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Implementation of Green Tourism Practices in the Hotels and Resorts of White Beach Puerto Galera

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ABSTRACT

This study proposed a sustainable green tourism business support program for White Beach, Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro as assessed by hotels and resorts' owners/managers/staff and tourists. This utilized a descriptive research design and employed survey questionnaires as the main data-gathering instrument for this study. It determined the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices. This study was carried out in select DOT accredited hotels and resorts around White Beach, Puerto Galera, and Oriental Mindoro. The respondents was composed of 177 composed of 49 foreign tourists, 51 local tourists from the host community such as local residents, LGU, Local Tourism Office, NGOs/POs, DOT-MIMAROPA, and 77 hotels and resorts owners, managers, and staff. The researcher used survey questionnaires for data gathering. Results revealed that hotels and resorts' owners, managers, and staff; and local and foreign tourists equally see the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices. Hotels and resorts should adopt energy-saving technologies and practices to reduce their environmental impact. This can include investing in energy-efficient equipment and appliances, implementing energy management systems, and raising awareness among staff and guests about the importance of energy conservation. Engaging with energy conservation experts and organizations can provide guidance on effective energy-saving strategies and technologies specific to the hospitality industry

INTRODUCTION

Tourism and the environment share a close relationship, as tourism heavily relies on the natural environment and its resources as its main attractions. The tourism industry encompasses various activities, services, and industries that provide travel experiences, including transportation, accommodation, dining, entertainment, and other hospitality services. Tourists visit destinations for a multitude of reasons, such as relaxation, leisure, business, education, or medical purposes. Through tourism, visitors have the opportunity to immerse themselves in the local culture, traditions, practices, and environment, including authentic food experiences.

The adoption of green tourism practices has become increasingly crucial for both the preservation of the planet and the long-term survival of the tourism sector. Currently, tourism contributes 9% of global GDP, employs 8% of the global workforce, and generates 5% of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Key challenges facing the industry include reducing energy consumption, GHG emissions, water usage, waste management, and resource efficiency. Additionally, the conservation of biological diversity and the effective management of cultural assets are important considerations. The tourism industry has a significant role to play in transitioning towards a greener economy, making substantial progress towards long-term sustainability (Barbier, 2012). For Ebuete *et al.* (2022) the requirement for more details in order to adopt an elaborate and standardized waste management strategy is much needed. Further, the World Bank has projected that there will be approximately 1.8 billion international

visitors globally, with developing countries becoming more popular choices than developed nations (Azam & Abdullah, 2020). Increased tourist arrivals have positive implications for the economy of a country. However, tourism also brings about negative impacts, which can be categorized into socio-economic, economic, and environmental aspects. Achieving green tourism requires ongoing monitoring of impacts and the implementation of necessary preventive measures. By prioritizing green tourism practices, destinations can ensure high levels of tourist satisfaction, provide meaningful experiences, raise awareness about sustainability issues, and promote responsible tourism practices.

In the Philippines, tourism has become a significant sector driving economic growth, contributing 12.7% to the country's Gross National Product (GDP) and employing millions of people in various industries (Islam & Nugroho, 2019). However, there are challenges associated with tourism, including the loss of biodiversity, flooding, informal settlements, water quality decline, unauthorized business establishments, and waste proliferation. In the MIMAROPA region, which encompasses Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon, and Palawan provinces, each province offers unique attractions and opportunities for eco-tourism. Oriental Mindoro, specifically, boasts magnificent beaches, hotels, and resorts in White Beach, Puerto Galera. While commercialization has brought growth to the area, it also presents challenges related to sustainable practices and environmental protection.

The unique ecosystem of White Beach, Puerto Galera, comprising coral reefs, mangroves, and diverse marine life,

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forms the foundation of its tourism appeal. However, the unchecked influx of tourists has led to pollution, habitat destruction, and damage to the delicate marine ecosystem. It is crucial to address these concerns through sustainable practices and strategies that minimize negative impacts, such as waste management programs, responsible water usage, and sustainable transportation options. This study provided essential insights into effective environmental preservation measures that can be incorporated into the tourism business support program.

While tourism has provided significant economic benefits to White Beach, its heavy reliance on a single industry leaves the community vulnerable to external shocks and fluctuations in tourist demand. The development of a sustainable tourism business support program would not only enhance the resilience of local businesses but also diversify the tourism product offering. This may involve the promotion of alternative attractions, such as cultural heritage sites, eco-tourism experiences, and community-based tourism initiatives. By diversifying the tourism offerings, the program could help to ensure a stable income stream and reduce the vulnerability of the local economy. Meanwhile, in White Beach, Puerto Galera, the researcher aims to investigate the implementation of green tourism practices by hotels and resorts, as well as the issues and challenges faced by their owners and managers. The objective is to develop a sustainable tourism business support program based on the findings. Despite existing environmental protection laws, there are ongoing problems, such as the potential threat of waste proliferation and abuse of the beach's natural beauty by irresponsible business owners, tourists, and locals. This situation hampers the realization of the three pillars of tourism sustainability proposed by Passet (2000), which encompass environmental, economic, and social aspects. Consequently, it is imperative to address these challenges and develop strategies to promote sustainable tourism practices and ensure the long-term viability of White Beach as a destination. In this light, the researcher investigated the implementation of green tourism practices in the hotels and resorts of White Beach, Puerto Galera social as assessed by hotels and resorts' owners/managers/staff and tourists.

METHODOLOGY

This study used a mixed method approach to generate relevant quantitative data. This was used in describing the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices in relation to environmental, economic, and social as assessed by hotels and resorts' owners/managers/staff and tourists and whether there are any significant differences on the ratings of the respondents on the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices. This study was carried out in select accredited hotels and resorts around White Beach, Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro, particularly, White Beach, Puerto Galera, Oriental Mindoro, particularly, Casa Marco Suites Hotel, JNA Nicole Lodge, Francesca Resorts and Hotels, Inc.,

Rem's Virgin Island Hotel, Rold and Roub Suites, The Mang-yan Grand Hotel, The Summer Connection Beach Resorts, Villa Bienvenida Beach Resorts, White Beach Hotel, Bar and Restaurant, and White Beach Lodge and Restaurant. The select hotels and resorts were chosen based on the criteria that they are DOT accredited and must have been operating for about 5 years and above and offer food and accommodation services. This study was conducted during the third trimester of Academic Year 2021-2022.

The total number of respondents was composed of 177 composed of 49 foreign tourists, 51 local tourists from the host community, LGU, Local Tourism Office, NGOs/POs, and DOT-MIMAROPA, and 77 hotels and resorts' owners/managers/staff. Purposive sampling technique was used in selecting respondent-tourists to answer the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices in relation to environmental, economic, and social, to guarantee that the fundamental data that the researchers' need was given as needs be. The selection of respondent-customers was based on the criteria that they have visited the select hotels and resorts around White Beach, twice or more. Meanwhile, in selecting the hotels and resorts' owners/managers/staff to answer the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices in relation to environmental, economic, and social, the researcher utilized the total population sampling method. The researcher used survey questionnaires as the main data gathering instrument for this study. To determine whether the instruments have high quality, measurement properties, validity was assessed. Reliability was evaluated using test-retest procedures. The instrument was tested to 30 non-respondents of the study and was administered again on the same set of individuals at separate times 10 days apart. The result of the reliability statistics showed that the Cronbach's alpha value for the environmental (0.970), economic (0.971), and social (0.975) signifies that the instrument has strong or excellent internal consistency in the rule of thumb. Thus, the set of questionnaires was considered valid and reliable to use.

The following four-point rating scale was used to guide responses to problem statements on the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices in relation to environmental, economic, and social.

Option	Score Range	Interpretation
4	3.50 – 4.00	Very High
3	2.50 – 3.49	High
2	1.50 – 2.49	Low
1	1.00 – 1.49	Very Low

Weighted mean was utilized to describe the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices in relation to environmental, economic, and social. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) was used in determining the significant differences on the ratings of the respondents on the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

As assessed by hotels and resorts' owners/managers/staff, adopting the methods of waste hierarchy which is the reduced, reused, and recycled method gained the

highest weighted mean of 3.53, verbally described as very high extent. This was followed by complying with existing non-use of plastic imposed by the LGU with weighted mean of 3.51, verbally described as very high

Table 1: Extent of Manifestation of Green Tourism Practices in relation to Environmental

Items	Hotels and Resorts' Owners/Managers/Staff		Local Tourists		Foreign Tourists		Overall	
	WM	VD	WM	VD	WM	VD	WM	VD
1. Adopt the methods of waste hierarchy which is the reduced, reused, and recycled method	3.53	VHE	3.61	VH	3.63	VHE	3.59	VHE
2. Comply with existing non-use of plastic imposed by the LGU	3.51	VHE	3.59	VHE	3.61	VHE	3.57	VHE
3. Foster environmental awareness and openness with employees and the public	3.40	HE	3.61	VHE	3.63	VHE	3.55	VHE
4. Join environmental protection activities such as mangrove planting in compliance with DENR Administrative Order No. 15-90 known as Regulations Governing the Utilization, Development and Management of Mangrove Resources	3.40	HE	3.41	HE	3.41	HE	3.41	HE
5. Sort wastes by types, categories and volumes as to bio, non-bio and residual wastes	3.23	HE	3.14	HE	3.14	HE	3.17	HE
6. Refrain from collecting wildlife and endangered species or marine organism such as star fish and corals as part of the on Republic Act No. 7586, otherwise known as the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act	3.01	HE	3.02	HE	3.02	HE	3.02	HE
7. Dispose potentially hazardous waste products such as needles, tissue and batteries with precaution	2.92	HE	2.84	HE	2.88	HE	2.88	HE
8. Clean the seashore as part of coastal clean-up program in response to Ecological Solid Waste Management Act	2.75	HE	2.55	HE	2.53	HE	2.61	HE
9. Coordinates marine resource cleaning activities with the LGU, DENR and barangay officials to ensure project sustainability	2.48	LE	2.63	HE	2.65	HE	2.59	HE
10. Unearth glasses and sharps in the coast lines	1.77	LE	1.80	LE	1.82	LE	1.80	LE
Overall Mean	3.00	HE	3.02	HE	3.03	HE	2.95	HE

Legend: WM=Weighted Mean; VD=Verbal Description; VHE=Very High Extent; HE=High Extent; LE=Low Extent; VLE=Very Low Extent

extent. On the other hand, unearthing glasses and sharps in the coast lines gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.77, verbally described as low extent. This was followed by coordination of marine resource cleaning activities with the LGU, DENR and barangay officials to ensure project sustainability with weighted mean of 2.48, verbally described as low extent.

Meanwhile, as assessed by local tourists, adopting the methods of waste hierarchy which is the reduced, reused, and recycled method and fostering environmental awareness and openness with employees and the public gained the highest weighted mean of 3.61, verbally

described as very high extent, respectively. This was followed by complying with existing non-use of plastic imposed by the LGU with weighted mean of 3.59, verbally described as very high extent. On the other hand, unearthing glasses and sharps in the coast lines gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.80, verbally described as low extent. This was followed by cleaning the seashore as part of coastal clean-up program in response to Ecological Solid Waste Management Act with weighted mean of 2.55, verbally described as high extent.

Further, as assessed by foreign tourists, adopting the methods of waste hierarchy which is the reduced, reused,

and recycled method and fostering environmental awareness and openness with employees and the public gained the highest weighted mean of 3.63, verbally described as very high extent, respectively. This was followed by complying with existing non-use of plastic imposed by the LGU with weighted mean of 3.61, verbally described as very high extent. On the other hand, unearthing glasses and sharps in the coast lines gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.82, verbally described as low extent. This was followed by cleaning the seashore as part of coastal clean-up program in response to Ecological Solid Waste Management Act with weighted mean of 2.53, verbally described as high extent.

Finally, as assessed by the three groups of respondents, adopting the methods of waste hierarchy which is the reduced, reused, and recycled method gained the highest weighted mean of 3.59, verbally described as very high extent. This was followed by complying with existing non-use of plastic imposed by the LGU with weighted mean of 3.57, verbally described as very high extent. On the other hand, unearthing glasses and sharps in the coast lines gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.80, verbally described as low extent. This was followed by coordination of marine resource cleaning activities with the LGU, DENR and barangay officials to ensure project

sustainability with weighted mean of 2.59, verbally described as high extent.

Results revealed that the hotels/resorts in White Beach, Puerto Galera practice reduce, reuse, and recycle method in managing waste to protect the environment and to ensure sustainability. This may be parallel with the findings of the study of Abdou *et al.* (2020) which shown that green hotel practices contribute to reducing operational costs and increasing hotels' profits, enhancing guest satisfaction and loyalty, sustaining the environment and gaining a competitive advantage, there has been relatively less empirical investigation of the role of green hotel practices in achieving sustainable development goals, especially in developing countries.

Results also showed that hotels/resorts in White Beach, Puerto Galera neglect unearthing glasses and sharps in the coast lines which connotes that the staff were inactive when it comes to coast line activities. Glasses and sharps were deemed brought by the tourists staying in a hotel/resort for some leisure time. This may be parallel with the findings of the study of Budowski (1976) which shown that the introduction of large number of visitors to environmentally fragile areas will also be accompanied by tension between the natural environment and tourism. As assessed by hotels and resorts' owners/managers/

Table 2: Extent of Manifestation of Green Tourism Practices in relation to Economic

Items	Hotels and Resorts' Owners/Managers/Staff		Local Tourists		Foreign Tourists		Overall	
	WM	VD	WM	VD	WM	VD	WM	VD
1. Refrain from the use of appliances with heating elements (e. g. water heater, water dispenser, oven toaster, microwave oven, turbo cooker, electric stove, etc.)	3.40	HE	3.61	VHE	3.63	VHE	3.55	VHE
2. Use LED lamps/bulbs instead of incandescent bulbs	3.09	HE	3.06	HE	3.06	HE	3.07	HE
3. Use renewable power sources such as solar panels to reduce carbon footprint and decreases utility bills	3.04	HE	3.00	HE	3.00	HE	3.01	HE
4. Patronize the appliances with very low energy consumptions	3.00	HE	3.00	HE	3.00	HE	3.00	HE
5. Reuse waste and uses a platform such a website, mobile app, recycling centre, clothing store, pawn shop, furniture store, or even a garage sale to sell an old item at a price cheaper than its original value	2.52	HE	2.20	LE	2.16	LE	2.29	LE
6. cook during cooler hours (early morning and late evening) whenever possible	1.97	LE	1.96	LE	1.96	LE	1.96	LE
7. recycle food scraps and other organic waste into compost to eliminate the need for chemical fertilizers and reduce methane emissions	1.87	LE	1.80	LE	1.80	LE	1.82	VLE
8. practice micro-farming to reduce carbon emissions (because food doesn't have to be transported), less use of pesticides and herbicides	1.38	VLE	1.57	LE	1.59	LE	1.51	LE

9. practice fish farming or growing of fish in a net or confined space as an alternative to fishing in the sea	1.43	VLE	1.41	VLE	1.39	VLE	1.41	VLE
10. utilize technology that can extract water from the air	1.14	VLE	1.22	VLE	1.22	VLE	1.19	VLE
Overall Mean	2.28	LE	2.28	LE	2.28	LE	2.28	LE

Legend: WM=Weighted Mean; VD=Verbal Description; VHE=Very High Extent; HE=High Extent; LE=Low Extent; VLE=Very Low Extent

staff, refraining from the use of appliances with heating elements (e. g. water heater, water dispenser, oven toaster, microwave oven, turbo cooker, electric stove, etc.) gained the highest weighted mean of 3.40, verbally described as high extent. This was followed by using LED lamps/bulbs instead of incandescent bulbs with weighted mean of 3.09, verbally described as high extent. On the other hand, utilizing technology that can extract water from the air gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.14, verbally described as very low extent. This was followed by practicing micro-farming to reduce carbon emissions (because food doesn't have to be transported), less use of pesticides and herbicides with weighted mean of 1.38, verbally described as very low extent.

Meanwhile, as assessed by local tourists, refraining from the use of appliances with heating elements (e. g. water heater, water dispenser, oven toaster, microwave oven, turbo cooker, electric stove, etc.) gained the highest weighted mean of 3.61, verbally described as very high extent. This was followed by using LED lamps/bulbs instead of incandescent bulbs with weighted mean of 3.06, verbally described as high extent. On the other hand, utilizing technology that can extract water from the air gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.22, verbally described as very low extent. This was followed by practicing fish farming or growing of fish in a net or confined space as an alternative to fishing in the sea with weighted mean of 1.41, verbally described as very low extent.

Further, as assessed by foreign tourists, refraining from the use of appliances with heating elements (e. g. water heater, water dispenser, oven toaster, microwave oven, turbo cooker, electric stove, etc.) gained the highest weighted mean of 3.63, verbally described as very high extent. This was followed by using LED lamps/bulbs instead of incandescent bulbs with weighted mean of 3.06, verbally described as high extent. On the other hand, utilizing technology that can extract water from the air gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.22, verbally described as very low extent. This was followed by practicing fish farming or growing of fish in a net or confined space as an alternative to fishing in the sea with weighted mean of 1.39, verbally described as very low extent.

Finally, as assessed by the three groups of respondents, refraining from the use of appliances with heating elements (e. g. water heater, water dispenser, oven toaster, microwave oven, turbo cooker, electric stove, etc.) gained the highest weighted mean of 3.55, verbally described as very high extent. This was followed by using LED

lamps/bulbs instead of incandescent bulbs with weighted mean of 3.07, verbally described as high extent. On the other hand, utilizing technology that can extract water from the air gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.19, verbally described as very low extent. This was followed by practicing fish farming or growing of fish in a net or confined space as an alternative to fishing in the sea with weighted mean of 1.41, verbally described as very low extent. Results revealed that the hotels/resorts in White Beach, Puerto Galera used appliances with less heating elements which connotes that they are energy friendly. This may be parallel with the findings of the study of Raham *et al.* (2012) which shown that numerous hotels are being forced to adopt more ecologically friendly procedures due to the rising interest in sustainable development concepts and the pressure that follows from the media, the government, and consumer sources to improve activity levels in this area. The author also asserted that the implementation of sustainable practices benefits hotels from two angles: first, it improves resource efficiency and reduces energy and water usage; second, it serves as a marketing tool to draw in consumers who are interested in sustainability. Results also showed that hotels/resorts in White Beach, Puerto Galera neglect utilizing technology that can extract water from the air which connotes that the hotels do not use devices such as hydro panel that extracts water from humid ambient air, producing potable water. This may be attributed with the findings of the study of Bowen (2012) which shown that the green technologies can contribute to green growth because they have the potential to create new business opportunities, markets and jobs. They can boost water and energy use efficiency and contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and building the green economy. Innovative water technologies can increase the amount of water available for drinking, agriculture, and manufacturing and can allow us to use water more efficiently. This can be done by technologies in areas such as water resources assessments, reduction of water losses, waste water treatment, efficiency of water utilities, bio technologies, etc.

As assessed by hotels and resorts' owners/managers/staff, supporting government program concerning water utilization gained the highest weighted mean of 3.40, verbally described as high extent. This was followed by educating guests to practice zero waste with weighted mean of 3.27, verbally described as high extent. On the other hand, supporting locals through buying products

Table 3: Extent of Manifestation of Green Tourism Practices in relation to Social

Items	Hotels and Resorts' Owners/Managers/Staff		Local Tourists		Foreign Tourists		Overall	
	WM	VD	WM	VD	WM	VD	WM	VD
1. Support government program concerning water utilization	3.40	HE	3.61	VHE	3.63	VHE	3.55	VHE
2. Educate guests to practice zero waste	3.27	HE	3.25	HE	3.27	HE	3.26	HE
3. Inform the public to utilize water wisely by reusing it	3.09	HE	3.06	HE	3.06	HE	3.07	HE
4. Allow guests from eating at local restaurants or stay with locals	3.00	HE	3.00	HE	3.00	HE	3.00	HE
5. Inform the public about proper disposing of garbage	2.97	HE	2.92	HE	2.92	HE	2.94	HE
6. Provide employees safe working environment, fair wages, and working hours	2.83	HE	3.04	HE	3.04	HE	2.97	HE
7. Stimulate the public to respect the marine environment by practicing clean-up program	2.44	LE	2.33	LE	2.31	LE	2.36	LE
8. Encourage the locals to use renewable energy i.e. solar panel, wind energy, etc.	2.47	LE	2.31	HE	2.29	LE	2.36	LE
9. Invite an expert forester to discuss comprehensive details about trees, lifespan, ecological uses, etc.	1.78	LE	1.67	LE	1.67	LE	1.71	LE
10. Support locals through buying products from local people	1.62	LE	1.63	LE	1.57	LE	1.61	LE
Overall Mean	2.73	HE	2.70	HE	2.70	HE	2.71	HE

Legend: WM=Weighted Mean; VD=Verbal Description; VHE=Very High Extent; HE=High Extent; LE=Low Extent; VLE=Very Low Extent

from local people gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.62, verbally described as low extent. This was followed by inviting an expert forester to discuss comprehensive details about trees, lifespan, ecological uses, etc. with weighted mean of 1.78, verbally described as low extent. Meanwhile, as assessed by local tourists, supporting government program concerning water utilization gained the highest weighted mean of 3.61, verbally described as very high extent. This was followed by educating guests to practice zero waste with weighted mean of 3.25, verbally described as high extent. On the other hand, supporting locals through buying products from local people gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.63, verbally described as low extent. This was followed by inviting an expert forester to discuss comprehensive details about trees, lifespan, ecological uses, etc. with weighted mean of 1.67, verbally described as low extent. Further, as assessed by foreign tourists, supporting government program concerning water utilization gained the highest weighted mean of 3.63, verbally described as very high extent. This was followed by educating guests to practice zero waste with weighted mean of 3.27, verbally

described as high extent. On the other hand, supporting locals through buying products from local people gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.57, verbally described as low extent. This was followed by inviting an expert forester to discuss comprehensive details about trees, lifespan, ecological uses, etc. with weighted mean of 1.67, verbally described as low extent. Finally, as assessed by the three groups of respondents, supporting government program concerning water utilization gained the highest weighted mean of 3.55, verbally described as very high extent. This was followed by educating guests to practice zero waste with weighted mean of 3.26, verbally described as high extent. On the other hand, supporting locals through buying products from local people gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.61, verbally described as low extent. This was followed by inviting an expert forester to discuss comprehensive details about trees, lifespan, ecological uses, etc. with a weighted mean of 1.71, verbally described as low extent. Results revealed that the hotels/resorts in White Beach, Puerto Galera support government program concerning water utilization. This

contradicts the assertion Butts (1997) who affirmed that the combination of population growth, rising water consumption, improvements in public health and welfare, rapid urbanization causing problems like contamination of raw water resources, widely spread land sealing with prevention of natural groundwater recharge, and the impacts of global climate change, will undoubtedly lead to more pressure on politicians and industry to resolve water problem. Global climate change, population increase, and lifestyle changes all worsen the water and food challenges (Richard Kwame *et al.*, 2022).

Results also showed that hotels/resorts in White Beach, Puerto Galera neglect to support locals through buying products from local people which connotes that the

hotels do not typically buy products from the local people of the host community.

This may be attributed to the findings of the study of Bramwell & Alletorp (2001) which shown that the government needs to support and initiate sustainability practices very actively in order to motivate tourism service providers such as hotels to move towards sustainability practices. Government support must be there against strict regulations, implementing better environmental practices and policies and providing customers with protection. Administrators should be educated and properly paid as they push the transition towards practices of sustainability.

To test the hypothesis on the difference on the assessment

Table 4: Significant Differences on the Ratings of the Respondents on the Extent of Manifestation of Green Tourism Practices

Source of Variation	SS	Df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Environmental						
Between Groups	0.67773	2	0.338865	5.487275	0.00	3.047906
Within Groups	10.74532	174	0.061755			
Total	11.42305	176				
Economic						
Between Groups	2.475563	2	1.237781	17.84344797	0.00	3.047906481
Within Groups	12.0702	174	0.069369			
Total	14.54576	176				
Social						
Between Groups	3.040444	2	1.520222	38.83007	0.00	3.047906
Within Groups	6.812211	174	0.039151			
Total	9.852655	176				

****Significance level at 0.05****

of the three groups of respondents on the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices and to find if the ratings of the respondents are significant or not, the analysis of variance (ANOVA) was used.

Table exhibited that the assessment of the three groups of respondents were significantly different in terms of environmental since the f critical 3.047906 is higher than the f value of 5.487275 and p-value of 0.00 which was greater than 0.05; hence, the null hypothesis was accepted. It is assumed that that there are significant differences on the assessment of the three groups of respondents on the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices in terms of environmental.

Likewise, table exhibited that the assessment of the three groups of respondents were significantly different in terms of environmental since the f value of 17.84344797 is higher than the f critical 3.047906481 and p-value of 0.00 which was greater than 0.05; hence, the null hypothesis was accepted. It is assumed that there are significant differences on the assessment of the three groups of respondents on the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices in terms of environment.

Finally, table exhibited that the assessment of the three

groups of respondents was significantly different in terms of social since the f value of 38.83007 is higher than the f critical 3.047906 and p-value of 0.00 which was greater than 0.05; hence, the null hypothesis was accepted. It is assumed that there are significant differences on the assessment of the three groups of respondents on the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices in terms of social.

Results imply that the assessment of the three groups of respondents on the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices was significantly different in terms of environmental, economic, and social. This connotes that hotels and resorts' owners/managers/staff, local tourists, and foreign tourists equally see the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices. According to Berezan *et al.* (2013), sustainable hotel policies affect hotel customers from various countries' satisfaction and propensity to return.

CONCLUSION

Adopting the methods of waste hierarchy which is the reduced, reused, and recycled method gained the highest weighted mean of 3.59, verbally described as a very high

extent. On the other hand, unearthing glasses and sharps in the coastlines gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.80, verbally described as low extent. Refraining from the use of appliances with heating elements (e. g. water heater, water dispenser, oven toaster, microwave oven, turbo cooker, electric stove, etc.) gained the highest weighted mean of 3.55, verbally described as very high extent. On the other hand, utilizing technology that can extract water from the air gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.19, verbally described as a very low extent. Supporting government programs concerning water utilization gained the highest weighted mean of 3.55, verbally described as a very high extent. On the other hand, supporting locals through buying products from local people gained the lowest weighted mean of 1.61, verbally described as a low extent. The assessment of the three groups of respondents on the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices was significantly different in terms of environmental, economic, and social with p-values of 0.00 which were greater than 0.05; hence, the null hypothesis was accepted. It is assumed that there are significant differences on the assessment of the three groups of respondents on the extent of manifestation of green tourism practices in terms of society. With the foregoing discussions, hotels and resorts should adopt energy-saving technologies and practices to reduce their environmental impact. This can include investing in energy-efficient equipment and appliances, implementing energy management systems, and raising awareness among staff and guests about the importance of energy conservation. Engaging with energy conservation experts and organizations can provide guidance on effective energy-saving strategies and technologies specific to the hospitality industry.

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