronbach's Alpha) was performed using the statistical program SPSS. The value of the reliability coefficient was(.643), and this value is considered reliable and reflects the clarity of the questionnaire for the reader with consistency and strong internal cohesion.

Table N°1: Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.643	9

4.2The Questionnaire Results:

The questionnaire samples were taken from Derna University from the number of five colleges in addition to the Public Administration headquarter, they consisted of 41 persons out of a total number of 615 persons, with a percentage estimated at "7".

Table N°2:Information about Wadi Al Kouf in Libya

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	29	70.7
	No	12	29.3
	Total	41	100

Twenty-nine of the respondents have heard about the importance and characteristics of the Wadi Al-Kouf Natural Reserve in Libya, at a rate of (70.7%).

Table N°3:The sources of the Information

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Valid	1. Traditional media	7	17.1	19.4
	2. Friends	9	22.0	25
	3. Internet sites	5	12.2	13.9
	4. All of the above	14	34.1	38.9
	5 =1+3	1	2.4	2.8
	Total	36	87.8	100
Missing	System	5	12.2	
Total		41	100.0	

38.9% of the respondents has information about the study area though "all sources" represented in (Traditional Media-Friends-Internet).

Table N°4:the main obstacles prevent obtaining benefits from Wadi Al-Kouf

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1. Social	1	2.4
	2. Legislative	2	4.9
	3. Political	3	7.4
	4. Economic	5	12.4
	5. Scientific	1	2.4
	6. Environmental	1	2.4
	7. All of the above	16	39.2
	8. Others	1	2.4
	9=1+8	1	2.4
	10=2+4+3	2	4.9
	11=1+2+3	1	2.4
	12=3+4+5	1	2.4
	13=1+5+6	1	2.4
	14=1+4	1	2.4
	15=7+8	1	2.4
	16=2+3	1	2.4
	20=1+2	1	2.4
	21=1+3	1	2.4
	Total	41	100

The most prominent obstacles which prevent benefiting from Wadi Al-Kouf area are "all obstacles mentioned ": legislative - political - economic - scientific – environmental -social with the percentage of (39), particularly those economic and political ones with the percentage of (51.6) and (46.6) respectively.

Table N°5: The most prominent legislative obstacles

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1. The failure to enact laws to guarantee attention to the Wadi al-Kouf Nature Reserve	3	7.3
	2. Failure to enact legislation to provide protection for the region	6	14.6
	3. Failure to activate a tourism police apparatus to deal with any infringements	7	17.2
	4. All of the above	21	51.2
	5. Others	1	2.4
	6 =4+5	1	2.4
	7 =1+3	2	4.9
	Total	41	100

The most prominent obstacles were "all of the above" at the rate of (51.2%) :failure to enact laws to guarantee preservation and protection of the area (58.5% and 65.8% respectively) and the lack of a tourism police system (68.4%).

Table N°6: the most prominent political obstacles

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1. The state's lack of interest in developing the Wadi al-Kouf Nature Reserve	9	22
	2. The state's lack of direction towards revitalizing the ecotourism sector	10	24.4
	3. Failure to achieve political stability and security	1	2.4
	4. All the above	18	43.9
	5. Others		
	6 =1+2+3	1	2.4
	7 = 1+2	2	4.9
	Total	41	100

The most prominent political obstacles were "all of the above" with the percentage of (43.9) that is: Lack of interest in the state's policy in developing Wadi Al-Kouf natural reserve (65.9%) Failure of the state towards stimulating ecotourism (68.3%) and failure to achieve political stability and security (46.3%).

Table N°7: The main economic obstacles

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1. Insufficient resources to develop Wadi Al-Kouf Nature Reserve	2	4.9
	2. Focus on supporting and developing certain economic sectors	5	12.2
	3. Ignoring the role of the economists and ecotourism experts to develop the region	14	34.1
	4. All of the above	16	39
	5 =2+3	4	9.8
	Total	41	100

The main economic obstacles were "all of the above" with the percentage of (39) that is Insufficient resources to develop the area (43.9%) , Focus on strengthening and developing certain economic sectors (51.2%) and : ignoring the assistance of the experts to develop the area (73.1%)

Table N°8:the main scientific obstacles

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1. The lack of research and scientific studies related to the "Wadi Al Kouf natural reserve	9	22
	2. Lack of attention by researchers specializing in tourism and the environment	1	2.4
	3. the scarcity of lectures and seminars highlighting the importance of the region	5	12.2
	4. all of the above	22	53.7
	5 =2+3+4	1	2.4
	6 =1+2	1	2.4
	7 =1+3	2	4.9
	Total	41	100

The main scientific obstacles were "all of the above" with the percentage of (53.7) with an apparent role for the first option - The lack of research and scientific studies related to the "Wadi Al Kouf natural reserve" (75.7%) and to the scarcity of lectures and seminars highlighting the importance of the region (65.9%)

Table N°9: The most prominent environmental obstacles

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1. Not caring for living creatures	6	14.6
	2. The phenomenon of random building	5	12.2
	3. Desertification, "erosion", "logging", "bulldozing" "setting fires"	9	22
	4. 1+2	9	22
	5. Others	4	9.8
	6 =3+5	1	2.4
	7 =1+2+3	3	7.3
	8 = 2+3	2	4.9
	9 = 2+3+5	1	2.4
	10 =3+4	1	2.4
Total	41	100	

the most prominent environmental obstacles were the third answer: Obstacles related to the phenomena: Desertification, Erosion, Logging, Bulldozing and setting fires at the percentage of(22), with the same rate for the fourth answer: the first two items: obstacles related to caring for living creatures and the random building phenomenon.

Table N°10: The main social obstacles

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	1. The lack of social awareness to develop the reserve as a tourist site	10	24.4
	2. Some disputes related to the land property	2	4.9
	3. Insufficient safety for tourists to wander around	4	9.8
	4.All of the above	19	46.3
	5 =1+2+3	1	2.4
	6 =1+2	1	2.4
	7 =1+3	4	9.8
	Total	41	100

The social obstacles were represented most in the fourth answer " all of the above with a percentage of 46.3" which means the first three answers:the lack of social awareness to develop the reserve as a tourist site, some disputes related to the land property and insufficient safety for tourists to wander around, with an apparent role for the first answer with a percentage of (70.7).

5.The Interviews:

The researcher has conducted some interviews with staff members from Omar El Mukhtar and Derna University- Libya, specialized on the tourism and environment field, using the same questionnaire forms, as a direct and effective way of a data collection method, to back up the questionnaire findings " and to get more reliable and authentic results to build up a real picture of the current situation of the study area

First Meeting Results:

Interviewee Name: Shokre Sebaea

Age: 60

Affiliation: Derna University-Libya

Qualification: PhD

Position : Dean of the faculty of science and natural resources

Date:1-12-2020

MCQ Questions	The Answer
Information about Wadi Al kouf	Yes
The source of Information	Media- Friends—Internet sites
The general main obstacles for Wadi Al-Kouf	All items mentioned "esp:social one"
the most prominent legislative obstacles	All items mentioned
the most prominent political obstacles	All items mentioned
the main economic obstacles	All items mentioned
the main scientific obstacles	The scarcity of lectures and seminars highlighting the importance of the region
the most prominent environmental obstacles	Logging- Bulldozing-setting fire + the tourism misuse of the area
the main social obstacles	All mentioned " esp: Lack of social awareness"

Second Meeting Results:

Interviewee Name: Abd Elrauf El Zeni

Age:47

Affiliation: Derna University-Libya

Qualification: Master

Position : Assistant lecturer - faculty of science and natural resources

Date:2-12-2020

MCQ Questions	The Answer
Information about Wadi Al kouf	Yes
The source of Information	Friends
The general main obstacles for Wadi Al-Kouf	All mentioned
the most prominent legislative obstacles	All mentioned
the most prominent political obstacles	All mentioned
the main economic obstacles	All mentioned
the main scientific obstacles	The lack of more and deep studies
the most prominent environmental obstacles	The lack of integral eco preservation
the main social obstacles	The lack of social awareness to develop the reserve as a tourist site

Third Meeting Results:

Interviewee Name: Mohammad Erhaeim

Age:44

Affiliation: Omar El Mukhtar University-Faculty of Tourism

Qualification: Master

Position : Assistant lecturer

Date:3-12-2020

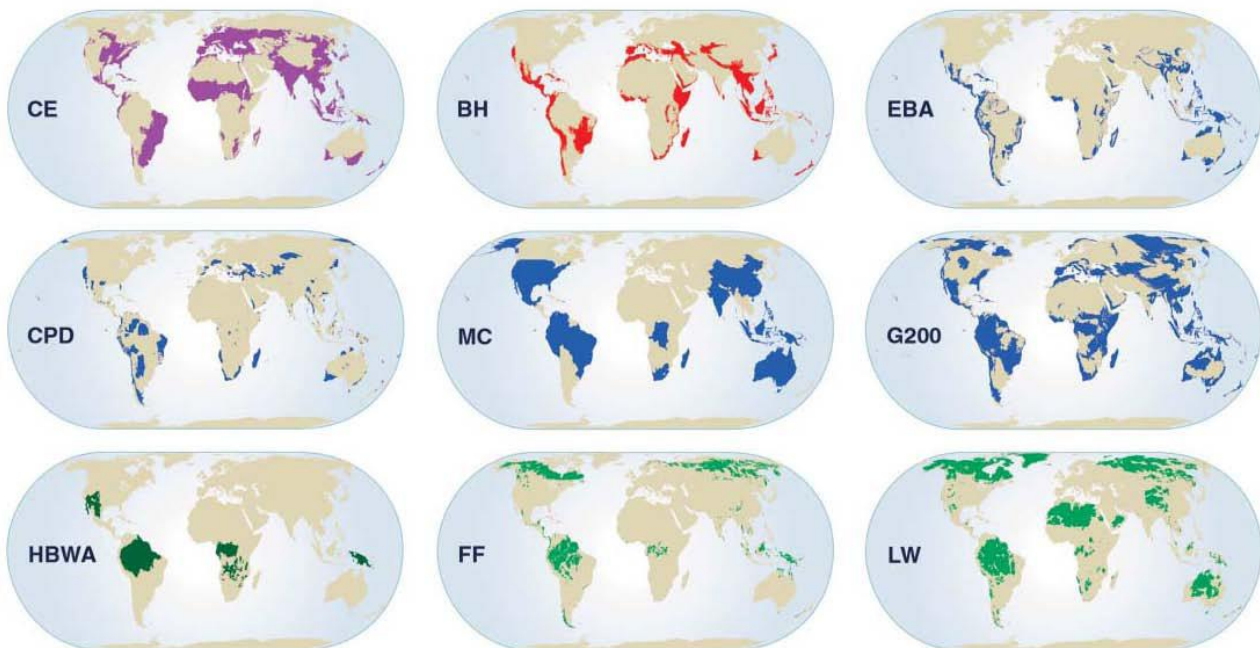
MCQ Questions	The Answer
Information about Wadi Al kouf	Yes
The source of Information	Media- Friends—Internet sites
The general main obstacles for Wadi Al-Kouf	All mentioned
the most prominent legislative obstacles	All mentioned
the most prominent political obstacles	political instability and failure to achieve security
the main economic obstacles	Not seeking the assistance of economic experts to develop the area + financial and administrative corruption.
the main scientific obstacles	All mentioned + the lack of tourism and training centers- the lack of professional education and skillful manpower
the most prominent environmental obstacles	All mentioned+ the garbage disposal
the main social obstacles	All mentioned+ the lack of social and tourism studies.

Note: The interviewee stressed the importance of establishing tourism training and education centers and providing qualified and trained staff to deal professionally with the affairs of sustainable ecotourism.

6.Results and discussion:

The use of natural resources is restricted legally to some types and areas of nature reserves, and this guideline also makes local people confined to traditional uses of natural resources (DWCNRM, 2007) . Tourism is legally confined to the experimental areas of reserves but this is not easy to be put in practice. Tourism in many reserves also exists in even buffer and core areas. More than 65% of the nature reserves provides facilities for tourists, and that includes 77% of the national nature reserves (Tang et al.,2009). Some nature reserves have some financial benefits from ecotourism and this is considered as a main tool of increasing funds, contributing 50% of the income of some nature reserves (MAB, 2000). According to some reports from reserve managers, the income from ecotourism has attracted the attention of local governments, and local government agencies are managing a lot of ecotourism in nature reserves. These agencies are more competent compared to the nature reserve management bureaux and can be decisions leaders of the nature reserve management (DWCNRM, 2007). The ecological processes of maintaining or restoring and ecosystem functionality are key elements in conservation planning. Ecological phenomena, such as stream flow, floodplain, fire, and erosion processes, help to create, build, or shape habitats and systems. The key elements of an ecological approach lie in maintaining community-level interactions, between producers and consumers or partners in mutualism, and addressing natural levels of disturbance, to boost natural processes and changes in a reserve. at present, there are some several proposed methods on global conservation priority based on species distributions, threat levels, and financial considerations (Figure 2; reviewed by Brooks et al., 2006 pp. 58-61). These methods tend to be based on irreplaceability, targeting areas with highly diverse and endemic plant, bird, or terrestrial vertebrate taxa.

Figure N° 2:Maps of the nine global biodiversity conservation priority templates: CE, crisis ecoregions; BH, biodiversity hot spots; EBA, endemic bird areas; CPD, centers of plant diversity; MC, megadiversity countries; G200, Global 200 ecoregions; HBWA, high-biodiversity wilderness areas; FF, frontier forests; LW, last of the wild.



(Source: Brooks et al., 2006, pp. 58-61)

The Green Mountain region in Libya contains dense vegetation, and a diversity of wildlife, in addition to the fact that it contains distinct archaeological sites in addition to distinct geological and geomorphological components. But lately, as a result of technical development, increased population growth, and overexploitation, it has suffered from a frightening shrinking of vegetation areas, soil and water degradation, and decline in ecosystems, flora and fauna as a result of overgrazing, hunting, agricultural expansion, and a lack of environmental awareness, where most of the state efforts were focused on combating desertification, stabilizing sand dunes, as natural reserves were something new, and where only a little was known about its importance and the environmental role it would play, which made it not falling within the priorities of the development programs in the country. After realizing the necessity of nature reserves and national parks, the idea of establishing the first national park came to Libya, in the green mountain region, was the Al Kouf Valley in 1978, then a series of reserves and parks has been followed and chosen in locations which are different climatically and geographically, and were all located in the western region of Libya, while the green mountain region did not know the establishment of any kind of protected areas with the exception of Al Kouf Park (Abu Awina,2011,p.42).

The study area "the Nature Reserve of Wadi Al Kouf" was chosen because of its great importance in terms of its beauty and natural diversity, and in terms of its unique location near the famous green mountain area "the only natural reserve in this area" and its proximity to one of the most important global Libyan heritage sites, "Shahat City." It was necessary to survey the views of the educated classes within the Derna university through the tool of questionnaire and personal interviews to find out some important facts, of which the most prominent is the extent of the state's interest and care for this important tourist area, and to know the most prominent obstacles that prevent the exploitation of this area for sustainable ecotourism purposes, which is the role of the state, particularly paying attention to the protection and maintenance of natural sites and their exploitation for matters of public interest such as achieving economic progress in the state through tourist visits and the revitalization and protection of various environmental components "such as plants and living organisms. The picture was not good with regard to the situation of Wadi Al-Kouf area, in terms of lacking of knowledge about it from the part of some of the respondents with regard to its components and importance, or in terms of lacking of interest and development, or the lack of the process of exploiting it for the benefit of sustainable tourism.

7.Conclusion:

Through the answers obtained, all kinds of potential obstacles were related to not benefiting from the study area and developing it environmentally for the purpose of sustainable eco-tourism, For example: as for the most prominent obstacles which hinder the exploitation of the reserve "obtained from the questionnaire and interviews results" that was all of them" legislative - political - economic - scientific – environmental –social" with a greater role for both economic and political ones. This means that there is a great and deliberate negligence from the part of the state in terms of exploiting and managing these natural areas and harnessing the economic resources necessary to benefit from them. The most prominent political obstacles were represented in the state's lack of interest in these natural reserves and its failure to stimulate ecotourism systems. Several important legislative obstacles have also emerged of which the most important was the failure to enact laws to guarantee preservation and protection of the area, The scientific and social obstacles were emphasized more clearly through personal interviews, of which the most prominent was the absence of social awareness and the failure to establish tourism and environmental training and

rehabilitation centers. It was also necessary to note the state's failure to deal with some environmental issues such as logging and setting fires while not paying attention or caring for living creatures.

Finally, these are the most critical suggestions based on the findings of the empirical part of study:

- The need to introduce the issue of Wadi Al-Kouf Nature Reserve as one of the hotspots that must be announced and discussed by all concerned parties within the country, in compliance with the maps of the nine global biodiversity conservation priority templates. Ex: **BH**, biodiversity hot spots- **HBWA**, high-biodiversity wilderness areas.
- Conducting more scientific studies on how to deal with natural areas making clear how to get benefits from them and preserving their environmental resources in line with the principles of sustainable tourism, with a special focus on consulting and cooperating with specialists in environmental and tourism affairs to get the most of any advantages achieved.
- The necessity to achieve the role of the state or legislators to pay much attention to the development and establishments of a green economy based on environmental protection and resources sustainability by enacting those laws that guarantee the protection of these resources, and consider their importance as a tract of land should be managed to preserve its flora, fauna, and physical features.
- Focusing on establishing tourism and environmental training centers and qualifying trained cadres and staff capable of understanding and dealing with environmental issues and spreading awareness among community members, with a greater focus on introducing the terms and applications of sustainable ecotourism materials into the curricula list of tourism colleges and institutes.
- Raising environmental awareness among the local population and making them more interactive with the issues and concerns of the natural areas in which they live nearby by holding exhibitions and intensive advertising campaigns which urge them to alleviate the pressure on the ecosystems in tourist places to ensure the sustainability of the natural resources.

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9. Appendices:

استبيان

يرغب الباحث في جمع معلومات خاصة بدراسة بحثية "باللغة الإنجليزية" خاصة بالمعوقات المرتبطة باستغلال محمية وادي الكوف الطبيعية "ليبيا" لأغراض السياحة المستدامة. نرجو منكم التعاون لغرض ملئ هذه الاستمارة والمساهمة في تقديم المعلومات والحقائق المرتبطة بموضوع الدراسة.

مساهمتمكم سوف نفتخر بها جدا وتضيفي على قلوبنا السعادة الغامرة ...

الباحث

..... الأسم:

..... الجنس:

..... العمر:

..... المؤهل التعليمي:

..... المركز:

السؤال الأول: هل سمعت عن مقومات وأهمية محمية وادي الكوف الطبيعية في ليبيا؟

"نعم" "لا"

السؤال الثاني: في حالة الإجابة بنعم: ما هو مصدر المعلومات؟

"وسائل الإعلام التقليدية" "الأصدقاء" "مواقع الإنترنت" "جميع ما سبق"

السؤال الثالث: ما هي في رأيك أبرز المعوقات التي تحول دون الاستفادة من محمية وادي الكوف الطبيعية في ليبيا لأغراض السياحة

البيئية المستدامة:

"إجتماعية" "تشريعية" "سياسية" "اقتصادية" "علمية" "بيئية" "جميع ما سبق"

أخرى أذكرها:

السؤال الرابع: ما هي في رأيك أبرز تلك المعوقات التشريعية المذكورة؟

- عدم سن قوانين تكفل الاهتمام بمحمية وادي الكوف الطبيعية " "

- عدم سن تشريعات خاصة بتوفير الحماية للمنطقة " "

- عدم تفعيل جهاز للشرطة السياحة للتعامل مع أي تعديات " "

- جميع ما سبق " "

- أخرى أذكرها:

السؤال الخامس: ما هي في رأيك أبرز تلك المعوقات السياسية المذكورة؟

- عدم اهتمام سياسة الدولة بتطوير محمية وادي الكوف الطبيعية " "

- عدم توجه الدولة نحو تنشيط قطاع السياحة البيئية " "

- عدم التوصل لتحقيق الاستقرار السياسي والأمن " "

- جميع ما سبق " "

- أخرى أذكرها:

السؤال السادس: ما هي في رأيك أبرز تلك المعوقات الاقتصادية المذكورة؟

- عدم وجود موارد كافية لتطوير محمية وادي الكوف الطبيعية " "

- التركيز على تدعيم وتطوير قطاعات اقتصادية معينة " "

- عدم الاستعانة بخبراء الاقتصاد والسياحة البيئية لتطوير المنطقة " "

- جميع ما سبق " "

- أخرى أذكرها:

السؤال السابع: ما هي في رأيك أبرز تلك المعوقات العلمية المذكورة؟

- عدم وجود دراسات بحثية وعلمية خاصة بمحمية وادي الكوف الطبيعية " "

- قصور في الاهتمام من قبل الباحثين المختصين في السياحة والبيئة " "

- الافتقار إلى عقد محاضرات وندوات تلقى الضوء على أهمية المنطقة " "

- جميع ما سبق " "

- أخرى أذكرها:

السؤال الثامن: ما هي في رأيك أبرز تلك المعوقات البيئية المذكورة؟

- معوقات خاصة بعدم الاهتمام بالكائنات الحية " "

- معوقات خاصة بظاهرة البناء العشوائي " "
 - معوقات خاصة بهذه الظواهر: " التصحر " التعرية " قطع الأشجار " التجريف " " إشعال النيران "
 - الفقرتين الأولى والثانية " "
 - أخرى أذكرها:
- السؤال التاسع: ما هي في رأيك أبرز تلك المعوقات الاجتماعية المذكورة؟
- الافتقار للوعي الاجتماعي اللازم لتطوير المحمية سياحيا " "
 - وجود مشكلات ونزاعات خاصة بملكية بعض مساحات المحمية الطبيعية " "
 - الافتقار لوجود الأمان الكافي لتجول السائحين " "
 - جميع ما سبق " "
 - أخرى أذكرها: