

Tourism security and its role in the tourism industry and development

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Abstract:

This paper examines the significance of tourism security in fostering tourism industry growth and economic development. It explores the impact of security on the economy, with a specific emphasis on its influence on the tourism sector. Additionally, this study investigates the relationship between tourism security and tourism development, as well as strategies to enhance tourism security. Tourism is one of the most vital economic sectors in many countries, contributing to revenue generation and job creation. However, the success of the tourism industry relies on various factors, with security being one of the most critical. A secure environment is a fundamental requirement for attracting tourists, as it directly influences their decision to visit a destination.

Keywords: Security, Tourism, Role, Tourism Industry, Development.

Introduction:

Tourism is one of the most vital activities at both global and regional levels, emerging as one of the fastest-growing sectors worldwide. It serves as a reflection of a country's progress in cultural, social, scientific, and economic fields, given its significant economic, political, and social dimensions. As a dynamic human phenomenon, tourism is closely linked to both the external environment and the local community.

In today's world, tourism has become a source of enrichment and entertainment for individuals, making it a priority for nations to develop and promote. Governments actively invest in tourism infrastructure and security, recognizing it as a fundamental aspect of national stability and human security. For countries with strong tourism potential, the sector plays a crucial role in economic development and fosters international and regional cultural exchange by bringing people from diverse backgrounds together.

However, none of this can be achieved without ensuring high levels of security. A safe environment is a key factor in attracting tourists, sustaining tourism production, and

driving national development. Without adequate security measures, the tourism sector suffers, as increased security risks lead to a decline in tourism activity.

Given the significance of tourism security, this study seeks to address the following questions:

- How does tourism security impact the tourism industry and development?
- What strategies can be implemented to enhance security in tourism?

Research Aim

This study aims to examine the impact of tourism security on the tourism industry and its role in fostering development. It also explores the relationship between security and the tourism sector while identifying effective strategies for ensuring tourism security. Tourism security is a critical topic for research, discussion, and analysis, as it is directly linked to human security and economic development. As a key component of the economy, tourism generates significant revenue, contributing to sustainable development.

Research Questions

To address the main research problem, the study investigates the following sub-questions:

1. What is tourism, and what are its importance and types?
2. What is tourism security, and what measures ensure it?
3. How does tourism security relate to the tourism sector?
4. In what ways does tourism security impact the tourism industry and development?
5. What are the key requirements for developing the tourism sector?

Hypotheses

General Hypothesis: Tourism security is essential for the growth of the tourism industry and the achievement of tourism development.

Partial Hypotheses:

- Increased security risks lead to a decline in tourism.

- Security is a fundamental factor in attracting tourists to a destination.

Research methodology:

This study employs a descriptive approach to examine the impact of tourism security on the tourism industry and development. By analyzing and interpreting this relationship, the study aims to draw meaningful conclusions about the phenomenon under investigation.

Study Structure

1. The Nature of Tourism and Tourism Security
 - Section 1: The Concept and Importance of Tourism
 - Section 2: Types of Tourism
 - Section 3: The Concept of Tourism Security and Its Measures
2. Tourism Security and the Tourism Sector
 - Section 1: The Relationship Between Security and Tourism
 - Section 2: Key Requirements for the Development of the Tourism Sector

1. The nature of tourism and tourism security

1.1. The Concept and Importance of Tourism

First: The concept of tourism

The tourism sector holds significant importance, comparable to other key industries, as it greatly benefits national economies. In recent years, it has become increasingly relied upon as a primary source of foreign currency income. The ability to attract tourists to a specific region or country plays a crucial role in promoting regional and economic development.

The concept of tourism has been interpreted in various ways by scholars and experts in the field, with differing opinions based on their perspectives. Some view it as a social phenomenon, while others emphasize its economic aspects. Given these varying perspectives, it is essential to explore definitions and related terms.

Etymologically, the word "tourism" originates from an ancient term meaning "to traverse the land," and historically, the word "siyahan" was associated with the flow of water, symbolizing movement and exploration. From a technical standpoint, one of the earliest definitions of tourism was provided by the German scholar Guber Freuler in 1905. He described it as a modern phenomenon driven by the growing need for rest,

recreation, and an appreciation of natural beauty, as well as the pursuit of joy and relaxation in scenic and peaceful environments.¹

Tourism, in the process of establishing a comprehensive framework, aims to clearly define its value and the mutual influences it generates. Various studies have attempted to define tourism, yet there remains no universal agreement among researchers on a single definition. Over time, scholars have sought to develop a more complete and inclusive concept of tourism. One such attempt was made in 1910 by the Austrian researcher Cholard, who approached tourism from an economic perspective. He defined it as the sum of economic activities directly linked to the entry, stay, and movement of foreigners within or outside a specific country, city, or region.²

Another definition of tourism describes it as a set of activities carried out by individuals while traveling and staying in locations outside their usual environment for purposes such as leisure or other non-work-related reasons, for a continuous period not exceeding one year. This definition was established by the World Tourism Organization and the United Nations Statistical Commission in 2000. Regarding the definition of a tourist, the United Nations Economic Council adopted a resolution during its 1963 meeting in Rome, defining a tourist as any individual who stays outside their usual place of residence for more than 24 hours but less than one year.

This definition categorizes visitors into two groups:

- **Tourists:** Temporary visitors who remain in the host country for at least 24 hours.
- **Excursionists (Quick-trip travelers):** Temporary visitors who stay for less than 24 hours in the host country.³

1.2. Its importance

The economic significance of tourism is evident in its vital role in overall economic development, as reflected in reports and statistics from various countries worldwide. The steady growth of the tourism sector highlights its increasing contribution to global economies. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council, tourism accounts for more than 10% of the global gross domestic product, 10.7% of total investments, and 11.7% of national revenues, all of which are crucial factors in economic development.

¹Hadi Faisal Saadoun, *Tourism Security and Tourism Development in Iraq*, Journal of Educational Studies, Issue 52, 2020, pp. 226-227.

²Abla Bukhari, *Tourism Economics, Introduction to Tourism Economics*, 2012, pp. 4-5.

³Sahrawi Muhammad Taj al-Din, Al-Sabti Wasila, *Tourism in Algeria between Reality and Aspirations*, Namaa Journal of Economics and Trade, Issue 2: December 2017, p. 51.

Similarly, data from the World Tourism Organization estimated that in 1997, the number of tourists reached 625 million, generating approximately \$445 billion in revenue for host countries. By 2006, this figure had risen to around 842 million tourists, contributing nearly \$800 billion in revenue. This growth significantly boosted the economic activity of host nations, further reinforcing the importance of tourism as a driver of economic prosperity.⁴

The significance of the tourism sector lies in its potential to serve as a key economic driver, supporting national income growth and fostering sustainable development. This is particularly relevant in the current era, where achieving long-term tourism security is a priority. The importance of tourism can be outlined through the following aspects:

- **Source of Revenue:** Tourism generates substantial income for many countries, as tourists spend on accommodation, entertainment, shopping, dining, and other services, thereby boosting national revenue.
- **Job Creation:** The sector offers both direct and indirect employment opportunities across various fields, including hospitality, transportation, services, and local industries. This helps lower unemployment rates and strengthens economic stability.
- **Investment Stimulation:** The rapid expansion of tourism encourages investment in infrastructure and related industries, leading to the development of tourist destinations and improved services.
- **Export Growth:** Tourism acts as a crucial non-oil export for many nations, as tourists purchase local products and services, thereby enhancing exports and improving the trade balance.
- **Infrastructure Development:** The continuous growth of tourism leads to advancements in logistics and infrastructure, such as roads, airports, hotels, and attractions, enhancing a country's capacity to accommodate more visitors.
- **Cultural Exchange:** Tourism fosters interaction between different cultures, promoting mutual understanding and strengthening international relations.

Overall, tourism is a vital sector in the global economy, playing a pivotal role in economic growth, employment generation, and sustainable development.

1.2.1 Tourism's Role in Reducing Unemployment

Tourism significantly contributes to addressing unemployment in various ways, including:

⁴Younsi Mustafa, *The Role and Importance of Tourism in Achieving Economic and Social Development* "The Case of Algeria" *Studies and Research Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 13, 12-15-2013, p. 228.

- **Creating Direct Employment:** The industry demands a large workforce for services such as hospitality, transportation, marketing, and tourist site management, generating numerous job opportunities.
- **Boosting Related Industries:** Tourism supports local industries like handicrafts and food production, indirectly creating additional employment.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Investment in tourism often leads to infrastructure expansion, providing jobs in construction and civil engineering.
- **Encouraging Entrepreneurship:** Tourism inspires the establishment of small businesses, such as boutique hotels, unique restaurants, and specialized tourism services, further increasing employment opportunities.
- **Enhancing Skills and Training:** The sector offers training programs in hospitality and tourism management, equipping individuals with skills that improve their employability in the job market.

Through these various channels, tourism plays a crucial role in economic diversification, employment generation, and long-term sustainable development.⁵

Second: Types of tourism:

Tourism can be categorized into various types based on different criteria and standards. Researchers have extensively explored and named these types, leading to a wide range of classifications. The diversity in tourism activities is influenced by the purpose or motivation behind a trip, as well as the variety of tourist destinations, both locally and internationally. Based on the organizing entity of the trip, tourism can be classified into the following types:

- **Recreational Tourism:** This form of tourism is prevalent in regions with extensive green spaces, natural parks, scenic landscapes, and public gardens. It attracts a large number of local visitors who prefer spending time in parks, recreational areas, tourist villages, or beaches. In some cases, it may take the form of short, one-day trips.
- **Ecotourism:** This type of tourism involves exploring and understanding natural ecosystems while promoting their conservation. It focuses on visiting unspoiled natural areas to observe wildlife, study plant and animal life, and appreciate nature's beauty. Ecotourism encourages responsible travel to destinations such as seas, mountains, and deserts, ensuring minimal environmental impact.
- **Cultural Tourism:** One of the most traditional forms of tourism, cultural tourism is driven by the desire to explore new places, gain knowledge, and experience different cultures. Tourists engage in activities such as visiting historical and

⁵ Tourism and Economic Returns, Badr Salem Al-Badrani, available at the following link: <https://www.alarabiya.net/aswaq/opinion> s , date of website visit: 01-26-2025.

archaeological sites, museums, and learning about the lifestyles of various communities they have not previously encountered.⁶

Tourism can also be classified based on various other criteria, which can be explained as follows:

Tourism Based on Geographical Area

- **Domestic Tourism:** This refers to the movement of a country's citizens within their national borders. It includes local travel where tourists spend the country's currency. The significance of domestic tourism lies in:
 - Maximizing the use of existing tourist facilities.
 - Supporting light industries by promoting local products.
 - Positively impacting the agricultural sector.
 - Contributing to national income growth.
- **Regional Tourism:** This involves travel between neighboring countries that share common cultural or geographical characteristics, such as among Arab or African nations.
- **Outbound Tourism:** This refers to individuals traveling from their home country to another for leisure, exploration, or cultural exchange. Outbound tourism plays a role in strengthening international economic and social relations.

Tourism Based on Purpose

- **Religious Tourism:** One of the oldest forms of tourism, religious tourism involves visiting sacred sites and participating in religious rituals. Prominent examples include pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia.
- **Medical Tourism:** This type of tourism combines relaxation and healthcare, where individuals seek treatment in advanced medical centers and hospitals equipped with modern facilities and skilled professionals.
- **Therapeutic Tourism:** This involves visiting specific destinations known for their natural healing properties, such as mineral and sulfur springs, sand baths, and sun therapy, to aid in recovery from certain health conditions.
- **Ecotourism:** This form of tourism promotes responsible travel to natural areas while preserving cultural and environmental heritage. It encourages the conservation

⁶Ghana Karra, Toumi Jamaia, *The Role of Tourism in the Local Economy*, "Graduation Thesis Submitted to Fulfill the Requirements for a Master's Degree, Specialization: Tourism Communication, University of Mostaganem, Academic Year: 2015-2016, pp. 49-50.

of natural resources, including mineral springs, plant life, wildlife, and forests, as part of a long-term sustainable tourism strategy.⁷

Third: the concept of tourism security and its means.

1.3. The concept of tourism security:

Tourism security encompasses the administrative and security measures designed to ensure that tourism activities take place in a safe and protected environment. It involves creating the necessary conditions to guarantee a secure and enjoyable experience for tourists throughout their stay.

This concept can be understood in both a broad and a narrow sense. In its broader definition, tourism security includes the following aspects:

- Safeguarding tourists from security threats, including criminal activities or terrorist acts, ensuring their well-being during travel, and providing legal protection in case of any civil or criminal incidents.
- Protecting tourist establishments such as hotels, travel agencies, museums, and other tourism-related services from acts of vandalism, sabotage, or terrorism.
- Ensuring the safety of employees working in the tourism sector, allowing them to perform their duties without security concerns.⁸

1.3.1. Tourism Security:

The concept of tourism security combines two key elements: security and tourism. It encompasses ensuring safety for both tourists and tourism-related assets. Tourist security involves protecting visitors' personal safety, financial assets, dignity, and well-being from potential crimes or harassment. Meanwhile, tourism security refers to safeguarding tourism infrastructure, including historical, cultural, religious, and archaeological sites, as well as hospitality and travel facilities.

Tourism security also plays a crucial role in the economic sector, as it directly impacts the stability and growth of tourism-related industries. Its effectiveness is interconnected with other forms of security, such as social, political, military, cultural, and environmental security, since these different dimensions collectively contribute to a safe and sustainable tourism environment.⁹

⁷Baout Lazhar, *Promoting Tourism Ingredients and Its Role in Achieving Local Development "The Case of Guelma State"* Graduation Thesis Submitted to Fulfill the Requirements for a Master's Degree, Specialization in Hotel and Tourism Marketing, Academic Year: 2017-2018, University of May 8, 1945, pp. 14-15-16.

⁸Sassane Nabila, Hlimi Leila, *Role of tourism security in supporting the construction of tourism in Algeria*, Journal of Economic Growth and Entrepreneurship JEGE, Spatial and entrepreneurial development studies laboratory, Year: 2021 Vol.4 No.2 Special, p:88.

⁹Jarash Adel, *The Impact of Security Problems on Tourism and Tourism Investment*, Arab Democratic Center, 01-12-2017. Available at the following link: <https://www.democraticac.de/?p=42387> Date of website visit: 01-06-2025.

1.3.2. Tourist security means:

Given the sensitivity of the tourism sector and its vulnerability to political instability and terrorist activities, security challenges have become a major concern for the tourism industry worldwide. To ensure the protection of tourists and tourism-related facilities, several key security measures are implemented:

Internal Tourism Protection Measures:

These measures are categorized into:

- **Human Resources:** Security personnel, including tourist police and law enforcement agencies, play a crucial role in ensuring the safety of tourists and maintaining security at various tourist sites. Their constant presence helps prevent potential threats and enhances tourists' confidence in their safety.
- **Legal Framework:** Clear and effective legal regulations empower security personnel to perform their duties efficiently. These laws ensure the protection of both tourists and tourism infrastructure while defining the responsibilities and operational boundaries of security forces.
- **Physical Security Measures:** These include equipping tourist facilities with fire extinguishers, ensuring fire safety near historical sites, installing emergency exits, providing alternative lighting, and placing clear signage. Additionally, safeguarding tourist sites from natural disasters such as floods and preventing vandalism during crises is essential.
- **Training for Tourism Security Personnel:** Security personnel responsible for protecting tourism and heritage sites undergo specialized training programs tailored to tourism security needs. These programs focus on developing skills in crisis management, surveillance, and response to security threats.
- **Modern Electronic Security Measures:** Advanced technological solutions enhance security at tourist sites, museums, airports, and hotels. These include automatic alarms, electronic access control, surveillance systems, and continuously monitored cameras that track movements in key tourist areas. These technologies improve threat detection and provide real-time security monitoring.¹⁰

2.2. Tourism Security and the Tourism Sector

2.2.1 The relationship between tourism and tourism security

There is no doubt that tourism flourishes in an environment of security and stability, as these factors are essential in attracting tourists. Without security, tourism cannot thrive, as ensuring the safety of visitors and combating tourism-related crimes is

¹⁰Sassane Nabila, Hlimi Leila, previously mentioned Reference , pp: 88-89.

fundamental. However, securing tourists and heritage sites is not solely the responsibility of security forces; it is a collective duty that requires the participation of all segments of society. The role of security extends beyond protecting tourists; it also involves safeguarding tourism infrastructure, archaeological sites, religious landmarks, historical attractions, and natural destinations that draw visitors.

Tourist police officers are strategically deployed across key tourist areas, including archaeological sites, beaches, and hotels. They conduct foot patrols and use motorcycles to navigate narrow alleys that police vehicles cannot access. Additionally, patrol cars monitor main streets frequented by both local and international tourists. This extensive presence ensures the safety of tourists in all locations, creating an environment where they can enjoy their stay comfortably while having access to essential and recreational services.

2.2.2. Tourism Security as a Shared Social Responsibility

Security is increasingly recognized as a collective responsibility that involves all sectors of society. Ensuring tourism security requires cooperation and coordination among various stakeholders to promote awareness of tourism's value, highlight its positive impacts, and safeguard cultural and historical heritage.

Since security cannot be achieved in isolation, it is essential to engage different societal groups in strengthening tourism security. This can be done by fostering awareness about the role of security in the tourism sector and encouraging active participation in safeguarding tourists and tourism infrastructure. A unified approach should be adopted, prioritizing the well-being of tourists while ensuring high-quality services. This responsibility extends to the state, civil society organizations, educational institutions, and the media, all of which play a crucial role in promoting a secure and thriving tourism environment.¹¹

Security encompasses reassurance, stability, and the ability to handle unexpected situations without disrupting the prevailing conditions. Any decline in these factors leads to reduced confidence and increased uncertainty.

2.3. Tourism Security

The evolution of methods used in planning and executing tourism-related crimes has heightened the importance of tourism security. Security is a fundamental pillar of any nation, ensuring its strength, identity, independence, and sovereignty. Preserving security safeguards national development, achievements, and stability while

¹¹ Security and Tourism: What's the Relationship? More details are available at the following link: <https://revuealmanara.com>, website visited on: 06-15-2024.

addressing various challenges. These challenges stem from both internal and external factors, including human-induced threats such as wars, crimes, sabotage, and corruption, as well as natural disasters and unforeseen events. The relationship between tourism and security also carries an economic dimension, as tourism has become a vital economic resource interconnected with various industries and sectors.

2.4. Characteristics of Tourism Security

- **Seasonality:** Tourism experiences peak seasons when the number of tourists increases significantly, requiring heightened security measures/
- **Sensitivity to External Factors:** Tourism security is highly sensitive to political, security, social, and economic fluctuations in the host country, which can influence tourist activity.
- **Diverse Security Risks:** Tourism security must address a wide range of risks, including:
 - Natural hazards beyond human control.
 - Criminal risks such as theft, moral offenses, and terrorism.
 - Operational risks within the tourism sector, such as fraudulent practices by tourism companies, tour guides, hotels, and restaurants, can negatively impact the industry.¹²

So in the end, we say that there is a close connection between the arena and tourism security. Tourism development cannot be achieved without the availability of security. Likewise, the tourism industry is created in good and comfortable security conditions for the tourist.

2.5. requirements for the development of the tourism sector

Tourism has become of great importance at present, and the historical and cultural heritage it is based in the world today has a significant impact on development, including economic, social, and cultural development in many countries of the developed and developing world. Statistical evidence, economic indicators, and historical extrapolation indicate that tourism will be one of the important basic pillars that make up the economies and services in the current century. Three industries will lead the strongest service economies, which are wireless communications, information technology, tourism, and travel. The tourism industry and the establishment of tourism investment projects have become an urgent necessity imposed by the challenges of the internal and external market facing the tourism sector in every country, including:

- 1- In the tourism sector, priority is given to it as an economic strategy that works to reform the country, absorb the country's workforce, and eliminate unemployment to a certain extent.

¹²Hadi Faisal Saadoun, *Tourism Security and Tourism Development in Iraq*, previously cited reference, pp. 221-223.

- 2- Develop tourism development plans, especially religious and environmental ones, with its shrines, tombs, environment, and picturesque landscapes.
- 3- Establishing special offices to promote tourism activity, facilitating entry procedures into the country, including obtaining entry visas, and adopting modern and convenient methods for tourists, particularly in travel agencies and hotel reservations.
- 4- Supporting government investment in tourism activities, encouraging the private sector to invest, and providing it with all necessary facilities.
- 5- Training and developing tourism workers by opening tourism institutes and sending delegations abroad to participate in training courses.
- 6- Benefiting from the information revolution by establishing tourism statistics and information centers.
- 7- Coordination and attention to all sectors related to tourism activity to achieve quality and raise its level.
- 8- Promoting and organizing tourism, including tourism awareness programs and issuing tourism and media activities and publications, both domestically and internationally.
- 9- Improving services at international airports and seaports to facilitate transit procedures, visa issuance, and everything related to tourism and attracting tourists, especially transportation, communications, health services, and security.
- 10- Continuing to pursue circumstantial economic policies related to crisis management, along with continuing to pump funds into an inefficient, unstructured, and inefficient economy, will likely lead to the Algerian economy's failure to achieve development. Continued poor management of economic institutions and the lack of training and qualification of human resources will lead to a decline in productivity and greater reliance on imports.¹³

2.6. Obstacles to the domestic tourism sector:

One of the biggest challenges is the lack of a comprehensive tourism information and statistics system. Accurate data on tourist attractions is a fundamental pillar of effective planning. The key aspects affected by this deficiency include:

- Distribution of tourists based on their mode of arrival, whether by land, air, or sea.
- The primary purpose of their visit.
- Types of accommodation used, including cities, summer resorts, hotels, youth hostels, apartments, and furnished rooms.
- Tourist destinations and attractions visited.
- Tourist feedback and satisfaction surveys were conducted at various sites.
- Misallocation of investments within the tourism sector.
- Ineffective tourism marketing strategies.

¹³The same reference, pp. 243-244.

- Insufficient tourism support services.

These issues highlight the critical need for a well-structured database to enhance tourism statistics and improve planning.¹⁴

Other obstacles can significantly hinder tourist attractions and limit the growth of tourism in any country. These challenges include:

- High prices and excessive taxes increase the costs of domestic tourism.
- Unsafe or poorly maintained roads, both internal and external, that connect cities and archaeological sites, making travel difficult for tourists.
- Insufficient roadside services are needed by travelers on their way to tourist destinations.
- Underdeveloped tourist areas lack essential amenities, such as affordable accommodations like three-star hotels for low-income travelers, proper sanitation, and basic services that encourage domestic tourism.
- Low per capita income in some countries, especially developing ones, which makes tourism and leisure activities seem like luxuries as people prioritize meeting their basic needs.
- Inadequate attention and maintenance of archaeological sites, along with weak promotional efforts within the country.
- A generally low standard of living limits people's ability to spend on tourism-related activities.
- Limited interest among citizens in visiting local tourist sites, historical landmarks, and cultural attractions, often due to a lack of awareness about their significance.
- Insufficient diversity in recreational programs and activities designed to attract different segments of society, as well as a lack of incentives that could stimulate domestic tourism.

These barriers highlight the need for strategic improvements in infrastructure, awareness, and economic policies to foster a more vibrant and accessible tourism sector.¹⁵

Conclusion:

¹⁴Hossam Abdel Halim Issa, *Law and Tourism*, The Third Annual Conference on Law, Tanta University, Egypt, 2017, pp. 35-36.

¹⁵Obstacles to tourism, available at the following link: <https://mawdoo3.com> Date of site visit: 06-13-2024.

Our study of this vital topic for both citizens and the state has highlighted the strong connection between security and the tourism sector. Sustainable development is unimaginable without security, as tourists prioritize comfort, reassurance, quality accommodations, scenic landscapes, and exceptional shopping experiences. These factors can only be fully realized in an environment where security is firmly established.

Ensuring tourism security requires well-developed strategies, proactive planning, and the formation and training of specialized human resources dedicated to this field. If a country aims to succeed in tourism, achieve sustainable development, and strengthen its national economy, it must prioritize tourism security. In my view, security is the most crucial factor in attracting tourists and encouraging them to visit and return to the host country. It is also essential to establish streamlined entry procedures, including visa facilitation, residency grants, and other incentives that attract tourists to key destinations. The more tourists visit these areas, the greater the economic benefits and foreign currency revenues.

In addition to this, raising awareness and promoting a tourism-friendly culture among citizens is crucial. This can be achieved through media campaigns, seminars, and scientific forums that highlight the importance of tourism. From this perspective, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- The concept of tourism security encompasses both domestic and international tourism, safeguarding both tourists and tourism facilities while addressing risks from both natural and human-made disasters.
- Tourism and security are intrinsically linked, as a well-secured tourism environment attracts visitors and enhances investment opportunities in both local and international tourism.
- There is an inverse relationship between security and tourism; as insecurity rises, tourism declines.
- The tourism industry requires the state to ensure the provision of essential services and security measures for tourists throughout their stay, making security a fundamental pillar of tourism development.
- Several factors influence the success of the tourism sector, including infrastructure, transportation, communication, media, and the availability of natural, historical, and cultural attractions.
- Ensuring tourism security involves overcoming numerous challenges, particularly those related to protecting tourists from the moment they arrive in the host country until their departure.

Most important recommendations:

- Organizing seminars, study days, and forums across various media platforms to raise public awareness about the significance of tourism security and its impact on different aspects of the country's development.
- Addressing threats to human security and ensuring political, economic, social, and tourism stability in all nations.
- Emphasizing the protection of tourists, local tourism establishments, and facilities from exploitation, fraud, crime, kidnapping, vandalism, and pollution—critical concerns that require state intervention.
- Simplifying and streamlining tourism procedures, including visa issuance, entry and exit permits, and residency approvals. Additionally, considering visa exemptions and encouraging business incentives such as special travel tariffs for air and sea transportation.
- Safeguarding and preserving archaeological and historical sites by implementing necessary measures to protect them from theft, deterioration, and vandalism.
- Creating a stable and attractive investment environment that mitigates risks to human security and promotes diverse types of tourism, including archaeological, medical, and ecological tourism, to maximize visitor engagement.
- Utilizing modern technology to enhance tourism promotion and increase awareness of the tourism sector's offerings.
- Ensuring interagency coordination among the various entities responsible for tourism, as tourism development is not solely the responsibility of the Ministry of Tourism. Collaboration with other ministries, such as Transport, Industry, Finance, and Interior, is crucial to fostering tourism growth and attracting a larger number of visitors.

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