
E-Tourism and Digital Marketing in Africa: Opportunities and Challenges

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Abstract

Purpose – This paper examined e-tourism and digital marketing focusing on the opportunities and challenges in Africa using the social media marketing in relation to international tourist influxes, with reference to Nigeria. The study is stimulated by the increase of tourist's influxes and digital statistics specifically in the advancement of technological age.

Design/methodology/approach – Theoretical framework of the study was reviewed through literature review and web base method for data collection using the content analysis with particular reference to opportunities and challenges. through combining the theoretical framework and content analysis techniques.

Findings – The study demonstrated that digital media, content and mobile promotion have significant impact on the trending of digital marketing apparatus supporting African digital marketing prospects for both domestic and international tourism events.

Research limitations/implications – the results suggested that future research should employ both qualitative and quantitative methodology in order to understand the framework of African tourism as it relates to digital marketing.

Practical implications – this study gives valuable insight into digital marketing where online destination marketers can adopt similar digital marketing skills and innovative content to adequately utilize the new technology in marketing leisure and tourism sector.

Originality/value –. The result of the study will benefit policymakers in designing e-tourism and digital marketing strategies as a program for enhancing tourist influx and growth in the African tourism industry and particularly Nigeria.

Keywords

Social media, Opportunities, Challenges, Africa, E-tourism, Digital marketing.

1. Introduction

The term digital marketing and e-tourism can be described as the process of production and communicating the tourist experiences via the media,

telecommunication, information, show biz technologies in the tourism destinations (Benckendorff, et al, 2014). The digitalization of tourist experience in the tourism industry is often referred to as E-tourism. (Buhalis, 2011). The logical application of digital media activity has transformed the management of art and science in the tourism industry (Buhalis & Law, 2008), because in the last decade e-tourism marketing have witness tremendous influence in the marketing of all e-tourism products. (Whitelaw, 2008).

Recent findings have confirmed that the essential feature in the production and consumption of online tourism experience is derived from the digital technology. Hence, most remote tourism destinations have now shown increased interest in technology related resources, knowledge and capabilities (Benckendorff, Sheldon & Fesenmaire, 2014; Werthner et al., 2015). Therefore, tourism in Africa is one of the top export sectors in the emerging countries and its ranks third after petroleum, chemicals and automobile supplies as documented by (UNWTO, 2017). Previous research recognized that the world's foremost tourist arrivals are mostly in Africa which represent the main growth area for leisure and tourism with high economic advancement due to its position as the source of foreign exchanged earnings in export diversification for Africa. (UNWTO, 2017).

The African Travel and Tourism Association (Atta) and World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) in their contribution to the growth of International tourist's arrival in Africa revealed astonishing results with 62.7 million increase in tourist's arrival in 2017. Likewise, UNWTO, (2018, 2019) reported an upsurge of 67 million growths in 2018. So therefore, it can be deduced that Africa has recorded worth \$36.2 billion upturn in the global tourism receipts in 2016 (African Development Bank, 2018). Additionally, statistical findings also revealed that about \$194.2 billion was realized in African Tourism which indicated the growth of nearly 8.5 percent as the gross domestic product (GDP) in 2018 (Atta, 2019; WTTC, 2018).

Accordingly, 10.2 million was realized as tourist's influx from South Africa in 2017. While 11.3 billion was recorded by Morocco and 28,000 was recorded by Comoros as revealed by (UNWTO, 2018; Azeez, 2019)

WTTC, (2019) also revealed some of the African countries that recorded a high GDP growth in the World Travel and Tourism, these countries include: Ethiopia which recorded (+48.6 percent) in 2018. It has been established that Egypt has recorded approximately +16.5 percent of international tourist's growth. Consequently, the aggregate numbers of tourist influx has created huge opportunities for Africa and managing

strategic marketing technological advancement has accounts for 45% market share indicating that tourism arrivals are significantly higher than the 31% market shared realized in 1990. Based on this progress, the UNWTO predicted that tourism destinations in Africa will grow in astonishing rate far more than those of the developed nations (UNWTO, 2018,2019).

According to Yasmin et al (2015) the promotion of e-tourism in relation to marketing of products and services is supported by computerized media. Digital tourism marketing in Africa has been recognized as an information channel for the *internet users* and *Facebook platforms usage*; (Internet World Stats, 2019). Findings in relations to digital marketing statistics reveals that South Africa has recorded 28.6 million representing 52 percent used the internet, while 15 million users were using the social media platforms which represents approximately 70 percent on a weekly basis on social media platforms. Consequently, findings also revealed how crucial the social media marketing promote digital tourism products (Digital Statistics in South Africa, 2017).

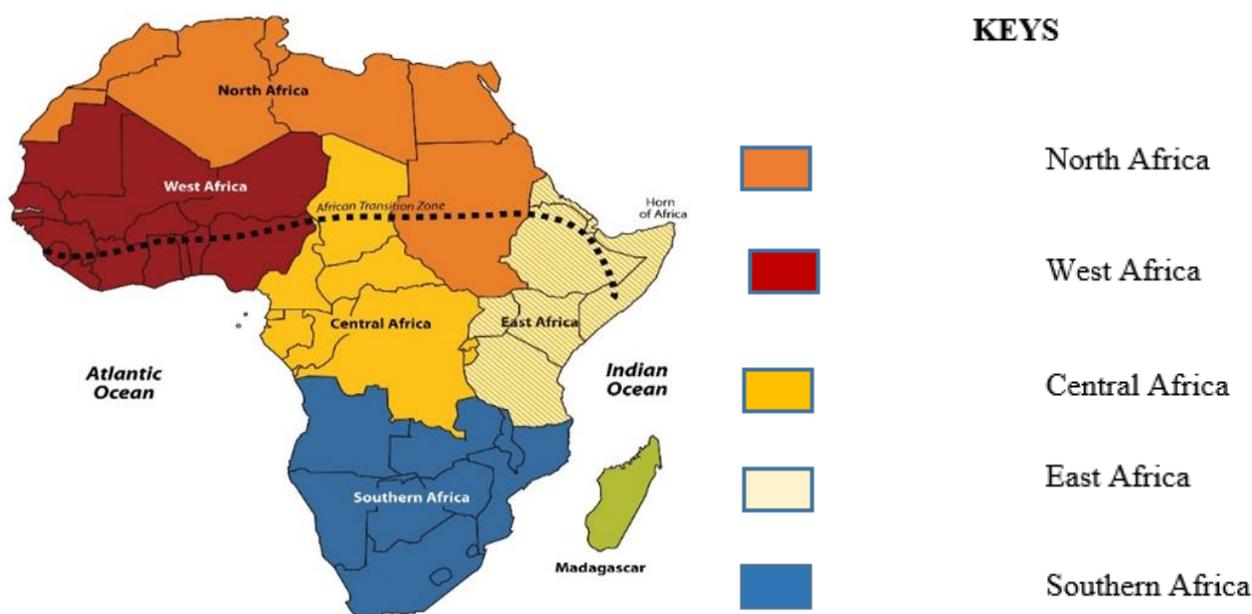
Hence, digital marketing technology performance a vital role in sustaining the competitive advantage of new digital field in promoting tourism product online. The integration of mobile phones, internet websites and augmented reality experience in the marketing of e-tourism products are becoming a global positioning system among the forms of digital marketing technologies cutting-edge as a dominant digital element for suppliers, tourism intermediaries, tourists and online destination promoters (Benckendorff, Sheldon, & Fesenmaier, 2014). This is also true with local tourism marketers whose interest is to work together and increase awareness in the promotion of online tourism marketing technique (Morrison, 2013).

One of the present areas of discussion in the development and ongoing field of tourism marketing is the digital technology in Africa (Kuflik, Wecker, Lanir, & Stock, 2014) The positive application of digital technologies is crucial tourism industry especially in disseminating valuable information regarding international tourist's arrival in Africa specifically in the digital era (Merinero-Rodríguez & Pulido, Fernandez, 2016 Camisón et al., 2016;). Thus, literature on e-tourism and digital marketing has continued to be associated to the concept of Small Medium Enterprise (SME). For example, Pradhan, Oh & Lee, (2018) conducted a study in India which revealed the need for African countries to examine the prospects that can be derived from digital tourism marketing. This research was designed following the outcome of Pradhan et al. (2018). Similarly,

Yamen also advised that e-tourism marketers should acknowledged the efficiency of digital marketing in the challenging age Yasmine et al, (2015). This research explores e-tourism and digital marketing with particular focus to opportunities and challenges in Africa. The study will enhance the body of literature in e-tourism and online marketing by improving the marketing competencies of destination marketing organizations and e-tourism managers in Africa by provide relevant information updated in e-tourism products, since many tourism organizations promote their products and services via digital marketing.

1.1.Area of study

This study examined e-tourism and digital marketing in Africa: opportunities and challenges by focusing on the statistical growth of international tourist's arrival as compiled by the United Nation World Tourism organizations (UNWTO), stating from 2015 – 2019. However, the study is limited to only five African regions which include Northern Africa, Eastern Africa, Western Africa, Central Africa and Southern Africa AS depicted in Figure 1. The study is limited to only five top selected African regions as mentioned earlier for the purpose of this research.



Source: Facts and maps (2018)

2. Literature review

2.1. Conceptual clarifications

E-tourism

E-tourism has been defined as a ‘travel technology’ or “e-travel” in tourism activities. In other words, e-tourism denotes a phenomenon in the study area that embraced the information and communication technology (ICT) by business travelers, tourists and other value chains in the tourism sector. This progress has no doubt altered the process within which organizations reconfigure the landscape of marketing (Buhalis 2003).

Digital marketing

Digital marketing is referred as the marketing of tourism products and services via the electronic media with the sole aim of capturing customers to interact with the tourism product through digital media (Yasmin et al., 2015). One of the most significant method in Social media marketing is the application of online marketing (Chaffey, 2011). The marketing of tourism product online through via online websites, opt-in, interactive Television, interactive Kiosks, mobile phone or online advertisement (Chaffey and Smith, 2008).

Mandal, Joshi & Sheela, (2016) described digital marketing as a brand advertising through the application of available types of publicity through the media t-in order to stimulate prospective marketing segment. This study explores e-tourism and digital marketing in Africa: opportunities and challenges, which essentially means the promotion of online tourism products and services via digital publicity media like the Facebook, often referred to as the social media.

2.2. *The Competitive Advantage theory (Porter, 1990).*

The theory of competitive advantage was employed in order to gained strategies of developing or acquiring a set of qualities that can furnish tourism organization with the appropriate strategy to outperform its competitors. The theory of competitive advantage was formed by Porter, (1990) and he presumed that a nation can be successful if it shaped by organizations that has achieved profitable marketing expertise throughout the world market, which is rest on the ability to transform and improvement their market talents (Porter, 1990; Gupta, 2015).

Past studies have revealed the important opportunities that can be derived from as a +-9advantage through the application of new technological strategies (Porter & Millar, 1985). *-Yasmin, Tasneem, & Fatem, (2015) specified that digital marketing signifies the numerous advertising

techniques designed to reach consumers through the internet for marketing tourism product. The internet platform can generate a good strategic means of boosting trade and competitive advantage (Mandal, Joshi, & Sheela, 2016).

For easy comprehension the researchers tried to be explained in a tabular representation previous scholar that employed the competitive advantage theory in table I to support their claims as a crucial element of e-tourism and digital media marketing in Africa (Elly & Boter, 2014; Dirsehan, 2015; Jani & Minde, 2016). The study summarized the findings of various researchers by identifying some vital key areas such as: authors involved in the research, type of study employed, country where research is conducted and the outcomes of the study.

Table I: Past Tourism Studies that utilized competitive Advantage Theory in e-tourism & Digital marketing

Past Tourism Studies that utilized competitive Advantage Theory in e-tourism & Digital marketing			
Authors (Year)	Types of study	Research Country	Outcome of the study\findings
Adeleye, (2015)	Examined the social media marketing challenges	Africa	He projected that marketing intelligence can be utilized by marketers as a passive marketing advert to serve as a promotion means for brand awareness.
Jani & Minde (2016).	They explored the theory of competitive advantage in tourism destination in East Africa	Tanzania & Uganda,	Findings revealed the competitive advantage for Uganda was visitors service and accommodation and visitor services While transport system and Travel motivation was identified as advantage for Tanzania.
Odyssey (2019)	Investigated the opportunities of Digital statistics.	Nigeria	Found that Nigeria has been identifies having 17 million social media active users and tag among the best trending digital marketing medium. in 2019. This signifies that there are many business potential marketing opportunities to explore. Hence, there are high

			population of smart phones users in Nigeria
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Source: By Authors

The vivid explanations listed about smartphone and internet users in a tabular representation in table 1 clearly shows that the development of marketing using digital media innovations via social media podiums such as Facebook can provide enormous advantage in terms of competing with order firms in order to extend ideal tourism industries for tourism managers who need to understand information that relates to statistical influx of tourists.

2.3.Theoretical underpinning

E- tourism and Digital marketing

Previous research findings about e-tourism and digital marketing has been investigated by Chaffey, (2011) Waghmare (2012), Gangeshwer (2013), Kumar and Jincy (2017) Yasmin et al. (2015), and Lies (2019).

Yasmin et al. (2015) also carried out a research to understand the efficacy of digital marketing and the challenges that surrounding the digital age. Correlation analysis was used and was found to be appropriate in evaluating online digital marketing and social media marketing as a high means of connecting with audience and boosting sales. In addition, Yasmin et al. (2015) pointed out that there are several advantages that online marketing can deliver to consumers who have updated knowledge on products or services, increased engagement, good communication, and easy comparison with others, in terms of the content shared for shopping of products and service 24/7 which enables apparent pricing and instant purchase. Accordingly, Yasmin et al. (2015), further categorized digital marketing into seven elements which includes social media marketing, text messaging, affiliate marketing, search engine optimization, online advertising, e-mail marketing, and pay per click.

Bang and Roos (2014) in their own contribution surveyed digital marketing concentrating on digital marketing approach paying attention on industrialized industries by applying the qualitative methodology and established that small- and medium-sized businesses regularly apply online

digital marketing through the homepage sites. This research lay emphasis on e-tourism and marketing using digital means to be evaluating the influx of tourists. Table I: presents the influx of tourist's growth in Africa starting from 2000, 2014, 2017 and 2018, respectively.

Thus, Bala and Verm, (2018) carried out critical evaluation of e-tourism and digital marketing in Africa to determine the present and future trend in marketing e-tourism products specifically in the India environment. The findings of this study show strong reform regarding digital marketing which gives customers who are searching for internet information about tourism activities. However, successful online marketing is guided by key factors that gives customers assurances to utilizing social media sites as advised by tourism organizations (Bala and Verm, 2018). Further, some researchers identified that the nature of tourism marketing via social media was time-consuming for most owners including emotional benefits of social media which include social, and economic reason (Canovi and Pucciarelli, 2019).

Information about the diffusion of internet penetration rate in terms of population percentage in in Africa as of June 30, 2019 specified that 525,148,631 user representing 39.8 percent of the global internet users worldwide. In addition, the Facebook subscription realized from these estimates have revealed numerous Facebook subscribers in the month of December 2018. However, the global distribution records have shown a significant penetration of 57,3 percent which is equivalent to 4,422,494,622 users and 2,199,428,570. (Internet World Stats, 2019). According to Digital Odyssey (2019) Digital statistics by Digital Odyssey (2019) show that one the statistics of top digital marketing in Africa revealed that one of the trends in Nigeria for 2019 has been recorded potential business users to reach 17 million energetic mobile social.

Within the Nigerian population about 50 percent of the population are using smartphone. This is a great opportunity for Nigeria to explore consumers using mobile marketing known as smartphones. Past research findings have demonstrated the significance of mobile technology and its role in allowing consumers relates with their service providers such as hotels through the websites using different kinds of device (Murphy et al., 2016; Smith, 2017; Ukpabi and Karjaluoto, 2017). Stringam & Gerdes (2019) highlighted the significance of improved load times in capturing prospective customers who contact hotel websites so that they can access time easier and faster. In addition, about 80 percent of Africans used mobile phones as revealed by internet statistics (The Global Digital Report, 2019). Tables I, II and III demonstrate the internet statistics in terms of population

and penetration rate. Hence, subscription was also selected and used as a platform for product awareness and the communication with consumer, upgrade response tool. Equally, Begho (2019) revealed five (5) African products in 2019 by forecasting the product through online digital marketing which include: integrated marketing through strong communications, user experience, creative content, customer capital and block chain technology.

Table II: Showing Tourist Influx in Africa

African	2000	2014	2017	2018
International tourist arrivals	26million	56million	62.7million	67million

Source: UWNTO (2015, 2018, 2019)

Table III: Statistics of Internet users in Northern and Eastern Africa

African Countries by region	Population (Million)	Internet users in December 2000	Internet users in June 2019	Facebook subscribers
Northern Africa				
Libya	6.5	10, 000	3, 800, 000	3, 500, 000
Algeria	42.6	50, 000	21, 000	19, 000, 000
Tunisia	11.7	100, 000	7, 898, 534	6, 400, 000
Egypt	101.1	45, 000	11, 192, 827	35, 000, 000
Morocco	36.6	100, 000	22, 625, 872	15, 000, 000
Eastern Africa				
Tanzania	60.9	115, 000	43, 662, 499	6, 100, 000
Kenya	52.2	200, 000	43, 329, 434	7, 000, 000
Uganda	45.7	40, 000	18, 502, 166	2, 600, 000
Burundi	11.5	3, 000	617, 116	470, 000
Rwanda	12.7	5, 000	5, 981, 638	490, 000
Ethiopia	110.1	10, 000	20, 507, 2554,	500,000

Source: Compiled from internet World Stats (2019)

Table IV: Statistics of Internet users in Western, Central and Northern and Eastern Africa

African countries by region	Population (millions)	Internet users in December 2000	Internet users in June 2019	Facebook subscribers
Western Africa				
Ghana	30.1	30, 000	11, 400, 732	4, 900, 000
Nigeria	200.9	200, 000	119, 506, 430	17, 000, 000
Burkina Faso	20.3	10, 000	3, 704, 265	840, 000
Cote d'Ivoire	25.5	40, 000	11, 192, 827	3, 800, 000

Central Africa

Cameroon	25.3	20, 000	6, 128, 422	2, 700, 000
Central Africa Republic	4.8	1,500	256, 432	96, 000
Chad	15.8	1,000	1, 027, 932	260, 000
Congo Dem Republic	86.7	500	5, 301, 224	2, 100, 000

Southern Africa

Zambia	18.1	20, 000	7, 248, 773	1, 600, 000
Angola	31.7	30, 000	7, 078, 067 27	400, 000
Zimbabwe	17.2	50, 000	8, 400, 000	880, 000
South Africa	58.1	2, 400, 000	32, 615, 165	16, 000, 000

Source: Compiled from Internet World Stats (2019)

2.4. Opportunities and Challenges of E-tourism and Digital marketing

Digital marketing is widely used as a means of marketing that promotes e-tourism products and services to reach consumers using digital channels. However, marketers are continuously confronted with new challenges and opportunities specifically in this digital era as shown in Table V as follows:

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Table V: Tabular representation of Opportunities and challenges of e-tourism and digital marketing

S\N	Opportunities	Challenges
1	Empowering effect: one of the prospects of digital marketing is related to special influence in enabling small businesses flourish on the internet as its extents rapidly to reach large group of audience as well as efficiently reach small and medium enterprises (SMEs) (Dholekia & Kshetri, 2004). In fact, online marketing create a kind of democratized environment in which marketing has been restructured in such a way that even small businesses are given a good chance to promote their products on a more larger scale (Tapp, 2008)	Problem of integrity: digital marketing has been an essential theme of the profession (Clow & Baak, 2013). One of the challenges with digital marketing promotion is that they use several numbers of offline and online advertising networks such as brochures, newspapers, press media as marketing frameworks. Each item is used in isolation and accomplished as a different task not as an element of a combined marketing campaigned designed at creating awareness of definite purpose (Bostanshirin, 2014)
2	Eliminates geographical impediments: Using digital marketing has the advantage of reaching unlimited global audience in practices of buying and selling, thereby eliminating the burdens that geographical	Lack of face-to-face contact: one of the key problems in e-tourism and digital marketing is the deficiency of lack of personal. These difficulties have been criticized specifically in digital marketing

	locations could impact in marketing medium reach (Sigala, 2008).	competencies (Goldsmith & Goldsmith, 2002). Most consumers prefer face-to-face marketing which is known as personal interaction, this is because consumers believe that they can talk to store personnel selling the product (one-on-one) through personal contact and this will give them the opportunity to touch and feel the product with hands. Hence, this will build customer relationship management (CRM) between the buyer and seller (Kiang & Chi, 2001). they can touch and feel the products with their hand, because this act will build a personal relationship between the buyer and the seller (Kiang & Chi, 2001).
3.	Available 24 hours\7 days: digital marketing furnished the consumer with timely information because it operates 24 hours in a day, and 7 days a week (Lane, 1996). There is no time limitation in opening or closing time in digital marketing business, thereby overpowering the geographical obstacles. Therefore, tourism and hospitality marketers can distribute products for different market segment of the market with no conditions (Mohammed, 2010).	Security & Privacy: in today's involving world digital marketing needs information to be shares with utmost privacy in the electronic world. It is very clear nowadays that customers top personal details are share with other companies without asking for their opinion or permission. In addition, other vital personal data such as users name and passwords are easily high jacked by internet scammers (Lantos, 2011).
4.	Cost- effective: it can be deduced that compared with traditional marketing, which is the old-style way of advertising media channels, digital marketing is very resourceful. Distribution of products and services via internet is evidently cost-effective and can accomplished its objectives at a very little cost (Poon & Jevons, 2010).	Lack of trust: trust is defined as an online consumer perception of how a website would delivers expectation, believable information's and how confidents the websites command its image (Bart et al, 2005) the problem of insecurity is mostly derived from the absence of trust. Customers need trust to help them eradicate challenges in the parts of customers which has been acknowledged as a huge challenge in digital marketing growth. This why digital marketing expectation in relation to trust is increasingly growing in importance in

		tourism and hospitality study (Urban, et al, 2009).
	Source: Authors	

3. Method

This exploratory research is limited specifically to Africa as a case study. Content analysis was employed to reviewed literature in this research. The reviewed literature approach employed what is characterized as integrative literature review procedure. Review literature has been recognized as research method by which the past and current scholars used in qualitative research (Torraco, 2005, 2016; Snyder, 2019). The integrative literature reviewed articles applied in this research includes reports, online publications, conference papers, and journals that acknowledge e-tourism and digital marketing with reference to opportunities and challenges in Africa.

According to Torraco (2005) integrative literature is defined as a desktop study that analyzed criticisms and synthesizes representative literature on a topic in a much-integrated manner given way to new framework and viewpoints on the topic are produced. In addition, Torraco (2016) refer to integrative literature assessment as a unique form of research that applies existing literature in new knowledge creation. Equally, Snyder (2019) emphasized in the promotion of literature review as a new kind of research method in tourism and business studies.

Other prominent researchers such as Babori et al., (2019) joined thematic content analysis and literature review approach to carryout research specifically on the role and place of content for massive open online educations. Consequently, this research used the integrative literature review approach and the content analysis to review literature in relation to e-tourism and digital marketing in Africa with the aim of exploring e-tourism and digital marketing with particular reference to opportunities and challenges in Africa, by paying specific attention on testing social media marketing examining international tourist's influx in five (5) African regions as mentioned earlier.

4. Discussions

The literature reviewed and content analysis in table I signifies that the use of competitive Advantage Theory in Digital marketing has been recognized by past and current tourism scholars. Likewise, Table II, III and IV reveals the enormous expansion in digital marketing in Africa. Furthermore, Africa

also recorded the sum of 26 million in the year 2000, and 67 million in the year 2018 which indicates that there is a stable growth in the number of international tourist influx in Africa as specified by the UNWTO, (2015, 2018 & 2019). Accordingly, the results have also shown that there is clear development in digital marketing in Africa mainly in the in area of mobile promotion and internet users in as established by (The Global Digital reports, 2019; Internet World Statistics, 2019). The application of digital marketing in the content of mobile and mobile publicity has made African to record remarkable opportunities social media. E-tourism development encompasses noble marketing strategies as a key element for improving international tourist's influx in Africa (Internet World Statistic, 2019).

According to Internet World Statistic, (2019) there are five (5) top countries in African that have been users identified in terms of internet which include: Nigeria which registered 119.5 million, Egypt has (49.2 million), Tanzania with roughly (43.6 million), Kenya having (43.3 million) while South Africa registered (32.6 million) respectively. Similarly, the top 5 African countries in terms of Facebook subscription include: Egypt (35 million), Angola (27.6 million) Algeria (19 million), Nigeria (17million) and, South Africa with (16 million).

Furthermore, the top five(5) African countries in terms of population are: Nigeria (200.9million), Ethiopia (110.1million), Egypt (101.1million) Congo Democratic Republic of Congo (86.7 Million) and Tanzania (60.9million) internet World statistic,(2019).

In addition, findings of the research also identified three (3) potentials challenges in digital marketing by practitioners:

- The lack of ability to generate and stimulate deep consumer awareness.
- the deficiency in skills to properly manage brand's position in a marketing platform where social media plays important role and
- Evaluating the competence of digital marketing.

A consideration in addressing these challenges reveals that there will be biggest improvement opportunities for digital marketing in Africa to create a positive international tourist flow and digital metrics.

5. Conclusion

Conclusively, this study focused on exploring digital marketing and e-tourism in Africa as a case study. Social media marketing has amazing opportunities in terms of marketing using mobile and content marketing. Recent findings about mobile marketing in Nigeria reveals that about 50%

of the population has registered substantial number of smartphone users as well as Facebook subscribers in the social media marketing. These interprets clearly that digital marketing requires, innovative\content marketing and mobile promotion to developed online promotional trends marketing trends that can boost and increase of international tourist influxes in Africa tourism.

6. Implications for Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Implication for knowledge and practice revealed that, for digital marketing strategy to progress, stakeholders in the tourism industry must think digital act digital by using social media marketing through the innovation of novel skills in using content and mobile promotion as the new technology in focus for marketing tourism in Africa.

The theoretical implication of this study has demonstrated that Nigeria as a country will have remarkable competitive advantage compared to other African countries. Nigeria has registered strong presence and leading capacity in promoting tourism growth by the using the digital media to market tourism and hospitality product. The application of mobile promotion and text messages will inspire the sharing of tourism contents by most internet to enhance the digital marketing of domestic and international tourists influx in Africa.

Similarly, Egypt has shown great competitive advantage skills with high number of Facebook subscribers over other African countries using social media marketing. Egypt has recorded A tremendous opportunity specifically in utilizing high rate of digital marketing through the application of social media marketing to increase the development of tourism. Additionally, African statistical records in e-tourism and digital marketing have also presented that the second largest country in terms of internet user is Ethiopia. However, the country is not listed among the best top five (5) internet users in Africa.

This study suggests that countries like Ethiopia should be encouraged to embrace the light of social media marketing by using the internet in cutting-edge for the advancement of tourism industry in their country. Further Tanzania came fifth in the lists of African with high population and ranks third as the highest internet user. This implies that, compares to other African countries like South Africa, Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania has by clear miles' act as a leading country with great potentials and competitive advantage in population and internet users.

7. Limitations of the study

This study is limited to literature review and content analysis technique as a research method. Future studies should employ both qualitative and quantitative methods to have deeper understanding of the digital marketing phenomenon in managing and advancing tourism trades.

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