



Asian Journal of Management and Commerce

E-ISSN: 2708-4523
P-ISSN: 2708-4515
AJMC 2023; 4(2): 68-75
© 2023 AJMC
www.allcommercejournal.com
Received: 08-07-2023
Accepted: 12-08-2023

Nisreen Ghali Qasem
Middle Technical University,
Technical College of
Management, Baghdad, Iraq

The role of tourism investment in achieve the development sustainable to the marshes of Basra (Vision)

Nisreen Ghali Qasem

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/27084515.2023.v4.i2a.198>

Abstract

The research aims to know the function of tourism investment in the development of the marshes in Basra and to know the real investments that support the advancement and upgrading of its tourism reality and to know the most important tourism elements that thrive in it and that make it a distinguished tourist destination. These riches suffer from neglect and the lack of real investments supporting the advancement and upgrading of the tourism sector in general and the marshes in particular in order to highlight them at a decent level in order to reach sustainable development. Necessarily Coordination between the government and investors to achieve sustainable development of the marshes, preserve, develop and advance them, in addition to allocating the necessary funds to preserve them and convert them into tourist areas.

Keywords: Investment - tourism investment - sustainable development - the marshes

Introduction

Tourism has become a complex human phenomenon, becoming increasingly essential as a strategic alternative in many established and emerging countries and as an engine driving the growth of other industries. Tourism investment, which consists of actions taken by the responsible party or decision makers, has emerged with the intention of attracting tourists and focusing on the sustainability of the tourism sector. As an essential and effective component to achieve this intended purpose? And because these investments are a powerful weapon that helps in one way or another to achieve sustainable tourism growth, Iraq, like other countries, enjoys a variety of tourism elements, including the marshes. If invested, they achieve local development, provide job opportunities, and encourage and support the local economy. The study was discordant into three parts. The first dealt with tourism investment and sustainable development. The second topic was devoted to explaining the reality of the marshes, while the third topic was devoted to adopting a strategy for the development of the marshes and the development of tourism investment work.

First: The research problem

Tourism investment plays a major role and an effective source in the growth of the tourism sector due to the economic, social, cultural and environmental advantages it brings to national and local standards, especially to tourist countries. Therefore, tourism investment was included as one of the fundamental developments and fertile areas within the framework of Iraq's endeavor to advance and upgrade its tourism sector in general and the marshes in particular. Hence, the research problem emerges with the following question:

Does tourism investment have a role in the development of the marshes, and are there real investments supporting the advancement and upgrading of them in order to highlight them at their appropriate level in order to reach sustainable development?

Second: The importance of research: Since tourism investment represents a fertile field aimed at achieving effectiveness and upgrading the natural treasures of the city of Basra and working on their sustainability and celebration, the importance of this research paper highlights the importance of tourism investment as a mechanism for achieving sustainable development in the Basra marshes.

Corresponding Author:
Nisreen Ghali Qasem
Middle Technical University,
Technical College of
Management, Baghdad, Iraq

Third: Research objectives: Research aims to know the role of tourism investment in the development of the marshes, to know the real investments that support the advancement and upgrading of the marshes, and to know the most important tourism potentials in which the marshes of Basra thrive, which make them a distinguished tourist destination.

Fourth: Opportunity to search: Tourism investment leads to the revival and development of the marshes, the regulation of water flow in them and the exploitation of their natural resources, which supports the local economy and thus achieves sustainable development.

Fifth: Research Methodology: Since the field of tourism in the city of Basra is the best alternative and one of its most important financial resources, we used the descriptive analytical approach as a basis for our study by listing the various elements related to the term tourism investments and their contribution to achieving sustainable development. We also examined the various tourism potentials and resources available in the Basra Marshes.

Sixth: Research Limits: The spatial boundaries are the marshes of Basra, while the temporal boundaries of the research are for the period from 1990-2018.

Seventh: Research method: The research relies on the descriptive analysis of the economic, social and tourism phenomena. It also relies on the quantitative analysis of the numbers and tables published in the scientific sources and in the research centers studies to increase confidence in the results and support the descriptive analysis. The research also relied on an interview. Some of the specialists in the centers Research affiliated to the Ministry of Water Resources and the Marsh Restoration Center.

The first topic: Tourism Investment and Sustainable Development

First: The concept of tourism investment

Investment is seen as the productive capacity aimed at forming physical capital and numbers of human capital in order to increase and improve production and operational capacity and provide the best services. In general, tourism investment is no different from other types of investment. According to the UNWTO, investing in tourism means meeting the needs of visitors and host destinations, protecting and offering opportunities for the future, and following the rules of managing resources in a way that addresses economic, social and cultural concerns while also achieving cultural integration, environmental factors, biodiversity, and life support systems. In order to enhance and improve the production and operational capacity and provide the best services in various fields of tourism, it is also described as the productivity capacity aimed at the formation of physical capital and numbers of human capital in the industry.

Investment and opportunities in the tourism sector

- Investment opportunities in the areas of tourist accommodation, including all types of accommodation such as hotels, hotels, homes, complexes, tourist cities and villages.
- Investment opportunities, cafes, halls, and cinemas in

entertainment fields, including restaurants and casinos of all kinds, as well as game cities and swimming pools

- Investment opportunities in the areas of tourism infrastructure, including electricity, water networks, sanitation, paving roads and bridges, and other projects that meet the needs of modern tourists.
- Investment opportunities in the fields of transport, transportation, and communications. These investments include several aspects, including investments for the construction of stations and garages of all kinds, investments for the construction of land and river service roads for tourism purposes, investments for mail and telephones of all kinds within tourist areas, as well as investments for the purchase, leasing and maintenance of means of transport for tourism purposes.
- Investment opportunities in the fields of education, training, and tourism research. It means human investment, which is concerned with preparing and developing all educational and training programs in the tourism field, which include tourism and hotel institutes, colleges and universities, spending on training courses and delegations for tourism cadres abroad, and attracting experts to the country.
- Investment opportunities in the fields of media, tourism marketing and tourism management branches, including all expenditures allocated to serve the work of tourism companies and offices specialized in the field of promotion, media and tourism marketing.
- Investment opportunities in the fields of tourism statistics and surveys, which include amounts allocated for spending on surveys of tourism activity
- Investment opportunities according to the type of tourism pattern available, such as investment opportunities in medical tourism services, for example, by investing in establishing new hospitals or expanding and developing existing hospitals and medical centers and providing them with modern medical technology. As well as investment opportunities in the field of establishing and developing cultural centers, investment opportunities in the field of religious sites, investment opportunities in the field of sports competitions of various types and fields, and investment opportunities in the field of manufacturing commodities, artifacts, materials and devices that serve tourism activity such as copperware, gold, silver, wood carving, and some household appliances and related rugs. Beautiful engravings.

Characteristics of investment in the tourism sector

Tourism investments are characterized by a number of characteristics, the most important of which are:

- Tourism investments are in fixed assets and for a long period of 20 to 25 years, which entails several political and social changes with varying risks.
- The return on tourism investments is not fast due to the long period of investments.
- Tourism investments cannot change their products with other projects.
- Tourism investments require a high level of operation and trained and qualified workers.
- Tourism investments do not need complex elements such as technology, for example, as they depend heavily on the human element.

- Tourism investments contribute to supporting the economy of any country through the provision of new job opportunities that contribute to tourism income.
- Tourism investments are considered invisible exports, and they cannot be transferred from one place to another

Second: Sustainable Development: For the proper use of the available resources of the requirements of the people while protecting the rights of foreseeable future, development that takes into consideration the social, environmental and economic elements is referred to as sustainable development. Which works to overcome the threat of environmental degradation while taking into account the need for economic progress, equality and social justice. The goal of sustainable development is to raise everyone's standard of living while using no more natural resources than the world can support. There are three main areas in which sustainable development is implemented. Eradicating poverty by encouraging the adoption of balanced production and consumption patterns, without excessive reliance on natural resources, is one of the biggest challenges facing sustainable development. Other factors that contribute to sustainability include economic growth, resource conservation, environmental protection and social development (1), while its most important goals can be summarized as follows:

- Water increasing the efficiency of water use in agricultural, industrial, urban and rural development is one of its economic sustainability goals. Social sustainability attempts to ensure that the underprivileged majority in the region have access to sufficient water for domestic use and modest agricultural projects. The goal of environmental sustainability is to ensure that freshwater ecosystems, groundwater supplies, and water bodies are adequately protected.

- **Food:** Economic sustainability looks to raise the level achieving regional and export food security through increased agriculture productivity and output. The goal of social sustainability is to increase small-scale farming's output and earnings while ensuring family food security. Assuring the sustainable use and conservation of land, forests, water, animals, fish, and water resources is the goal of environmental sustainability.
- **Health:** Economic sustainability aims to increase productivity through health and preventive care and to improve health and safety in the workplace.
- In order to protect human health and ensure access to basic health care for the majority of the poor, social sustainability attempts to set standards for air, water and noise.
- The goal of environmental sustainability is to ensure adequate protection of biological resources, ecosystems and life support systems.

As for the most important indicators of sustainable development, great and serious endeavors have been made from the beginning of the last decade of the last century until the present day to come up with a set of indicators that fully and accurately express sustainable development, as the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development proposed 58 indicators, and these indicators were divided into 3 categories named signals of pressure (driving force), state and response, as the signals of the driving force focus on the classification of procedures and operations, and status signals briefly assess the actual case. As for the response indicators, they include solutions and measures that have been taken or implemented in connection with development. Table (1) shows the indicators of sustainable development, which were prepared by the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development

Table 1: Indicators of sustainable development prepared by the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development

	Debt/GDP	Per capita gross domestic product. Share of investment in the gross domestic product. The rate of exports in relation to imports of products and services. Annual per capita energy consumption Current account balance as a percentage of GDP. Total official development assistance as a percentage of gross national product.	Economic indicators
	Measure of human poverty. A group of people who cannot access health care. Average life expectancy at birth Individuals who lack access to clean water. The population who do not have access to health services. A group of people who cannot access health care. The proportion of individuals that reside in urban areas	Unemployment ratio population growth ratio Adult ratio is literate Secondary school enrollment ratio	Social indicators
	Per capita share of agricultural lands and permanent crop lands. Percentage of lands influenced by desertification. Variation in forest areas.	Renewable resources/population Water utilize Renewable reserves Fertilizer use	Environmental indicators
Expenditure on research and development as a percentage of the gross national product. The number of scientists and engineers working in the field of research and development	The number of televisions and radios per 1000 inhabitants. The number of newspapers per 1000 inhabitants. The number of personal computers per 1000 people. Number of subscribers Internet users per 1000 inhabitants.		institutional indicators

per million inhabitants.			

Source: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Application of Sustainable Development Indicators in the Escowa Member Countries Analysis of Results, United Nations, New York, 2000, p.4.

The Third Topic

First: Marsh Concept

The marshes are vast water bodies located in the low lands of the sedimentary plain, into which water seeps from streams and rivers, most of which are linked to the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and some of them originate from Iranian lands, and are also called al-Bataeh (Al-Bataeh). Or it is a phenomenon of the natural phenomena spread on our planet and it is called on the low lands that are covered by water in all days of the year or in some of them. The concept of the marsh environment refers to the environment alongside it (normal and social), as far as the mutual influence between man and the environment is concerned, both sides complement one another. Adapting it by dedicating the assets of the environment in favor of achieving human goals, and it is natural that this matter is not devoid of harm to the natural environment through crude practices carried out by most members of the marsh community to obtain their sources of livelihood, for example, the poaching of fish and birds, as well as policies The erroneous and destructive actions adopted by successive governments since the establishment of the modern Iraqi state in the year (1921) towards the marshes, especially with the beginning of the seventh decade of the twentieth century and its aftermath, which contributed rapidly and significantly to the deterioration of the marshlands environment. The marshes are one of the most important environmental and humanitarian disasters that faced the Iraqi society, as indicated by the reports of the United Nations Environment Program and the Iraq Reconstruction Needs Assessment Initiative carried out by the United Nations and the World Bank, which requires an Iraqi national effort that works to advance the status of the marshes and sustain them. The General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) held in November 1972 adopted Treaty for the Protection of the Cultural and Natural Heritage which included recommendations for international cooperation in preserving sites of universal value, as the property of future generations. Currently, 192 countries are signatories. Have been included in World Heritage List distinguished sites from around the world, including important Arab sites that were annexed to the Iraqi Marshes on July 17, 2016. Any site added to the list is now recognized as a special place that must be preserved and the risk of extinction reduced. Since their addition to the list of World Heritage Sites is a great incentive for travelers from all over the world to visit those sites, the authorities responsible for the inscribed areas are under an obligation to create acceptable conditions for international tourism. UNESCO monitors these sites and organizes visits to assess their conditions, and issues warnings to the responsible authorities to remove any dangers threatening them. In the event that progress in correcting the situation does not convince experts, the site may be placed on the list of threatened sites, and while joining the list is an acknowledgment of the unique importance of the sites covered, at the same time highlights the responsibility for their protection. However, the organization views this

responsibility as a shared responsibility that requires international cooperation, as "the international community as a whole must collectively participate in the protection of cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value", given the threat to which that heritage may be exposed.

"It opens up prospects for international cooperation for the protection and management of these marsh areas," said Louise Haxthausen, director of the organization's Iraq office, in a statement after the decision was issued. At the top of the list of tasks is the contribution of all parties to revitalizing the region, preserving its nature, and providing it with services that may make it a tourist attraction. When announcing its inclusion in the World Heritage List, UNESCO described the Marshes in Iraq as "a haven of biological diversity and a historical site for the cities of the Mesopotamian civilization". There is no doubt that any region that includes these two elements: the richness of history and the richness of nature must be exceptional in its importance is to be placed among the treasures of the world, whose preservation and perpetuation becomes a priority. According to the organization's decision announced in the Turkish city of Istanbul, four marshes in southern Iraq have been included in the World Heritage List: the Central Marshes, the Western Hammar Marsh, the Eastern Hammar Marsh, and the Al-Hawiza Marshes, which are distributed between the governorates of Dhi Qar, Maysan, and Basra. Three Sumerian cities were also added to the list. Ur and Eridu near the city of Nasiriyah, the center of Dhi Qar Governorate, and Uruk (currently Warka) in Muthanna Governorate.

The applied side (the reality of the marshes)

Secondly: The reality of the marshes

The total area of the marshes is approximately (9000-20000) km², and the Hawizeh Marsh is the largest of these marshes, and it extends between the governorates of Basra and Maysan (2.86) thousand km², in addition to the Al-Hammar Marsh, which extends between the governorates of Basra and Nasiriyah with an area of (2.44) thousand km², and since the beginning of the eighties the government has legislated At that time, the Iraqi government drained the marshes and justified this on the basis of using water to wash agricultural lands from salinity confined between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, with an area of (1.5) million hectares, which suffers from severe salinization, as (33%) is deserted. This led to a change in the demography of this region, bearing in mind that the population has about (220) thousand citizens, and this work led to the disappearance of (60%) of the total housing for the residents of the marshes, as the former Iraqi government made large budget allocations for many years in order to complete this The plan, so the former Iraqi government established pipelines under the marshes in order to keep its water isolated and prevent the flow of the Tigris River to it, but the lands that were drained were more vulnerable to desertification, and this was confirmed by many international organizations supporting their opinion under the pretext that the upper layer raised from the soil had been used in Building earthen burials to cut off the flow of water under the pretext that it is

a salty layer that is not suitable for agriculture, which led to the exposure of soft layers of air and exposure to severe erosion. The number of villages in the marshes of Basra Governorate is (103) villages within the areas of Al-Mushab and west of Al-Salal in the area of Al-Hartha, Al-Nasr and Al-Shafi in Al-Dair district, and the areas of Salin, Nahr

Salih and Hawar Zugar east of Al-Ezz River in Al-Madinah district, and the villages of Al-Ezz and Al-Suwaib in Al-Qurna district and Al-Jaddol (2) Shows the geographical distribution of the areas of the Marshlands of Basra Governorate.

Table 2: Geographical distribution of the areas of the Marshlands of Basra Governorate

The location for the marshes	The location is in the administrative unit	Region	T
East of Hammar Marsh	Al-Hartha district	Al-Mashab villages	
South of the donkey lagoon	Al-Hartha district	Villages west of Al-Salal	
East of Hammar Marsh	Al-Dair district	Shafi villages	
East of Hammar Marsh	Al-Dair district	Victory Villages	
North of the donkey lagoon	South of the city district / Talha district	Pray	
North of the donkey lagoon	City district center	Saleh River	
North of the donkey lagoon	City district center	Bahla villages	
South of the Central Marshes	Izz al-Din district, city district	Hor Zachary	
West of the Ezz River	Izz al-Din district, city district	Western villages of Ezz	
East of the Ezz River	Qurna district	East villages	
Hawizeh marsh	Qurna district	Al-Suwaib villages	

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of the Marsh Restoration Center in Basra Governorate, 2018.

Table (2) shows that the total area of the permanent marshes in Basra Governorate before drying was (8900) km², at a rate of (46.67%) out of the total area of Basra Governorate amounting to (19070) km², and it was flooded with water after 2003, with an area of (4957) km², at a rate of (52.17%). From the area of the permanent marshes, as the area of the permanent marshes in West Qurna was (2400) km² before drying and the submerged area after 2003 until 2018 was (860) km², while it was in the Al-Hammar Marsh

(3000) km² as this area was completely drained during the period (1990-1997) through the establishment of Al-Nasr, Al-Shafi and Al-Ghamij irrigation projects, and the area submerged in water after 2003 and until the end of 2018 reached (1600) km², while the total area of Marsh Al-Hawiza (3500) km² flooded with water and after drying an area of (2100) km², Table (3) shows the area of the permanent marshes from 1990 - 2018 in Basra Governorate

Table 3: Area of permanent marshes for the period 1990-2018

Space		Location
Submerged 2003-2018	Before drying 1990-1997	
860	2400	The marshes of West Qurna
1600	3000	Alhammar marshe
2100	3500	Hawizeh marsh
4560	8900	Total

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on the data of the Marsh Restoration Center in Basra Governorate, 2018.

Through Table (4), the total area of the dried lands in the marshes of Al-Shafi, Al-Nasr and Al-Ezz is (227,000)

dunums, and the contracted area is (177,265) dunums in Basra Governorate for the year 2018.

Table 4: The total area of dried lands for the period 1990-2018

The number of contracts	Contracted lands	Reclaimed lands	The total area	Location
2471	99212	86179	90,000	Healer
2435	10739	92467	105,000	Victory
3641	67314	-	32,000	Splendor
8547	177,265	178,646	227,000	Total

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Basra Governorate, 2018.

As for the area of agricultural lands (dunums) contracted in the marshes of Basra Governorate before drying up until

2018, table (5) shows the area of agricultural lands.

Table 5: Agricultural land area for the period 1990-2018, the marshes of Basra Governorate

The total	Monastery	City	Qurna Marshes	Agricultural season
262393	78315	174,237	9841	1990-2002
234,986	35377	127967	71642	2003-2018

Source: Directorate of Agriculture, Basra Governorate, 2018.

As for the wealth of plant and animal biological species that are currently available, in addition to the species that were abundant in the past, and their numbers have decreased as a

result of human activities and overfishing, as shown in Table (6).

Table 6: Percentage of endangered species according to the threatened species

Percentage of endangered populations	The total number for species	Item
30.1	83	milkmaids
10.3	415	the birds
10.4	105	Amphibians
20.0	10	reptiles
13.9	79	Freshwater fish
20.1	238	marine fish
2.2	4,500	The plants are endemic
%	5,430	Total

Source: Ministry of Planning, Environment and Sustainable Development Priority Indicators in Iraq and Sustainable Development Indicators with an Environmental Dimension, Department of Environment Statistics 2019.

Third: The most important investment projects in the Basra Marshes.

The Marshes and Wetlands Restoration Center in Basra has implemented a number of vital projects that activate life in the marshes and achieve great economic feasibility, which are important projects needed by the residents of the marshes and tourists alike due to their connection to the infrastructure. Responsible for developing the reality of the marshes through investment and highlighting their importance in terms of tourism and economy, and adopting several projects to develop the marshes and make them a large tourist facility and preserve them as a national reserve, as well as maintaining the requirements for their inclusion in the World Heritage List, providing the appropriate environment for tourism in the marshes, attracting tourists, visitors and researchers, and caring for the local population. There are also several projects included in the investment plan for the development of the marshes, the most important of which are:

1. Boat marina project.
2. Floating hotel, boats, guesthouses, lounge and kiosks comply with UNESCO standards.
3. Public services to support the economic and social stability of the local population.
4. Construction of a bridge for cars to cross the main Salal River to connect the West Salal region with the eastern part of the region and with the banks of the general estuary
5. A project to construct an earthen dam with a length of (6) km in the marshes west of Al-Salal, with the implementation of navigational ferries at the intersection of this dam with the secondary rivers and with the rivers branching from the Al-Salal River,
6. A maintenance project for SADAD (Ajirdah) in the Hoveyzeh marsh, with a length of 4.5 km.
7. Maintenance project of the right shoulder of the Suweib River in the Hawizeh marsh.
8. Implementation of the project of constructing navigational barrages on the main Beit Shawi River and the rivers branching from it in the Shafi marshes.
9. The construction of a navigational bridge on the left shoulder of the Shafi Wahid channel feeding the Ghumij marsh in the Shafi Marshes.
10. Project of excavation and purification of a network of subducted rivers in the marshes of West Al-Salal and Al-Mashab.
11. As well as a project to prepare designs for three bridges for cars on the left shoulder of the Euphrates River, which connects the Medina district northwest of Basra with the Chibayish district in the Central Marshes.
12. And a project to prepare designs for a bridge for cars on

the crumb of Shatt al-Mit in the Al-Hawiza marsh.

The third topic

Adopting a strategy for developing the marshes and developing tourism investment work

The strategy is an important component of planning and achieving development. Therefore, one of the most important duties of the government is at least an attempt to review alternative policies that can be followed at any time to achieve the desired goal, which is represented in coordination with investors with distinguished expertise in the availability of technical expertise and material capabilities, In this research, we try to draw attention towards the most important challenges facing the Basra Marshes and try to develop an important strategy to support investment and enhance its role in the development and development of the Marshes, by relying on foreign and local investment as a complementary strategy, but rather as an integral part of the national strategy for development in Iraq, which must be adopted. The government, despite the advantages that the marshes bring to the governorate, it faces some challenges and obstacles that may hinder the functioning of the marshes in the governorate, and therefore it did not achieve a financial return. In addition, it did not achieve development in the tourism sector in particular and the economic sector in general, and the most prominent of these challenges are:-

1. Water scarcity and drought.
2. Absence of water sharing agreements with neighboring countries.
3. The deteriorating quality of water in the Tigris and Euphrates rivers as a result of industrial pollutants and sewage.
4. The intrusion of salty water from the Arabian Gulf and the lack of effective policies from the central and local government.
5. The absence of coordination between them to perpetuate, preserve, develop and advance the marshes.
6. The current Iraqi government's neglect of the marshes, as well as the weakness of financial support and financial allocations for this tourist edifice.

As for the most important starting points of the adopted strategy and its basic directions for the development of the marshes, they are as follows

First: Enhancing the role of tourism investment to contribute to urban development and infrastructure

1. **The strategy:** Licensing companies and investors to build and develop infrastructure and urban facilities of high classification and quality
2. **Target:** Encouraging domestic and foreign tourism

investment to contribute to the development of urban and infrastructure, to expand the establishment and construction of tourism services facilities in the Marshlands, to increase the diverse accommodation capacity of hotel facilities of high classification and quality, as well as restaurants, entertainment venues and other facilities, and to provide a good level of services that raises the level of society.

Second: Enhancing the role of domestic and foreign investment in preserving the sustainability of water resources

1. **The strategy:** Sustaining the water resources of the marshes by setting specific mechanisms for water use and avoiding their drying up
2. **Target:** Work on the sustainability of the marsh waters by setting specific mechanisms for water use and avoiding their drying up, and working on memorandums of understanding with the countries that are the source of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers (Turkey and Syria).

Third: Coordination with investors to develop human resources

1. **The strategy:** Building the capabilities and skills of human resources through education, training and rehabilitation to provide the distinguished worker with awareness, dexterity and skill in performing his profession.
2. **Target:** The need to pay attention to the development of the human element as an effective tool for the development, preservation and sustainability of the marshes, by opening special departments in universities dealing with this field for the purpose of providing outputs that contribute to preserving and developing the marshes.

Fourth: Coordination between the relevant government agencies and investors to spread community awareness.

1. **The strategy:** Developing community awareness of the importance of the marshes and the necessity of preserving them in order to change misconceptions, behaviors and practices towards the marshlands environment, and to create an environment suitable and friendly for tourism.
2. **Target:** Developing the tourism awareness of the marsh community to preserve water resources and provide an appropriate and appropriate tourism environment by spreading the culture of protecting the marshes as the responsibility of society. In addition to activating the role of public and private educational, cultural and extension institutions to preserve and protect tourism resources.

Fifth: Coordination between government agencies, investors and relevant authorities to activate the security aspect and enact a law to protect the marshes environment, the investor and the tourist alike.

1. **The strategy:** Enacting a law that attracts local and foreign investors to invest in the Marshes, and ensuring a safe climate and environment.
2. **Target:** Concerted efforts by the government and private sectors to provide security and establish the so-called police to protect the marsh areas, protect

investors and tourists, and punish fishermen who practice poaching against birds, fish and other animals.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

1. The absence of the necessary conditions for achieving development in the marshlands in light of the current conditions in Iraq, which impede the government's efforts to achieve any significant success in the field of pushing domestic and foreign investment to increase its effectiveness and activities in the short term.
2. The Basra Marshes suffer from neglect, whether from the governmental side, represented by the wrong and destructive policies followed by successive governments, which contributed rapidly and significantly to the deterioration of the marsh environment, or by the wrong practices carried out by most members of the Marsh community to obtain their livelihoods, such as poaching of fish and birds.
3. The total area of the permanent marshes in the province of Basra before drying was (8900) km², while it decreased significantly to (4560) km².

Recommendations

1. It is necessary to establish a new active and effective investment climate that supports sustainable development and works to reduce unemployment and improve living standards in society, which can be achieved through good organization of competitive markets and paving the way for and supporting free business.
2. The need for coordination between the government and investors to achieve sustainable development, preservation, development and advancement of the marshes, in addition to allocating the necessary funds to preserve them and convert them into tourist areas.
3. The need for oversight to preserve the marshland environment and existing animal wealth, and to issue legislation against any indiscriminate poaching practices in the region.

References

1. Ahmed, Ibrahim AG. Food Security in Iraq and its Future Requirements, Baghdad; c1999.
2. Al-Rawi, Omar A. Studies in the Iraqi Economy after 2003, Al-Mustansiriya Center for Arab and International Studies, Dar Al-Doctor for Science Economic and Administrative, Baghdad; c2010.
3. Al-Zaidi, Abdel-Amir KM. The Marshes of Southern Iraq between Sustainability and Challenges, House of Wisdom, Journal of Economic Studies; c2016, 2.
4. Al-Shammari, Shabib M, Jiyad, Hamza A. The rentier reality and its effects on indicators of sustainable development in Iraq (an econometric study for the period 1985-2015), Journal of the College of Education for Girls for Human Sciences, twelfth year; c2018, 23.
5. Al-Ta'an, Faris H. Investment objectives and motives, Baghdad Journal of University Economic Sciences, Issue Fourteen; c2007.
6. Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, Sustainable Development Goals Report, Land Development Statistics; c2018.
7. Al-Azzawi, Abes K. The reality of the Iraqi private sector and ways to advance it, Journal of the College of

- Administration and Economics for Economic Studies / Babel. 2009;322:1.
8. Al-Anbaki, Abdul-Hussein M. economic reform in Iraq, theorizing the feasibility of moving towards an economy. United Nations Development Programme; c2009.
 9. Baadash, Karim A. foreign direct investment and its effects on the Algerian economy during the period 1996-2005., a master's thesis submitted to the University of Algiers, Faculty of Economics and Management Sciences; c2008.
 10. Haseeb, Buthain. Water security and its impact on agricultural development in Iraq, master's thesis, University of Baghdad, College of Administration and Economics; c2006.
 11. Shubar, Abbas EK, Qasim, Ghaly N. Privatization and Tourism Development (Analysis, Evaluation and Strategic Vision), Dar Al-Ayyam for Publishing and Distribution, Amman; c2017.
 12. Abd al-Razzaq, Ban, Saif K, Jawad, Sarah. Observing Interfacial Changes in the Marshes of Iraq Using a Developed Classification Method, Iraqi Journal of Science. 2015;56:38.
 13. Ali, Hassan R, Abboud, Sarki J. the economic effects resulting from the water crisis in Iraq and possible solutions to it, Al-Kout Journal for Economic and Administrative Studies, the eleventh issue; c2013.
 14. Koueidry, Karima. Foreign Direct Investment and Economic Growth in Algeria, a master's thesis submitted to the Faculty of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences, Algeri; c2011.
 15. Karim, Khudair A. Privatization and the Necessities of Transforming to the Iraqi Economy, Al-Qadisiyah Journal of Administrative and Economic Sciences. 2010;12:2.
 16. Marjan, Rafeeq D, Muhammad, Hani K. environmental planning for reviving Marsh Al-Sanaf with the waters of the general estuary in Dhi Qar Governorate, Plan and Development Journal; c2012, 25.
 17. Muhammad, Jassim A. the role of the private sector in advancing the agricultural reality in Iraq, Al-Kut Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences, Volume Two Part, Special Issue of the College Conference; c2012.
 18. Hussein M, Ahmed. Foreign Direct Investment and its Impact on Economic Growth and Integration in the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, King Abdulaziz University Journal: Economics and Management; c2014.
 19. Ahmed M, Sami KH. Foreign investment and its impact on the economic environment (an evaluation view of the Iraqi investment law); c2010.
 20. Journal of Management and Economics. Eighty issue.
 21. EJa EI. Others the Role of private Sector Participation in Sustainable Tourism Development in Cross River State, Nigeria, International Journal of Business and Social Science. 2011;2:2.
 22. Source: ESCWA: Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, Application of Sustainable Development Indicators in the Escowa Member Countries Analysis of Results, United Nations, New York; c2000.
 23. Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, Sustainable Development Goals Report, Land Development Statistics; c2018.
 24. Ministry of Planning, Environment and Sustainable Development Priority Indicators in Iraq and Sustainable Development Indicators with an Environmental Dimension, Department of Environment Statistics; c2019.
 25. The Ministry of Planning, the comprehensive national development plan for the years 2010-2014 for the year; c2009.
 26. Ministry of Water Resources, Basra Marshes Recovery Center, for the year; c2018.
 27. Directorate of Agriculture, Basra Governorate; c2018.
 28. www.qendil.org
 29. www.wasitnews.net
 30. www.bbc.com