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SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES

COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

**ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC TOURISTS' PERCEPTION TOWARD
THE PROTECTION OF LAKE TANA AND ITS ENVIRONMENT**

By

Tigist Eshete Gebrekidan

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

September, 2022.



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A Thesis Submitted to the College of Development Studies Addis Ababa University Presented in
Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Masters of Arts in
Tourism Development and Management (MA)

By

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Declaration

I, Tigist Eshete the under signed, declare that this thesis entitled: ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC TOURISTS' PERCEPTION TOWARD THE PROTECTION OF LAKE TANA AND ITS ENVIRONMENT is my original work. I have undertaken the research work independently with the guidance and support of the research supervisor. This study has not been submitted for any degree or diploma program in this or any other institutions and that all sources of materials used for the thesis has been duly acknowledged.

Tigist Eshete

Name of Student

Signature

Date

Statement of Certification

This is to certify that the thesis entitled ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC TOURISTS' PERCEPTION TOWARD THE PROTECTION OF LAKE TANA AND ITS ENVIRONMENT submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Masters of Arts in Tourism Development and Management (MA) of the graduate college of development studies, Addis Ababa University and is a record of original research carried out by Tigist Eshete ID NO GSE/0618/12 under my supervision, and no part of the thesis had been submitted for any other degree or diploma. The assistance and help received during the course of this investigation have been duly acknowledged. Therefore, I recommend it to be accepted as fulfilling the thesis requirements.

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Certificate of Approval

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Tigist Eshete, entitled ASSESSMENT OF DOMESTIC TOURISTS' PERCEPTION TOWARD THE PROTECTION OF LAKE TANA AND ITS ENVIRONMENT and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Masters of Arts in Tourism development and management with the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Contents

Declaration	I
Statement of Certification	II
Certificate of Approval	III
Acknowledgement	IV
LIST OF TABLES	VII
LIST OF FIGURES	VIII
Acronyms	IX
<i>ABSTRACT</i>	X
1.2 Statement of the problem	3
1.3 Objective of the Study.....	5
1.3.1 General Objective	5
1.5 Significance of the study	5
1.6 The scope of the study.....	6
CHAPTER TWO	8
LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 The Concepts of Domestic Tourism.....	8
CHAPTER THREE	20
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	20
3.2 Research Design	21
3.3 Research Approach	21
3.4 Data Sources and data collection instruments.....	22
3.4.1 Primary data.....	22
3.4.2 Secondary data.....	22
3.5 Sample design	22
3.5.1 Target Population	22
3.5.2 Sample size determination.....	22
3.6 Sampling Technique and procedure.....	24
3.7 Data Analysis methods.....	24
3.7.1 Quantitative data analysis.....	24

3.7.2 Qualitative data analysis	25
3.8 Ethical consideration	25
CHAPTER FOUR.....	26
4.1.2 Age of Respondents.....	27
4.1.3 Educational Profile	27
4.2 Environmental awareness of domestic tourist in the area	28
4.2.1 Use of Solid waste bin	28
4.2.2. Separation of recycle and non-recycle solid waste.....	29
4.2.3 Trashing Solid Waste on Open Ditch	30
4.2.4 Trashing waste direct to the lake	31
4.3 Identification the most polluter and its results on Lake Tana	32
4.3.1 Facilities to enhance environmental Awareness	33
4.4 Efforts of Stakeholders to Reduce Environmental Impacts of Domestic Tourism	34
4.5 Contribution of Domestic Tourism to Local Economy.....	37
4.8 Other factors contributing environmental impact on Lake Tana	40
CHAPTER FIVE	44
CONCLUSION, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION.....	44
5.1 Summary of the study	44
5.2. Recommendation.....	45
REFERENCE.....	46
Appendixes	49

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 2: Sampling techniques	23
Table 4. 1: Ages of Respondents	27
Table 4. 2: Educational Levels of the sample Respondents.....	27
Table 4. 3: The Habit of Domestic Tourist to use sold waste.....	28
Table 4. 4: The habit of domestic tourist separate solid waste before trashing	29
Table 4. 5: the Awareness Level of Domestic Tourist.....	32
Table 4. 6: Effective Modalities for Mitigating Environmental Impact	36
Table 4. 7: The tourist flow and income generation from 1998-2014 E.C (Bahirdar)	37
Table 4. 8: Major Activities of Domestic Tourist.....	39
Table 4. 9: Compering Means.....	41
Table 4. 10: Independent T test.....	42

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2. 2: The conceptual framework for the analysis of domestic tourists’ perception toward the protection of Lake Tana and its environment	19
Figure 3. 2:- Location Map of Bahirdar city.....	20
Figure 4. 1: Gender of Respondent.....	26
Figure 4. 2: Trashing wastes	30
Figure 4. 3: Floating of wastes on the Lake.....	31
Figure 4. 4: The only wash room on the Lake Tana region	33
Figure 4. 5: Number of frequency of repetition of tourist	38
Figure 4. 6: - <i>Loss of Papyrus</i> <i>Change of lake water to dry land</i>	40

Acronyms

WTO	World Tourism Organization
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
GIS	Geographical Information System
DT:	Domestic Tourism
IT:	International Tourism
GII:	Geographical Information Institute
NABU:	Nature and Biodiversity Conservation Union
UNEP	United Nation Environmental Programme
USA	United State of America
UNWTO	United Nation World Tourism Organization
GTP	Growth Transformation Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MOCT	Ministry of Communication
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
TLG	Tourism Led-Growth

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to assess domestic tourists' perception toward the protection of Lake Tana and its environment. The study conducted with the objectives to characterize domestic tourist and possible intervention to mitigate pollution on the Lake Tana and its surrounding, examine environmental awareness of domestic tourist towards environmental protection on Lake Tana and its surrounding and explore the environmental impact of domestic tourists visiting Lake Tana and its environment. To achieve the objective, the mixed research approach was employed. Data was collected from 400 sample respondent by purposive and random sampling techniques. The study used self-administered survey questionnaires and interview checklists to collect the data. The researcher employed descriptive research design. to analyse the data by using descriptive statistics, and thematic analysis (narrations) as data analysis tools. The findings of the descriptive statistics revealed. The funding of the study revealed that there is no responsible body who regulates the overall activity of domestic tourist in the lake, local tourists were not have enough awareness about the environment due to his they through all materials towards the lake, the fishes were decreased from time to time. Based on the finding it is suggested that the Lake Tana administrates better to work and apply all necessary awareness creation modalities to enhance the awareness level of domestic tourism and Formulate norms, rules and regulation that guiding the domestic tourist other stakeholders. Generally the authority shall develop and install sign, signing board, prepared broacher, and campaign, organizing events, and providing training for tour guidance.

Key words; impact domestic tourist, environment pollution

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

In this preliminary chapter issues such as the background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, scope of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the paper are discussed briefly.

1.1 Background of the Study

Tourism is defined scientifically as the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from interaction among tourist, business suppliers, host governments, host communities, origin government, universities, community colleges, Nongovernmental organization in the process of attracting , transporting, hosting, managing the tourists and others Visitors Mckercher (2012), and Tourists are people who travel to and stay in places outside their environment for more than twenty-four hours and but not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and others purpose but not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited (WTO, 2009).

Domestic tourism can be described as tourism involving residents of one country traveling within their own country. It does not involve the crossing of international borders at entry points. As early recorded history provides a glimpse into ancient tourism activities, domestic tourism is in fact the first form of tourism practiced. It has been a well-established practice, happening in every country or region in the world. A strong relationship among tourism and visiting friends and relatives and religious pilgrimage has been found in countries with a long history of domestic tourism Rogerson (2005).

According to Edward (2017) in a number of destinations, tourism helps to ensure higher water quality and better protection of nature and local natural resources. It can generate additional resources to invest in environmental infrastructures and services. The negative environmental impacts of tourism are substantial; include the depletion of local natural resources as well as pollution and waste problems. Tourism often puts pressure on natural resources through over-consumption; often in places where resources are already scarce Rahnema (2011).Ethiopia is endowed with unique landscape, paleontological, archeological, historical and

living cultural tourism attractions. Mulugata (2016) based on these attractions diverse types of tourism including: living culture tourism, history tourism, archeology tourism, paleontology tourism, park tourism, geo tourism, agro-biodiversity and coffee tourism, rural tourism, conference tourism and sport tourism are the common tourism forms in the country. Ethiopia's diverse tourism resources are widespread in almost all part of the country and about 84% of the Ethiopian population lives in agriculture based livelihoods.

Environment and the host communities are functioning under pressure to manage the constantly growing tourist flows Cooper (2016). Some destinations have reached the point in which the carrying capacity has been exceeded by the number of visitors, in other words the destinations are then coping with over tourism Charles et al (2012).The incapability to control the impacts in time has driven some destinations to take some strict actions. Thailand, for example, closed one of its islands due to the harm caused by too many visitors Smith, (2018). Some destinations have restricted the number of visitors due to the stress that over tourism causes. However, additional solutions should be sought. Denvore (2015) Impacts of over tourism can physically be seen in the environment, for example, littered tourist attractions. In addition, over tourism has an also intangible impact that are not visible but still exist. A tourist might feel that overcrowding is diminishing his or her experience; similarly the locals can feel that tourism is impacting their daily lives

Domestic tourism in Ethiopia is relatively poor in comparison to international tourism Yirega (2009). Domestic tourism is important for employment creation and domestic value chains, especially in developed economies. However, the economic development potential of the tourism sector is often associated with international tourism because of its capacity to generate foreign exchange and provide opportunities for the transfer of capital and knowledge Emly (2017). Tourism relies on, and greatly impacts, the natural environment in which it operates According to UNEP (2003). In many cases, the environment is an essential resource that outdoor recreation and ecotourism cannot exist without. Mengistu (2016) the environmental impacts of tourism know no boundaries and can reach outside local areas and have detrimental effects on the global ecosystem. Girma (2017) negative impacts from tourism occur when the level of visitor use is greater than the environment's ability to cope with this use within acceptable limits of change.

Uncontrolled conventional tourism poses potential threats to many natural areas around the world.

This study will attempt to assess Assessment of domestic tourists' perception toward the protection of Lake Tana and its environment. This study, therefore, takes account of these literatures gaps, arguments, and evaluates the significance of the above studies and to fill this gap and reconcile some of the contradictions, my research project has attempt to inquire, document and analyses the whole process, its impacts and implications.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Tourism can be divided into domestic tourism which embraces inside of the country and international tourism when tourists travel to another country. Both of them have high importance for any country and especially for those where tourism is a major economic sector. Domestic and international destinations exceedingly depend on each other Malska et al (2005). If domestic tourism in the country has low number of tourists, this destination has also low attractiveness for international travelers. And vice versa, if country has high number of international arrivals it means that this destination is also attractive for local citizens Djachenko (2007).

The main problem is related to domestic tourists' perception of the visiting areas. Tourism, according to Robinson (2013), frequently puts pressure on natural resources through overconsumption, especially in areas where resources are already scarce. Tourism places significant strain on local land use, potentially resulting in soil erosion, increased pollution, natural habitat loss, and increased pressure on endangered species. The understanding level of domestic tourism perception toward protecting the environment is limited. Numerous researchers and practitioners on domestic tourism is not clear for the smooth running of the industry and above all studies regarding the role of domestic tourism for protecting the environments, a multicultural nation like Ethiopia is limited. There are no sufficient studies conducted and published in the field of domestic tourism development in Ethiopian context

An empirical study employed by Ugur (2013) tourist behavior and environment protection, the study found that tourist has the potential to create beneficial effects on the environment by contributing to environmental protection and conservation. Barki et al (2007) study, tourists'

drivers and barriers to tourist environmentally responsible behavior, the filed study found that lack of knowledge about the region and the limited time to enjoy it have an implication. Saara (2018) studies, the negative impacts of over tourism on tourism destination from environmental and socio-cultural perspectives and the study found that seasonality was found to be an amplifying factor for time and spatial concentration of popular traveling destinations in the studied countries.

Numerous academic studies were undertaken in Ethiopia regarding tourism sectors, Alemneh (2019) studied trends, challenges and opportunities of domestic tourism development in Ethiopia stakeholders' perspective. Abrha (2010) employed an empirical study on the assessing the participation of public sector employees in domestic tourism practices: the case of civil servants in Gullele Sub City, Addis Ababa Ephrem (2012) employed a mixed research on enhancing domestic tourism development: the case of Aksum, northern Ethiopia. Yechale (2019) qualitative approach with a descriptive design and expert purposive sampling techniques were employed to on the practices and challenges of domestic tourism development in Ethiopian tourism and hospitality industry.

The aforementioned empirical research place a strong emphasis on domestic tourism development practices and challenges in Ethiopia's, tourism and hospitality industry, domestic tourism development in Ethiopia: trends, challenges, and opportunities: stakeholders' perspective, evaluating public sector employee participation in domestic tourism practices, Administrations of protected areas and sustainable tourism (un) development's perceptions of the effects of tourism and over tourism's detrimental effects on tourism destinations from an environmental and sociocultural perspective.

This particular piece of research fills the gap by concentrating on the thematic areas of the assessment of domestic tourists' perception toward the protecting of Lake Tana and its environment. The study addressed basic study questions such as, what are the domestic tourist and possible intervention to mitigate pollution on the Lake Tana and its surrounding, what are the environmental awareness of domestic tourist towards environmental protection on Lake Tana and its surrounding and what are the environmental impact of domestic tourists visiting Lake Tana and its environment.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is assess domestic tourists' perception toward the protection of Lake Tana and its environment

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To characterize domestic tourist and possible intervention to mitigate pollution on the Lake Tana and its surrounding
2. To examine environmental awareness of domestic tourist towards environmental protection on Lake Tana and its surrounding
3. To explore the environmental impact of domestic tourists visiting Leka Tana and its environment

1.4 Research questions

1. What are the domestic tourist and possible intervention to mitigate pollution on the Lake Tana and its surrounding?
2. What are the environmental awareness of domestic tourist towards environmental protection on Lake Tana and its surrounding?
3. What are the environmental impact of domestic tourists visiting Lake Tana and its environment?

1.5 Significance of the study

This study is provided an overview on the impact of domestic tourism on the Lake Tana for the regional tourism sectors who have direct responsibility to conserve the environment. In addition, the study will use as stepping stone who wants to conduct further research in the area. Finally the study provided possible solution to mitigate the negative impact of domestic tourism on Lake Tana. Furthermore the study will be useful in many way such as Domestic tourism also raises the value of the destination to the local population, allowing them to actively participate as domestic tourists, develop a high tolerance for foreign visitors and their behavior, show pride in the ownership of attractions and destinations, increase investment in destination development and management, and have an impact on the transition of visitors from micro-informal to macro-

formal. Positives in destination economic development and maintaining the authenticity of attractions were also acknowledged.

1.6 The scope of the study

This study will delimit conceptually, methodologically, time horizon and geographically. Geographically, this study was delimited to Lake Tana and its environment. Conceptually, the scope of this study was delimited to concentrating on the topic of domestic tourist and possible intervention to mitigate pollution on the Lake Tana and its surrounding, environmental awareness of domestic tourist towards environmental protection on Lake Tana and its surrounding and environmental impact of domestic tourists visiting Lake Tana and its environment. The study's time frame was confined to a cross-sectional study, a form of research design that collects data from a wide range of subjects all at once. This study placed special focus on acquiring data at a particular moment in time. A mixed research approach and a descriptive study design were used for the study's methodology.

1.7 The Limitations of the Study

Identifying the presence of research limitations helps one to reveal upon the choices made during the preparation stage and the real fieldwork and helps to recognize possible unanswered or unaddressed questions that could be careful in the future research (Lodder, 2012). Some of the limitations of the study are, time and Budget constraints in order to overcome these limitations the researcher was look alternative financial source. The second limitation was access of information that are found as a document in the government offices to combat this the researcher was have official letter from Addis Ababa university to make clear everything needed only for academic research purpose only. The third limitation was difficulty in participants willingness in data collections, so to overcame the researcher conduct research ethics

1.8 Organization of the Study

The study is organized in five main chapters. The first chapter deals with the introductory part which is deliberate on back ground of the study then statement of the problem, objective of the study (general and specific objectives), significance of the study, scope of the study. The second chapter of the research included important points as review of related literature such as definition and meaning of tourism, domestic tourism and tourism types and other related literature reviews.

The third chapter of this paper includes the methodology part which includes data sources, data gathering methods, sampling and sampling procedures, data analysis techniques. Chapter four deals with analysis and discussion of the results based on the data collected using the questionnaire. The last chapter (fifth) concentrates on the conclusions and recommendations that have been given based on the findings of the study. Finally, references and appendixes are included in the paper.

1.9 Definition of key terms

Tourist: A tourist is a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday

Domestic tourist: A person who travels to places of attractions or participate in tourism activity within a country of residence for at least a period of 24 hours but not more than 265 days.

Environment: Environment can be defined as a sum total of all the living and non-living elements and their effects that influence human life. While all living or biotic elements are animals, plants, forests, fisheries, and birds, non-living or abiotic elements include water, land, sunlight, rocks, and air

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter have categorized in five major sub titles which deals about the definition of tourism; theoretical and conceptual framework; empirical framework and the international and local experience related to the tourism impacts on the local environment.

2.2 The Concepts of Domestic Tourism

Domestic tourism is any travel whether for pleasure or business - by the residents of a country within the boundaries of their own country. In domestic tourism, people travel outside their normal domicile to certain other areas within the country. This is in contrast with travelling outside the boundaries of the country as associated with international tourism. In other words, domestic tourism involves residents of one country traveling within their own country. For example, a person living in Delhi (India) travelling to Amritsar (India) to visit his family or a person living in Los Angeles (USA) travelling to New York (USA) on a business trip. Domestic tourism does not involve travellers crossing the borders of their country of residence, therefore, making it a form of tourism with fewer travel formalities. A domestic visitor or a domestic traveller, therefore, is someone who ‘travels within his/her country of residence, he/she is a domestic visitor and his/her activities are part of domestic tourism’ (UNWTO). Some of the salient characteristics of domestic tourism include the below:

- Domestic tourism is one of the oldest known forms of tourism.

1. Domestic tourism does not require travellers to cross international borders of the country of residence.
2. Domestic tourism does not require any documents such as a passport or visa to travel. Here travel formalities are minimal.
3. Domestic tourism can be either for the purpose of pleasure or business.
4. Domestic tourism relies more on surface transport networks such as road and rail networks.
5. Domestic tourism encompasses travel from across income groups in a country and not limited to higher income groups only, as in the case of international tourism.

6. Demand for domestic tourism is determined by factors within a country and therefore can be easily forecasted.

2.3 Characteristics of domestic tourism

People who travel are of different characteristics in terms of their socio-demographics, travel characteristics and other traits. Several studies have described domestic tourists in varied approaches such as their personality (Chan & Chang, 2008), the destination visited (Cohen, 1972); motives (Chen & Chen, 2011) length of stay (Alegre & Pou, 2006) and the activities participated in. The various descriptions and definitional issues to be looked at in this study are in relation to domestic tourists' socio-demographics, travel characteristics and motivations for travel.

2.3.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Domestic Tourists

Demographically, there are divergent views in the literature on the makeup of domestic tourists. The domestic tourists can be described by analyzing their socio-demographic characteristics. These include age, gender, family life, employment status, level of education and many others. Literature provides varied results on the sex distribution of domestic tourists. It is said to be geared towards female prevalence by some studies. Mohammed (2005) asserted female/male parity with the result of 53/47 showing female dominance. also claimed 51/49 ratio in favour of women.). However, it must be noted that Jiajia, Jing and cited the opposite with male prevalence at 55/45 also argued for male dominance with 59/41.

Moreover, Bui and Jolliffe (2011) observed that the majority of domestic tourists are within the ages of 20-49 years. Similarly,) revealed that most domestic tourists to ecotourism destinations are between the ages of in a study concludes that a greater proportion of domestic tourists are between 20-29 years. Kasim et al. (2013) also observed that over half (50.7%) of domestic tourists in their study were within the ages of 16-20 years. All these results establish that, relatively, domestic tourists are in the younger age group.

2.3.2 Travel Characteristics of Domestic Tourists

Travel by domestic tourists tends to be easy, free and safe in comparison to international tourists, where there are usually currency, visa and language connotations (Albughuli, 2011). International tourism involves the crossing of borders which comes along with visa acquisition; where there is the possibility of refusal or approval, bringing about restrictions of movement. This is not applicable to domestic travel, where a person is free to move at anytime and anywhere. Domestic travellers freely move with any amount of money desirable to them during their trips. However, international tourists have a limit to the amount they travel with. According to Australia Customs and Border Protection Services (2014), travellers from Australia are permitted to take in and out of the country any amount. However, any amount of 10, 000 or more in Australian currency or foreign equivalent must be declared, as well as traveller's cheques, money orders or any money convertible instruments.

Seckelmann (2002) emphasized that domestic tourists are not dependent on the directions of the tour guides, since they speak and understand the local language; they therefore require no further interpretation of language. Also, they often move freely in the destination area in view of the fact that they are familiar with the transport system and therefore prefer the use of their own cars. In addition, Rajasenan et al. (2012) explained that domestic tourists independently make their travel arrangement to destinations. This is because they are familiar with the destination area and know where to get things done for them. However, a study by Kasim et al (2013) on Malaysian domestic tourists showed that domestic tourists prefer to buy travel packages from travel intermediaries to island destinations.

2.4 The impact of Domestic tourism

Literature on domestic tourism indicates that there are many opportunities that can be derived from the sector (Ranjanthran & Mohammed, 2010). These benefits include education, infrastructure development, environment conservation, economic contributions and others (Hyndman & Athanasopoulos, 2008). In a speech by Mrs Ofosu-Agyare (The Minister for Tourism, Culture and Creative Arts) during stakeholders meeting on domestic tourism on August 15, 2013 mentioned that exploring Ghana in the form of domestic tourism has the capacity to

give Ghanaian residents and appreciation of their authentic and unique culture and opens up investment opportunities in the sector. She further opined that domestic tourism would create job opportunities and employment, promote national unity, as well as educate Ghanaians on diverse tourism, culture and creative arts resources. Domestic tourists travel in Australia plays an important role in the tourism industry. They consumed 73.7% of tourism products, whereas international tourists consumed 26.3%. Also, domestic tourists spent AUD 42 billion on hotels, cafes and restaurants, proving their economic importance (Yap & Allen, 2010). Similarly, MOT (2009) stated that domestic tourism contributes significantly to economic activity and employment in New Zealand. Thus, domestic tourism generated 57% of the total tourism expenditure of the country as against 43% by international tourism.

Seckelmann (2002) expressed the opinion that domestic tourists contribute to a country's income without requiring any special infrastructure and they are also not interested in commercialized cultural performances but the regular cultural events. Despite the contributions of domestic tourism, its development has been wrought with challenges. These include inadequate disposable income, lack of awareness of tourist destinations, lack of leisure/ vacation culture and inadequate funding for domestic tourism marketing. Eijgelaar, Peeters and Picket, (2008) argued that the level of income in a country determines the propensity of domestic tourists 'travel.

The argument is that less disposable income restricts domestic travel, especially in Africa where the level of income is low with exception of few countries like South Africa. On the other hand, in situations where disposable income is high and paid vacations opportunities are available as of the developed nations, domestic tourism is likely to increase (Mazimhaka, 2006). Coenen and Eekeren (2010) supported this assertion with a study in Sweden on domestic tourists demand and observed that an increase in income leads to an increase tourism demand. Domestic tourism's success is dependent on the continuous participation of tourism activities by tourists. This relies on the existence of tourism culture; which is an attitude of travelling for leisure or tourism activities. However, that culture is missing in most developing countries (Mazimhaka, 2006) including Ghana. For Saayman, Saayman and Rhodes (2001), this is contributed to by most developing economies focusing more on

2.5 Domestic tourism and environment

Tourism and the environment are continuously found in a relation of interdependence, as tourism is almost always dependent on the quality of the environment. Moreover, the quality of the environment or certain characteristics of it, are often a pole of attraction for tourists. Cases where traditional tourist destinations have lost their glamour (and flow of visitors) due to environmental problems are not rare (e.g. reduction of tourists in the City of Mexico because of air pollution). Tourism, one of the major industrial sectors occupying one in fifteen workers worldwide (Croal, 1997), with a range covering the developed and developing World, is included in the spectrum of environmental protection activities. Globally, the tourism wave was multiplied almost 25 times (from 25 to 592 million tourists) from 1950 up to 1996. Greece accepted crowds of tourists as it is located in the center of the Mediterranean, being one of the two main tourist destinations worldwide, the other being North-central America.

The continuing expansion of the tourist phenomenon during the last fifty years was rapid, resulting to the huge phenomenon of “mass tourism” with various consequences, one of which is the suffocating pressure to the environment, with harmful effects (Williams and Shaw, 1998). Even if most of the registered cases of the negative consequences of tourism concern the developing world, the developed world does not constitute an exception. For instance, Young, describes the metamorphosis of a small community in Malta, the residents of which lived from fishing and agriculture, into a region, which was negatively influenced due to factors such as tourist growth and complex systems of seasonal resort centers reported on two Greek islands where tourism greatly influenced youth, especially the males, in terms of attitudes and behaviour.

According to Skanavis et al. (2004), there exist two types of relationships between tourism and the environment, a symbiotic one and a competitive one. In the symbiotic relation the environment and the tourism coexist harmoniously and to an extent they complement each other. Human activities do not degrade the natural environment; on the contrary they strengthen it resulting in mutual benefit. In the competitive relation of tourism and environment, the conflict of these two is presented as economic and anthropogenic activity trying to predominate over the environment and to lead to the degradation of it through the thoughtless growth of activities. Some of the most widespread cases of negative environmental impacts due to the tourist activity

are the sea quality from the marine transport, the quality of aquatic environment from the disposal of sewages, unrefined or defectively processed, the quality of land from the uncontrolled disposal of waste, the geomorphology due to extensive building and creation of infrastructure networks, the flora, fauna and generally in the natural ecosystems from the various land uses, the loss of natural ecosystems, the exhaustive fishery, the removal of fauna, due to noise pollution or deforestation, the exhaustion of available quantity of aquatic potential due to the abrupt and increased consumption combined with the reduction of permeability of grounds.

The impacts of international tourism on natural environment are equally convergent with domestic tourism. Domestic second home tourism is considered to be more environmentally sound form of tourism than for example long-haul travelling by air, which causes remarkably higher emissions of greenhouse gases and pollutants. Having a second home does not inevitably reduce other forms of tourism and recreational mobility, unless it substitutes them. In recent years flying has become progressively cheaper, which has led to an increase in the popularity of purchasing second or even third homes in amenity rich tourist resorts far from the permanent home Gallent et al (2005). Mathieson and Wall (1982) underline that rural second home development cause's clearance of vegetation, disrupts wildlife and reduces soil stability, deposition of human wastes into natural waters reduces water quality, and visibility of second homes may decrease the aesthetic value of rural landscape. Dubois (2005) draws attention to growing energy consumption, floor space and land demand of second homes. Gallent et al. (2005) highlight two environmental concerns of second home tourism: a) resource implications related to second home usage including travelling and increasing pressure on environmentally sensitive areas and b) demand pressure of new development and building conversion in second home areas.

2.6 The nature of domestic tourism in Ethiopia

The tourism industry in Ethiopia could be legitimately described as one that is still in its infancy. Its current low level of development is often attributed to changes in governance systems and development policies, weak promotion, lack of trained manpower, finance, and knowledge and management capacity (Tadesse, 2015). The Tourism Development Policy adopted by the Council of Ministers in August 2009 establishes the legal framework for the development of the

tourism sector in Ethiopia and will be the main legal document that will guide its growth trajectory, alongside the GTP. Development policies for example, the Cultural Policy (1995) and the Wildlife Development Conservation and Utilization Policy and Strategy (2005) should additionally need to be taken into account. Though these legal instruments integrate tourism in a very limited way, if at all, they must nonetheless be considered when developing specific sub-sectors, such as eco-tourism and cultural tourism (MoCT and World Bank, 2012). The vision of Ethiopia's National Tourism Development Policy is "to see Ethiopia's tourism development led responsibly and sustainably and contributing its share to the development of the country by aligning itself with poverty elimination".

The Policy sets the sector's general objectives, placing an emphasis on tourism's potential in terms of growth, employment generation (particularly for women and youth), foreign exchange earnings, and image building for the country. The impact of the travel and tourism industry on national employment was estimated at 1,388,000 jobs in 2007 - about 7.1% of the total employment in the country or 1 in 14 jobs. It is anticipated that the number of employment in the sector will grow to 1,527,000 by 2017 or a share of 6.1% of total employment. In 2006, the sector was the 3rd highest foreign exchange earner after coffee and oilseeds - US\$ 132 m from 150,000 inbound tourists. In 2009, it became the largest foreign exchange earner with receipts of \$1.1bn from 330,000 tourists. The number of inbound tourists has also increased significantly over the last decade from 81,581 arrivals in 1995 to 227, 398 in 2005; 330,000 in 2009- an average growth rate of 13% since 2002.

Ethiopia is expected to be one of the African countries, together with Nigeria and South Africa, which will have the largest middle class by the year 2030. In Ethiopia, as in the majority of African countries, the largest portion of the middle class (61.4 percent) is composed of the unstable and vulnerable floating subclass, daily per capital-consumption is between \$2 and \$4 (Tadesse, 2015). However, Ethiopia has a considerable upper-middle class, both in relative terms (3 percent of the total population) and in absolute terms (2.4 million), more sizeable in fact than those of close competing destinations such as Tanzania and Kenya. The upper-middle subclass is especially important for domestic tourism development because it is supposed to be the most likely both to save and to consume non-essential goods and services, such as entertainment and tourism services.

2.7 Theoretical literature

If tourism is assumed as a phenomenon of human activities in traveling with various destinations, such as trade, religion, education and enjoy leisure time. So tourism has been around since 4,000 B.C. By the Sumerians of the Babylonian period, where people began to have the ability to pay for transport and accommodation through a bartering or monetary exchange system (Montgomery and Strick, 1995: 3). Various travel motifs that develop such as religious reasons, trade, events (Olympic Games), health, and culture. Travel activity is also getting easier with the development of road system by Roman Empire. With advanced accessibility system, more and more people are traveling with the goal of enjoying leisure and education. It also encourages the development of other industrial sectors such as entertainment, markets, exhibitions, local tourist attractions and events. At that time the Grand Tour in Europe (the main destination to France and Italy) became known as the development of tourism in the 17th and 18th centuries. After that, the travel agents began to emerge, who organize travel professionally, while the first travel agent is Robert Smart in 18th century and followed by Thomas Cook (Goeldner and Richie, 2009: 52). At the same time transportation has played a very important role for the development of the tourism industry, especially in creating an ever faster and cheaper journey.

The industrial revolution in 19th century has affected the tourism industry, especially with the increased production of machinery used in railways and resorts. But in this period tourism can only be enjoyed by the “bourgeoisie” or groups of people who have financial strength. This phenomenon shifted after the Second World War, where prosperity began to grow with increasing revenue, cheaper prices, better transportation, and more off time for workers. This shift encourages the development of the tourism industry which has an effect on increasing employment, tourism workers and package tour packages. Researchers and academics then try to observe the phenomenon, then try to abstract and offer ideas through various definitions. Among them, Wahab in 1977 (Tribe, 2009: 45) defined tourism is a human activity that is used as a medium in interaction between communities, whether in a country the same or different.

This activity is characterized by the temporary transfer from origin place to the destination for various reasons, besides to work. While Leiper (1979: 396) specifically stated that tourism can be separated into three basic elements, the first is the origin or tourist generating region where

the journey begins and ends (home), the second is the tourist destination or host where the tourists stay temporarily. And the third is the transit region that connects the journey between the two (origin and destination). Meanwhile, in the early 1980s, Mathieson and Wall (1982: 1) said that tourism is “the temporary movement to destinations from the normal home and workplace, the activities undertaken during stay and the facilities created to cater for the needs of tourists”. While, Jafari (1995: 5) in Tribe (2009: 45) also emphasizes the definition of tourism as an activity, the displacement, or transmigration purposes to aside from working. This definition is still being criticized. His definition showed that tourism is a study of (1) the displacement, (2) the tourism industry, (3) the impact of the population transmigration.

While Law no 10 of 2009 RI about tourism more focused on tourism as a tourism activity supported by various facilities and services. The above idea showed how the experts see the basic principle of tourism is the temporary movement to the destination of the place of origin and escape from their daily routine. There are some activities taken to comply the desire and needs at the destination during some period before going back with the origin place

2.8 Empirical literature

Kreishan (2010) conduct a research on the causality relations between tourism earnings and economic growth (GDP) for Jordan, using annual data covering the period 1970-2009. The Granger causality test is used to investigate the direction of causality between tourism and economic growth. The findings of the study showed that there is a positive relationship between tourism development and economic development in the long-run. Moreover, the Granger causality test results revealed the presence of unidirectional causality from tourism earnings to economic growth. The study appears to support tourism led-growth (TLG) hypothesis for Jordan, which suggest that government should focus on economic policies to promote international tourism as potential source of economic growth in Jordan. Durbarry's (2002) study on Mauritius also supports the hypothesis of tourism-led economic growth. Other similar works by Tosun (1999), Guduz and Hatemi (2005) and Zortuk (2009) have also found empirical support for the tourism-led growth hypothesis in Turkey.

Eugenio-Martín et al. (2004) investigate the relationship between tourism and economic growth for Latin American countries (Costarica, Panama, Mexico, Elsalvador ,Chile and Honduras)

from 1985 through 1998. They employed a panel data approach and the Arellano-Bond estimator for dynamic panels. The countries are decomposed into three different groups according to GDP per capita. They obtain estimates of the relationship between economic growth and growth in tourists per capita conditional on main macroeconomic variables. The empirical results show that tourism development can contribute to the economic growth of medium or low-income countries, while such a role is unclear for developed countries. Based on their findings, they argue that low-income countries need adequate levels of infrastructures, education and development to attract tourists. On the other hand, Medium-income countries need high levels of social development like health services and high GDP per capita levels.

Similarly, Skerrett and Huybers (2005) investigate the effect of International Tourism on GDP per capita of 37 developing countries. The results indicate that tourism positively affects economic development in these countries. Similarly, employing the convergence approach based on Barro and Sala-i-Martin (1992) type analysis, Proenca and Soukiazis (2005) examine the impact of tourism on the per capita income growth of Portuguese regions and draw the conclusion that tourism can be considered as an alternative solution for enhancing regional growth in Portugal, if the supply characteristics of this sector are improved. While Cunado and Garcia (2006) also find some evidence of conditional convergence toward the African regional average (for Benin, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Uganda, and Zimbabwe) and the U.S. (for Cape Verde, Egypt, Mauritius, Seychelles, and Tunisia), the coverage given to the contribution of tourism has been scant.

Brau et al. (2007) set out to empirically investigate the observations made by Lanza and Pigliaru (2000). They employ a panel dataset of 143 countries, 14 of which are classified as „small tourism countries“ (17 countries are classified as „tourism countries“; 14 of them are also classified as small). They try to evaluate the relative growth performance of these 14 countries by regressing economic growth on a set of dummy variables identifying groups of countries (OECD, Oil producers, LDCs, Small) and different control variables. The results indicate that tourism countries grow significantly faster than all the other sub-groups considered in their analysis. Almost half of the 29 countries classified as „microstates“ are heavily dependent on tourism. The authors conclude that small tourism countries perform much better than other small countries. In their findings, smallness can be bad for growth, while the opposite is true when smallness goes

16 together with a specialization in tourism. Although these findings are useful they cannot be considered definitive as the models do not include controls for factors that are considered important in the endogenous growth literature, such as investment and human capital (though they do include controls for some other factors, such as openness to trade and initial income levels)

Hazari and Sgro (1995) developed a growth model in which they model tourism as an added component to the domestic aggregate demand. Furthermore, they model the foreign supply of capital and the growth in export as dependent on tourism growth. They concluded that tourism has a positive impact on the long-run growth of the economy. This is generated by tourism acting as a timesaving device, which allows the domestic population to consume now rather than later. They found that growth in tourism facilitates foreign capital inflow, thereby reducing the need for high domestic rates of saving and capital accumulation. Dritsakis (2004) examined the impact of tourism on the long-run economic growth of Greece. He analyzed the causality of GDP, exchange rate and international tourism receipts and concluded that there is a strong Granger causality relationship between international tourism receipts and economic growth. In addition, the study finds that there is a strong causal relationship between exchange rate and economic growth, and moderate causal relationships between economic growth and international tourism receipts and between exchange rate and international tourism receipts.

2.9 Conceptual framework

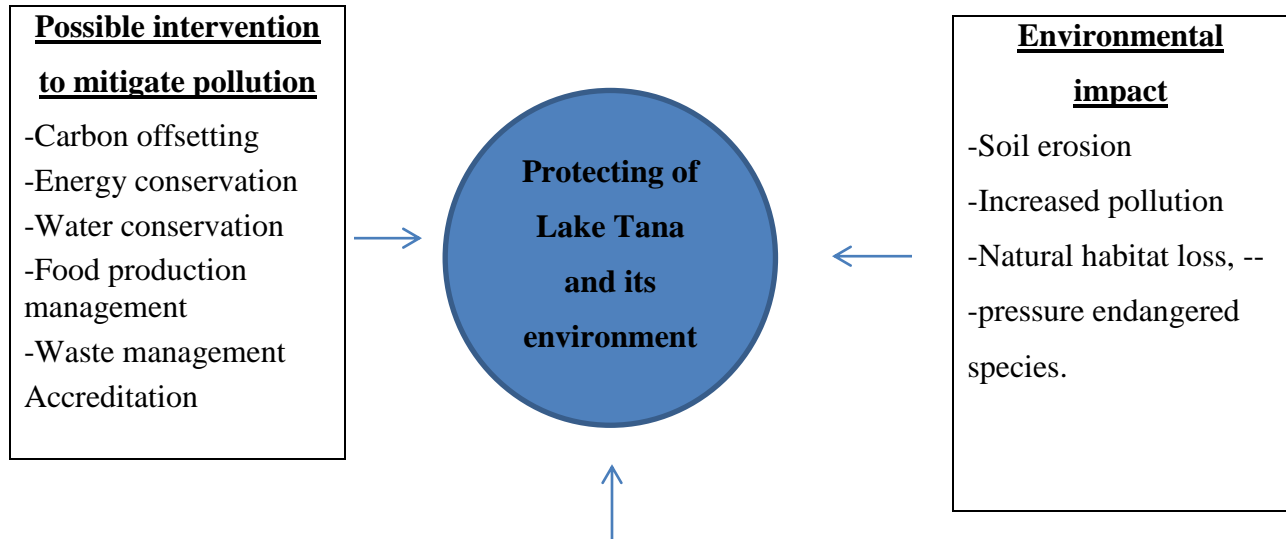


Figure 2. 1: The conceptual framework for the analysis of domestic tourists' perception toward the protection of Lake Tana and its environment

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

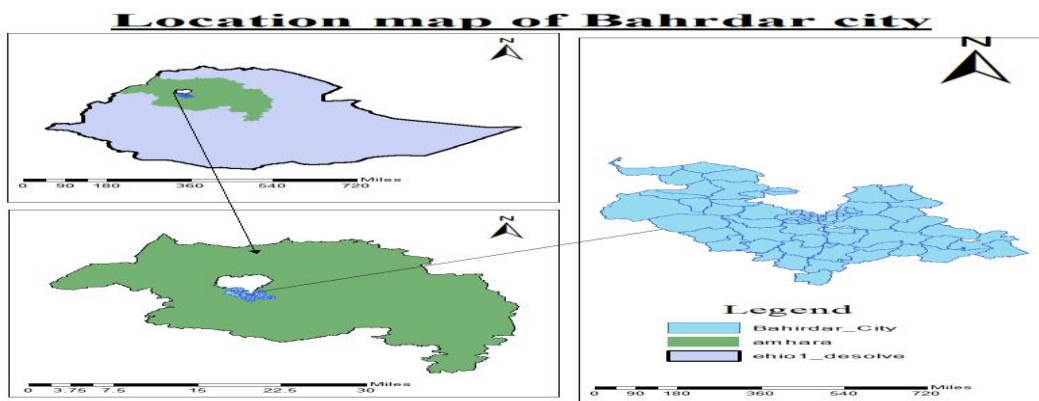
3. Introduction

This chapter discussed how the researcher is designed, the methodology, population and sampling, data sources, data gathering tools, data analysis methods, and ethical considerations that had been taken into account.

3.1 Description of the Study Area

This study is conducted in Ethiopia Amhara regional state Bahirdar city. The city is located at 11° 35' 60.00"N Latitude and 37°23.446' E Longitude geographic coordinates. Relatively the city is located southern part of Lake Tana, western side of Dera, Eastern side of Achefer and northern part of west gojam zone. The city covers a total area of 120 km² and the study area is along Lake Tana around 10 km which is already developed and covered by water bodies. The water side development increasing from time to time to attract both domestic and international tourists for enhancing the source of income to the industry. The data gained from the region, out of 417 km total circumference of the Lake only around 10 km of the water side is developed for tourist destination. However, the development of the tourist destination is not environmental friendly and miss used of the lake side, this leads the lake and the surroundings to exposed for the environmental pollution.

Figure 3. 1:- Location Map of Bahirdar city



Source: (Geographical Information Institute, 2014E.C)

3.2 Research Design

The research design is needed because it facilitates various research operations, thereby making research as efficient as possible yielding maximal information with minimal expenditure of effort time and money (Kothari 2004). This research paper depend on descriptive research methods, this methods concerned with establishing answer to the why and how the phenomenon in questions. Qualitative research design seek to understand human experiences from the perspective of those who experiences it (Yegeedis,1998).A qualitative study design is a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and give them meaning. The rationale of selecting descriptive design is Vinayak and Mousami (2019) stated that descriptive research is generally used in business analysis or social problems. This type of research does not have any control over the parameters or variables. It just tries to represent or analyze the previous and or current facts. Therefore, these research works apply descriptive design to analyze the previous and or current facts about the study content.

3.3 Research Approach

This research employed both qualitative and quantitative (mixed) approach. The types of data which are best to understand the research problem and enables to answer the research questions adequately required mixed approach. Since the two types of data are concurrent and one helps the weakness of the other (Creswell, 2009). Using the two approaches together allowed widening the opportunity to use multiple data collection techniques. Mixed method approach aims to utilize the best method uses the strength of both quantitative and qualitative approaches in order to answer the issues in question (Hackett, 2019). Sekaran and Bougie (2016) also stated that mixed methods research aims to answer research questions that cannot be answered by “qualitative” or “quantitative” approaches alone. Mixed methods research focuses on collecting, analyzing, and mixing both quantitative and qualitative data in a single study or series of studies. A mixed methods approach is increasingly advocated within business research.

3.4 Data Sources and data collection instruments

The researcher employed both primary and secondary data in order to make the research more inclusive and addressable.

3.4.1 Primary data

The primary data were collected from sample respondents through survey questionnaire, and interview. During gathering primary data through questionnaire the study used Likert scale questions. Further, the study used semi-structured interview for collection of detailed information about findings through questionnaire.

3.4.2 Secondary data

The secondary data were collected by reviewing relevant literature and pertinent documents. The data were also be collected from various documents like organization strategic plan, administration manuals, performance evaluation documents, consecutive years report analysis, different training manuals, government training policy documents.

3.5 Sample design

3.5.1 Target Population

A population is referred to as the entire set of relevant units of analysis or data. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) say that target population refers to the population to which a researcher wants to study. The target population is the group of individuals that the intervention intends to conduct research in and draw conclusions from, the target population of this study was domestic tourists found in the Lake Tana.

3.5.2 Sample size determination

In conducting a research study, it is too costly to test everything or contact every person in the entire population. Sampling refers to the systematic selection of a limited number of elements out of a theoretically specified population of elements. The target population of the study was around 5000 local tourists. A sample is a subset of the study population Kothari, (2004).

Currently there are 370. . The data was collected from 400 domestic tourists accessed in three major tourist destinations gates, namely mango, Hidar 21, and kuriftu number 2. Besides, about 10 tourism experts, researchers, and tourism destination officers were interviewed. The sampling technique is calculated by using that suggests, if the total population is 5000 the sample for this study was determined using (Yemane, 1967; 886) formula as follows;

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} \text{ where,}$$

n= Sample size ,

N= Population size

e= Level of precision

Sample size for ± 5% precision level where confidence level is 95% and p= 0.05

$$\text{So, } n = \frac{5000}{1 + 5000(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{5000}{1 + 5000(0.0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{5000}{1 + 12.5}$$

$$n = \frac{5000}{13.5}$$

$$\mathbf{n=370}$$

Table 3. 1: Sampling techniques

	Population	Sample size	Sampling Techniques
1	Local Tourists	370	Random Sampling
2	KI	30	Purposive Sampling
	Total	400	

Source: - Survey Questionnaire Using SPSS V26, 2022

3.6 Sampling Technique and procedure

Sampling is a technique of selecting individual members or a subset of the population to make statistical inference from them and estimate characteristics of the whole population. In this study were used simple random sampling from probability sampling to select respondents of questionnaire from domestic tourists found in the Lake Tana during data collection, out of the total domestic tourist, this study was basically take the respondents in the interval of three time that breakfast time, launch time and diner time in seven day (7) in three main gates. The three main are Mango gate, Hidar 21 and St Michael gets. In mago get there so many small scale enterprises and that characterized by the domestic tourist hub to move to the monastery. While in case of hidar 21, characterized and covered by the old endemic plant and serve as a water front recreational place but now a days the newly dry port recreational center project is undergoing and St.mikael gate which is the third gate it located in the north eastern part of the city and characterized by water front green and it serve for domestic tourist as sea food center.

And also the studies are applied judgmental or purposive sampling from non-probability sampling methods. Purposive sampling was the study used for judgment to select people that feels are representative of the population to have a particular expertise or knowledge in the area of this study. Because when many groups were to be picked, this ensured that group sizes are balanced. Interviewees were made 50 from Amhara region culture and tourism bureau, tourist guidance's, tourist services providers and other key stakeholders.

3.7 Data Analysis methods

The research paper used both qualitative and quantitative data analysis methods and techniques, all the data's that are collected from both source and primary and secondary data are computed.

3.7.1 Quantitative data analysis

A descriptive data analysis method was employed, as the study's main technique since it deals with the organization of quantitative data. Depending on the nature of the basic questions and collected data percentages, frequency, mean scores, and standard deviation, descriptive statistical tools were employed the aid of SPSS package (version (V26)). The data after analyzed was presented with tables, graphs and figures.

3.7.2 Qualitative data analysis

Creswell (2003) states that “Transcribing and reading through the data is the first major important procedure of the data analysis in qualitative inquiry (p. 20).” thematic analyse is techniques used to analysis qualitative data. All the data that are gathered from interviews translated into English languages then based on the research objectives, after categorising these themes in line with research objectives, the result from qualitative data was presented and analysed. All relevant conceptual and theoretical definitions, frameworks, and perspectives were employed to analyse the collected data and issues under discussion

3.8 Ethical consideration

To make the research process professional, ethical consideration were made. The researcher informed the respondents about the purpose of the study, i.e. purely for academic; the purpose of the study was also being introduced in the introduction part of the questionnaire to the respondents: and confirm that subjects' confidentiality was protected. In addition to this, they were informed that their participation in the study was based on their consent. The research were personalized any of the respondents' response during data presentations, analysis, and interpretation. Furthermore, all the materials used for this research were properly acknowledged

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

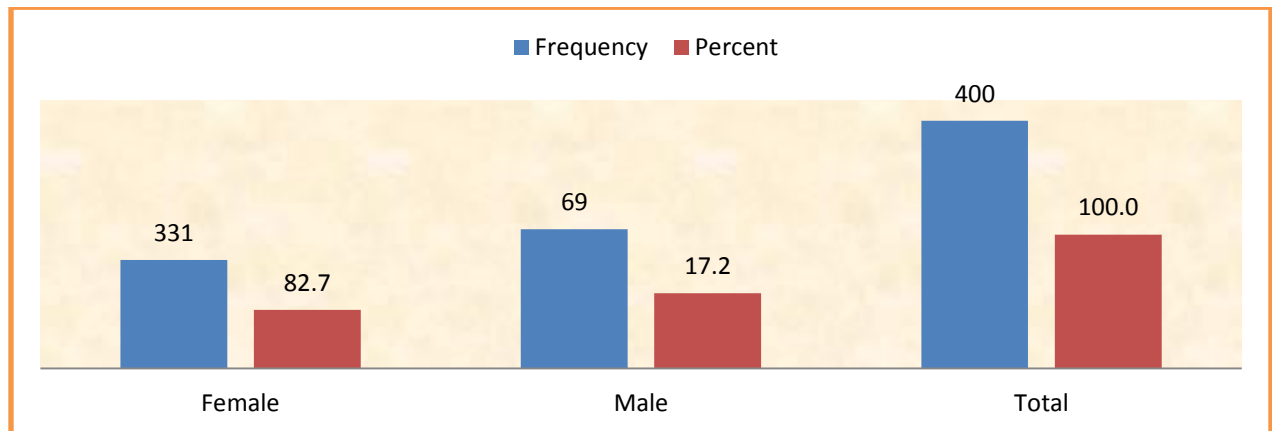
This chapter dealt with data presentation, analysis and interpretation. The information made available for this purpose was collected using different techniques such as; questionnaire, and interview. Accordingly response rate, demographic data of respondents which constitute age, sex, educational level, discussed subsequently. In addition the chapter presents and discusses the research results based on the relating to objectives of the study

4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

4.1.1 Gender of the respondents

The following figure shows the gender of survey participants' in the study area

Figure 4. 1: Gender of Respondent



Source: Compiled from survey questionnaires using SPSS V 26, (2022)

According to the figure 4.1 above, out of the 400 surveyed tourists, the proportion of Male sample population respondents were 331 (82.7%) and the remaining 69 (17.2%) were female respondents. Therefore, this result implied that Male tourists were more participated in the study.

4.1.2 Age of Respondents

The Figure below indicates the Age Respondents

Table 4. 1: Ages of Respondents

Age of respondent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
18-30 Years	288	72 %	72 %
30-45 Years	98	24.5 %	24.5 %
45-60 Years	9	2.25 %	2.25 %
Above 60 Years	5	1.25 %	2.25 %
Total	400	100 %	

Source: Compiled from survey questionnaires using SPSS V 26, (2022)

According to the table 4.2 above, concerning age of sample respondents the majority 288 (72%) were 18-30 years, followed 98 (24.5%) were between the age of 30-45 year, while 9 (2.25%) of respondents were 45-60 years, 9 (1.25%) were above 60 years. In sum, this result implied that above 72% of the respondents were found to be energetic and productive age that can help the research paper by giving a good answer based on the current condition.

4.1.3 Educational Profile

The following figure demonstrates the Educational Level of Respondents

Table 4. 2: Educational Levels of the sample Respondents

Educational level	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
7-8	12	3.0%	3.0%
9-12	98	24.5%	24.5%
Diploma	234	58.5%	58.5%
First degree	52	13.0%	13.0%
Above first Degree	4	1.0%	1.0%
Total	400	100	

Source Compiled from survey questionnaires using SPSS V 23, (2020)

As indicated in the above Figure 4.3 sample respondents' profile by level of education, majority 234 (58.5%) of the respondents' had diploma following 98 (24.5%) between the education level of grade 9-12, while 52 (13.0%) of respondents had first Degree, In the other and the figure for grade 7-8 and above first degree was 12 (3.0%) and 4 (1.0%) respectively. Therefore, the finding of the study implied that, the respondents can understand and answered the questionnaire properly.

4.2 Environmental awareness of domestic tourist in the area

The awareness of tourists' awareness is a critical issue in protecting and preserving the lake side. For this study purpose only, to measuring the level of awareness of domestic tourist, the study measure in four parameters. Those are use of solid waste bin; separation of recycle and non-recycle waste; trashing on ditches and trashing direct to the lake.

4.2.1 Use of Solid waste bin

From the total sample population of the respondent, 89.5 % and 73.8 %, their level awareness to uses solid waste bin during their visit is low and moderate respectively. This implies that their level of awareness is very low. The main reason for this, in and out of the tourist destination area, is there is no availability of bin and also their awareness level is very low. Because of those the above reason, there is a tendency of leaving the waste and on the lake and lake shore

Table 4. 3: The Habit of Domestic Tourist to use sold waste

Use of bin for each wastes					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Val id	Very High	107	26.8	26.8	26.8
	High	84	21.0	21.0	47.8
	Medium	104	26.0	26.0	73.8
	Low	63	15.8	15.8	89.5
	Very low	42	10.5	10.5	100.0
	Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Result, 2022

To figure out the contribution of male and female in solid waste management during their stay, the study tries to make a statistical t- test. The table below showed that, the p-value is 0.228, the result is much larger than 0.05, the variance also much similar result. So, the study accept the null hypothesis mean both sex (male and female respondents) are use solid waste bin during their stay around the lake side. So the result implies 95% confidently both sex has similar attitude in use of bin.

On the other side, during the interviews with the Bahirdar city waste management office experts, the report shows that, their office and the NUBU projects, working together in the area of bin allocation in all gates and around the lake side, it's almost around 49 bins. However, during our observation, there is no available and accessible solid waste bin in and around the lake side.

4.2.2. Separation of recycle and non-recycle solid waste

The current flow trend of domestic tourist is growing from time to time, this indicated that the destination and the modality of tour guidance should be aware the way to preserve and protect the tourist destination site. In the case of this study, the collected data indicated that 75 % and 51 % of the respondents is lies on moderate and low awareness level in regarding to separate the solid wastes before trashing everywhere. This awareness level of domestic tourist exposed the lake side for long term environmental impacts. Moreover, their awareness, the unavailability of domestic guidance in the destination area leading exacerbates the situation more worsen.

Table 4. 4: The habit of domestic tourist separate solid waste before trashing

The culture of separating the wastes before putting in trash				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
very high	81	20.3	20.3	20.3
high	38	9.5	9.5	29.8
medium	85	21.3	21.3	51.0
low	97	24.3	24.3	75.3
very low	99	24.8	24.8	100.0
Total	400	100.0	100.0	

Source: Survey Result, 2022

4.2.3 Trashing Solid Waste on Open Ditch

The culture of many domestic tourists regarding with waste management and the negligence of the city administration for the lake side, there are many plastic bottle and solid waste in open ditches. The data gained from the respondents showed that 20 %and 16% of the targeted sample population are categorized under high and moderate, this implies because of unavailability of bin around the walk way and on tour destination site; and also weak awareness modality, people leave their residue on ditches.

From the interviews with many stakeholders, the waste generated from domestic tourist during their visit, those stakeholders raise many reasons for it for instance; there is a miss management of solid wastes direct from domestic tourists; miss management from boat transport services; miss management from small traders and small business owners.

During data collection, the study observed that the solid waste trashing everywhere,

Figure 4. 2: Trashing wastes



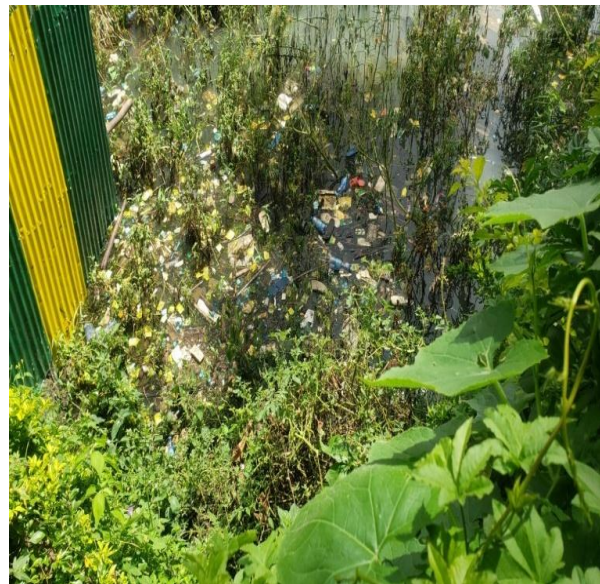
Source: - field observation, 2022

4.2.4 Trashing waste direct to the lake

The data that obtained from the respondent regarding with the trained of trashing wastes direct to the lake are very low, this responses and results are very encouraging and supporting result. The results indicate that the domestic tourist has the awareness of protecting the lake and they know how the solid wastes have an impact on the environment. However, by observation the study obtain a lot of solid wastes floating on the surface of the water.

The above facts gained from observations, interviews and questionnaires reveal that the level of awareness on the environment protection very low and it needs an intervention in creating awareness for the domestic tourist, localities, boat captain, tour guidance, put responsible organization and making institutionalized,

Figure 4. 3: Floating of wastes on the Lake



Source: - field observation, 2022

Based on the major four parameters, the study summarized their level of Awareness regarding with the environment, the major awareness level of the respondents lies on low and very low, this shows that, most of them trashing everywhere or miss manage the waste. As a result, it has an impact on the lake and the surrounding environment.

Table 4. 5: the Awareness Level of Domestic Tourist

Awareness Level Frequencies				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Awareness Level of domestic tourist	Very High	84	18.4%	73.7%
	High	58	12.7%	50.9%
	Medium	95	20.8%	83.3%
	low	96	21.1%	84.2%
	Very low	123	27.0%	107.9%
Total		456	100.0%	400.0%

Source: Survey Result, 2022

4.3 Identification the most polluter and its results on Lake Tana

The above analysis indicates that out of total sample population most of them are young age groups and per dominated by well-educated on the other way, the higher number of the respondent use a plastic bottle and bag and street food. This implies that, those dominant groups of domestic tourist are called the most pollutant groups. The interview with key stakeholders, during peak season of domestic tourist specially during yearly religious ceremony the domestic tourist reach up to 60,000 visitor come to lake Tana and the monastery. At the moment, there are a lot of wastes generated from visitors, because of lack of tour guidance for domestic tourist; lack of awareness creation system and modality; low level of awareness and absence of regulatory system all contribute a significant impact on the Lake.

From observation in all gats, there is no availability and accessibility of wash room near by the Lake Tana. These facts noted that, if visitors use drinks and foods on lake side, without proper solid and liquid waste, the study can concluded the environment venerable for pollution. As a result, there is visible solid and liquid waste on the surface of Lake Tana and its surroundings, this leads to the loss of aesthetic value of the area.

As picture indicates that there is a solid waste flouting on the surface of the water body and its surroundings; there are also bad smell around the tourist destination from human urine because

of unavailability and inaccessibility of wash room and solid garbage; wastes here and there on the surrounding.

Figure 4. 4: The only wash room on the Lake Tana region



Source: - Field Observation, 2022

4.3.1 Facilities to enhance environmental Awareness

When this study is done, from our observation, on those three gates, there are no experiences in awareness creation modalities; in how to the domestic tourist can follow rules and regulation during their visit like. The following pillars issues are obtained from observation during data are taken and from key stakeholder interviews.

- There are no availability of tour guidance for domestic tourist;
- There is no standardize tour guiding manuals, norms and rules and regulation;
- There is no notice board and assign to guide local tourist;
- There is no the availability of web-based service or IT base services;
- There is no Orientation before and after tour travels on each destination

Most of the leaflets and brochures prepared by tourism offices and business organizations were written in English rather than local languages. This indicates the intensity of how public and private tourism organizations ignored domestic tourists and domestic tourism. For instance, almost all of tourism organization has prepared and released short videos, flyers, brochures, and magazines to increase the awareness of the general public on major tourist destinations of the country. However, most of these tools are prepared in foreign languages mainly for international tourists, and domestic tourists were not considered.

On the other hand, the worst thing is tourism organizations have done nothing to support domestic tourism activities in the country (Berhanu E., & Apar S., 2020).

On environmental protection and preservation regard, there is nothing to doing by both governmental as well as in private organization. This indicates that yet the issue is not seen by policy makers, strategy and proclamation formulators.

4.4 Efforts of Stakeholders to Reduce Environmental Impacts of Domestic Tourism

The current working Proclamation number 923/2016 has a lot of backlog issues not incorporate specially the tourism industry and its impacts on the environment. The tourism industry neglects domestic tourism regarding with the local environment during formulation of policy, proclamation and direction. The industry also has not enough norm, standards and manuals to guiding the system, enhancing the domestic tourism as a source of income, protecting the environment and promoting the industry in sustainable manner.

Regarding with collaboration between different stakeholders, Tourism Development Policy, 2009 on part 3.5 stated that Strengthening the Collaborative Relationship Among Actors Participating in Tourism Development is one of the policy issues to deal with in the realization of Ethiopia's tourism development is the creation of conditions enabling inter-linkages between and coordination among the evidently fragmented activities of many entities participating in the development of the industry at all levels. As is known, the main actors in tourism development are government bodies at different levels, the private sector, civil societies directly related to the tourism sector, local communities and the general public as well as visitors. It is essential to coordinate the development activities of these entities, eliminate redundant costs and unnecessary use of resources in order that their efforts can bring enhanced results. Strategies will therefore be applied to create ties and mutual support in many areas among these actors. Accordingly,

The other things that aggravate the miss management of the industry especially in the case of Lake Tana, there are many stakeholders who have different roles on the lake and lakeside. The following are key stakeholders that involved in different aspect.

- Ministry of tourism and sport ministry
- Regional culture and tourism office
- Regional trade and industry office
- Bahirdar city culture and tourism
- Bahirdar city environment and waste management office
- Tana transport authority
- The city Municipality
- Regional Agriculture office
- Lake Tana and its basin protecting authority
- Different NGOs

Interviews with those the above listed key stakeholders; they have their own institutional arrangement and have their own roles on the Lake and its surroundings. However, out of all stakeholders, no one of them are not taking any responsibility and there is no a single organization that fully responsible and coordinating the stakeholders. Observed facts and reported figures from each governmental and non- governmental organization showed that, there is no collaboration, the spirit of working together for one goal and vision, absence of Memorandum of understanding (MoU), etc.

Even though integration of different stakeholder is supported by tourism development policy, however, the study noted that in reversed way. The policy by itself also has a gap regarding to the concept of “polluters Pay” the concept have a system to contribute in minimizing of pollution by each pollutant.

On the other hand, Ethiopian sustainable tourism master plan 2015-2025 stated that clearly, the presence of numerous institutions calls for a mechanism to better coordinate and manage the diverse goals which may in some cases be in conflict. A case in point is the issue of entry fees to a number of attractions across the country whereby, as a result of lack of coordination and consultations, certain actions may have negative impacts on other stakeholders. Further, as noted in the National Tourism Policy, the institutional capacity, particularly both national and private sectors is somewhat weak. It is, therefore, hoped the proposed establishment of the Tourism Transformation Council will address some of these challenges, though, given the urgency, efforts need to be put in place to strengthen its capacity.

In general, in the case of this study also stakeholders have no integration and collaboration. Lake Tana and the tourist destinations need an immediate and a long term action for protecting and preserving nature based tourism and the local environment in a sustainable manner.

There are two major modalities that mitigating the negative environmental impact, those are protecting and preserving the nature-based tourism environment. The major modalities are working on awareness creation, keeping the venerable environment from man touch, formulating and enforcing by laws and regulation and to avoiding pollutants.

The data obtained from questionnaires indicates that out of all respondent 32 % and 30% of the domestic tourist prefer awareness creation and prohibiting non recycle product around the lake side have a very high role on changing the mind set the local tourist regarding with protecting the environment, 24% of the respondent’s choses low enforcement also have a very high role on protecting and preserving the lake and Lake side environment.

Table 4. 6: Effective Modalities for Mitigating Environmental Impact

Effective Modalities Frequencies				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Effective Modalities	Awareness	204	31.7%	77.3%
	Law Enforcement	155	24.1%	58.7%
	Protecting the lake from man touch	89	13.8%	33.7%
	prohibited non recycling the lake side	195	30.3%	73.9%
Total		643	100.0%	243.6%

Source: Survey Result, 2022

On the other hand, the interview with key informant stakeholder, all the stakeholders agreed up on the first and the most effective modalities for mitigating pollution are creating awareness and the second is formulating effective law and regulation on the tourist and the other stakeholders and also making coordination between key stakeholders. And applicable polluter pay concept on the stakeholders and tourists.

4.5 Contribution of Domestic Tourism to Local Economy

The tables below showed that, the total domestic tourist flow from 1998-2014 E.C are simultaneously increasing from year to year. In 2014 E.C, the income level generated from domestic tourist are also reached up to half million birr per year, however, compared to the increasing number of tourist per year and the income level, it is inefficient because the lake side are not accessible and user friendly for domestic users. To enhance the flow and the level of income, the whole concerned body should be work on making the lake side development more environmental friendly.

Table 4. 7: The tourist flow and income generation from 1998-2014 E.C (Bahirdar)

No	Year E,C	Domestic tourist	Foreign tourists	Income from tourism(Birr)		
				From domestic	From Foreign	Total income
1	1998	16,442	8,777			9,218,083
2	1999	23,561	10,083			9,864,774
3	2000	26,761	11,769			12,263,709
4	2001	28,542	12,613	-	-	57,167,918
5	2002	42,709	17,042	22,047,975	35,424,332	57,472,307
6	2003	30,885	17,901	29,062,785	43,175,061	72,237,846
7	2004	42,930	25,721	40,444,151	61,882,846	102,326,897
8	2005	88,899	45,731	92,110,663	182,238,035	274,348,698
9	2006	97663	41,148	78,147,902	45,157,610	223,305,512
10	2007	226,449	43,045	161,914,871	170,834,317	332,749,188
11	2008	278,228	45,959	232,632,293	197,142,621	429,774,914
12	2009	274,976	17,393	253,664,752	164,071,596	417,636,348
13	2010	322,305	27,203	215,563,058	169,835,780	385,398,838
14	2011	417,626	35,808	289,533,320	240,450,720	529,984,040
15	2012	336,475	39355	228,180,973	262,925,825	491,106,798
16	2013	429,439	1751	320,124,562	10,501,470	330,626,032
17	2014	435,182	1,137	565,609,332	6,189,825	571,799,157

Source: - regional culture and tourism office, 2014

The above table 4.1 showed that number of domestic tourist is increasing from time to time compared with international tourist specifically in lake and its surrounding, this figures have a

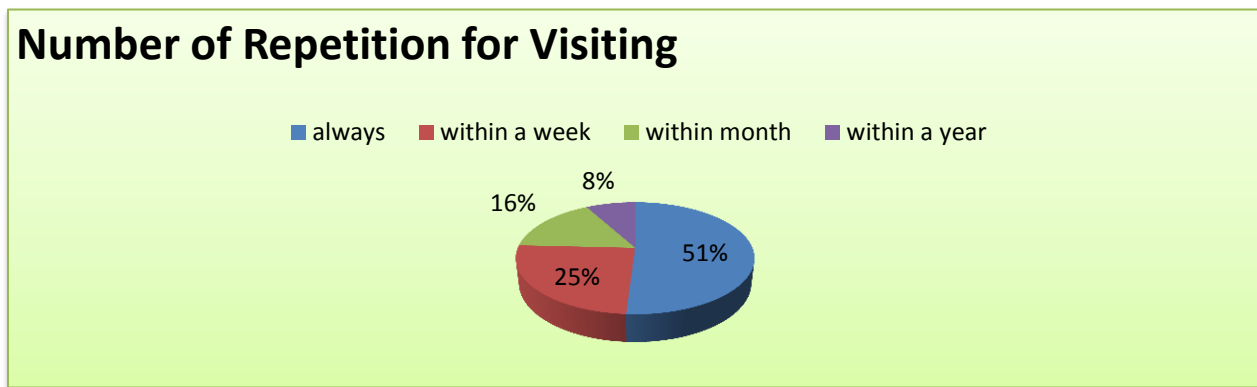
potential for enhancing the industry and develop the bases for sustainable tourism. From this study observation, the facility that provides on this tourist destination has a lot of deficiency especially for domestic tourist. This indicates that the nature based tourism industries are a forgotten industry. It needs more attention from all concerned industry.

From the contribution of income perspective, the domestic tourist industry has a significant role for the industry. Based on the above graph, after the year 2007 E.C, the income level that generated from domestic tourists are rising compared with the international tourist. This fact showed that even though the industry neglects the domestic industry, it has an important for sustainable tourism development.

4.7 Description of Domestic Tourists and Tourism Activities in the Area

Data obtained from questionnaires facts show that from the total sample population 51 % of the respondent’s visits the lake side and the monastery in always, the rest are in every week and in a month. Most of the domestic tourist is come to the lake side for the pursuit of pleasure (fantasy) and spiritual purpose. Out of all respondents 70 % is come to the lake side for meditating and for pursuit of pleasure themselves.

Figure 4. 5: Number of frequency of repetition of tourist



Source: Survey Result, 2022

Based on the duration of time interval of domestic tourism, the domestic tourists are categorized in to two. One group of Domestic tourist are staying for a hours and full day and the second groups staying from 5 up to 10 days on Lake Tana and on each Monastery.

From the data obtained from interviews with key informant and questionnaires, most of domestic tourists are lies under young age group (72%) and adult (24). From the total sample respondent, 83 % are male and the rest of the respondents are female domestic tourist.

Table 4. 8: Major Activities of Domestic Tourist

Major Activities Frequencies				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
Major casual activities of DT	Use Plastic bottle	168	24.2%	50.3%
	Use packed food	139	20.0%	41.6%
	Street food	251	36.2%	75.1%
	Use Plastic bag	136	19.6%	40.7%
Total		694	100.0%	207.8%

Source: Survey Result, 2022

The four major casual activities by domestic tourists that contribute in aggravating a negative environmental impact in the lake side by domestic tourists are use of plastic bottles, use of packed foods, use of street food and use of plastic bags. The above table shows that, out of the total respondent 36% means 75% of the case of the respondents uses foods that prepared on tourist destination site and on street, and this followed by the 24% or around 50% out of the cases are used plastic bottles during their visits. The rest of the respondent are used packed food and plastic bags, *this indicates that most of the domestic tourist use the most pollutant product like plastic and foods without enough awareness. This implies that by default the localities can create environmental impact on the lake side.*

To figure out the contribution of male and female in use of different pollutants during their stay, the study tries to make a statistical t- test. The table below showed that, the p-value is 0.06, the result is slightly larger than 0.05, the variance also much similar result. So, the study accept the null hypothesis mean both sex (male and female respondents) are use plastic bottle during their stay around the lake side.

The information obtained from different key stakeholders indicates that local tourist visit the lake side and the monastery without the help of tour guidance. *Due to this, they are the tendency of miss threatening of water body animals, feeding fishes, birds and animals inside the water body.*

Those facts lead domesticated the animals and birds. Through time it affects the biosphere of the lake side environment.

During data was taken in observation, some of the local visitors participating in fishing which was not ready for food. *This leads to loses of fish species. Controlling modalities should be applicable.*

4.8 Other factors contributing environmental impact on Lake Tana

According to the city municipality beyond local tourist, there are some factors that contribute for environmental pollution. Those are: Transportation system on the Lake: - the transport systems are run by Tana sea transport authority. The boats that served on the lake are out dated and old. There is no a working system to check technical approval either the boats are functional or not. Because of the age of the boat they leak their oil to the water. This leads to affect the fishes and other natural habitat.

The mass water side development: - recently there are a lot of dry port and recreational port beside to the lake side. This is changes the biosphere of the lake, it changes the water to dry land. Almost all of the development is going without enough study. For instance ongoing project called the former Hidar 21 compounds, private owned restaurant called Kokel Restaurant. This changing of water body to dry land affect natural environment by clearing of water plants called “papyrus” this types of plant is important plant for clearing wastes from the lake naturally. These changing of the natural phenomenon have an impact in the long term.

Figure 4. 6: - *Loss of Papyrus*



Change of lake water to dry land



Source: - Field Observation, 2022

The other issues raise during this study is taken, the city Land Use plan are prepared by the collaboration of city administration and Bahirdar University, in this proposed plan, the lake side development have a buffer protection, however *the plan are not approved by the city council. So, because this and other factor, it is difficult to control the development of the Lake side and on the Lake.*

4.9 Statistical Analysis

Table 4. 9: Compering Means

Group Statistics					
	Sex of the respondent	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Use_Plastic_bottle	Male	331	1.60	.490	.027
	Female	69	1.48	.503	.061
Use_packed_food	Male	331	1.63	.482	.027
	Female	69	1.74	.442	.053
Street_food	Male	331	1.37	.484	.027
	Female	69	1.38	.488	.059
Use_Plastic_bag	Male	331	1.63	.482	.027
	Female	69	1.78	.415	.050
Use_detchs	Male	331	3.42	1.360	.075
	Female	69	3.26	1.452	.175

Source: Survey Result, 2022

Regarding the use of plastic bottle as the above table showed that male respondent tends to use more plastic bottle than female counterparts. However female respondents used packed and street food more than male counterparts. But none of the above mean difference was statistically significant.

In terms of the use of plastic bags, Female respondents use more than their male counterparts, this difference was also statistically significant.

Table 4. 10: Independent T test

		Independent Samples Test									
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means							
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		
										Lower	Upper
Use_Plastic_bottle	Equal variances assumed	2.642	.105	1.886	398	.060	.123	.065	-.005	.251	
	Equal variances not assumed			1.854	96.811	.067	.123	.066	-.009	.255	
Use_packed_food	Equal variances assumed	16.179	.000	-1.663	398	.097	-.105	.063	-.228	.019	
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.760	104.562	.081	-.105	.059	-.223	.013	
Street_food	Equal variances assumed	.026	.873	-.081	398	.935	-.005	.064	-.131	.121	
	Equal variances not assumed			-.081	97.081	.936	-.005	.065	-.133	.123	
Use_Plastic_bag	Equal variances assumed	37.320	.000	-2.374	398	.018	-.148	.062	-.271	-.025	
	Equal variances not assumed			-2.617	109.783	.010	-.148	.057	-.260	-.036	
Use_detchs	Equal variances assumed	2.132	.145	.873	398	.383	.159	.182	-.199	.517	
	Equal variances not assumed			.837	94.518	.405	.159	.190	-.218	.536	

Source: Survey Result, 2022

The above tales shows that all practices such as the Use of Plastic bottle and Use of packed food were commonly practiced by female and male's tourists in the area. In addition to this, both female and male were practiced consuming available Street food and uses Plastic bag in there visit. Last but not list the other common practice which done by both sex is throwing different materials toward the ditch.

A study done by Wubneh B et al., (2017) asserted that establishing a tourist destination may have a negative economic impact, such as higher costs for goods and services, ongoing expenses, more expensive real estate, and the influx of non-residents who use the village's amenities. Second, there could be sociocultural effects but measuring its influence is challenging. Social and cultural repercussions can sometimes be connected to environmental harm, societal model,

In the interview the interviewed revealed that due to lack of organized regulatory body no one is responsible for the pollution of the area, due such reason most visitors both males and females were strongly pollute the area. In addition to this domestic visitors were have not any awareness because the authority were not took such activity as its mandate in the area. Due to the oldness of the boat the oil and the smoke were pollute the lake even domestic visitors were through their garbage towards the lake.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION, SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary of the study

The main purpose of this study was to assess domestic tourists' perception toward the protection of Lake Tana and its environment. The basic questions of this research involved what are the domestic tourist and possible intervention to mitigate pollution on the Lake Tana and its surrounding, what are the environmental awareness of domestic tourist towards environmental protection on Lake Tana and its surrounding and what are the environmental impact of domestic tourists visiting Lake Tana and its environment. A descriptive survey research design and a mixed research approach were employed in this study with an assumption that it was helpful to gather a large variety of data related to the problems under study. Questionnaires, interviews, and document analyses were employed to gather the necessary data for the study. Quantitative data collected through questionnaires were tallied, tabulated, and analyzed by percentage, mean, S.D, frequency, and percentages using SPSS version 26. In order to address the research objectives descriptive statistics and thematic (narration) analysis employed.

5.2 Conclusion

The purpose of the study is to investigate domestic tourists' perception toward the protecting of Lake Tana and its environment, this study specifically focused on investigating to characterize domestic tourist and possible intervention to mitigate pollution on the Lake Tana and its surrounding, examine environmental awareness of domestic tourist towards environmental protection on Lake Tana and its surrounding and to explore the environmental impact of domestic tourists visiting Lake Tana and its environment

According to the first objectives of the study, to characterize domestic tourist and possible intervention to mitigate pollution on the Lake Tana, the finding of the study revealed that eliminating single-use plastics, lowering plastic consumption, and promoting circularity through improved recycling and reusing programs. Regarding the second objectives of the study to examine environmental awareness of domestic tourist towards environmental protection on Lake Tana, the finding of the study showed low awareness level of the domestic tourist, less attention for local environment authority, miss threatening of water body animals, casual habits of

domestic tourists regards with local environment, are bases in contributing immediate impacts on the environment. Even though the nature based tourist destination and domestic tourism have contributed a significant role in income generation and promoting the destination, however, the legal, and institutional arrangement forgotten the industry.

Concerning the third objectives of the study the environmental impact of domestic tourists visiting Leke Tana and its environment, the finding of the study depict that overconsumption of natural resources due to tourism is a common problem in areas where there are already limited resources. Tourism significantly affects how local land is used, which can result in soil erosion, increased pollution, the loss of natural habitats, and increased pressure on threatened and endangered species.

5.2. Recommendation

Having gone through this study the researcher recommends the following specific recommendations

1. Public transportation, water supply, wastewater treatment, and waste recycling are examples of environment-related services that should be planned to handle peak demand and ensure the sustainability of tourism within the destination to minimize the environmental impact of domestic tourists
2. Working with the media, academic institutions, and other interested parties to increase awareness among local tourists of tourism hotspots and potential solutions to avoid those issues in order to preserve the tourism destination environment.
3. Significant action must be taken to address both the immediate and long-term challenges, from changing the policy to raising local tourist awareness levels to prevent and safeguard the environment.
4. In order to address the issue of poor sanitation in a way that benefits both the tourism sector and the overall cleanliness of the establishment and street, concerned authorities must combine their efforts.

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Appendices
Addis Ababa University

College of Art

Department of tourism Development

Appendix A

This is the study on the domestic tourist impact on local environment in Amhara region in the case of Lake Tana, as part of MA thesis Addis Ababa University College of development studies. This study aimed to show the overall positive and negative impact of domestic tourist on the Lake Tana and the surrounding. Your participation is voluntary and most welcome. The information will provided during this study will be treated as confidential and will be used for academic purpose only.

Thank you in advance for your response.

1. Origin of the respondent
 1. In the city
 2. From the surrounding worda
 3. From the Region
 4. From other regions
2. Sex of respondent
 1. Female
 2. Male
3. Age of the respondent
 1. 18- 30 years
 2. 30-45 years
 3. 45-60 years
 4. Above 60 years
4. Educational background and levels of the local tourist.
 1. Illiterate
 2. Church education
 3. 1-6 grade
 4. 7-8 grade
 5. 9-12 grade
 6. First degree
 7. above first degree
 8. dipeloma
5. Reason of the visitor multiple answers are possible
 1. Educational purpose
 2. Pilgrims
 3. Recreational purpose
 4. Other, specify.....

6. Frequency of the visitor how many times you visit this place? -----

7. Availability of solid waste and dust bin:

1. Yes 2. No

8. Availabilities of wash room

1. Yes 2. No

9. If your answer is **yes**, is that accessible and comfortable for uses

- 1 yes 2. No

10. What are your major activities during staying/ visiting on the water side?

1. Making party 2. Visiting monastery 3. Swimming 4. Meditating
5. Other, specify

11. What are your common habits during your visit?

No		Yes	No
1	The uses of plastic bottles		
2	The uses of packed food (eg foods from restaurant and home)		
3	Use of local/domestic food(e.g on street food)		
4	Using plastic bags		

12. Your level of Environmental awareness regarding with waste management

		Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
1	The use of bin for trash						
2	Separate recyclable waste and non-recyclable waste						
3	Use ditch						
4	Throw direct to the lake						

13. Do you believe that trashing the following Solid waste disposal everywhere have an impact on the lake side?

	Very High	High	Medium	Low	Very Low	
Trash and litter (waste) pollution						
Leaching from landfills						
Visual pollution						
Loss of aesthetic value						

14. Which of the following awareness creation modality have you ever come across in the area?

1. Billboards
2. Notice board
3. Awareness campaign
4. Publishing/broachers
5. Voluntary campaign
6. Others specify -----

15. In your opinion, which interventions have more effect on mitigating pollution?

	V. low	low	moderate	high	Very high
Create awareness					
Put rules and regulation					
Preserve the water side from man touch					
Avoiding non recycling product					

16. From your observation, what kind of Environmental pollution do the local tourist activities are causing on the surrounding of Lake Tana

1. Bad smell
2. Plastic bottles Floating on the lake
3. Declining fish population
4. Losing the attrition
5. littering
6. All are the answer

Appendix B
Addis Ababa University
College of Art

Department of tourism Development

This is the study on the domestic tourist impact on local environment in Amhara region in the case of Lake Tana, as part of MA thesis Addis Ababa University College of development studies. This study aimed to show the overall positive and negative impact of domestic tourist on the Lake Tana and the surrounding. Your participation is voluntary and most welcome. The information will provided during this study will be treated as confidential and will be used for academic purpose only.

Thank you in advance for your response.

An interview for Local Cultural & Tourism office.

1. Is there any awareness creation modality for the local tourists?

.....
.....
.....

2. From your experience, because of the local tourists, Is there any environmental impact on the water side.....

.....
.....
.....

3. Is there any availability of sewerage disposal and solid waste management system in the surrounding

.....
.....

4. The habit of Land Use change in the water front area?

.....

.....
.....
5. What are the common habits/ behavior of local tourist regarding with the environment?
.....

6. What do you suggested that on the aesthetic value the surrounding in avoiding and creating visual pollution?
.....
.....
.....
.....

7. From your observation, what are the environmental consequences of local tourist?
.....
.....
.....
.....

8. What are the major modalities that mitigate the pollution of local environment?
.....
.....
.....
.....

9. How many bins are provided in all gate of the lake?

10. Do you believe you understand the concept of sustainable tourism?
.....
.....
.....

**Appendix C,
Addis Ababa University
College of Art**

Department of tourism Development

This is the study on the domestic tourist impact on local environment in Amhara region in the case of Lake Tana, as part of MA thesis Addis Ababa University College of development studies. This study aimed to show the overall positive and negative impact of domestic tourist on the Lake Tana and the surrounding. Your participation is voluntary and most welcome. The information will provided during this study will be treated as confidential and will be used for academic purpose only.

Thank you in advance for your response.

Interview for Stakeholders

NB: -stakeholders means: - tour Agents; culture and tourism office; Environmental office; restaurant and hospitality and waste management office

1. Do you think that, local tourist has an environmental impact on the water side?
.....
.....
2. What are your organization role in protecting and mitigating environmental pollution?.....
3. Is there any integration system or agreement between each stakeholder?
.....
.....
4. Whether at federal or at regional level, Is there any availability of forcing rules and regulation for environmental protection?
.....
.....

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የማህበራዊ ሳይንስ ኮሌጅ

የቱሪዝም ልማት ትምህርት ክፍል

ይህ ጥናት በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የዴቪሎፕመንት ስተዲስ ኮሌጅ የማስትሬት ዲግሪ መመሪያ ጽሁፍ አካል የሆነው የሃገር ውስጥ ጎብኚዎች በተፈጥሯዊ አካባቢ ላይ የሚያደረሱት ተጽዕኖ በአማራ ክልል ጣና ሃይቅ አካባቢ የሚደረግ ጥናት ነው። ይህ ጥናት የሚያተኩረው የሃገር ውስጥ ጎብኚዎች በጣና ሃይቅ ላይ የሚያደርሱት ጠቅላላ አሉታዊ እና አውንታዊ ተጽዕኖዎች ላይ ነው። ተሳትፎዎ በፍቃድኝነት ላይ የተመሰረተ ነው። እርስዎ የሚሰጡን መረጃ ምስጢራዊነቱ የተጠበቀ እና ለትምህርት ዓላማዎች ብቻ ጥቅም ላይ የሚውል ነው።

ለምላሽዎቻችን በቅድሚያ እናመሰግናለን።

1. የመልስ ሰጪው/ዋ የመጡበት ቦታ
 1. በከተማ ውስጥ
 2. ከአካባቢው ወረዳዎች
 3. ከክልሉ
 4. ከሌሎች ክልሎች
2. የመልስ ሰጪው/ዋ
 1. ወንድ
 2. ሴት
3. የመልስ ሰጪው/ዋ ዕድሜ
 1. 18- 30 ዓመት
 2. 30-45 ዓመት
 3. 45-60 ዓመት
 4. ከ60 ዓመት በላይ
4. የሃገር ውስጥ ቱሪስት የትምህርት ደረጃ እና የትምህርት አይነት
 1. ያልተማረ
 2. የቤተ ክህነት ትምህርት
 3. ከ1-6 ክፍል
 4. ከ7-8 ክፍል
 5. ከ9-12 ክፍል
 6. የመጀመሪያ ድግሪ
 7. ከመጀመሪያ ዲግሪ በላይ
 8. ዲፕሎማ
5. የጎብኚው ምክንያቶች ብዙ መልሶች መስጠት ይቻላል
 1. ለትምህርት አላማ
 2. የሀይማኖት ጉዞ
 3. የመዝናኛ አላማ
 4. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____
6. ይህን ቦታ ምን ያህል ጊዜ ጎብኝተውታል _____
7. በጎብኝቱ ወቅት እና በዚህ ቦታ የደረቅ ቆሻሻ ማጠራቀሚያ የሚገኝ መሆኑን ተመልክተዋል?
 1. አለ
 2. የለም
8. የመታጠቢያ/መጻፍት/ ቤቶች
 1. አለ
 2. የለም
9. መልሱ አለ ከሆነ ለተጠቃሚዎች አገልግሎት የሚሰጥ እና ምቹ ነው
 - a. አዎ
 2. አይደለም

10. በጉብኝት ቆይታዎ ወቅት ዋና ዋና ተግባሮች ምን ምን ናቸው?

1. ግብዣ ማዘጋጀት
2. ገዳማትን መጎብኘት
3. መዋናት
4. አርምም እና ፀሎት
5. ሌላ, ካለ ይግለፁ _____

11. በጉብኝት ወቅት መደበኛ ልማድዎ ምንድን ነው?

መልስዎ አዎ ከሆነ ✓ መልስዎ አይ ከሆነ x ምልክት ይጠቀሙ

ቁ.		አዎ	አይ
1	የውሃ ፕላስቲክ ጠርመሶችን መጠቀም		
2	የታሸገ ምግብ መጠቀም (ለምሳሌ ከሬስቶራንት እና ከቤት የሚዘጋጁ ምግቦች)		
3	የአካባቢውን ምግብ መጠቀም/የአካባቢውን ምግብ (ለምሳሌ በመንገድ ላይ የሚሸጡ ምግቦች መጠቀም)		
4	የፕላስቲክ ክረጢቶችን እና መያዢያዎቻችን መጠቀም		

12. ስለ ቆሻሻ አወጋገድ የተፈጥሯዊ አካባቢ የግንዛቤ ደረጃዎች ምን ያህል ነው ?

ተ.ቁ		በጣም ከፍተኛ	ከፍተኛ	መካከለኛ	ዝቅተኛ	በጣም ዝቅተኛ
1	የቆሻሻ ማጠራቀሚያ መጠቀም					
2	በድጋሚ ጥቅም ላይ የሚውሉ ቆሻሻዎች እና ጥቅም ላይ የማይውል ቆሻሻዎች ለይቶ ማጠራቀሚያ					
3	የቦይ ጉድጓድ መጠቀም					
4	በቀጥታ ወደ ሃይቁ መወርወር እና መጣል					

13. የሚከተሉትን ደረቅ ቆሻሻዎች በየ ቦታው መጣል የቆሻሻ አወጋገድ በሃይቁ ዳርቻ ላይ ተጽዕኖ ያስከትላልብ ለውያምናሉ? ምን ያህል ?

	በጣም ከፍተኛ	ከፍተኛ	መካከለኛ	ዝቅተኛ	በጣም ዝቅተኛ
ውድቅዳቂ እና ቁርጥራጭ (የቆሻሻ ብክለት)					
ቆሻሻ ለመድፋት ጥቅም ላይ ከሚውል ቦታ የሚመነጭ ብክለት					
የሚታይ ብክለት					
ስነ-ውበታዊ መስዕብን ማጣት					

14. ከሚከተሉት የግንዛቤ ማስጨበጥ መመዘኛዎች መካከል የትኞቹ በቦታው ላይ አጋጥሞዎት ያውቃሉ?

1. ቢልቦርደች 2. የማስታወቂያ ሰሌዳዎች 3. የግንዛቤ ማስጨበጫ ዘመቻዎች

4. የቡራሪ ወረቀት ህትመቶች 5. የበጎ-ፈቃድኝነት ዘመቻ

6. ሌላ ካለ ይግለጹ _____

15. በእርስዎ አመለካከት ብክለትን ለመከላከል ውጤታማው ዘዴ የትኛውኛው ብለው ያምናሉ?

	በጣም ዝቅተኛ	ዝቅተኛ	መካከለኛ	ከፍተኛ	በጣም ከፍተኛ
ግንዛቤ ማስጨበጥ					
ደምብ እና መመሪያዎችን ማስቀመጥ					
የውሃውን ዳርቻ ከሰዎች ንክኪ መከላከል					
ተመልሰው ጥቅም ላይ ማይውሉ ምርቶችን ማስወገድ					

15. በእርስዎ ምልክታ የአካባቢው ኅብጃዎች በጣም ሃይቅ ላይ የሚፈፀሟቸው ተግባራት ምን ዓይነት የተፈጥሯዊ አካባቢ ብክለትን ሲያስከትሉ አስተውለዋል?

a. መጥፎ ጠረን 2. የፕላስቲክ ጠርመሶች በሃይቁ ውሃ ላይ መንሳፈፍ

3. የአሳ ዝርያዎች እየቀነሰ የሚሄድ 4. የቦታው እይታ (ውበት) መቀነስ

5. የቆሻሻ ስብርባሪዎች በየቦታው መታየት 6. ሁሉም መልስ መሆን ይችላል

APENIXES D

Group Statistics

	Sex of the respondent	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Use_Plastic_bottle	Male	331	1.60	.490	.027
	Female	69	1.48	.503	.061
Use_packed_food	Male	331	1.63	.482	.027
	Female	69	1.74	.442	.053
Street_food	Male	331	1.37	.484	.027
	Female	69	1.38	.488	.059
Use_Plastic_bag	Male	331	1.63	.482	.027
	Female	69	1.78	.415	.050
Use_detchs	Male	331	3.42	1.360	.075
	Female	69	3.26	1.452	.175

Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
Use_Plastic_bottle	Equal variances assumed	2.642	.105	1.886	398	.060	.123	.065	-.005	.251
	Equal variances not assumed			1.854	96.811	.067	.123	.066	-.009	.255
Use_packed_food	Equal variances assumed	16.179	.000	-1.663	398	.097	-.105	.063	-.228	.019
	Equal variances not assumed			-1.760	104.562	.081	-.105	.059	-.223	.013
Street_food	Equal variances assumed	.026	.873	-.081	398	.935	-.005	.064	-.131	.121
	Equal variances not assumed			-.081	97.876	.936	-.005	.065	-.133	.123
Use_Plastic_bag	Equal variances assumed	37.320	.000	-2.374	398	.018	-.148	.062	-.271	-.025

	Equal variances not assumed			- 2.617	109.783	.010	-.148	.057	-.260	-.036
Use_detchs	Equal variances assumed	2.132	.145	.873	398	.383	.159	.182	-.199	.517
	Equal variances not assumed			.837	94.518	.405	.159	.190	-.218	.536

Case Processing Summary

	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Educational LVL * Street_food	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Educational LVL * Use_Plastic_bottle	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Educational LVL * Use_Plastic_bag	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Educational LVL * The culture ofseparating the wastes before puting in trash	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Educational LVL * Use_packed_food	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Educational LVL * Use_detchs	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Sex of the respondent * Street_food	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Sex of the respondent * Use_Plastic_bottle	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Sex of the respondent * Use_Plastic_bag	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Sex of the respondent * The culture ofseparating the wastes before puting in trash	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Sex of the respondent * Use_packed_food	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%
Sex of the respondent * Use_detchs	400	100.0%	0	0.0%	400	100.0%