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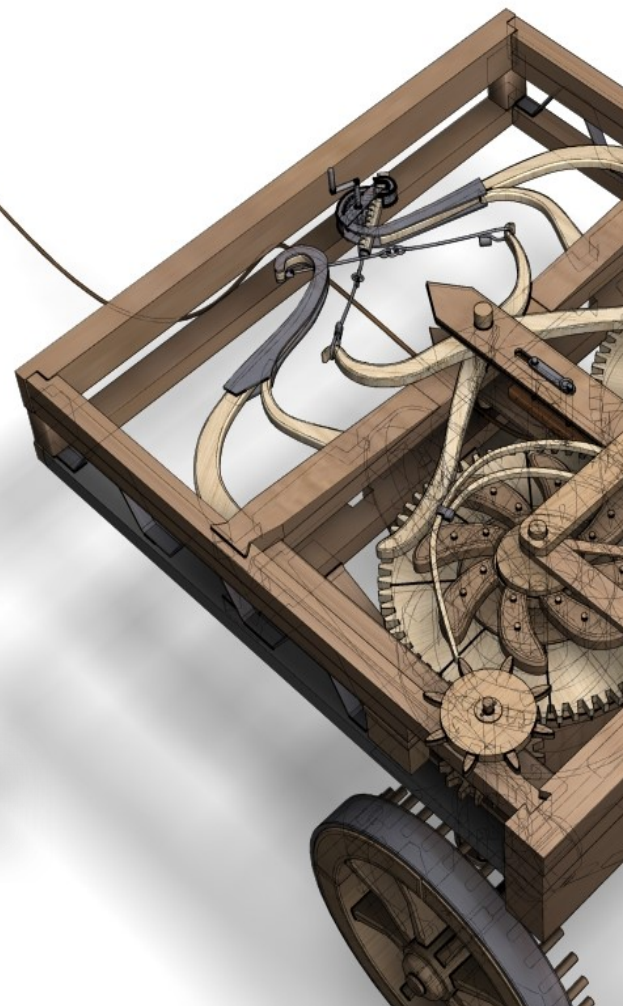
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Call for Papers Spring Issues 2022 Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

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The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Egypt's Tourism. New Challenges for Media Houses to Make Awareness for Safety to Travel

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Abstract:

The purpose of this study is to analyze the impact of the acceptance of national governments' restrictions imposed due to the COVID-19 pandemic on the Egyptian citizens' safety perceptions of daily life and the future. Questionnaire 244 from Egyptian citizens. To identify the factors underlying the "acceptance of restrictions and measures" and the "Impacts of the COVID-19 threat on safety perceptions in 2021 to know the acceptance of restrictions to return to travel again after being vaccinated. The results reveal that in general, young generations accepted the measures and restrictions imposed by the respective governments and they accepted vaccination to return to travel. The originality of the study to the knowledge, besides the relevant studies already conducted on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis in the tourism field after the young generations, were vaccinated.

Keywords: crises in tourism; epidemics; COVID-19; Egyptian tourism; safety to travel.

JEL Classification: R41; R11; Z31; Z39.

Introduction

Pneumonia of unknown cause detected in Wuhan, China, was first reported from the WHO China office on 31 December 2019. Next month the pandemic has spread with 41 patients' infections by a novel coronavirus (COVID-19) had been admitted to hospitals in China (Huang et al., 2020).

The virus spread rapidly in Wuhan country and put them into lockdown with a combination of regional and individual quarantine measures (Iaquinto, 2020). After that by mid-February global air transport had already carried the virus to all continents and the number of confirmed infections worldwide quickly doubled, linked to a number of super-spreading events, with no vaccine to prevent the disease and limited medical interventions available to treat it (Mohammad 2020; Peeri et al., 2020; Breisinger. C et al, 2020).

Accordingly, the tourism sector has experienced a massive decline due to outbreak COVID-19 globally, and the latest report from (UNWTO) World Tourism Barometer decreased by 22% in arrivals from January to March 2020, then the percentage dropped sharply by 57% in the mid-March following the start of a lockdown in many

countries, as well as the travel restrictions and the closure of airports and national borders, this transferred into 67 million loss from international arrivals and about 80 billion \$ in receipts exports from tourism (Salem et al, 2021).

International, regional and local travel restrictions immediately affected the Egyptian tourism sector by imposing travel bans, closing borders, or introducing quarantine periods, Egyptian and domestic tourism declined precipitously over 73% & 75% (AlAshry;2021).

The effect of complete closure is the residents fear of traveling, but the state alert that and tried to take it into consideration, they did a media campaign to promote Egyptian domestic tourism and monuments after the opening of the airports after the residents were vaccinated (Farzanegan, 2020; Go'ssling S,2020; Richter, L. K, 2003; Yang, Y; 2020).

The Egyptian media have remained an essential agent in the last event of a health epidemic during the Ebola, SARS, MERS, they did not play an important role in disseminating information whenever an outbreak occurs, but now with the COVID-19 pandemic, the government, and media houses changed their strategy and worked on the challenges that arose from the crises, while other independent media houses created a crisis when they published high mortality during the pandemic (AlAshry, 2021).

This study considers how the COVID-19 pandemic may change society perceptions from the effects of on their lives (un) safety to travel and how the Egyptian media make awareness.

The questionnaires have primarily addressed the following research questions, based on the project's goals, identified in the next section.

RQ1: What are your safety perceptions of traveling in your country and abroad?

RQ2: What are your feelings of safety and security related to traveling into account the threat of Coronavirus?

RQ3: What would you like to say about coronavirus?

5. Literature Review

There are several factors that affect travelers' perceived safety. Some of them are related to the characteristics of those who fear (e.g., gender, age, disability, previous experiences of a pandemic), or to other, less tangible factors that affect individuals' overall level of anxiety (e.g., fears about terrorism and the future). In this study, we focus on two dimensions, how the COVID-19 pandemic may change society perceptions from travel.

Risk and Safety Perception in Tourism

Perceived risk is a fundamental concept in tourism behavior (Seabra et al, 2021; Njerekai, 2021). A review of past literature on tourism behavior reveals that the tourists' perception of risk takes into consideration a number of elements.

The researchers divided it into seven categories include equipment, financial, physical, satisfaction, social, and psychological risk (Cheron and Ritchie, 1982; Kaplan et al., 1974). Also, the researcher has identified five major risks in the tourism sector this area is war and political instability, pandemic, crime, and culture (Nosier & Salah, 2020; Richter, 2003; Mitchell and Vassos, 1998).

Over the past few decades, previous research has examined the factors that influence the travelers' risk perceptions and can have on destination choice and travel decisions. For example, Chew and Jahari (2014); Ulak (2020); Seabra et al (2013) focused on the effects of the tourist's sociodemographic background, such as age, gender, culture, and social class on risk perceptions (Kozak et al., 2007).

This research is primarily interested in the internal factors likely to shape the tourist's risk during a pandemic. Previous research confirms the view that perceptions of risk and safety can directly influence tourist destination choice to travel or avoid traveling (Monaco, 2021). While some researchers have explored the risk factors associated with travel in pandemics (see: Anderson et al., 2020; Ma1and et al, 2020), more recently, a number of researchers have sought to understand the health risks (Dey and Sarma, 2010; Nashwa, 2015).

The present pandemic context brings attention to measuring the risk perception about the healthcare system and health professionals who must work in risky conditions to minimize the spread of the disease and deal with other ailments. In this context, it is sound to analyze health risk perceptions and the safety of any travel destination. Additionally, there is limited research on the interrelationships between pandemics and tourism (Hall et al, 2020).

The Impact of Media on Tourism

The tourism sector in Egypt is the most important source of national income since 1982, This sector had many crises first, after the death of President Sadat in the years 1982, 1983, and 1984, the number of tourists reached one million and 400 thousand, (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 1990). Second, in 1997 with the massacre of Luxor (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2006). Third, in 2007 according to the

result of political instability, the government loses about 11 million and 100 thousand foreign tourists. (Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, 2011). Fourth, the first crisis on health in March 2009, with the outbreak of a novel influenza type virus appeared in Mexico (H1N1) increased the number of people infected globally (Neumann et al, 2009), and the World Health Organization quickly alerted the pandemic spread around the world by air transportations sector, which moves more than two billion passengers each year, using a network of 35,000 commercial airline connections among commercial airports in close to 3500 cities (Sotiris, et al 2020).

Then, the pandemic spread in Egypt and led to a decrease in the number of tourists by 60% after that the government failed to besiege the disease and they had to close because this will lead the pandemic to transmission into the sixth stage (Prideaux, 2021; Khaira, 2020).

Fifth, with the second crisis on health in February 2020, the pandemic spread from Taiwanese tourists when they are on a Nile cruise ship (AlAshry, 2021), then the number of cases reached 33 injuries on 16 March (Al-Harsh, 2020; Mukhta, 2020).

On 19 March the president of Egypt took the decision they have suspended all scheduled international commercial passenger flights till the end of September 2020 in the wake of a rising number of coronavirus cases in several countries (Ghanima, 2021). In addition, about travel procedures, the passengers have to take the test before traveling and they put procedures to stay safe when you travel with maintain a distance of 6 feet (2 meters) between you and others, avoid contact with anyone who is sick, wear a cloth face mask, void touching you're eyes, nose and mouth and use a hand sanitizer that contains at least 60% alcohol (Clemens et al.,2021).

These restrictions greatly affected commercial flights, as the average number of commercial flights per day decreased by 100,000 flights per day during January and February, and 78,500 flights in March, also 29,400 flights in April. Moreover, the tourism losses are due to the lockdown of \$1 billion per month (Center for Information and Decision Support, 2020). Future more, the COVID19 crisis decrease airline passenger revenues by \$ 314 billion, also, the demand for passenger flights for a full year (domestic and international) is expected to decrease by 48% compared with 2019 (Ghanima, 2021).

In addition, the losses of domestic tourism in about \$143 million, and the losses of incoming tourism in Egypt during the first quarter of 2020 is 548 thousand tourists, 3.1million nights, and million \$295 lost from internal tourism (Ghanima, 2021; Soliman, 2020).

Most previous studies concerning The government's future scenarios to develop the tourism sector (Bonwar, 2020) by the opening borders between countries, and starting international flights in mid-June or early July, due to that the experts expect the number of tourists will increase by 10%. While Al-Harsh (2020) expected the period from July to September tourism sector will lose 90%.

On the other hand, Breisinger (2020) argues on the third quarter tourism sector will record tourism revenues with 300 million \$ but the loss in the fourth quarter will be exacerbated by 75% this means the number of tourists coming to Egypt will be 25% with 750,000 tourists. Other researchers have identified the worst risks in the sector depending on the resumption of normal life (Ghanima, 2021) Coronavirus spread strongly until the end of December 2020, which means a 100% decrease.

During the COVID-19 outbreak, the Egyptian media houses played a pivotal role in the documentation of the number of cases and death, and also created an avenue for political and public debate on the handling of the health crises. In addition, the media coverage of a pandemic begins, the less the public would ultimately be infected, as the media provide information about pandemic infections and deaths (AlAshry, 2021).

Accordingly, through those scenarios, the number of tourists will be zero, and this sector will suffer a loss continue to 2021 (Ghanima, 2021). To develop the tourism sector from the definition of Arab scientist (Selim, 2020) the place and role of Egypt in the world tourism market can be found in scientific works, but there are many issues related to crisis management faced tourism sector and the country's economy the crisis associated with the coronavirus are reflected in the works so we have to start with the global tourism market is one of the fastest-growing sectors of the world economy.

Researchers note positive factors in the development of tourism in Egypt tourists (Elsadi, 2020; Farzanegan, 2022; Goßling S, 2020; Yang, Y; 2020) with her extensive experience in overcoming various crises such as the international financial crisis in 2008; revolutions and political instability in 2011 to 2013: and the worst crisis with the terrorist attack on a board Russian plane in 2015 from that Egyptian tourism sector has already experienced in a quick way out of the crisis by increasing the volume of domestic tourism and taking measures to return foreign tourists, using positive factors favorable transport and geographical position, weather and climatic conditions unusual for Europeans.

The coverage of the COVID-19 may be due in part, to the differences in newspapers' ideology messaging on the issue by using government's newspaper to representation a vital role in following specific strategies in order to make audiences read the news and interact to make awareness about the pandemic. While the independent media houses realised frequently to COVID-19 as a "hoax" came from China and has been dismissive of the risks posed by the virus. In addition, the media houses party media were more likely to spread misinformation about COVID-19 using amplified voices of political actors in the coverage (AlAshry, 2021).

6. Methodology

The research setting was built based on a survey applied in Egypt to address the research objectives. Egypt is an important tourist receiving market, international tourism is the important and the biggest source of foreign exchange earnings acts as an important factor in economic growth and employment.

Survey Instrument

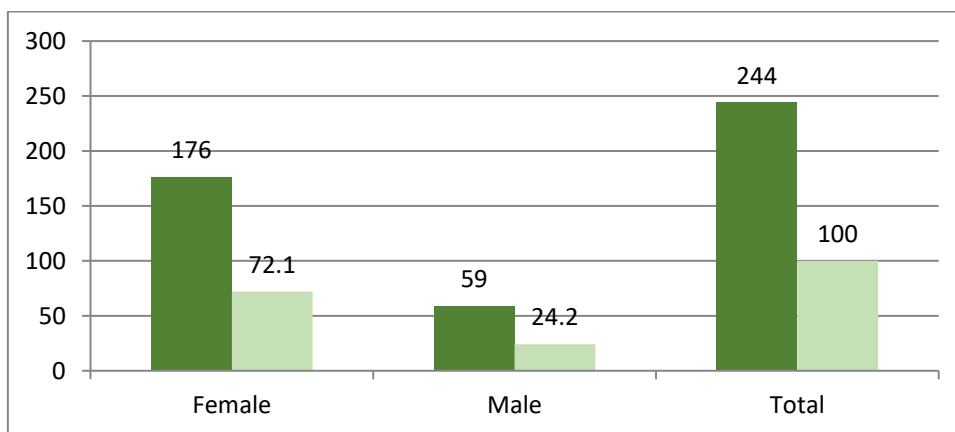
The survey instrument was self-administered, the questionnaire was chosen as the primary data collection method. The survey instrument was divided into 8 questions was taken 5 minutes these data are strictly confidential; the sample of the study was conducted from 1-2-2021 to 29-9-2021 this period of the waves two and three and four and citizens vaccinated.

The questionnaires were sent by zoom, messenger, and WhatsApp, using the convenient sampling method from the citizens they admire to travel on vacation every year abroad. The total number of questionnaires 300 was distributed, and 244 valid questionnaires were obtained, with a recovery rate of 122.9%. So that, the questionnaires are more than 200 to obtain stable estimation results. Thus, these questionnaires were obtained to meet the needs of the data analysis and results to know residence safety perceptions on traveling.

About the Sample

About the gender, see figure (1) shows the highest percentage with females 72.1%, and males with 24.2%. Then, the year of birth, the highest rate with 22.5 % was born in 1998, and 15.2 % of the residents were born in 2000, also, 12.3 % was born in 2001, and 11.5 % was born in 1999, the lowest rate with .4% was born in years (1982, 1983, 1985, 1986, 1991, 1992, and 1994). About school education, most of the sample educated in universities with 92.2%, and between 1.2% and 1.6% are a worker see Figure 2.

Figure 1. About the Gender



Concerning the occupation, Figure 3 shows 78.3% from students, then the proportion became the same with freelancer, businessman, factory worker, administration and commercial.

The number of trips residents travel outside the country in the last 3 years shows the highest percentage with 73% less than 5 years. Then, 13.5% between 5-10 years, and 1.2 between 15-20years, this indicated that our residents prefer to travel see Figure 4.

Figure 2. About the number of trips, you did outside country in the last 3 years

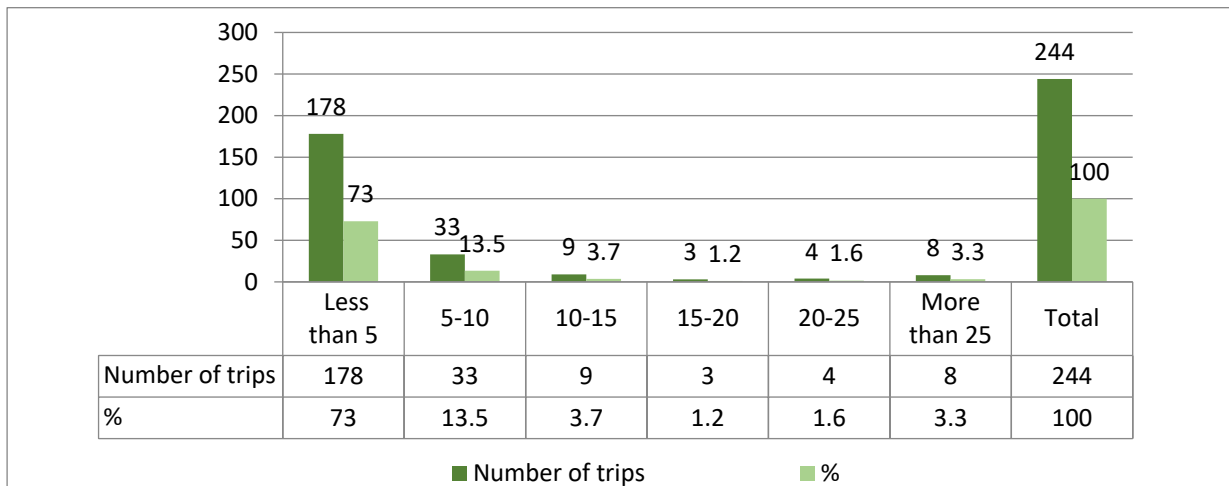


Figure 3. About school education. (Schooling before 5 years of age is excluding)

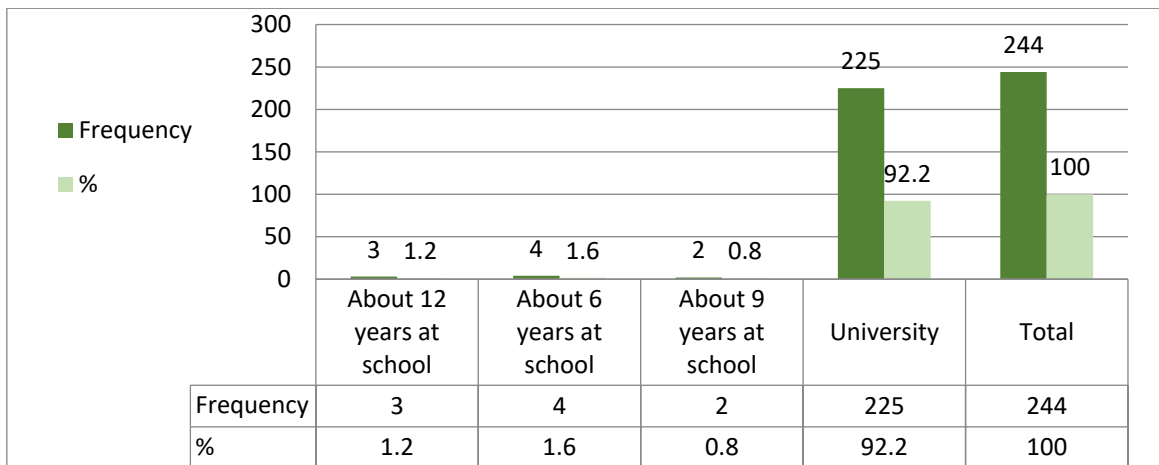
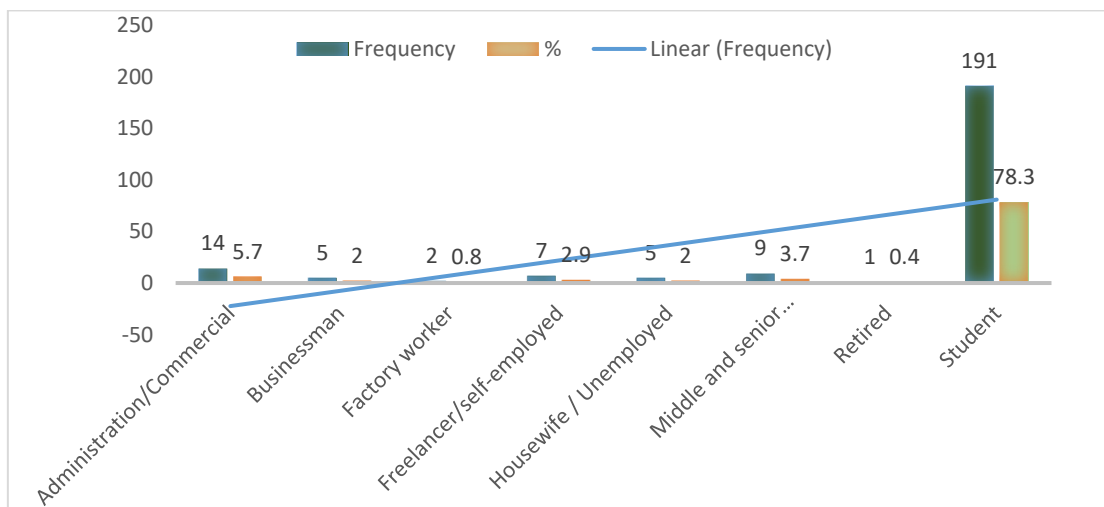


Figure 4. About the occupation



Findings:

RQ1: safety perceptions of travelling in your country and abroad

Table 1. What are your safety perceptions travelling in your country and abroad?

safety perceptions		1	2	3	4	5	Total
Travelling is risky right now	#	51	20	49	22	102	244
	%	20.9	8.2	20.1	9.0	41.8	100
I feel very comfortable traveling right now	#	204	10	10	3	17	244
	%	83.6	4.1	4.1	1.2	7.0	100
Vacation travel is perfectly safe	#	170	23	21	13	17	244
	%	69.7	9.4	8.6	5.3	7.0	100
Travelling for business or work is perfectly safe	#	197	9	14	4	20	244
	%	80.7	3.7	5.7	1.6	8.2	100
Travelling to visit friends or relatives is perfectly safe	#	149	41	32	10	12	244
	%	61.1	16.8	13.1	4.1	4.9	100
Travelling with my family is very safe	#	185	22	17	5	15	244
	%	75.8	9.0	7.0	2.0	6.1	100
I feel nervous about traveling right now	#	135	39	44	13	13	244
	%	55.3	16.0	18.0	5.3	5.3	100
Additional security measures at airports make traveling safer	#	181	25	11	3	24	244
	%	7.2	10.2	4.5	1.2	9.8	100
Safety is the most important attribute a destination can offer	#	120	34	47	16	27	244
	%	49.2	13.9	19.3	6.6	11.1	100
Safety is a serious matter to me	#	169	21	18	12	24	244
	%	69.3	8.6	7.4	4.9	9.8	100

Concerning the factors affecting coronavirus impacts in travelling Table 1 shows the perceptions of tourism in Egypt, all respondents concurred totally agree with percentage of 41.8%, but 20.9% disagree about travelling is risky now "travelling it is not for entertainment" citizens need to travel just only for work. Second, about feeling very comfortable when they are travelling right now, the highest percentage disagree with 83.6% "because they are fearful of COVID-19 pandemic cause", which is in accordance with previous studies (Samica, 2020; Ghanima, 2021; Soliman, 2020). If the government opens the airports in the first stage, the world will suffer from an increase in the number of injuries pandemic.

Third, asking them about travelling for vacation is perfectly safe? The samples disagree with 69.7%, "people admire to travel in vacations, but this not in the time, because 2020 is one of the most difficult years to think about vacation, perhaps in 2021 if the government discovered the vaccine". Fourth, concerning to travelling for business or work is perfectly safe, residents disagree by 80.7% "they are afraid to travel even for work, they are responding if our companies need from us to travel for business nowadays it's very critical for us, we can make the meeting on zoom most of the meeting going on zoom to stay safe in our country".

Fifth, asking residents regarding travelling to visit friends or relatives are perfectly safe, the residents disagree with 75.8% "they can use messenger, zoom, and WhatsApp, etc., to contact and see their friends it is more reliable nowadays". Sixth, residents feel nervous about travelling right now, the percentage almost the same with (4 and 5) by 5.3%. Seventh, about security measures at airports, make travelling safer, the residents disagree by 7.2 %, "due to the preventive measures taken by the countries did not help reduce the disease but spread the disease, we can call travel is a big problem cause a lack of health insurance in the countries, also If anyone is injured, he must carry the consequences on his own".

RQ2: Feelings of safety and security

As for feelings safety and security, (RQ2), Table 2 highlighted, 14.3% of residents very unsafe to go to amusement or parks and 58.2% very safe" they throughout the previous period there were preventive measures we had a healthy awareness so that we needs to go out", which agrees with the results of Hamilton (2014) Nunkoo, R., & Ramkissoon, H (2011) that health pandemic has a direct effect on residents not on traveling only but with

risk perceptions situation-specific with a destination can potentially create enduring images in travelers' minds and be prevalent in tourists' decision to visit or avoid certain destinations (Zhang, H, 2018).

Table 2. Feelings of safety and security are related to many aspects of your daily life.

Feelings of safety		1	2	3	4	5	Total
Go to amusement or theme parks	#	35	19	21	27	142	244
	%	14.3	7.8	8.6	11.1	58.2	100
Go to natural areas such as national parks or forests, do pedestrians walks	#	49	9	14	7	165	244
	%	20.1	3.7	5.7	2.9	67.6	100
Visit art galleries, museums, monuments	#	48	30	55	16	95	244
	%	19.7	12.3	22.5	6.6	38.9	100
Go to beaches, rivers or lakes	#	67	30	43	18	86	244
	%	27.5	12.3	17.6	7.4	35.2	100
Go to concerts, festivals, shows	#	27	9	29	15	164	244
	%	11.1	3.7	11.9	6.1	67.2	100
Visit historical and cultural sites, city centers	#	33	14	23	16	158	244
	%	13.5	5.7	9.4	6.6	64.8	100
Dining in restaurants	#	18	3	9	9	205	244
	%	7.4	1.2	3.7	3.7	84.0	100
Shopping in shopping malls, streets, markets	#	23	5	3	10	203	244
	%	9.4	2.0	1.2	4.1	83.2	100
Go to casinos or gambling	#	200	24	10	3	6	244
	%	82.0	9.8	4.1	1.2	2.5	100
Go out at night, dancing, go to nightclubs or discos	#	183	33	14	5	7	244
	%	75.0	13.5	5.7	2.0	2.9	100
Sightseeing and go in organized visits	#	158	40	29	8	7	244
	%	64.8	16.4	11.9	3.3	2.9	100
Attend to sport events	#	211	13	10	1	7	244
	%	86.5	5.3	4.1	0.4	2.9	100
Stay in hotels, resorts, campings	#	180	34	15	3	10	244
	%	73.8	13.9	6.1	1.2	4.1	100
Practice sport in closed spaces (Gymns, stadiums...)	#	184	26	20	5	7	244
	%	75.4	10.7	8.2	2.0	2.9	100
Go to religious places, do pilgrimages or participate in religious events	#	159	44	25	7	7	244
	%	65.2	18.0	10.2	2.9	2.9	100

Note. Here is some information about the threat of Coronavirus, how safe would you feel in the following situations? (Rate on a scale 1=Very Unsafe; 5=Very Safe)

In addition, asking them it is safe to go to natural areas such as national parks or forests, and walks, they respond with 67.6% very safe for us. Moreover, 38.9% respond extremely safe to visit art galleries, museums, monuments. On the other hand, the percentage is almost the same between 35.2% very safe and 27.5 % very unsafe, if the residents want to go to beaches, rivers, and lakes.

Hence, residents fear returning to normal life with 67.2% will be very safe if they go to concerts, festivals, and shows, but 11.1% they will not be safe. Also, 64.8% are very safe if they visit historical, cultural sites and city centers. Other, 84.0% safe if they go to restaurants, they know restaurants have many precautions to protect residents.

Furthermore, 83.2% responded very safely in shopping malls, streets, and markets. In different circumstances with the highest percentage of 82.0%, it is not safe for us to go to casinos or gambling, and 75.0%. 64.8% responded it is also not safe if we go out at night for dancing, nightclubs, discos, sightseeing, or organized visits. While 86.5% are very unsafe to attend sports and events because it will cause future problems with transmitting disease and infection. Also, 75.4 % are very unsafe to practice sport in closed spaces. In the end, 65.2% are very unsafe to go to religious places and do pilgrimages or participate in religious events, for example, Saudia Arabia urged to halt preparations for the mandatory pilgrimage to Mecca (hajj) to protect the people from the spread of the epidemic.

RQ3: the resident's perspective about coronavirus

RQ3 adding resident's perspective about coronavirus, Table 3 explained, 82.4% disagree about the place attachment explains they are not like to be victims of coronavirus, and 74.6 % of the normal, and resident's needs more information about how to protect themselves from coronavirus with 45.9%. Furthermore, most of the sample was concerned that anyone could be a victim of coronavirus by 68.4%.

Table 3. Personally, would you say that

The expectation of the citizens		1	2	3	4	5	Total
Tourists are not likely to be victims of coronavirus	#	201	16	9	3	13	244
	%	82.4	6.6	3.7	1.2	5.3	100
Normal citizens are not likely to be victims of coronavirus	#	182	23	17	3	17	244
	%	74.6	9.4	7.0	1.2	7.0	100
I need more information about how to protect myself from coronavirus	#	32	20	48	30	112	244
	%	13.1	8.2	19.7	12.3	45.9	100
I am concerned that I, myself, or someone from my family could be a victim of coronavirus	#	30	8	15	22	167	244
	%	12.3	3.3	6.1	9.0	68.4	100
I have been bothered and feel nervous by coronavirus fear	#	30	21	39	37	115	244
	%	12.3	8.6	16.0	15.2	47.1	100
I have had trouble sleeping because of the coronavirus fear	#	104	44	48	14	32	244
	%	42.6	18.0	19.7	5.7	13.1	100
I am thinking about changing many aspects of my life and routines because of the coronavirus fear	#	29	19	55	45	94	244
	%	11.9	7.8	22.5	18.4	38.5	100
I am thinking about changing travel or vacation plans by coronavirus fear	#	37	20	22	22	141	244
	%	15.2	8.2	9.0	9.0	57.8	100

Also, 47.1% agree that they have been bothered and feel nervous by coronavirus fear, which is considered by Olayemi et al (2020) in his study that the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak of the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and all of the resident's fear from the pandemic and the worst effect was residents fearing from going any place outside the house.

The sample indicate strongly agree with 42.6% of residents has trouble sleeping fearing coronavirus. On the line, 38.5% agree about thinking and changing many aspects of their lives and routines, and 57.8% agree with thinking about changing travel or vacation plans. Previous research has examined the factors that influence travellers risk perceptions, for example, Kanupriya (2020); Depoux, Karafillakis and Preet (2020) the psychological effects after the epidemic and that fear has become a factor affecting the residents.

Conclusion

The main goal of the study analyzes the perceptions of Egyptian residents about the safety of travel through a sample of 244 most of the sample of the young generation, to identify their perceptions on the conditions they expect when the airports reopen and what are the state's procedures for security standards to return tourism in future.

Egypt has accepted the safety measures imposed by their governments and their impacts on residents' lives and their plans. The study focused specifically on the younger generations considering that those will constitute the largest portion of the tourism markets not only as consumers but also as part of the receiving communities.

The results indicate the COVID19 pandemic has increased fear to international residences by sending messages travelling now is perceived risky due to that the pandemic has reduced tourism travel plans during the year 2021.

Also, it has raised Egyptian health and safety concerns among tourists. According to the research objective, it is important to highlight the aspects of what Egyptians think about the effects of their lives and perceptions of (un)safety to travel, also, there are no studies that have been yet conducted on the existence of the impact and should

be interpreted with caution, about the impact of tourism and COVID 19 in Egypt, and the Egyptian government didn't release accurate reports or statistics on the deterioration of the Egyptian tourism sector.

Therefore, this study provides an important new research case on Egyptian prescriptions, a side of safety measures, and their implications for the future of tourism and, acceptance of safety measures and their impact on the Egyptian residents.

This study was able to show that the residents' attitudes towards safety measures and their impact on their daily life and their futures depend on the plans directed by the Egyptian governments and their impact on the knowledge and awareness of citizens and the government's attempt to restore the tourism sector during future scenarios and promote the tourism sector.

Theoretical Implications

This study adds to the development of studies on the challenges that residences face in travel and what are Egyptian's perceptions about travel safety, which reflects a severely affecting the plans for future tourists, which is in accordance with previous studies (Iaquinto, 2020; Cain, Matousek, and Su 2020; Peeri et al., 2020; Breisinger, C et al, 2020).

In the discourse around the risk and safety perception, tourism behavior reveals that the tourists' perception of risk takes into consideration and the health risk is the worst major (Seabra et al, 2021; Dowling, 2006; Cheron and Ritchie, 1982; Kaplan et al., 1974). The results of this study show influence of perceived risk on tourists' travel decisions, which is in accordance with previous studies (Richter, 2003; Mitchell and Vassos, 1998).

The sample of the study feels the impacts of COVID19 in their daily lives and future plans according to three dimensions: "First, the effect of coronavirus in travel shows 41.8% totally agree and 20.9% disagree about traveling is risky now. Second, about feelings of safety and security, 14.3% of the residents are very unsafe to go to amusement or parks, and 58.2% are very safe. Third, residents' perspectives about coronavirus are 82.4% disagree about the place attachment explains they are not like to be victims of coronavirus, and 74.6 % is normal".

The residents understand the restrictions and measures imposed by their national governments regarding curfew and quarantine, medical examination, limitations in the entry of foreigners, and repatriation.

In general, the results show that the sample agrees with the measures and restrictions their respective governments have imposed. Nevertheless, these study findings Egypt is one of the countries that have been economically affected by the tourism sector, but they work to improve services and promote the sector to attract a large number of tourists in the first scenario, but this sector still needs to recover by eliminating the epidemic (Ghanima, 2020; Soliman, 2020; Al-Harsh, 2020; Breisinger, 2020).

The results show a high level of agreement with affecting coronavirus impacts in traveling' because traveling is a risk not for entertainment residents need to travel just only for work. Also, the residents are fearful of the COVID-19 pandemic cause, if the government opens the airports in the first stage, the world will suffer from an increase in the number of injuries pandemic, these results are in line with previous research studies with the lack of safety will affect the tourism sector due to the COVID19 pandemic have a significant negative impact on their decision to travel (Farzanegan, 2020; Goßling S,2020; Richter, L. K. 2003; Yang, Y; 2020). This became evident as the residents of Egypt recognized that the COVID19 pandemic is affecting safety perception and travel plans in the future.

Managerial Implications

The tourism sector in Egypt has been greatly affected; in the economy of Egypt, international tourism is important, being a source of foreign exchange earnings acts and for economic growth and employment. Employment in the sector is 2.5 million, which is 9.5% of the population's employment.

Pandemic did the worst crisis in Egypt but the government has drawn up a plan supporting the sector and preserving employment, with approval to postpone the payment and schedule of debts and receivables in exchange for the consumption of electricity, water, and gas for tourists and hotel establishments and private airlines for a period of 6 months, and the Minister of Petroleum to grant reductions in the price of aviation fuel to reach the total value of the reduction to 10 cents per gallon, and the central bank's decision to reduce the interest rate on operating loans from 8% to 5%, and the decision to drop the real estate tax on hotel and tourist establishments for a period of 6 months, as well as defer payment of all dues on establishments tourist and hotel for 3 months without fines or delay benefits (Hamdi,2020; Mubasher,2020).

The current crisis targets the tourism industry. So that, the government should look at this crisis as a rare opportunity to rebuild tourism (Bonwar.2020) by establishing new marketing strategies.

The first plan with the government is we cannot isolate communities we have to engage people to realize that remodeling tourists by more extra awareness. On the other side, involving higher control and strict health measures to implement at least until we find a cure for the virus. From that plan to resolve the global issue we have to work with the residents together. To make these challenges possible, researchers and governments should work more than ever before for more research, this engagement would build new challenges in both the health and tourism sectors

So the future research should focus on how is Egypt facing the new changes and what are the impacts of those challenges on their level of acceptance of tourists?, What are the future plans to get out of these crises? Will domestic tourism have a role to stimulate tourism? And what is the role of the media in stimulating tourism? Future studies should depend on interdisciplinary studies to inserting the tourism business into local economies. These questions need an answer to help the tourism sector (Farzanegan, 2020; Go'ssling S,2020; Richter, L. K, 2003; Yang, Y; 2020).

In the end, the governments' plans should be taking into consideration safety, health, and hygiene requirements and they have a risk crisis management plan the role of tourism in ensuring economic stability at both the state and global levels is presented.

Limitations and Further Research

There are still no studies about uncertainty and discomfort in the investigation of risk perception. Future studies are essentially important to bring further clarity to the topic.

There are some values in terms of access to modern information and statistics, as well as no studies in Egypt about tourism and the impact of the epidemic. So the future studies are required to bring further clarity to that topic and we need more practical provides studies to contribute on how to create a competitive with the sustainable business environment for tourism, by focuses on the future scenarios studies to help the government to develop domestic tourism, for example, medical and religious tourism and Safaga tourism, so these elements are important and must be invested, many researchers show engagement in domestic tourism is vital for sustainable tourism development.(Chew, & Jahari, 2014 Styliadis & Belhassen, 2017; Styliadis, & Biran, 2014).

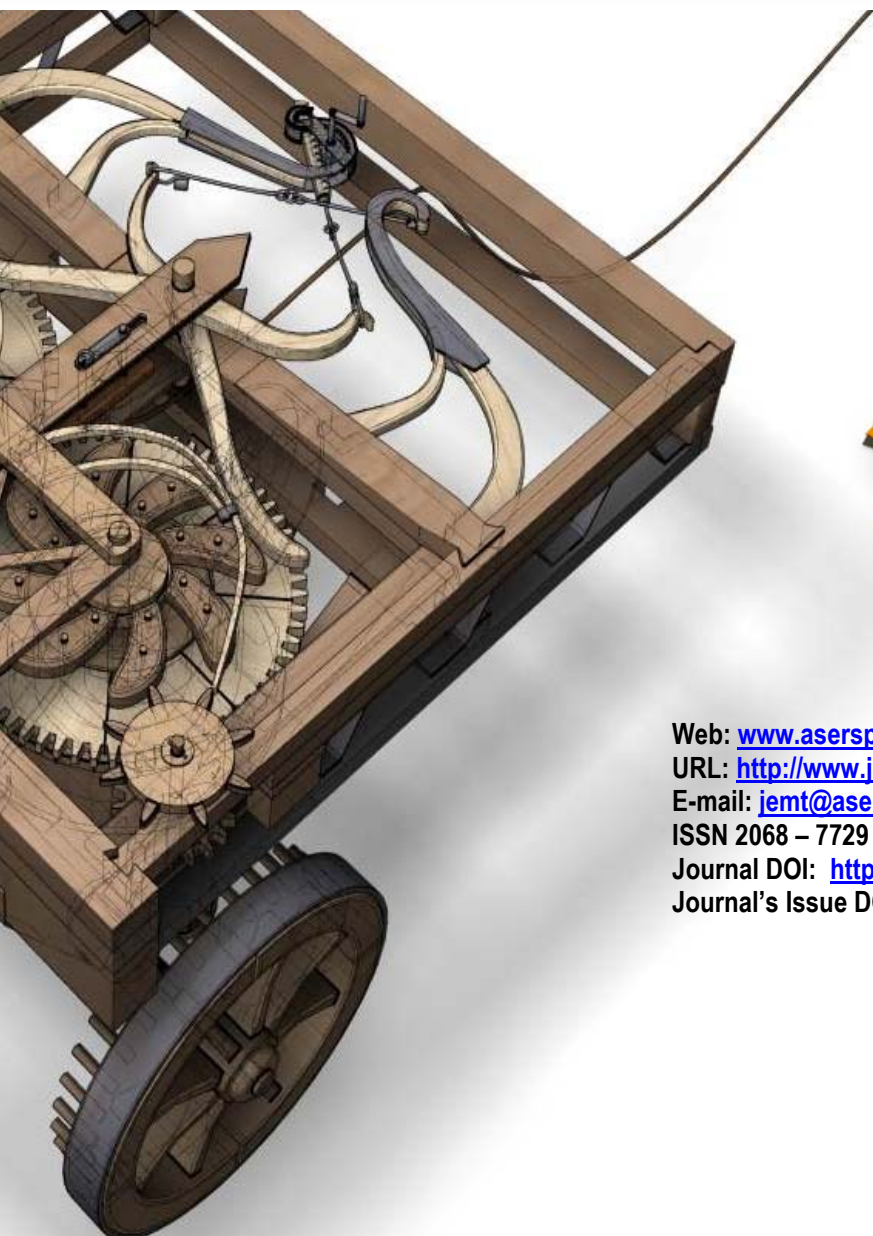
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