

البحث الثالث

Threats of Wetland and its Impact on the Tourism Industry in Egypt: A Case Study of Wadi El Rayan	عنوان البحث
تهديدات الأراضي الرطبة وأثرها على صناعة السياحة في مصر: دراسة حالة وادي الريان	
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Abstract

Wetland regions distinctiveness offers a lot of potential for attracting tourists. However, the interaction between visitor and wetland area capacities continues to be a treats to effective natural resource management. Wetlands are regarded by the Ramsar Convention play a critical role on our planet in preserving the biodiversity and emphasizes its significance as a critical component of ecosystems, besides, wetland providing habitat for many endangered species of plants and animals. However, it is witnessing continuous degradation and loss of these lands and their conversion to other uses. This research aims to identify the main threats that face Wadi El Rayan as wetland and its impacts on tourism industry. A single case study was applied in this research to reach the research objectives. This research adopted a quantitative approach by using single case study to achieve the aim, objectives and research questions. Data collection involved questionnaire, total number of distributed questionnaires was 120 copies. The final returned questionnaires were 87 copies with 72.5% response rate. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS, version 26) program was used for analyzing data.

The results showed that wetland play an important role in tourism industry such as; increase the economic benefits for tourism industry; diverse and productive environments for tourism activities; it contributes to the diversification of tourism supply and demand in Egypt. The results also revealed that there are many threats that faced wetland which effect directly on tourism industry in Wadi El Rayan such

as; negative attitude of visitor; human activities effect on ecosystem on wetland; fish-farming in Wadi El Rayan; water pollution; wastewater drainage inside the protected area; unlawful hunting and climate change effect on wetland that effect directly on tourism activities in Wadi El Rayan. The results suggest some strategies that help the officials and decision makers for reserve and protected wetland in Wadi El Rayan. This research has many of limitations were, firstly, this study concentrated on one case study of Wadi El Rayan. Secondly, the study area did not include all wetland sites in Egypt. Thirdly, the literature showed there is a lack of studies and researches on the study topic in Egypt, in particularly Wadi El Rayan. The Future research should have all wetland sites in Egypt to generalized and test the results of the current study.

Keywords: Threats, Tourism Activities, Wetlands, Wadi El Rayan, Egypt.