

# ***CHALLENGES OF TOURISM IN ARAB WORLD***

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# ***FAST FACTS ABOUT ARAB WORLD***

- **Area** - 13,132,327 km<sup>2</sup>
- **Population** - 423,000,000
- **Population density** - 29.839/km<sup>2</sup>
- **GDP per capita** - \$6,647
- **Demonym** – Arab

**These Arab states occupy an area stretching from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Arabian Sea in the east, and from the Mediterranean Sea in the north to the Horn of Africa and the Indian Ocean in the southeast.**



# LIST OF COUNTRIES

- Algeria
- Bahrain
- Comoros
- Djibouti
- Egypt
- Iraq
- Jordan
- Kuwait
- Lebanon
- Libya
- Mauritania
- Morocco
- Oman
- Palestine
- Qatar
- Saudi Arabia
- Somalia
- Sudan
- Tunisia
- United Arab Emirates
- Yemen
- Syria



# LARGEST CITIES

- Cairo (Egypt)
- Baghdad (Iraq)
- Riyadh (Saudi Arabia)
- Khartoum (Sudan)
- Amman (Jordan)
- Alexandria (Egypt)
- Kuwait City (Kuwait)
- Casablanca (Morocco)
- Jeddah (Saudi Arabia)





# ***SWOT ANALYSIS***

## **STRENGTHS**

- There are various types of tourism in the Arab countries;
- Arab countries have a rich history and culture;
- A lot of sights in Arab countries;
- There are capital, intellectual, labor and skills for development of tourism;
- Developed infrastructure of the regions in some countries (UAE, Saudi Arabia).

## **WEAKNESSES**

- The unstable political and economic situation in many regions of the Arab world;
- Lack of technology and technological infrastructure in some Arabic countries;
- strict rules for tourists;
- Danger for tourists in some countries.

## **OPPORTUNITIES**

- Improving tourism industry by effective use of their human and capital resources;
- Creating incentives for Arabs abroad to return to their lands and help their countries;
- Economic Integration and Arab Common Market.

## **THREATS**

- Growing tension situation between Arabs and Israel;
- Internal competition among Arab countries;
- Fundamentalist and radical movements;
- Further interference of foreign states in the politics and economy of Arab states.

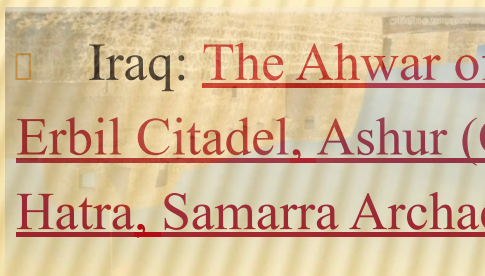
# UNESCO OBJECTS

- **Algeria:** Al Qal'a of Beni Hammad, Casbah of Algiers, Djémila, M'zab Valley, Tassili n'Ajjer, Timgad, Timgad.



*Bahrain Fort*

- **Bahrain:** Bahrain Fort,  
Bahrain Pearling Trail.



- **Iraq:** The Ahwar of Southern Iraq,  
Erbil Citadel, Ashur (Qal'at Sherqat),  
Hatra, Samarra Archaeological City.



*Hatra, Iraq*



*Djemila, Algeria*

- **Lybia:** Archaeological Site of Cyrene, Archaeological Site of Leptis Magna, Sabratha, Old Town of Ghadamès,  
Rock-Art Sites of Tadrart Acacus



Old Town of Ghadamès



- ❑ **Lebanon:** Anjar, Baalbek, Byblos, Kadisha Valley, Tyre.
- ❑ **Palestine:** Old City of Jerusalem and its Walls, Church of the Nativity, Village Battir, City Hebron.
- ❑ **Qatar:** Al Zubarah Archaeological Site.
- ❑ **Saudi Arabia:** Mada'in Saleh, town Diriyah, Historic Jeddah, Rock Art in the Ha'il Region.
- ❑ **Sudan:** Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe, Jebel Barkal or Gebel Barkal, Sanganeb Marine National Park and Dungonab Bay.
- ❑ **UAE:** Cultural Sites of Al Ain.



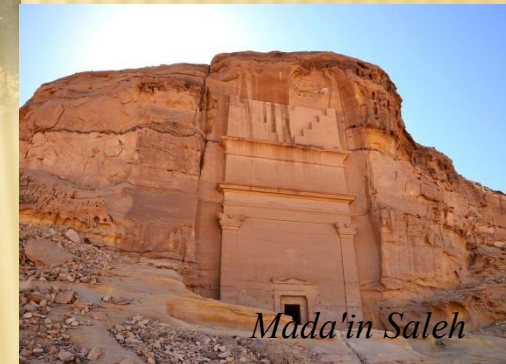
*Baalek*



*Church of the Nativity*



*Al Zubarah Archaeological Site*



*Mada'in Saleh*



*Archaeological Sites of the Island of Meroe*



*Cultural Sites of Al Ain*

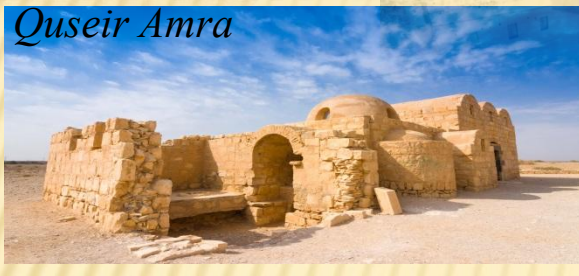




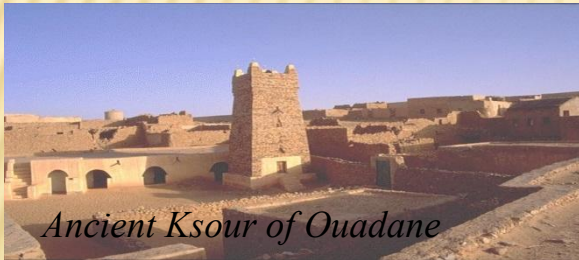
*Gisa pyramid complex*



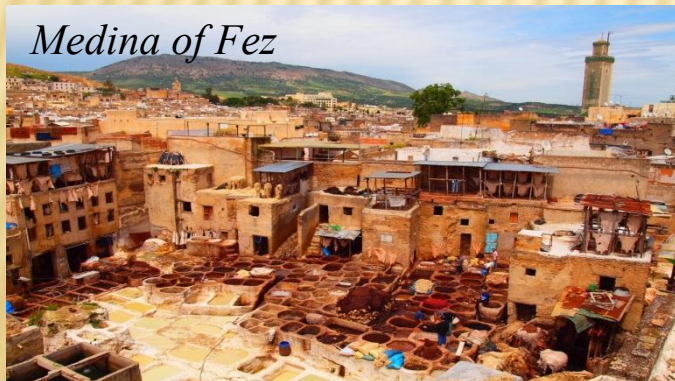
*Bahla Fort*



*Quseir Amra*



*Ancient Ksour of Ouadane*



*Medina of Fez*

**Egypt:** Abu Mena, Ancient Thebes with its Necropolis, Historic Cairo, The Giza pyramid complex, Nubian Monuments from Abu Simbel to Philae, Saint Catherine Area, Wadi Al-Hitan (Whale Valley).

- **Jordan:** Bethany Beyond the Jordan (Al-Maghtas), Petra, Quseir Amra, Umm ar-Rasas , Wadi Rum Protected Area.
- **Mauritania:** Ancient Ksour of Ouadane, Banc d'Arguin National Park.
- **Oman:** Archaeological Sites of Bat, Al-Khutm and Al-Ayn, Bahla Fort, Land of Frankincense.
- **Morocco:** Meknes, Ksar of Ait-Ben-Haddou, Medina of Fez, Medina of Essaouira, Medina of Marrakesh, Medina of Tétouan , Rabat, Modern Capital and Historic City, Portuguese City of Mazagan.



- Yemen: Historic Town of Zabid, Old Walled City of Shibam, Socotra Archipelago, Old city of Sana'a.



*Old Walled City of Shibam*

- Tunisia: Amphitheatre of El Jem, Dougga, Archeological Site of Carthage, Ichkeul National Park, Kairouan, Medina of Sousse, Medina of Tunis, Punic Town of Kerkuane and its Necropolis.



*Amphitheatre of El Jem*

- Syria: Ancient City of Aleppo, Ancient City of Bosra, Ancient City of Damascus, Crac des Chevaliers and Qal'at Salah El-Din, Site of Palmyra, The Dead Cities.



*Site of Palmyra*



# VARIETY OF ACTIVITIES





# ***GROWING TENSITY IN ARAB WORLD***

the escalation of  
tension

general atmosphere that  
accompanied the revolutions

the continuing  
insecurity

sharp decline in the number of tourists





# EXAMPLES OF INACCESSIBLE TOURIST DESTINATION

## □ SYRIA

In January this year the Syrian government advertised Aleppo, along with other destinations in Syria, at the Fitur International Tourism Trade Fair in Madrid, "promoting" the country's attractions to the world.

It is the first time Syria has attended the trade fair since 2011, before the war broke out.





# EXAMPLES OF INACCESSIBLE TOURIST DESTINATION

## IRAQ

Despite of the problems one million tourists came to Iraq last year, according to the World Travel and Tourism Council. That's expected to more than double to 2.3 million in 2025.

Many are religious pilgrims, but Iraq could draw tourists to its secular sites as well.

Azzam Alwash, the environmentalist behind the restoration project of the Tigris and Euphrates, relentlessly promotes the region's potential.





# ***ENDANGERED COUNTRIES***

## □ **LEBANON**

### **causes:**

- hot conditions in the neighbouring countries;
- poor advertising in media;
- the country was affected by the political events in Syria and a long war with Israel.





# ***ENDANGERED COUNTRIES***

## □ LYBIA

### **causes:**

- Insecure situation;
- revolution;
- country has not been marketed properly as a tourist destination.



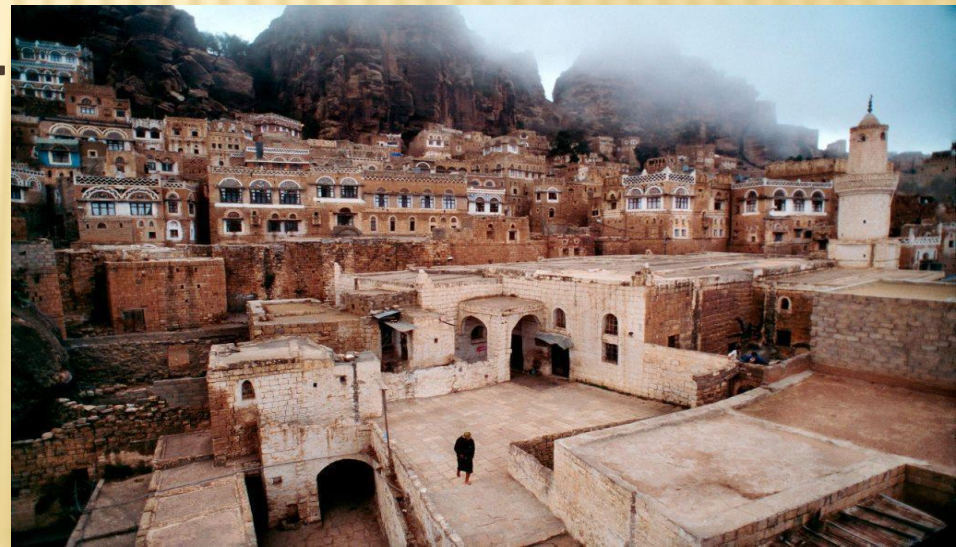


# ***ENDANGERED COUNTRIES***

## □ **YEMEN**

### **causes:**

- wave of anti-government protests;
- growing concerns about possible attacks from al-Qaeda;
- possible civil war;
- possible war between government forces and terrorist organizations.





# ***ENDANGERED COUNTRIES***

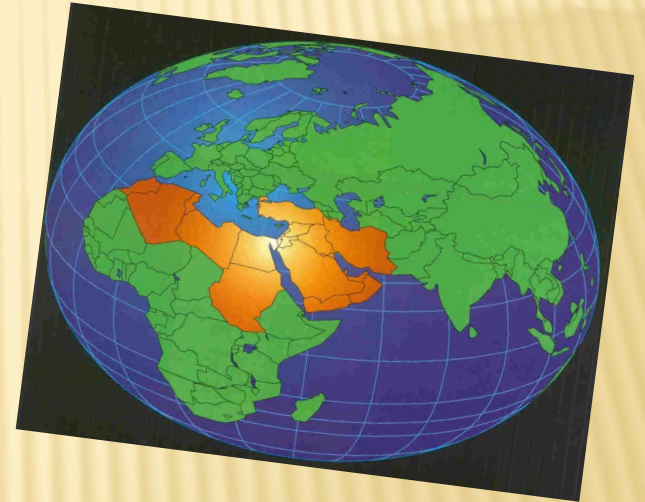
## □ IRAN

David McGuinness, Iran specialist and director of Travel The Unknown tour operator, says: "Though the growth has been extremely quick it is from a low base and there is still huge scope for greater numbers," he says. "In truth Iran should be one of the planet's foremost destinations."





# CONCLUSION



Having studied the features of tourism in the Arab world, we can conclude that many countries have great potential for the development of tourist sights and attraction a large number of tourists, but at the moment the unstable economic and political situation in many Arab countries slow down the development of tourism.



**THANKS FOR  
YOUR KIND  
ATTENTION!**