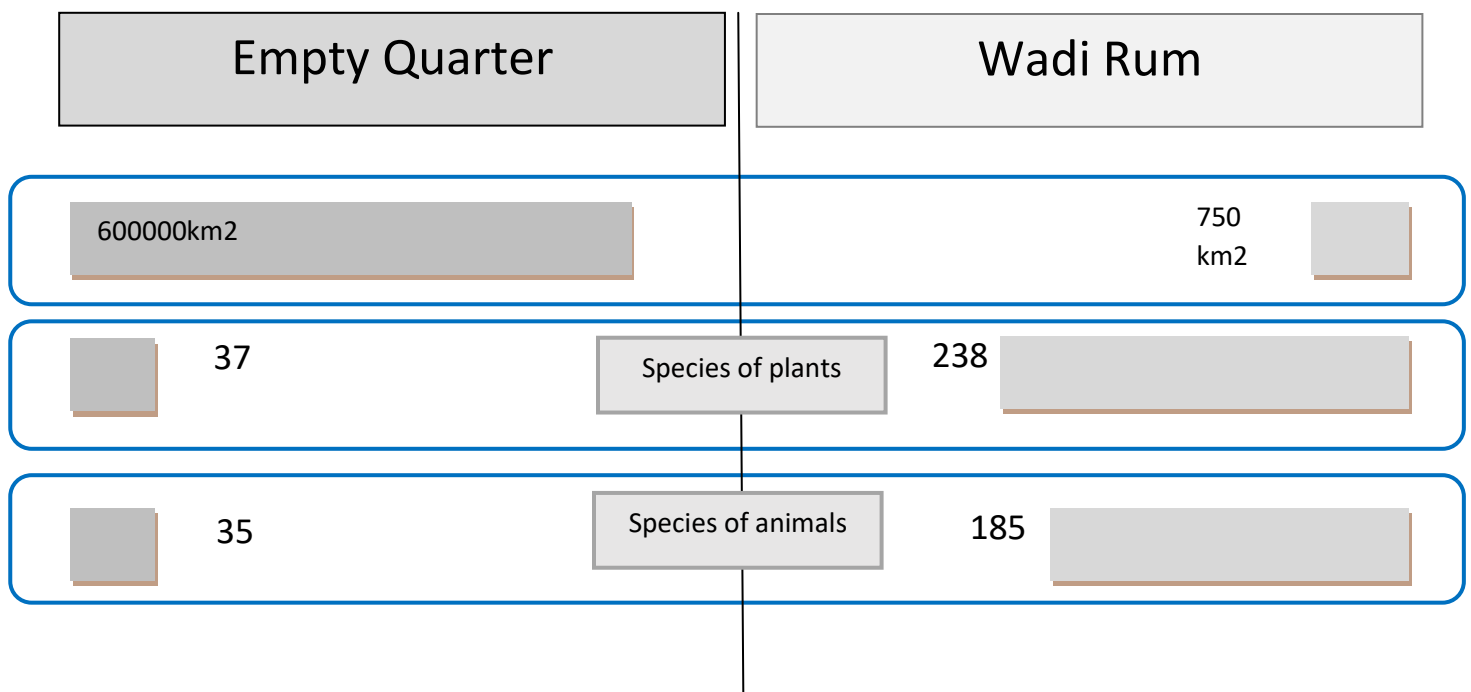


Wildlife Observatory in Wadi Rum

Many believe that Wadi Rum is just a desert and a wasteland that is geologically different, while it is a unique and diverse ecosystem.

Where there is a very wide vegetation cover compared to deserts and a great diversity of living creatures from mammals, birds to reptiles.

The size of the global environmental tourism market is approximately \$ 338 billion in 2017 and is expected to reach \$ 763 billion in 2026.



This constitutes 6.5% of the global tourism market, which is valued at \$ 5.29 trillion.

And there are no attention to the eco-tourism market, And the programs and camps that care about the environment and nature are getting fewer.

Quite the opposite, tourism is currently threatening the environment.

Where more than 100 camps are spread along Wadi Rum, They occupy a space of soil in which plants grow, which in turn feed living creatures.

With the increase in the spread of this camps, the area of land on which living organisms feed decreases, turning this ecosystem into a completely arid desert.

There is government support and some environmental associations for projects such as resettling the Arabian Oryx and the Nubian ibex.

(Mountain goat) to work on their reproduction and release into a private reserve, but the limited support and lack of research remain an obstacle.

Preserving the environment requires continuous government support that is difficult for the government to provide permanently, and projects concerned with the environment and research related to it are under constant threat of interruption.

One of the basics of the presented project is to link the investment opportunity and profit with the quality of the ecosystem.

Of course, the investor is more interested in the success of his investment than the public sector, and his investment in this case is the environmental system.

This reduces dependence on government support and makes support and financing more stable. This supports the local community and the economic cycle and saves resources on the treasury.

Conclusions

- 1- Heavy installations must be in populated areas.
- 2- The installations must be removable and transferable without leaving environmental impacts.
- 3- The blocks must be aligned with the surrounding context.
- 4- The impact on the ecosystem should be minimized.
- 5- Staying away from environmentally active areas and minimizing pathways.