

## Mechanisms for Implementing Sustainable Green Economy in the Field of Tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City

Mohammad Fadel Salman Almahasneh<sup>1</sup>, Osama Mohammad Rawashdeh<sup>2</sup>, Shaker Alkhzalah<sup>3</sup>, Hanadi Lutfi Abulaila<sup>4</sup>

### Abstract

*The tourism industry is one of the important sectors on which many countries depend for economic growth and development, as it is one of the sources of foreign exchange, and with the increase in tourists around the world, some tourism activities harmful to the environment appeared, which resulted in the emergence of some trends that stimulate tourism to preserve the environment, the most important of which are the trends that require the need to transform the tourism sector into a green economy. The study aimed to: To identify the reality of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City, and to reveal the mechanisms of activating the sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City: The descriptive method, and the researcher designed a questionnaire: It consisted of two axes with a total of (31) phrases, under the first axis (13) phrases, and under the second axis: (18) phrases. The most important findings are: Apartments are sustainable accommodations that provide tourists with stunning views of the sea; Ayla's yacht marina is a venue for hosting boats from foreign countries as part of their global tourist tours; supporting projects that focus on protecting the environment to incentivize tourists to be attracted to it; and supporting projects that focus on protecting the environment Improving infrastructure such as public transportation, hotels, etc. in line with the requirements of green tourism, and the importance of taking the necessary measures to improve air and water quality in tourist areas to maintain the comfort of tourists.*

**Keywords:** Sustainable Green Economy, Green Tourism, Ayla Oasis.

### Introduction

Tourism in many countries of the world has become one of the most important economic sectors; as an important economic resource on the one hand, and a sector that absorbs a proportion of the labor force and drives economic activity on the other hand; it has led to a change in work patterns, living standards and income distribution, and the expansion of tourism activities is accompanied by many positive changes in the cultural, social and environmental fields (Abdullah; Ezzedine, 2016, 59)

The tourism industry is one of the important sectors on which many nations depend for economic growth and development; As it is one of the sources of foreign exchange, besides it greatly assists in economic, social, cultural and environmental development, and with the increase in the number of tourists around the world and the expansion of tourism activities and practices, some tourism activities harmful to the environment have emerged, resulting in the emergence of some trends that encourage and stimulate tourism to preserve and protect the environment, the most important of which is sustainable tourism, green tourism and green tourism practices among the trends that require the tourism sector to shift to a green economy; 2018, 35). The green economy does not replace sustainable development but is linked to achieving sustainability, which is almost entirely based on reforming the economy. To move to a green economy, certain enabling conditions are required, and these enabling conditions generally consist of a background of national regulations, policies, financial support, incentives, legal structures, international market and aid and trade protocols, and the vision includes seven lines of action that represent several key elements capable

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<sup>1</sup> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, Al- Balqa' Applied University (BAU), Email: mohammad.mahasneh@bau.edu.jo, ORCID ID: 0009-0008-0450-195X

<sup>2</sup> ASSISTANT PROFESSOR Al- Balqa' Applied University (BAU), Email: Osama.rawashdeh@bau.edu.jo

<sup>3</sup> Assistant professor Arab University College of Technology, Email: Shakerdfk@yahoo.com, ORCID ID:0009-0009-8977-6270.

<sup>4</sup> Head of Hospitality management and Tourism Department Assistant professor Arab University College of Technology Email: Hanadi.Abulaila@auct.edu.jo, ORCID ID: 0009-0009-8503-9724

of guiding tourism recovery, which include: Public Health, Social Inclusion, Biodiversity Conservation, Climate Action, Circular Economy, Governance, and Finance (El Batouty; Abdel Fattah, 2022, 221)

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has supported a range of policies, initiatives and programs aimed at achieving a green economy, such as: The elimination of full oil subsidy funding in 2008, the adoption of the Renewable Energy Law and the financial incentive package for renewable energy and energy efficiency equipment in 2010, the establishment of the Eco-Cities Forum, the Environmental Finance Symposium, and the Zarqa River Rehabilitation Project. In addition, the government's 2010 Executive Program highlights its desire to develop a green economy by documenting the need to "launch a green services and industries program to meet environmental compliance requirements and transform Jordan into a regional center for green services and industries" including the tourism sector (EnConsult, 2011, vii)

It is clear from the above that tourism is currently one of the most important economic sectors driving the global economy, that the green economy is an important vehicle for the country's economic growth and development, and that the Oasis of Ayla/Aqaba is characterized by its natural, cultural and historical diversity, making it a distinct tourist destination; The researcher therefore called for an idea of mechanisms to operationalize a sustainable green economy for tourism in the Ayla/Aqaba oasis.

#### *Research Issue*

Jordan is a country with a wide variety of ancient monuments and natural wonders, a favorable climate and hospitable people, and many sites in Jordan have been registered as UNESCO World (and Mixed) Heritage Sites. Tourism can be a profitable industry, however, tourism - both visiting tourists and the hotels, restaurants, and other facilities that serve them - can contribute to environmental degradation (EnConsult, 2011, 21)

Aqaba is the most important touristic site in The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, which has received great attention from the concerned authorities in order to develop and promote it. To provide a high level of tourism services that will attract investors and tourists internally and externally. However, the Aqaba city lacks to some components of sustainable tourism development that could negatively affect the future of tourism in it.

The most prominent among them are the instability of the legislative and regulatory framework for tourism activity, the lack of facilities and infrastructure, poor connectivity between tourist sites, the difficulty of investing in the tourism sector, as well as the lack of tourism awareness (Al-Shamayleh; Al-Qasim, 2021, 54)

The concept of green economy appeared as a response to the multiple crises, aiming to achieve the economic development through friendly environmental projects that use modern technology in the field of renewable energies, change unsustainable consumption patterns, create new jobs opportunities that reduce poverty, as well as reduce the intensity of energy use and resource consumption and production. In this frame, countries are seeking for developing an imaginary concept for launching an economy based on a strategy to transition to a green economy (Khalaf; Ali, 2018, 154). Emphasizing the above, the researcher made a survey aiming to identify the mechanisms of activating the green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla / Aqaba Oasis. The survey was applied to a sample of (30) people, (10 managers) and (20 administrators), in different hotels in Ayla / Aqaba Oasis, the survey revealed the necessity of developing a framework to attract green investments in sustainable tourism projects, develop strategies to improve the management of resources and facilities, support projects that focus on protecting and developing the tourism environment, encourage tourists to visit the oasis regularly, building partnerships with local and national authorities to impose strict standards on tourism activities to ensure that the balance between tourism development and the environment is maintained here the researcher realizing the necessity for applying mechanisms to activate the green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla/Aqaba Oasis.

What are the mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis/Aqaba City?

The following sub-questions pops-up from this question:

- What is the conceptual framework of the green economy?
- Are there any differences between the averages of the sample members' responses on "the reality of tourism in Ayla/Aqaba Oasis according to the two variables (years of experience, job)?"
- Are there any differences between the averages of the sample members' responses on the Mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis/Aqaba City according to the variables (years of experience, job)?"

#### *Research Goals*

The current research goal aimed to identify the mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis/Aqaba City?, and the following sub-goals were pops-up from this one:

- Recognizing the conceptual framework of the green economy.
- Identify the nature of the differences between the averages responses of the sample members on "the reality of tourism in Ayla / Aqaba Oasis according to the two variables (years of experience, job).
- Identify the nature of the differences between the mean responses of the sample members on the Mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis/Aqaba City? According to the two variables (years of experience, job).

The importance of research:

The importance of this research comes from the following aspects:

- The importance of the green economy in supporting tourism; the green economy contributes to the development of sustainable projects that achieve a balance between economic development and environmental protection, which ensures the sustainability of tourism in the long term.
- The importance of the area that the research focuses on (Oasis of Ayla /Aqaba) in the field of tourism; Wherein this region occupies an important place in supporting tourism.
- The scarcity of Arab and foreign studies which discussed the green economy in the tourism field, so, in this regard, this research may enrich Arab libraries with modern references in this regard.

#### *Research Approach*

The current research used the descriptive method because of its suitability to the nature of its topic

#### *Research Tool*

The current research used the questionnaire as a research tool to identify the opinions of the research sample on Mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis/Aqaba City

Research terms: were as follows

## Tourism 1-

Tourism is known as: A human activity and a social phenomenon based on the movement of individuals from their accommodation places to another places outside their communities for a temporary period of not less than (24) hours, and not more than a year; for various religious, recreational, therapeutic or other tourist purposes (Asad; Mahmoud, 2020, 189)

Tourism is procedurally defined as: Journeys and movements made by tourists and visitors to explore, entertain and recreate in places that are unfamiliar to them

### *The Green Economy*

Green economy is defined as: A sustainable term that aims to improve the relationship between humans and social wellbeing by preserving the environmental economy as a step towards achieving the application of the ecological economy, and it is a mean for achieving a sustainable development, balance, improving the environment and simplifying its use in a way that does not conflict with achieving economic growth (Al-Hattab, 2022, 46).

It can be procedurally defined as: An economic model that aims to achieve sustainable economic development, focusing on preserving the environment, minimizing negative impacts on nature, improving the efficiency of resource usage, and achieving a balance between the economy, environment, and society.

First: Theoretical framework and previous studies:

The first axis: Theoretical framework of the research

This axis will discuss the conceptual framework of the green economy

Definition and origins of the concept of green economy :

The concept of green economy appeared in 1989 in one of the studies by London Environmental Economics Center (LEEC) entitled " An Outline of the Green Economy", which linked the concept of green economy to the environment as a tool to achieve sustainable development (Dridi, 2022, 393)

The concept of a green economy appeared again with the prominence of the global financial crisis; The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) launched its green economy initiative on 22 October 2004, entitled "Global New Green Project", in cooperation with some international economic organizations and institutions to revitalize the world economy and combat climate change; Whereas the concept of a green economy views the environment as an opportunity to confront the multiple and current crises such as energy, water, climate and food crisis instead of considering it messy. Investment in environment-related sectors can contribute to job creation, environmental protection, conservation and maximization of natural resources, stimulating trade and increasing the income level (Abdul-Hakam, 2016, 357).

And In the absence of an internationally accepted definition of "green economy", The United Nations Environment Programme has introduced a practical definition for the green economy as an economy that leads to improve human well-being and social equity, while taking care to significantly reduce environmental risks and ecological scarcities.

On a more practical level, it is defined as an economy in which income and employment growth are directed by investments in the public and private sectors that will lead to enhanced resource efficiency, reduction of carbon emissions, waste and pollution and prevention of biodiversity loss and ecosystem degradation.

These investments are driven by growing market demand for green goods and services, technological innovations, and in many cases by adjusting tax and sectoral policies to ensure that prices are an appropriate reflection of environmental costs (Alkaroun; Kamoun, 2021, 17).

Characteristics of the green economy:

The green economy is characterized by a number of features as following (Nafadi, 2017, 649)

- Green economy is a mean to achieve sustainable development and it is not considered as an alternative to it
- Green economy facilitates the integration of the four dimensions of sustainable development, which are environmental, social, economical, and technological or administrative dimensions.
- It is necessary to adapt the green economy with national priorities and circumstances.
- The necessity of applying the principle of shared responsibilities among relevant state agencies for the voluntary transition towards a green economy.
- Green economy should not be used as a mean to impose trade restrictions or conditions on aid or debt relief, and green economy should address trade distortions, such as environmentally harmful subsidies.
- Green economy must admit the national authority over natural resources.
- Green economy must be based on the efficiency of resources and sustainable consumption and production patterns.

Goals of the transition to a green economy:

The transition to a green economy contributes in the achievement of a number of goals represented by the following (Al-Malki, 2017, 171):

- linking between the requirements of achieving economic, social and human development and environmental protection
- Changing the course taken by countries, governments and Intercontinental companies in dealing with natural and human resources.
- The green economy is an important tool for achieving sustainable development and enhancing the ability to manage natural resources in a sustainable way, increase the efficiency of resource usage, minimize waste, and reduce the negative impacts of development on the environment.
- Achieving economic prosperity and social security.
- direct private government investments to raise the efficiency of the resources, energy and water productivity to the maximum, reduce waste and pollution, and secure new growth engines through research and development of green technology, and sustainable management of local, natural and cultural assets that enhance the local economy and the ability to create additional new jobs and support poor people.
- Helping the country facing the effects of climate change.

The principles of green economy:

Many international organizations have prepared a set of guidelines that help decision makers in implementing green economy policies, and these principles are (Abdelhamid, 2022, 409)

- A green economy is a mean, not a purpose, to achieve sustainable development.
- The green economy must create decent work and green jobs.
- Green economy aims to achieve the efficiency in the usage of resources and energy.
- Green economy respects planetary boundaries or environmental limits.
- The green economy uses an integrated decision-making process.
- Green economy measures progress in gross domestic product using appropriate indicators.
- The green economy seeks to achieve justice between countries and between generations.
- Green economy protects biodiversity and ecosystems.
- Green economy helps in reducing poverty, improving the standard of living and allowing access to basic services.
- Green economy contributes in improving governance and the rule of law and creating transparent and stable participatory democratic systems.
- Green economy absorbs external factors.

Indicators for measuring the green economy:

The United Nations program has developed three main categories to measure progress towards a green economy, but there is no agreement on a specific set of indicators, so governments and stakeholders can choose the most appropriate indicators based on national circumstances, and these indicators fall into three main categories (Dridi, 2022, 395)

- Economic indicators: such as the portion of sectoral or cluseral investments that contribute to resource and energy efficiency or to the reduction of waste or pollution, or also the share of sectoral or cluseral output or employment that fulfills scheduled sustainability criteria.
- Environmental indicators related to economic activity: such as resource efficiency, pollution levels at the sectoral or overall economic level. These indicators can be expressed, for example, by the amount of energy or water used to produce a specific unit of gross domestic product.
- Indicators on the path of progress and social wellbeing:

Such as aggregate economic measures that reflect the consumption of natural capital, including those indicators proposed in frameworks for environmental and economic accounting, or those proposed within the initiative known as Beyond Gross Domestic Product, which can capture the health dimension and various other dimensions of social well-being.

the importance of the green economy in the field of Tourism

Tourism in the green economy indicates to touristic activities that can be maintained or sustained indefinitely in their social, economic, cultural and environmental contexts (Al-batouti; Abdelfattah, 2022, 221)

Successful tourism has objective elements and basic criteria on which the tourism industry depends throughout the world. The most important of these elements is how to pay attention to the distinctive types of tourism that attract tourists of different nationalities in accordance with the components of the tourism host country.

Undoubtedly plays its role in achieving sustainable tourism and tourism development.

In the shadow of the recent environmental shifts and changes brought about by dealing with a large number of tourists and offering them tourism, tourists of various nationalities seek to be located in touristic areas that have not disturbed the ecological balance and it is worth noting that Ecotourism in particular, always attracts a distinct segment of tourists worldwide. Tourism and the environment are two sides of the same coin, as the clean environment is the appropriate climate to achieve the targeted tourism with all its components, and successful tourism depends on sound environmental planning and the application of the green economy (Saleh, 2012, 82)

The green economy helps in the promotion of tourism by encouraging eco-tourism, establishing eco-hotels, expanding in green economy projects and friendly environmental industries, applying environmental sustainability standards to all sectors and activities, promoting green tourism through green projects initiatives, and expanding the establishment of logistics centers to accelerate the transition to an economy –based on knowledge (Al-Hattab, 2022, 47)

Green initiatives in the tourism sector place among its priorities the development of tourist centers, the use of renewable energy, the imposition of environmental measures that attract investments to carry out infrastructure and superstructures, and the transfer of green technology all this contributes to build a green economy that provides social justice for individuals.

green initiatives in the tourism sector are: Orientation towards green tourism, green transformation in hotels (investing in green hotels), green transport (environmentally friendly means of transportation), reliance on renewable energies in various tourism projects (solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy and other renewable and clean energy sources), recycling projects, waste reduction and sorting, and creating green jobs for the local community (Mashhour; El Shenawy, 2023, 370).

Second Axis: Pre research studies:

Past Arab and foreign studies relevant to the subject matter will be presented in chronological order from oldest to newest, as follows:

Khalaf; Ali (2018) study entitled “The Green Economy between Reality and Aspirations applied on the Touristic and Hotel Investment in Halayeb and Shalatin Region.

The study aimed to clarify the importance and goals of the green economy, how to convert to a green tourism economy, what is the motive to transfer to a green economy in the Halayeb Triangle, in light of the state's orientation to develop strategic plans for development, encourage green tourism investment and raise awareness of the local community about its importance in the current and future period. The study adopted the descriptive and analytical approach by designing and distributing questionnaires to a sample of tourism investors in Halayeb Triangle and officials of the Environmental Affairs Agency in the Red Sea Governorate who have great experience in working in the field of environmental conservation.

The results of the study showed that the most important sectors in which the green economy can be applied are alternative energy sources such as wind and solar energy. The study recommends that government agencies intervene to support green economy projects by facilitating the procedures for establishing these projects and drafting laws regulating green economic activities.

A study by litunovska and others, Letunovskaya et al. (2021) entitled: Sustainable Tourism for a green economy.

The study aimed to analyze the innovative trend of sustainable tourism in Poland, which was investigated through a marketing survey of participants from this country and neighboring regions, verify the target group's awareness of post-industrial tourism in the field of territorial rehabilitation their readiness to support the sustainable development goals in their regions and identifying the most effective marketing tools for promoting sustainable tourism.

The results concluded that local authorities play a key role in the development of territories through the implementation of regional health strategies, and among the ideas that came out of the study was the concept of the smart city as a promising tool to promote healthy types of activities, according to the participants' opinion, and regions are defined as local centers where sustainable tourism principles can be implemented to reduce the harmful effects on the environment and economy, and the study recommended using the experience of implementing such projects in other regions and even in other countries.

the study of Al-batouti; Abdel Fattah (2022) entitled "The Importance of transition to a green economy for travel and tourism supporting the Sustainable Development: an applied study on the city of Sharm el-Sheikh"

The study was aimed to examine the relationship between the green economy and the dimensions of sustainable development (economic, social and environmental dimensions), in addition exploring the direct effects of the green economy on the dimensions of sustainable development, through its application to workers in tourism enterprises in Sharm El Sheikh, and to achieve the study target, the researchers applied the descriptive analytical method, where the questionnaire was relied on using the comprehensive inventory method, and (50) error-free forms were collected and valid for statistical analysis, The results concluded that there is a strong positive correlation between the green economy and the dimensions of sustainable development, which proves the validity of the first hypothesis. The results also found that the green economy has a significant positive impact on all dimensions of sustainable development, which confirms the acceptance of the second hypothesis. The study recommended that tourism authorities should develop plans in order to face the steady growth of tourism and the increasing concerns about environmental impacts, as well as the need to address the challenges of sustainability, flexibility and affordability of the tourist destination.

the study of Toubes; Villa (2022) entitled: referential research on tourism in shade of the green economy

The aim of this research is to provide a preliminary narrative review on the green tourism economy based on all available published research. The research gathers current knowledge, reviews responses and initiatives related to green tourism, suggests future research directions and methodological methods to help advance this field. Scopus and WOS databases have been used for arithmetical study, and the results are organized into three sections - challenges, opportunities and possible conditions - that comprehensively cover the main topics.

Widayanto; Nurrahma study (2022) entitled: Green Economy: Toward Sustainable Tourism Development in Indonesia

The study aimed to explain the implementation of a green economy towards sustainable development and sustainable tourism in Indonesia.

The study relied on a qualitative approach using descriptive analysis to draw a specific, organized, accurate, and factual picture of the phenomena occurring in the study, also, The data collection technique relied on documents from various sources and literature reviews from various authoritative magazines, in addition to analyzing laws, systems and ministerial regulations, and policies launched by the central government regarding green economy and sustainable tourism. The results of the study showed that the implementation of green economy in Indonesia is making good progress towards sustainable development and sustainable tourism, as well as the existence of sustainable tourism strategies that include sustainable tourism destinations (STD), sustainable tourism observation (STO), and sustainable tourism certification (STC).

Mashhour; El-Shenawy study (2023) entitled: Green economy as a tool to reduce climate impacts in the development of promising tourist destinations and increase green investment opportunities: A Case Study of Marsa Alam City

This study aimed to explore the influential relationship between green economy and sustainable development in promising tourist destinations by supporting green investment to reduce climate impacts.

The Systematic way of the study was based on two main aspects: The theoretical aspect through relevant Arab and foreign books and references related to its topic, and the practical aspect, which relied on the statistical survey method, by designing an appropriate survey list to collect primary data from the community and the study sample. The study sample consisted of 50 individuals from academics, tourism researchers and tourism experts, in addition to some workers in the official tourism agencies in the country and investors in tourism projects. The study found that there is an influential relationship between the green economy and sustainable tourism development in promising tourist destinations as a basis for reducing climate impacts by supporting green investment, and the study recommended with the necessity of raising awareness about the importance of transitioning towards a green economy and its role in achieving sustainable tourism development for promising touristic destinations, and one of them is Marsa Alam city.

Malahi; Al-Ghozi study (2023) entitled: The green economy as an entrance for enhancing tourism investment in light of the transition to sustainability

This study aimed to highlight the importance of the green economy to boost tourism investment as a mechanism for achieving sustainable tourism development and To achieve this goal, the study used a descriptive analytical method.

The study concluded that the green economy has become an inevitable necessity that all sectors must move towards. The tourism investment is an important step in diversifying the resources of the Algerian economy and creating a modern and balanced economic structure that serves economic development

The study recommended with the necessity of providing technical and financial support, the continuity of initiatives and projects to shift towards a green economy, and the contribution of the private sector to green investments by combining all efforts of the state, local communities, economic dealers, and civil society to promote environmental citizenship and achieve sustainability in all sectors

Nugroho and others study (2023) entitled:The legal Policy for Implementing Green Economy in the Tourism Sector to Achieve Tourism and Environmental Sustainability

The study aimed to analyze the implementation of the idea of green economy in the regulation of the tourism sector in Indonesia. The study used traditional research methods with a legitimate and conceptual approach to Analysis the regulations of the tourism sector in Indonesia

The results of this study yielded on creating legislated regulations in the tourism sector that accommodate the idea of a green economy to become a reference for tourism staff to maintain environmental sustainability, and achieve tourism sustainability, and update previous regulations that did not accommodate the idea of a green economy.

#### *Commenting on Previous Studies*

Throughout the presentation of the previous studies, it is clear that this research is Compatible with the study of Khalaf; Ali (2018), Al-Batouti; Al-Fattah (2022), and Malahi; Al-Ghazi (2023) in using the descriptive method, and agreed with all previous studies in focusing on the green economy in the tourism sector, and differed from the previous studies in terms of the environment on which the research focuses as well as the objective of this research, the researcher benefited from these studies in crafting the research problem, building its conceptual framework, and in designing the research tool.

Second: Procedures of the field study and its results explication:

First: The goals of the field study are as follows:

Recognizing the reality of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City

Revealing the mechanisms of activating the sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City

Second: the study community: the study community was represented by the students of the Department of hotel and Tourism Sciences at Aqaba faculty at Al-Balqa University, numbered ( 120) managers and administrators

Third: the study sample: where it was represented by all members of the original community of the study, on the manager and administrator of Ayla Oasis / Aqaba city. And( 120) valid questionnaires were recovered

The following table (1) shows the numbers and percentages of distributed and valid questionnaires

**Table (1). Numbers and Percentages of Distributed and Valid Questionnaires from Members of the Study Community**

(Study Population)		(Questionnaires distributed)		(Questionnaires returned)		Valid questionnaires)	
Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
375	100	130	34.6	128	34.1	120	32

From Table (1), it is clear that the recovered questionnaires that are suitable for statistical processing amounted (120) questionnaires, representing (32%) of the volume of the original population

Description of the study sample according to the personal and demographic parameters of the study: The variables which the study classified the sample were (job, number of years of experience), as shown by the following table (2)

**Table (2). Distribution of the Study Sample According to the Personal and Organizational Variables Identified in the Study.**

S	The variable	Categories	frequency	(%) Percentage
1	Position	manager	42	35
		administrator	78	65
		Total	120	100
2	years of experience	Less than 10 years	86	71.7
		More than 10 years	34	28.3
		Total	120	100

It is clear from the previous table that the members of the study sample of administrators occupied the largest share, where they reached (65%) compared to their counterparts of managers, where they reached (35%)

With regard to the variable(number of years of experience), the largest number of the members of the study sample with less than 10 years of experience occupied the largest share, with a percentage of(71.7%), and the lowest percentage was occupied by those with more than 10 years of experience, with a percentage of(28.3%)

Fourth: the study tool (questionnaire), the study relied on the questionnaire as a tool to collect data in an effort to achieve its field goals, the researcher designed the questionnaire by reviewing previous studies, the theoretical framework of the research. The questionnaire in its final form included personal data (job, number of years of experience) also included one section with a total of (31) phrases

The first axis: Tourism reality in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City, consisting of (13 statements)

The second axis: Mechanisms of activating the sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City, consisting of (18 statements)

Fifth: Questionnaire rationing procedures

Internal consistency of the study tool: the procedures were carried out to determine the truthfulness of the internal consistency of the study tool by calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient between the degrees of each statement, and the degree of the axis to which the statement belongs, as follows: First: Tourism reality in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City: The Pearson correlation coefficients between the scores of each statement and the score of the axis to which the statement belongs, as shown in the following table (3). Table (3) Pearson's correlation coefficient between each statement score and the score of the axis to which it belongs.

The First axis Tourism reality in Ayla Oasis/ Aqaba City				The second axis Mechanisms of activating a sustainable green economy in tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City			
statement	correlation	statement	correlation	statement	correlation	statement	correlation
1	**0.535	10	**0.622	1	**0.838	10	**0.810
2	**0.425	11	**0.530	2	**0.759	11	**0.859
3	**0.724	12	**0.586	3	**0.699	12	**0.739
			**0.696				
4	**0.535	13	**0.622	4	**0.838	13	**0.810
5	**0.606			5	**0.793	14	**0.828
6	**0.479			6	**0.678	15	**0.780
7	**0.706			7	**0.718	16	**0.777
8	**0.546			8	**0.764	17	**0.744
9	**0.708			9	**0.613	18	**0.766
	**0.606						

Statistical significance at  $p < 0.01$  \*\*

Table 3 shows that the values for correlation coefficients between the statements on the first axis and those to which they belong for tourism reality in Ayla Oasis /Aqaba city have high values, The values of the correlation coefficients for the first dimension ranged between (0.424-0.724), and all values were positive and statistically significant at the significance level (0.01), which indicates a high degree of internal consistency for all the statements of the first axis, And the values of the correlation coefficients between the statements of the second axis and the statements to which these statements belong to the mechanisms of activating the sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba city came in high values, where the values of the correlation coefficients for the second axis ranged between (0.613-0.838) and all values were positive and statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01), which indicates a high degree of internal consistency of all the statements of the second axis

*Structural Validity of the Questionnaire*

The structural validity of the questionnaire was calculated by counting the Pearson correlation coefficient for each of the axes with the total degree of questionnaire, as shown by the results of following table (4).

**Table (4). Pearson's Correlation Coefficient for Each Axis with The Total Score of the Questionnaire**

S	Axis	Correlation coefficient
1	The First axis Tourism reality in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City	**0.749
2	The second axis Mechanisms of activating a sustainable green economy in tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City	**0.865

Statistical significance at  $p < 0.01$  \*\*

It is clear from table (4) that the values of the correlation coefficients of the first axis with the total score of the questionnaire were all positive and statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01), as the values of the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.749), indicating a high degree of internal consistency between the dimensions of the first axis, and that the values of the correlation coefficients of the second axis with the total score of the questionnaire were all positive and statistically significant at the level of significance (0.01), where the values of the correlation coefficients ranged between (0.865), indicating a high degree of internal consistency between the dimensions of the second axis

*Reliability of the Questionnaire*

The reliability of the questionnaire was confirmed by calculating the internal consistency of the axes of the questionnaire using the Cronbach's alpha equation, as follows:

**Table (5). Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Coefficients for the First and Second Axis Overall and or Each Dimension**

S	Axis	Number of phrases	reliability coefficient
1	First axis Tourism reality in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba Cit	13	**0.899
2	Second Axis Mechanisms of activating a sustainable green economy in tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City	18	**0.893
The questionnaire as a whole		<b>31</b>	<b>**0.844</b>

From the previous table (5), it is clear that the value of the reliability coefficient for the first axis statements was in high values as the total reliability coefficient for the first axis statements reached (0.899), the value of the stability coefficient for the second axis statements was high values as the total reliability coefficient for the second axis statements reached (0.855), and the value of the reliability coefficient for the questionnaire statements as a whole was high values as the total reliability coefficient for the questionnaire

statements as a whole reached (0.844), which indicates the validity of the survey for application, reliability and trustworthiness of its results

Sixth: methods of statistical processing of the study

Based on the nature of the current study and the objectives it aimed to achieve, the data was analyzed by using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences “SPSS” V.21, and bring out the results according to the following procedures

- Frequencies and percentages; to identify the characteristics of the members of the study sample of according to the primary data.
- Pearson correlation coefficient; To verify the validity of the internal consistency of the research tool
- Cronbach’s alpha coefficient; To verify the reliability of the research tool
- Calculating the weighted average of each item to know the degree of Compatibility with each statement of the questionnaire, as follows:

#### Digital Rating

N

Digital Rating =  $k_5 \times 5 + k_4 \times 4 + k_3 \times 3 + k_2 \times 2 + k_1 \times 1$  where K1, K2, K3, K4, and K5 are the frequencies of responses (Verified with Agree, verified with Completely Agree, verified with sometimes, verified with Disagree, verified with Completely Disagree)

As for the "N", it means the sample size, then the order of the phrases according to the average weight of each phrase.

T-test to detect the significance of any differences between the means of the sample members' responses according to the dual variables (type)

the (Ka2) account value for the best matching for each item to detect differences in the sample members' choices of the three response alternatives (Agree, Completely Agree, Sometimes Agree, Disagree, and Completely Disagree).

The range equation: to identify each dimension of the reality of strategic planning for human resources at Mansoura University and the obstacles of strategic planning for human resources at Mansoura University using the Tripartite Likert scale, the response score for each statement and for each section was determined so that it gives the score (3) for a great degree of approval, (2) for a moderate degree of approval, and (1) for a small degree of approval

If the value of the arithmetic mean from (1) to less than (1.66), the degree of approval is (small)

If the value of the arithmetic mean is from (1.67) to less than (2.33), the degree of approval is (moderate)

If the value of the arithmetic mean is from (2.34) to (3), the degree of approval is (significant)

Seventh: Results and interpretation of the field study

First axis : Obstacles in practical training in the Hotel and Tourism Sciences Department

The whole questionnaire axes were arranged in order according to its importance in the shade of the arithmetic averages of the responses of the sample members, as shown in Table (6) below:

**Table (6). Arithmetic Means and Standard Deviations Between the Mean of Sample Members Responses Around the Overall Questionnaire Axes Are Arranged in Descending Order.**

S	Axis	Arithmetic means	standard deviation	Dimensional order	Approval degree
2	Second axis Mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism	2.27	0.295	1	Average
1	First axis Tourism reality in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City	2.14	0.364	2	Average
	General average	2.21	0.293	-	Average

The previous table (6) showed the approval of the sample members that the questionnaire as a whole is achieved (to a weak degree) as the general arithmetic mean reached (2.21) with a standard deviation of (0.293), and this low value of the standard deviation indicates a high degree of approval among the sample members about this axis.

It is in first order of the dimensions of the “Second Axis Mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism. The arithmetic mean of this dimension reached (2.27) with a standard deviation of (0.295), it was followed in second order by the dimensions of ‘The first axis: the reality of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City’” with a score of (medium), with an arithmetic mean of (2.14) with a standard deviation of (0.364).

And to detect the significance of the differences between the means of the sample members' responses according to their variables (job, number of years of experience) on the questionnaire as a whole, the results and procedures were as follows:

Revealing the significance of what may make differences between the averages of the sample members' responses about the obstacles of Field Training Department of hotel and Tourism Sciences, which is attributed to the difference (job), this goal was achieved through the use of the Test (t) as follows:

**Table 7. Test(T) To Identify the Indication of What Differences May Exist Between the Averages of Respondents ' Responses to The Questionnaire as A Whole Due to The Variable (Job)**

S	Axis	Job	number	Arithmetic means	standard deviation	T	Signal level
1	First axis Tourism reality in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City	manager	42	2.22	0.347	1.824	0.71
		agent	78	2.10	0.369		
2	Second axis Mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism	manager	42	2.06	0.608	0.840	0.06
		agent	78	2.36	0.441		
Overall questionnaire total		manager	42	2.13	0.386	1.855	0.069
		Agent	78	2.26	0.222		

Statistical significance at  $p < 0.01$  \*\*

From table (7), it is clear that:

There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) between the averages of the responses of the sample members on the first axis: The Reality of Tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City as a whole due to the difference in the variable (job).

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the averages of the responses of the sample members on each of the second axis: Mechanisms to activate the sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City as a whole due to the difference in the variable (job)

There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) between the averages of the responses of the sample members on each of the axes of the questionnaire as a whole due to the difference in the variable (job)

**Table (8). T-Test to Know Whether There Are Differences Between the Means of The Sample Members Responses to The Questionnaire as A Whole Due to The Variable (Number of Years of Experience)**

S	Axis	Job	number	Arithmetic means	standard deviation	T	Signal level
1	First axis Tourism reality in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City	Less than 10 years	86	2.10	0.344	1.976	0.38
		More than 10 years	34	2.25	0.393		
2	Second axis Mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism	Less than 10 years	86	2.26	0.510	0.937	0.763
		More than 10 years	34	2.29	0.508		
Overall questionnaire total		less than 10 years	86	2.19	0.296	1.385	0.169
		More than 10 years	34	2.28	0.279		

Statistical significance at  $p < 0.05$  \*\*

Table 8 shows the following:

There are no statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.05) between the averages of the responses of the sample members on the first axis: the reality of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City as a whole due to the difference in the variable (number of years of experience)

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the averages of the responses of the sample members on each of the second axis Mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism as a whole due to the difference in the variable (number of years of experience)

There are no statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.05) between the averages of the responses of the sample members on each of the axes of the questionnaire as a whole due to the difference in the variable (number of years of experience)

The first axis: The Reality of Tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City

This axis came to describe the nature of the sample members' responses to each of the statements of the dimensions of the first axis, which is 'The Reality of Tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City, as follows

The first axis: The Reality of Tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City

The Ka2 value, weighted average, and significance level were calculated for each of the statements of this axis, and this can be illustrated through the following table (9)

**Table (9). Frequencies, Percentage, Average Weight, Ranking and Value (KA2) of Sample Members' Responses to Statements After the Reality of Tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City.**

S	Statements	average weight	Rankings	(KA2) value
1	Ayla Oasis offers various accommodation options for all tourists as apartments: Beach, Golf, islands, as well as hotels	2.04	10	**57.350
2	Ayla Oasis offers a mix of touristic, commercial and recreational offers	2.05	9	**34.2
3	Modern accommodation offers tourists in Ayla areas the opportunity to enjoy eye-catching views of the waterfront, greenery and mountains landscapes	1.94	12	**63.65
4	Ayla oasis includes multiple facilities such as beaches, golf club, Marsa Village, cafes and restaurants	2.11	8	**65.150
5	Ayla Oasis provides daily services that ensure the convenience of tourists and visitors	2.14	7	**35.150
6	Recreational activities in Ayla Oasis, both wild and watery	2.18	5	**24.2
7	Ayla's lively community offers art, music, sports, recreation and fun activities all over the year for tourists and residents	2.01	11	**51.350
8	The apartments are sustainable accommodations that provide tourists with spectacular sea views	2.47	1	**40.55
9	The incoming tourism has been promoted along with the promotion of the national tourism product by declaring the Golden Triangle region as a green area.	1.94	13	**32.150
10	Ayla Oasis maintains permanent partnerships with the Ministry of Tourism, the Tourism Promotion Authority, and relevant entities to work according to the approved protocols	2.37	2	**36.350
11	Ayla Oasis abides to strict hygienic protocols to permanently protect tourists	2.16	6	**45.35
12	Ayla's yacht marina hosts boats from foreign countries as part of their global tourism tours.	2.29	3	**66.65
13	Al Marsa Village, with its many shops and facilities, offers everything tourists need	2.18	4	**68.55

Statistical significance at  $p < 0.01$  \*\*

From the previous Table (9), it is clear that there are statistically significant differences at the level of significance (0.01) between the of sample members' responses about all the statements of the first axis "the reality of tourism in Ayla Oasis/ Aqaba city" "

The statements order of this dimension according to their weighted average is as follows:

Statement (8), which is “Apartments are sustainable accommodations that provide tourists with spectacular sea views” ranked first among the statements of this dimension, with a weighted average of (2.47), this may be due to : Sustainable accommodation for tourists with spectacular sea views is an important factor influencing tourism and sustainable accommodation as an important reality for tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City, which recommends the need for tourism authorities to develop plans in order to face the steady tourism growth and increasing concerns about environmental impacts, As well as the necessity of handling the challenges of sustainability, flexibility and affordability of the tourist destination .As stated in(al-batouti study; Abdel Fattah, 2022).

In the second order came the statement (10) and its content "Ayla Oasis maintains permanent partnerships with the Ministry of Tourism, the Tourism Promotion Authority, and relevant entities to work according to the approved protocols, came with a weighted average of (2.37), This can be attributed to: Increased investments in the field of tourism, which increases the revitalization of tourism and the awareness of the local community of its importance in the current and future period.

It was followed in the third order by statement (12), which is Ayla's yacht marina hosts boats from foreign countries as part of their global tourism tours where the weighted average reached (2.29), and this may be attributed to : Spreading and activating tourism in Ayla through foreign countries and including it in their global touristic tours, which benefits tourism in Ayla. Successful tourism has elements, objective foundations and basic criteria on which the tourism industry depends on among all countries of the world, The most important of these elements is how to pay attention to the distinctive types of tourism that attract tourists from different nationalities in accordance with the tourism components of the host country for tourism, as stated in a study (Saleh, 2012, 82).

Statement (3) came in which is represented by" Modern accommodation offers tourists in Ayla areas the opportunity to enjoy eye-catching views of the waterfront, greenery and mountains landscapes in the pre-last ranking, with a weighted average of (1.94), This may be due to : The presence of a waterfront, green spaces and mountains supports accommodation for tourists to enjoy eye-catching views, which works to revitalize tourism.

Statement (9) and it include The incoming tourism has been promoted along with the promotion of the national tourism product by declaring the Golden Triangle region as a green area In the last ranking, where its weight average was (1.94 ), This may be attributed to: the beginning of the dissemination and promotion of inbound tourism, which supports and helps promote the national tourism product, and over time, the vision expands to spread the tourism culture with larger and faster mechanisms. Activate green tourism through green enterprise initiatives, and expand the establishment of logistics centers to accelerate the transition to a knowledge-based economy. It also agreed with a study (al-Hattab, 2022, 47).

The second axis : Mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba city

The value of (KA2) has been calculated, and the average weight and level of significance for each of the statements of this axis, and this can be clarified through the following table (10)

**Table (10). Frequencies, Percentage, Average Weight, Ranking and Value (K2) Of Sample Members' Responses to The Phrases of the Second Axis Mechanisms for Implementing Sustainable Green Economy in the Field of Tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City**

S	Statements	average weight	Rankings	(KA2) value
1	Encouraging green investments such as tourism, which contribute to improving the efficiency of resources and energy	2.29	6	**23.750

S	Statements	average weight	Rankings	(KA2) value
2	Improving the management and use of resources such as water and energy in tourism activities	2.30	5	**17.55
3	Supporting projects that care about environmental protection to motivate tourists to be attracted to it	2.38	1	**36.05
4	Imposing strict environmental standards on all tourism activities to maintain a balance between economic development and environmental protection	2.28	7	**26.6
5	Establishing a system for measuring and monitoring the environmental impact of tourism activities, which helps in assessing the effectiveness of the measures taken	2.22	15	**37.85
6	Supporting initiatives that promote the transition to the use of renewable energy and green technology in transport and tourist housing	2.23	12	**21.95
7	Participation with local society in decision making to ensure balance between the requirements of Tourism and the rights and needs of society	2.34	4	**32.85
8	Focusing on green tourism and encouraging visitors to take a more sustainable approach to tourism	2.28	8	**18.2
9	Improving infrastructure such as public transportation, hotels, ... in line with the requirements of green tourism	2.36	2	**29.85
10	Launching awareness campaigns for visitors and the local community on the importance of green tourism	2.22	16	**26.6
11	Encouraging cooperation with tourism companies and hotels to adopt green economy initiatives	2.24	10	**24.05
12	Promoting tourism in natural areas and ecological reserves to preserve biodiversity and provide opportunities for tourists to enjoy nature	2.22	14	**42.2
13	The benefit from archaeological and heritage areas in a sustainable way while preserving cultural and historical values	2.18	18	**25.35
14	Taking measures to improve air and water quality in tourist areas to keep tourists comfortable	2.34	3	**33.95
15	Providing unique and sustainable tourism experiences that allow visitors to understand the positive impact of green tourism	2.18	17	**28.95
16	Stimulate economic activities that support green tourism and provide sustainable economic opportunities in the tourism sector	2.25	9	**29.4
17	Encouraging the sustainable use of technology such as smart applications for Environmental Management in the tourism sector	2.23	13	**17.55
18	Using technology in advertising and marketing to attract tourists to the oasis	2.24	11	**15.05

Statistical significance at  $p < 0.01$  \*\*

From the previous table (10), it is clear that there are statistically significant differences at the significance level (0.01) between the responses of the sample members on all the statements of the second Mechanisms for implementing sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba city”

Statements (3) represented in "supporting projects that care about environmental protection to motivate tourists to be attracted to it" came in the first place among the statements of this dimension, where its average weight reached (2.38). This may be attributed to: the presence of projects concerned with environmental protection enhances and motivates tourists to be attracted to the environment, which expands the tourism area within the environment, relying on renewable energies in various tourism projects (solar energy, wind energy, tidal energy and other renewable and clean energy sources), recycling projects, waste reduction and sorting, and creating green jobs for the local community, as stated in a study (Mashhour; El-Shenawy, 2023, 370)

In the second place, statements (9) and its content "improving the infrastructure of public transport, hotels,... Commensurate with the requirements of green tourism," with an average weight of (2.36). This may be attributed to: the most important mechanisms for activating tourism are the presence of public transport and hotels that enhance infrastructure, the expansion of tourism to move towards green tourism, green transformation in hotels (investment in green hotels), green transport (environmentally friendly means of transport), as stated in a study (Mashhour; El-Shenawy, 2023, 370)

It was followed in the third order by the statement (6), represented by "taking measures to improve air and water quality in tourist areas to maintain the comfort of tourists", where the average weight reached (2.34). This may be attributed to: improving the air and water quality in touristic areas is one of the most important factors affecting the preservation of tourists' comfort, which makes tourists of different nationalities keen that their tourism be in touristic areas that have not suffered any imbalance in environmental balances, and it is worth noting that eco-tourism in particular always attracts a distinct segment of tourists globally, tourism and the environment are two sides of the same coin, a clean environment is the right climate to achieve targeted tourism with all its components, and successful tourism depends on sound environmental planning applying the green economy, and this is consistent with a study (Saleh, 2012, 82)

Statement (15), represented in "providing unique and sustainable tourism experiences that allow visitors to understand the positive impact of green tourism", came in the penultimate order, with an average weight of (2.18). This may be due to: the provision of unique and sustainable tourism experiences about the positive impact of green tourism opens the vision and spreads the culture of green tourism from a sustainable perspective, which spreads and markets tourism within a sustainable tourism environment. Green initiatives in the tourism sector place among its priorities the development of tourist centers, the use of renewable energy, the imposition of environmental measures that attract investments to do infrastructure and superstructure, and the transfer of green technology. All of this contributes in building a green economy that provides social justice for individuals. Green initiatives in the tourism sector are: orientation towards green tourism and it is what agreed with a study (Mashhour; El-Shenawy, the 2023, 370)

Statement (13) with its content "inbound tourism and promotion of the national tourism product were attracted with the declaration of the Golden Triangle area as a green zone" came in the last order, where its average weight reached (2.18). This may be attributed to: it is the beginning of the dissemination and promotion of inbound tourism, which supports and helps to promote the national tourism product, and over time, the vision expands to spread the tourism culture with larger and faster mechanisms. Activate green tourism through green enterprise initiatives, and expand the establishment of logistics centers to accelerate the transition to a knowledge-based economy. And this is consistent with the study of (Al-Hattab, 2022, 47).

Third: results and recommendations:

The apartments are sustainable accommodations that offer tourists stunning sea views.

Ayla Oasis establishes permanent partnerships with the Ministry of Tourism, the Tourism Revitalization Authority and relevant authorities to work according to approved protocols.

The yacht marina in Ayla hosts boats from foreign countries as part of its global touristic tours

Modern accommodation offers an opportunity for tourists in Ayla areas to enjoy eye-catching views of the waterfront, green areas and mountains.

Attracting inbound tourism and promoting the national tourism product with the declaration of the Golden Triangle area as a green zone.

Supporting projects that care about environmental protection to motivate tourists to be attracted to it

Improving the infrastructure of public transport and hotels, commensurate with green tourism.

Take measures to improve air and water quality in tourist areas to keep tourists comfortable.

Providing unique and sustainable tourism experiences that allow visitors to understand the positive impact of green tourism

Attracting inbound tourism and promoting the national tourism product with the declaration of the Golden Triangle area as a green zone.

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A questionnaire addressed to hotel managers and hotel administrators to identify mechanisms to activate the sustainable green economy in tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City

Dear Manager/Administrator

Greetings

The researcher is performing a scientific study on "Mechanics for the activation of a sustainable green economy in the field of tourism in the Ayla oasis/city of Aqaba". I kindly ask you to answer this questionnaire understanding that your answer is for the sole purpose of scientific research. I sincerely thank you and appreciation for your efforts with me.

First: primary data

**1-Years of experience :**

Less than 10 years

More than 10 years

**2-Occupation:**

Manger

Administrator

Second: Axes of the questionnaire

First Axis: The reality of tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City

Approval Degree				Phrases	S
Disagree	Weak	Medium	Large		
				Ayla Oasis offers various accommodation options for all tourists as apartments: Beach, Golf, islands, as well as hotels	1
				Ayla Oasis offers a mix of touristic, commercial and recreational offers	2
				Modern accommodation offers tourists in Ayla areas the opportunity to enjoy eye-catching views of the waterfront, greenery and mountains landscapes	3
				Ayla oasis includes multiple facilities such as beaches, golf .club, Marsa Village, cafes and restaurants	4
				Ayla Oasis provides daily services that ensure the convenience of tourists and visitors	5
				.Recreational activities in Ayla Oasis, both wild and watery	6

				Ayla's lively community offers art, music, sports, recreation and fun activities all over the year for tourists and residents	7
				The apartments are sustainable accommodations that provide tourists with spectacular sea views	8
				The incoming tourism has been promoted along with the promotion of the national tourism product by declaring the Golden Triangle region as a green area.	9
				Ayla Oasis maintains permanent partnerships with the Ministry of Tourism, the Tourism Promotion Authority, and relevant entities to work according to the approved protocols.	10
				Ayla Oasis abides to strict hygienic protocols to permanently protect tourists	11
				Ayla's yacht marina hosts boats from foreign countries as part of their global tourism tours.	12
				Al Marsa Village, with its many shops and facilities, offers everything tourists need	13

**Second axis: Mechanisms for activating a sustainable green economy in tourism in Ayla Oasis / Aqaba City**

Approval Degree				Phrases	S
Disagree	Weak	Medium	Large		
				Encouraging green investments such as tourism, which contribute to improving the efficiency of resources and energy	1
				Improving the management and use of resources such as water and energy in tourism activities	2
				Supporting projects that care about environmental protection to motivate tourists to be attracted to it	3
				Imposing strict environmental standards on all tourism activities to maintain a balance between economic development and environmental protection.	4
				Establishing a system for measuring and monitoring the environmental impact of tourism activities, which helps in assessing the effectiveness of the measures taken.	5

				Supporting initiatives that promote the transition to the use of renewable energy and green technology in transport and tourist housing.	6
				Participation with local society in decision making to ensure balance between the requirements of Tourism and the rights and needs of society	7
				Focusing on green tourism and encouraging visitors to take a more sustainable approach to tourism	8
				Improving infrastructure such as public transportation, hotels, ... in line with the requirements of green tourism	9
				Launching awareness campaigns for visitors and the local community on the importance of green tourism	10
				Encouraging cooperation with tourism companies and hotels to adopt green economy initiatives.	11
				Promoting tourism in natural areas and ecological reserves to preserve biodiversity and provide opportunities for tourists to enjoy nature	12
				The benefit from archaeological and heritage areas in a sustainable way while preserving cultural and historical values	13
				Taking measures to improve air and water quality in tourist areas to keep tourists comfortable	14
				Providing unique and sustainable tourism experiences that allow visitors to understand the positive impact of green tourism	15
				Stimulate economic activities that support green tourism and provide sustainable economic opportunities in the tourism sector	16
				Encouraging the sustainable use of technology such as smart applications for Environmental Management in the tourism sector	17
				Using technology in advertising and marketing to attract tourists to the oasis	18