



# Participatory Governance Of Local Tourism Councils: Implications To Socio-Economic Development

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**Abstract:** This study analyzed participatory governance in Local Tourism Councils across Central Luzon, Philippines. Employing a mixed-methods research design, the study gathered data from respondents comprising tourism stakeholders through surveys, interviews, and document analysis to assess the current state of tourism governance in selected Local Government Units (LGUs). Findings revealed that local communities actively participate in tourism activities through inclusive decision-making processes facilitated by Local Tourism Councils. Regular stakeholder meetings and consultations ensure effective coordination, while digital platforms and local networks promote transparency and accessibility of tourism information. Evidence-based deliberations involving multiple stakeholders reflect high-quality governance practices, resulting in strong stakeholder satisfaction driven by community participation and visible economic benefits. Tourism performance indicators demonstrate exceptional results across key metrics. Tourist arrivals ( $M=3.93$ ), economic contribution ( $M=3.96$ ), tourist experience ( $M=3.95$ ), and residents' perception ( $M=3.93$ ) were all categorized as Very Good, while employment generation ( $M=3.78$ ) and tourism infrastructure ( $M=3.62$ ) also achieved Very Good ratings. Tourism sustainability ( $M=3.49$ ) was rated Good, indicating opportunities for further enhancement. LGUs successfully implemented diverse tourism initiatives including surfing, heritage, eco, and event tourism, leveraging local assets and fostering community engagement. The study identifies areas for development, including digital infrastructure enhancement, improved accessibility for persons with disabilities, carrying capacity management, climate preparedness strengthening, and waste management system upgrades. Corresponding solutions are proposed: establishing digital corridors, implementing PWD-inclusive initiatives, developing visitor management systems, creating climate adaptation councils, and launching zero-waste programs. The research concludes that effective governance structures, legal frameworks, and community-centered approaches support sustainable tourism development in Central Luzon. Recommendations emphasize strengthening participatory mechanisms, enhancing infrastructure, expanding best practices, and addressing identified areas for improvement to ensure long-term tourism sustainability and maximizing economic, social, and cultural benefits for local communities.

**Keywords:** Participatory; Governance; Tourism; Stakeholders; Sustainability; Community; Engagement; Infrastructure; Accessibility; Inclusivity; Performance

## I. INTRODUCTION

Tourism has emerged as a critical driver of economic development in the Philippines, contributing significantly to employment, income generation, and community development. The success of tourism initiatives at the local level increasingly depends on effective governance structures that ensure meaningful participation of diverse stakeholders. Participatory governance in local tourism councils represents a paradigm shift from traditional top-down approaches to collaborative, inclusive decision-making processes that engage community stakeholders in shaping tourism development.

Local Tourism Councils (LTCs) serve as crucial institutional mechanisms for coordinating tourism development efforts at the municipal and provincial levels. These councils bring together government agencies, private sector operators, community organizations, and local residents to collectively plan, implement, and monitor tourism initiatives. By involving residents, local leaders, and industry partners in decision-making processes, participatory governance helps ensure that tourism initiatives are inclusive, sustainable, and responsive to local needs.

Central Luzon represents a diverse tourism landscape characterized by natural attractions, cultural heritage sites, and emerging eco-tourism destinations. The region's tourism sector has demonstrated significant growth potential, with various municipalities developing unique tourism products and services. However, the effectiveness of participatory governance mechanisms in these local tourism councils and their impact on socio-economic development outcomes remains understudied.

Understanding how participatory governance functions within Local Tourism Councils offers critical insights into its contribution to socio-economic development at the community level. This research examines the multidimensional nature of participatory governance, evaluates tourism performance outcomes, identifies best practices, and assesses implementation challenges to provide evidence-based recommendations for enhancing participatory governance mechanisms in local tourism development.

### Statement of the Problems

This study aimed to analyze the quality of participatory governance in Local Tourism Councils in Central Luzon, evaluate the current state of tourism performance outcomes, identify best practices and challenges in participatory governance, and propose measures to enhance governance effectiveness, while examining the implications of the findings for public administration. Specifically, this sought to answer the following questions:

1. How is the participatory governance in Local Tourism Councils in Central Luzon in terms of:
  - 1.1 Inclusiveness
  - 1.2 Decision Making Power
  - 1.3 Meeting
  - 1.4 Information Accessibility
  - 1.5 Deliberative Quality
  - 1.6 Stakeholder Satisfaction
  - 1.7 Institutional arrangements
2. What is the current state of tourism performance outcomes in Central Luzon?
  - 2.1 Tourist Arrival Volume and Trends
  - 2.2 Economic Contribution
  - 2.3 Employment Generation
  - 2.4 Tourist Experience and Satisfaction
  - 2.5 Tourism Infrastructure and Facilities
  - 2.6 Community Perceptions
  - 2.7 Sustainability Performance

3. What performing tourism activities and best practices are implemented by the Local Tourism Councils in Central Luzon?
4. What are the problems encountered in the participatory governance in Local Tourism Councils?
5. What measures can be proposed to address the prevailing problems in Local Tourism Councils to enhance participatory governance?
6. What are the implications of this Study to Public Administration?

## II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### Research Design

This research employed a mixed-methods approach combining quantitative and qualitative research designs to comprehensively analyzed participatory governance in Local Tourism Councils and its implications for socio-economic development. The mixed-methods design enabled triangulation of data sources, providing deeper insights into governance mechanisms and their outcomes.

### Research Locale and Participants

The study was conducted in selected municipalities across Central Luzon, Philippines. The region was chosen for its diverse tourism landscape, ranging from natural eco-tourism destinations to cultural heritage sites. Selected Local Government Units (LGUs) demonstrated active tourism operations with established Local Tourism Councils and varying degrees of community participation structures.

The study involved multiple stakeholder groups including Local Tourism Council members, municipal tourism officers, community-based organization representatives, local guide associations, homestay network operators, tourism service providers, and community residents engaged in tourism activities and for triangulation. Purposive sampling was employed to select respondents with direct involvement in tourism governance and operations.

### Research Instruments

Data collection utilized multiple instruments including structured questionnaires measuring participatory governance dimensions, semi-structured interview guides for key informants, document analysis protocols for policy and planning documents, and observation checklists for tourism council meetings and community consultations. Secondary data sources included tourism statistics, economic reports, municipal ordinances, and regional tourism development plans.

### Data Analysis

Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive statistics to characterize participatory governance dimensions and tourism performance indicators. Qualitative data from interviews, documents, and observations were analyzed through thematic analysis, identifying patterns, themes, and relationships. Integration of quantitative and qualitative findings provided comprehensive insights into governance mechanisms and their socio-economic implications.

## III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Participatory Governance in Local Tourism Councils

#### 3.1.1 Inclusiveness

All selected LGUs demonstrated robust inclusiveness through active tourism operations with established community participation structures. Community-based organizations, local guide associations, homestay networks, and service provider groups emerged as integral participants in the tourism value chain. Local Tourism Councils actively coordinated community involvement across municipalities, with DOT Region III

providing operational support through Filipino Brand of Service Excellence (FBSE) training and capacity-building programs.

Both formal institutional and informal organic inclusiveness models were found to be functional and contributing to tourism success. Formal structures included officially recognized community organizations with defined roles in tourism governance, while informal arrangements involved flexible coordination mechanisms between tourism offices and community representatives. This dual approach ensured broad stakeholder representation while maintaining operational flexibility.

### **3.1.2 Decision-Making Power**

LGUs demonstrated active decision-making power distribution through functioning Local Tourism Councils and operational governance structures. Municipal ordinances established legal foundations for participatory governance and community authority, providing legitimacy and institutional support for collaborative decision-making. Local Tourism Councils exercised substantial decision-making authority beyond advisory functions to include substantive management decisions on resource allocation, program implementation, and policy development.

Active participation in regional governance structures and DOT Region III initiatives demonstrated functional multi-level governance. Decision-making networks ranged from formal institutional arrangements to informal coordination mechanisms between tourism offices and community representatives. Evolving governance frameworks worked toward enhanced community authority and benefit-sharing arrangements, indicating progressive deepening of participatory mechanisms.

### **3.1.3 Meeting Structures and Consultation Processes**

LGUs demonstrated active stakeholder engagement through regularly functioning meeting structures and operational consultation processes. Systematic stakeholder meetings facilitated ongoing coordination between government agencies, community representatives, and private operators. Annual and regular planning meetings operationally engaged multiple stakeholder groups in tourism development, ensuring continuous dialogue and collaborative planning.

Active participation in DOT Region III consultation processes demonstrated functional multi-level consultation systems. Consultation mechanisms addressed seasonal patterns, service quality standards, benefit distribution, and environmental management protocols. The regularity and systematic nature of these meetings indicated institutionalization of participatory processes rather than ad hoc engagement.

### **3.1.4 Information Accessibility**

LGUs demonstrated active information accessibility through functioning digital platforms and communication systems. Information channels included social media, official websites, visitor management systems, and stakeholder communication networks. Transparent information sharing covered planning processes, economic impacts, participation opportunities, and operational guidelines, contributing to informed participation and accountability.

Active participation in DOT Region III information sharing networks enhanced marketing effectiveness and regional coordination. Tourism offices actively facilitated information sharing about accessibility, weather conditions, safety protocols, and service availability. However, opportunities existed for enhanced community participation in cultural interpretation and local knowledge integration, suggesting areas for future improvement in information systems.

### **3.1.5 Deliberative Quality**

LGUs demonstrated active deliberative processes through evidence-based decision-making and stakeholder consultation. Systematic deliberative frameworks incorporated technical data, community knowledge, and economic considerations, ensuring decisions were grounded in diverse information sources. Multi-agency

deliberative processes brought together diverse stakeholder perspectives for tourism planning, enriching decision quality through multiple viewpoints.

Active participation in DOT Region III deliberative forums demonstrated functional multi-level decision-making. Deliberative networks addressed seasonal challenges, service quality improvements, environmental management, and benefit-sharing arrangements. Opportunities existed for enhanced deliberative processes incorporating community cultural knowledge and local perspectives, indicating potential for further strengthening deliberative quality.

### 3.1.6 Stakeholder Satisfaction

LGUs demonstrated high levels of stakeholder satisfaction through successful tourism operations and active community benefit generation. Thriving tourism sectors with expanding businesses and active service provider networks indicated successful economic participation. Substantial visitor numbers and regional economic benefits demonstrated positive governance outcomes, validating the effectiveness of participatory approaches.

Continued operation and expansion of community-based tourism services indicated satisfaction with governance arrangements. Active community participation from various stakeholder groups reflected positive engagement with tourism development. Sustained tourism operations across all LGUs indicated baseline stakeholder satisfaction with participatory governance, though varying degrees of satisfaction existed across different stakeholder groups and municipalities.

### 3.1.7 Institutional Arrangements

LGUs demonstrated strong institutional arrangements through actively functioning governance frameworks supporting tourism operations. Municipal ordinances provided clear legal foundations and defined roles for participatory governance, establishing formal authority and accountability mechanisms. Strategic partnerships between municipal, provincial, and regional entities created operational coordination channels, facilitating resource sharing and collaborative action.

Active participation in DOT Region III institutional arrangements supported local tourism success while contributing to regional objectives. Varying degrees of Community-Based Tourism Organization (CBTO) development supported tourism governance and community participation. Institutional mechanisms ranged from formal organizational structures to flexible coordination arrangements. Continued successful tourism operations demonstrated effectiveness of institutional frameworks in enabling participatory governance.

## 3.2 Tourism Performance Outcomes

Table 3.2 presents the overall grand mean of all indicators evaluated about the tourism performance outcomes.

**Table 3.2**  
**Tourism Performance Outcomes**

Indicators	Mean	Adjectival rating
Tourism Arrival Volume and Trends	3.93	Very Good
Economic Contribution	3.96	Very Good
Employment Generation	3.78	Very Good
Tourist Experience and Satisfaction	3.95	Very Good
Tourism Infrastructure and Facilities	3.62	Very Good
Community Perceptions	3.93	Very Good
Sustainability Performance	3.49	Good
<b>OVERALL GRAND MEAN</b>	<b>3.81</b>	<b>Very Good</b>

Tourism performance data revealed substantial visitor numbers across studied municipalities, demonstrating the region's growing attractiveness as a tourism destination. Tourist arrival patterns showed both domestic

and international visitation, with seasonal variations reflecting natural attraction accessibility and festival schedules. Economic contributions manifested through direct revenue generation from entrance fees, service payments, and local purchases, as well as indirect multiplier effects on local businesses and employment.

Tourism activities generated significant employment opportunities across multiple sectors including tour guiding, homestay operations, food services, transportation, handicraft production, and cultural performance. Both direct employment in tourism services and indirect employment in supporting industries contributed to livelihood diversification and income enhancement for local communities. Women and youth participation in tourism employment demonstrated inclusive economic benefits.

Tourist satisfaction indicators showed positive experiences with natural attractions, cultural authenticity, and community hospitality. Service quality variations existed across municipalities, reflecting different stages of tourism development and capacity. Community perceptions of tourism impacts were generally positive, with recognition of economic benefits, cultural preservation opportunities, and community pride. However, concerns about environmental impacts and equitable benefit distribution emerged in some locations.

Tourism infrastructure development showed varying levels of adequacy across municipalities. Basic facilities including access roads, visitor centers, and sanitation facilities existed in most locations, though quality and capacity varied. Sustainability performance demonstrated attention to environmental management through regulated access, carrying capacity considerations, and conservation programs. However, infrastructure limitations constrained tourism growth potential in some areas.

### **3.3 Best Practices in Local Tourism Council Operations**

Several best practices emerged from the study of Local Tourism Council operations in Central Luzon. Well-structured organizational frameworks enabled effective coordination and implementation of tourism initiatives. Annual event management demonstrated capacity for sustained programming and visitor engagement. Cultural heritage preservation efforts integrated tourism development with authenticity and conservation. Environmental management practices balanced tourism utilization with ecological protection.

Heritage conservation models combined community employment with authentic preservation techniques and government endorsement. Comprehensive activity portfolios diversified tourism offerings while targeting specialized market segments. Sustainable tourism practices incorporated environmentally sensitive design and operations. Protected area management balanced tourism access with conservation objectives through regulated entry systems and visitor management protocols.

International participation and multi-sector integration demonstrated capacity for regional and global engagement. Community integration approaches ensured local participation in tourism benefits while maintaining service quality. Revenue generation mechanisms supported conservation efforts and community development. Environmental impact management systems addressed tourism-induced pressures while enabling community economic development through unique asset leverage.

### **3.4 Problems Encountered in Participatory Governance**

Despite demonstrated successes, Local Tourism Councils encountered several challenges in implementing participatory governance. Infrastructure limitations constrained tourism development potential, including inadequate access roads, limited accommodation facilities, and insufficient sanitation infrastructure. These physical constraints limited visitor numbers and service quality in some locations.

Resource constraints affected council operations, including limited budgets for tourism promotion, capacity building, and facility maintenance. Human resource limitations included insufficient trained personnel and limited technical expertise in specialized areas such as sustainable tourism management and digital marketing. Coordination challenges emerged between different government levels and agencies, occasionally resulting in duplicated efforts or gaps in service delivery.

Community participation barriers included limited awareness of participation opportunities, time constraints for community members engaged in livelihood activities, and capacity gaps in tourism management skills.

Benefit distribution concerns arose in some locations regarding equitable sharing of tourism revenues and opportunities. Environmental management challenges included balancing tourism growth with ecological conservation and managing visitor impacts on natural resources.

Policy implementation gaps existed between national directives and local capacities, with some municipalities lacking resources or technical capacity to fully implement tourism development frameworks. Seasonal fluctuations in tourism demand created business sustainability challenges for small operators and complicated employment stability. Market competition and changing tourist preferences required continuous adaptation and innovation in tourism products and services.

#### **IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

This research concludes that effective governance structures, legal frameworks, and community-centered approaches significantly support sustainable tourism development in Central Luzon. Participatory governance in Local Tourism Councils demonstrates functional effectiveness across multiple dimensions, including inclusiveness, decision-making power, consultation processes, information accessibility, deliberative quality, stakeholder satisfaction, and institutional arrangements.

The study establishes clear linkages between participatory governance quality and tourism performance outcomes. Municipalities with stronger participatory mechanisms demonstrated better tourism performance indicators including higher tourist satisfaction, more sustainable operations, and greater community benefits. The integration of formal institutional structures with flexible community participation mechanisms emerged as a key success factor.

Best practices identified across studied municipalities provide replicable models for enhancing tourism governance and operations. However, implementation challenges including infrastructure limitations, resource constraints, and coordination gaps require systematic attention to fully realize the potential of participatory governance in driving socio-economic development through tourism.

Based on the research findings, the study recommends strengthening participatory mechanisms by building community capacity, ensuring clear input processes, and incorporating local knowledge. Infrastructure and resources should be improved through strategic investments, technical assistance, and inter-municipal resource sharing. Best practices can be expanded via knowledge-sharing platforms, documentation of successful initiatives, and peer learning exchanges. Coordination mechanisms should be enhanced with clear inter-agency protocols, multi-stakeholder platforms, and integrated monitoring systems. Finally, sustainability should be ensured by applying carrying capacity limits, benefit-sharing mechanisms, environmental monitoring, and promoting sustainable tourism practices among operators.

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