Summary

The Red sea governorate is so distinguished by a variety of natural and cultural heritage especially Marsa Alam which can occupy an excellent position on the International Eco-tourism Sites map and it can also be a remarkable destination for ecotourists worldwide.

The region enjoys with a wonderful collection of natural and cultural assets which exist in the region such as deserts, beaches, coral reefs, Flora, Fauna and Archeological sites. These assets can be suitable for practicing Eco-tourism activities such as bird watching, visiting handicrafts spots, diving, snorkeling, safari (desert hiking, camel or jeep safari). It considers one of the most important attractions for Eco-tourism in the Red Sea Governorate.

However Eco-tourism in Marsa Alam is suffering from many problems such as:-

1- Lack of tourist and environmental awareness among inhabitants.
2- Lack of road signs, maps, first aid facilities, infrastructure like communication facilities, water, sewage and electricity.

So the importance and the need for Eco-tourism in Marsa Alam should illuminate to solve many problems in this magic place and to support and activate the tourist demand.

This study has many objectives as follows:

1- Display various definitions of environment, the relationship between tourism and environment and also to identify the inclusive prospective of Eco-tourism.
2- Highlight the natural, cultural and tourism assets in Marsa Alam.
3- Study the present status of Eco-tourism in Marsa Alam.
4- Recognize the constraints and problems which face Eco-tourism in Marsa Alam.
5- State recommendations to benefit from Eco-tourism as a tourist attraction and how to develop it properly.

To achieve the objectives of this study, two hypotheses have been tested:

1- Marsa Alam has many potential Eco-tourism core products which make it able to present a unique and various tourist product, but it's still need more development efforts to upgrade it and put it on the Eco-tourism map in Egypt domestically and internationally.
2- The Eco-tourism development in Marsa Alam face many obstacles.

The methodology of the study depends on the descriptive approach (statistical methods) which includes review of literature, classifying data, interpreting data, and presenting recommendations.

Given the nature of the study, the methodology used will be based largely on quantitative data and will be complemented by qualitative analysis.
Summary

The researcher depends on two ways to collect data of this study: primary resources that include interviews and questionnaire, and secondary resources that include books, periodicals, reports, conferences, etc. In order to reach to the study objectives, the study composed of five chapters which discuss the following:

The first chapter reviews “introduction”.
The second and the third chapter “Review of Literature”.
The fourth includes “Field Study”.
The fifth and the last chapter reviews “Results and Discussion”, and “Summary”.

This study detect that

1. Marsa Alam is rich with many unique touristic resources such as:
   - The marine life such as (dolphins, sharks, dugongs).
   - The natural environment and landscape.
   - The historical heritage like the roman village in wadi skeet.
   - The connection between Marsa Alam and Luxor and Aswan through Marsa Alam – Edfo road.

2. Although there are many Eco-tourism attraction in Marsa Alam, but it's still need for more development efforts to take its touristic position.

3. There are noticeable tourism movement to Marsa Alam and the clue is most of the travel agents in their touristic programs, in addition to the touristic experts.

4. Most of the travel agents and touristic experts admitted that there are many obstacles which face Eco tourism development in marsa alam such as:
   - Shortage of the Eco guides.
   - Shortage of the environmental awareness for the local inhabitancy.
   - Shortage of the facilities of Eco-tourism activities
   - The weaken of the infrastructure because of the shortage of its budgets.
   - Unavailability of the printed guide about the Eco-tourism destinations with many languages.
   - The absence of the rules which organize issuing investment permissions in the Eco-tourism places.
   - The competition between the organization and establishment which in charge of Eco-tourism development in Marsa Alam.

5. There are many ways through it we can develop the Eco-tourism in Marsa Alam such as:
   - Raising up the environmental awareness.
   - Raise the mentally image for marsa alam.
   - Increase Publicity.
   - Focusing on new Eco-tourism destinations.
   - Making the infrastructure services available.
The chapter also reviews some recommendations, the following are some:

1. To Focus on new Eco-tourism places in Marsa Alam like: Marsa Shagra, Sharm El Loul, Ras Hankorab, Marsa Abo Dabab.
2. Making Eco-tourism activities programs which common in Marsa Alam like (safari, diving, bird watching, mountains climbing).
3. Set up plan show the Eco-tourism places in marsa alam and it’s importance and it’s carrying capacity and should be available for all.
4. Doing a Fame trips for the travel agents to marsa alam to develop the Eco-tourism.
5. Set up a good data base about Marsa Alam and update it, then provide it to the travel agents to keep in touch with the foreigner tour operators and specialists in organizing and implementing and selling Eco-tourism activities in Marsa Alam.
6. Set up a scientifically centres in marsa alam to increase the flora and fauna and protect genetic rotes of the distinct spices.
7. Set up a plan and put a frame for the new touristic development to guarantee sustainable developments which preserve the future generations rights to enjoy with the environmental resources.
8. To establish a permanent supreme committee for tourism in the Red Sea to put the general tourism development policies, to put a scientific rules to support the investment in the Region with the free taxes advantages and credits facilities.