



THE INTERPLAY OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND RESPONSIBLE DEVELOPMENT: A PATH TO GREEN INSPIRED PROGRESS

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ABSTRACT

This study explored the involvement of local stakeholders in promoting sustainable tourism and responsible development in Coron, Palawan. Using a descriptive-correlational quantitative design, the research surveyed 335 purposively selected respondents comprising residents, business owners, government employees, and tourism workers. Results showed that stakeholders are highly involved in advancing resilience and transformation, particularly through technology innovation and support for societal well-being. There were no significant differences in stakeholder involvement based on age, sex, or classification. Among the dimensions of responsible development, consultation was rated highest in usefulness, while collaboration was identified as an area needing further attention. A weak but statistically significant positive relationship was found between stakeholder involvement and its usefulness in promoting responsible tourism. The study also identified major challenges such as maintaining visitor satisfaction and achieving economic sustainability alongside environmental goals. These findings will support the creation of a green-inspired program for Coron and may serve as a model for other tourism-dependent communities aiming to achieve sustainable growth.

Keywords: *Sustainable Tourism, Stakeholder Involvement, Responsible Development, Resilience, Coron Palawan*

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable tourism and responsible development are increasingly recognized as vital frameworks in global tourism, especially in areas rich in environmental and cultural resources. These frameworks aim to reduce tourism's negative impact on ecosystems while fostering inclusive economic and social benefits. In the Philippines, a country noted for its biodiversity and iconic destinations, managing tourism sustainably has become a critical challenge. Key strategies such as renewable energy adoption, waste reduction, and cultural preservation are globally practiced, while responsible development emphasizes stakeholder participation and long-term planning aligned with local values (Shafieisabet & Haratifard, 2020).

In Palawan, the government stepped up significant efforts to rehabilitate and preserve its unique ecosystems while promoting sustainable practices wherein they bagged the title on the cleanest and greenest province in the country (Brunei Darussalam–Indonesia–Malaysia–Philippines East ASEAN Growth Area, 2020). However, despite its national recognition and established policy frameworks, the province faces persistent implementation issues. In particular, there is a scarcity of empirical studies examining how stakeholder involvement, especially from local government units, businesses, NGOs, and residents, supports sustainable tourism and what is referred to here as green-inspired progress. This term refers to environmentally sound and culturally inclusive development pathways that arise from active local participation.

This study focuses on Coron, Palawan, a tourism-reliant locality navigating the complexities of environmental protection, community participation, and post-pandemic recovery. It seeks to examine how stakeholder engagement fosters resilience and transformation in the tourism sector, with an emphasis on government response, local innovation, and cultural integration. Furthermore, the research evaluates how these engagements promote responsible development and identifies key barriers that hinder effective implementation.

Research Questions

To address these concerns and bridge existing gaps, the study aims to answer the following research questions:

1. What is the involvement of respondent-local stakeholders in achieving sustainable tourism in terms of resilience and transformation?
2. Is there a significant difference in the involvement of local stakeholders when grouped according to profile?
3. How useful is the involvement of local stakeholders in promoting responsible development in the tourism industry in terms of consultation, collaboration, and partnerships?
4. Is there a significant relationship between stakeholder involvement and its usefulness in promoting responsible development in the local tourism industry?

5. What challenges are observed in implementing solutions to attain green-inspired progress in the local tourism industry, particularly in terms of concept and implementation?

METHODOLOGY

This study used a descriptive-correlational research design to assess the involvement of local stakeholders in promoting sustainable tourism and responsible development in Coron, Palawan. The approach aimed to examine the relationships between variables without implying causality. A quantitative method was employed, utilizing a researcher-made survey questionnaire as the main data collection tool, which was subjected to statistical analysis.

A total of 335 respondents participated in the study. These included 100 residents, 40 business owners, 32 managers, 60 government employees, and 38 individuals from the tourism sector. All respondents were either living or working in the municipality of Coron, Palawan. The study used purposive sampling, a non-probability technique where participants were selected based on specific qualifications relevant to the study. Inclusion criteria required that respondents: (1) be a resident, business manager or owner, government employee, or tourism worker; (2) reside or work in Coron, Palawan; (3) possess adequate knowledge or understanding of sustainable tourism; and (4) willingly participate in the survey. The sample size was computed using the Raosoft Online Calculator, applying a 5% margin of error, a 95% confidence level, and a dispersion of 0.50.

The primary data collection instrument was a researcher-designed questionnaire informed by literature, expert consultation, and the study's objectives. It was divided into four parts: (1) respondent profile (age, sex, and classification); (2) stakeholder involvement in sustainable tourism, focusing on resilience (government response, technological innovation, local belongingness, consumer and employee confidence) and transformation (sustainable tourism, well-being of society, climate change mitigation, local communities); (3) the perceived usefulness of stakeholder involvement in promoting responsible development through consultation, collaboration, and partnerships; and (4) challenges in achieving green-inspired progress in terms of concept (economic, socio-cultural, and national) and implementation (sustainability ethics, stakeholder cooperation, visitor satisfaction).

The instrument underwent validation by three experts from the academe, tourism industry, and government sector. Feedback from the research adviser and a statistician was incorporated into the final version. A pilot test was conducted with 25 non-respondent individuals to assess clarity, feasibility, and reliability. Using Cronbach's Alpha, the questionnaire demonstrated excellent internal consistency with a reliability score of .953.

Collected data were encoded using Microsoft Excel and analyzed using SPSS Version 27. Several statistical tools were applied to interpret the results effectively. Weighted mean measured the levels of stakeholder involvement and the perceived usefulness of their participation in sustainable tourism initiatives. To assess the variability in responses, the standard deviation was computed. Differences in stakeholder perceptions across various demographic groups were tested using one-way ANOVA and the independent samples t-test. Additionally, the Pearson correlation coefficient was employed to determine the strength and direction of the relationship between stakeholder involvement and its perceived usefulness in promoting responsible development. Throughout the questionnaire, a five-point Likert scale was used to ensure consistency and to capture nuanced opinions and levels of agreement.

RESULTS

Table 1 Determination of the Involvement of Respondent-Local Stakeholders in Achieving Sustainable Tourism as to Resilience

INDICATORS	MEAN	SD	INTERPRETATION	RANK
1. Government Response	4.60	0.31	High Involvement	2
2. Technology Innovation	4.74	0.16	High Involvement	1
3. Local Belongingness	4.52	0.38	High Involvement	3.5
4. Consumer and Employee Confidence	4.52	0.34	High Involvement	3.5
Overall Mean	4.60	0.18	High Involvement	

Table 1 provides the the determination of the involvement of respondent-local stakeholders in achieving sustainable tourism as to resilience. Data exhibits that all four indicators assessed were interpreted as "High Involvement" with an overall mean of 4.60 and a standard deviation of 0.18. It also noted the highest-ranked indicator is "Technology Innovation" which has a mean of 4.74 and a standard deviation of 0.16, reflecting the critical role of technological advancements in enhancing resilience. In contrast, the lowest-ranked indicators are "Local Belongingness" and "Consumer and Employee Confidence" both sharing a mean of 4.52 but differing in their standard deviations of 0.38 and 0.34, respectively. These findings highlight the strong focus on technology and government responses while indicating areas where more attention could be beneficial.

Table 2 Determination of the Involvement of Respondent-Local Stakeholders in Achieving Sustainable Tourism as to Transformation

INDICATORS	MEAN	SD	INTERPRETATION	RANK
1. Sustainable Tourism	4.64	0.25	High Involvement	2.5
2. Well-Being of Society	4.66	0.13	High Involvement	1
3. Mitigating Climate Change	4.64	0.25	High Involvement	2.5
4. Local Communities	4.58	0.26	High Involvement	4

Overall Mean	4.63	0.09	High Involvement
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Table 2 reveals the Summary on the Determination of the Involvement of Respondent-Local Stakeholders in Achieving Sustainable Tourism as to Transformation. It is noted that all indicators have a "High Involvement" interpretation. The composite mean value across all four indicators is 4.63, indicating also "High Involvement" with a standard deviation of 0.09, which implies a consistent level of stakeholder engagement across the assessed areas. The highest-ranked indicator is "Well-Being of Society" (mean = 4.66, SD = 0.13), while the lowest-ranked indicator is "Local Communities" (mean = 4.58, SD = 0.26).

Table 3 Significant Difference in the Involvement of Local Stakeholder in Achieving Sustainable Tourism as to Age

INDICATORS	MEAN	SD	F-VALUE	SIG VALUE	DECISION ON HO	INTERPRETATION
1. Resilience	4.60	0.18	0.15	0.99	Accept	Not Significant
2. Transformation	4.63	0.09	0.07	1.00	Accept	Not Significant
OVERALL	4.62	0.12	0.14	1.00	Accept	Not Significant

Table 3 presents the Significant Difference in the Involvement of Local Stakeholder in Achieving Sustainable Tourism as to Age, with a focus on two indicators: resilience and transformation. The overall F-value is 0.14 with a significance value of 1.00, leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. This result indicates that there is no significant difference in the involvement of stakeholders in achieving sustainable tourism across different age groups for both resilience and transformation.

Table 4 Significant Difference in the Involvement of Local Stakeholder in Achieving Sustainable Tourism as to Sex

INDICATORS	SEX	MEAN	SD	T-VALUE	SIG VALUE	DECISION ON HO	INTERPRETATION
1. Resilience	Male	4.60	0.18	0.00	0.99	Accept	Not Significant
	Female	4.60	0.18				
	Male	4.63	0.09	0.00	0.96	Accept	

2. Transformation	Female	4.63	0.09				Not Significant
OVERALL	Male Female	4.62 4.62	0.12 0.12	0.01	0.91	Accept	Not Significant

Table 4 exhibits the Significant Difference in the Involvement of Local Stakeholder in Achieving Sustainable Tourism as to Sex. Data reveals that the two variables tested both have “Not Significant” interpretation. It shows that the involvement of male and female stakeholders in the indicators of resilience and transformation does not significantly differ. Both male and female stakeholders have equal levels of involvement, as indicated by the overall T-value of 0.01 and sig value of 0.91, leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis. This means that gender does not influence the level of involvement in sustainable tourism efforts, particularly in terms of resilience and transformation.

Table 5 Significant Difference in the Involvement of Local Stakeholder in Achieving Sustainable Tourism as to Classification

INDICATORS	MEAN	SD	F-VALUE	SIG VALUE	DECISION ON HO	INTERPRETATION
1. Resilience	4.60	0.18	0.03	1.00	Accept	Not Significant
2. Transformation	4.63	0.09	0.10	0.99	Accept	Not Significant
OVERALL	4.62	0.12	0.07	1.00	Accept	Not Significant

Table 5 presents the significant difference in the involvement of local stakeholders in achieving sustainable tourism as to classification. The F-values, SIG values, and the decision on the null hypothesis (HO) indicate that there are no significant differences between the groups for both the resilience and transformation indicators, which is supported by the overall F-value of 0.07, with a 1.00 sig value. The F-values for resilience (0.03) and transformation (0.10) are low, with corresponding SIG values of 1.00 and 0.99, respectively, both leading to the acceptance of the null hypothesis, which implies that classification does not significantly affect the involvement of stakeholders in these areas.

Table 6 Assessment on how Useful is the Involvement of Local Stakeholders in the Promotion of Responsible Development in the Tourism Industry

INDICATORS	MEAN	SD	INTERPRETATION	RANK
1. Consultation	4.70	0.24	Very Useful	1
2. Collaboration	4.60	0.20	Very Useful	3
3. Partnership	4.66	0.24	Very Useful	2
Overall Mean	4.65	0.08	Very Useful	

Table 6 demonstrates the Summary on the Assessment on how Useful is the Involvement of Local Stakeholders in the Promotion of Responsible Development in the Tourism Industry. Data exhibits that all indicators have a “Very Useful” interpretation, with an overall mean of 4.65 and a standard deviation of 0.08, interpreted as “Very Useful.” It is noted that the indicator, “Consultation” has the highest mean of 4.70 with a standard deviation of 0.24, while “Collaboration” has the lowest mean of 4.60 with a standard deviation of 0.20.

Table 7 Significant Relationship between the Involvement of Local Stakeholders and its Usefulness in the Promotion of Responsible Development in the Local Tourism Industry

Variable Tested	R-Value	Degree of Correlation	Sig Value (2 tailed)	Decision on HO	Interpretation
Involvement of Local Stakeholders	.329	Weak Positive Correlation	.000	Reject	Significant
Usefulness in the Promotion of Responsible Development in the Local Tourism Industry					

Table 7 shows the Significant Relationship between the Involvement of Local Stakeholders and its Usefulness in the Promotion of Responsible Development in the Local Tourism Industry. Data displayed the computed Pearson correlation coefficient (R-value) is 0.329, with a significance value of 0.000. This means the null hypothesis is rejected. This indicates that there was a statistically significant relationship between the two variables. The results confirm that when stakeholders are more involved, their contributions to responsible development become more effective.

Table 8 Summary on the Challenges Observed in Implementing Solutions to Attain a Green Inspired Progress in the Local Tourism Industry

INDICATORS	MEAN	SD	INTERPRETATION	RANK
1. Economic	4.58	0.30	Very Challenging	6
2. Sociocultural	4.64	0.29	Very Challenging	4
3. National	4.72	0.20	Very Challenging	2
4. Sustainability Ethics	4.70	0.18	Very Challenging	3
5. Stakeholder Cooperation	4.60	0.20	Very Challenging	5
6. Visitor Satisfaction	4.78	0.21	Very Challenging	1
Overall Mean	4.67	0.08	Very Challenging	

Table 8 outlines the Summary on the Challenges Observed in Implementing Solutions to Attain a Green Inspired Progress in the Local Tourism Industry. Data reveals that all indicators are interpreted as "Very Challenging", with an overall mean of 4.67 and a standard deviation of 0.08. It is also noted that the indicator, Visitor Satisfaction ranks the highest with a mean of 4.78 and a standard deviation of 0.21. The lowest-ranked indicator is Economic, with a mean of 4.58 and a standard deviation of 0.30, though it is also interpreted as "Very Challenging".

DISCUSSION

The focus of the study is to assess the involvement of local stakeholders in promoting sustainable tourism and responsible development in Coron, Palawan, and to propose a green-inspired program that enhances these contributions. Based on the findings, stakeholders showed high involvement in indicators related to resilience and transformation, particularly in areas such as technology innovation and well-being of society. However, despite these positive trends, the study also identified areas needing improvement, including community belongingness, collaboration, and economic sustainability.

As shown in Table 1 the highest-ranked indicator, "Technology Innovation" emphasizes how the adoption of digital tools and innovative practices enhances resilience in the local tourism industry. Technology supports risk mitigation, operational efficiency, and informed decision-making, all of which contribute to sustainability. Tang et al. (2022) stress the importance of integrating tools like data analytics, artificial intelligence, and digital platforms to adapt effectively to challenges in tourism. Furthermore, the use of technology has been linked to greater collaboration among stakeholders and improved environmental outcomes, as seen in successful smart tourism initiatives (Lim et al., 2020). These findings reflect that local stakeholders are utilizing technology to strengthen the industry's capacity to recover and thrive, which is relevant with the study's objective of promoting green-inspired progress. On the other hand, the lower-ranked indicators, "Local Belongingness" and "Consumer and Employee Confidence," indicate that although progress has been made, there is still potential for further improvement in these areas. A

strong sense of community belonging fosters deeper stakeholder engagement, while consumer and employee trust ensures sustained participation in tourism programs. Similarly, Garcia et al. (2021) argue that community-based tourism programs and transparent decision-making processes can enhance local belongingness and confidence. Likewise, promoting consistent communication and tourism goals with community values can build trust and encourage active involvement from all stakeholders. The results show that while technology innovation plays a key role in building resilience, it is equally important to focus on social factors such as community belongingness and stakeholder confidence. Strengthening these areas can be achieved through targeted programs. Such as, community-based projects that emphasize local heritage preservation and cultural promotion can help deepen community engagement. Skill development programs can provide employees with the confidence and tools needed to foster innovation. In addition, transparent collaboration, including regular consultations and updates on tourism initiatives, can build trust among stakeholders. These findings match the study's goal of evaluating stakeholder contributions to resilience and transformation. By improving community belongingness and confidence while continuing to use technology, the local tourism industry in Coron, Palawan, can achieve a more balanced and sustainable approach to resilience.

In Table 2 the highest-scored indicator, "Well-Being of Society" demonstrates the significant involvement of stakeholders in initiatives aimed at improving the social and economic welfare of the local community through sustainable tourism. This is particularly important as sustainable tourism could directly impact local development, health, and quality of life. According to Gonzales and De la Cruz (2022), cultural tourism that fosters socio-economic benefits while preserving community values contributes to the well-being of society. This underscores that, stakeholders are effectively supporting these initiatives, that ensures that tourism helps improve the community's well-being. However, the lowest-scored indicator, "Local Communities" albeit still reflecting "High Involvement" means that more work is needed to strengthen the connection between tourism and the local community. Although stakeholders are involved, the ranking implies room for further improvement in integrating local communities into decision-making and empowering them further in tourism development. Dimalanta and Delos Angeles (2020) emphasize that for sustainable tourism to be truly transformational, local communities must play a more active role in shaping tourism policies and projects, ensuring that their needs and interests are fully represented. This would allow for more equitable outcomes for the community. This result means that Coron stakeholders are highly engaged in transforming sustainable tourism practices, especially with respect to the well-being of society. However, the lower ranking of "Local Communities" signals the need for a more integrated approach to involve the local population more actively in tourism development and decision-making. Addressing this issue would enable a more holistic and transformative approach to sustainable tourism particularly in Coron, fostering long-term benefits for both the environment and local society.

As presented in Table 3 This indicates that age does not significantly impact stakeholders' involvement in the indicators of resilience and transformation. This means that individuals from all age groups are equally engaged in efforts to build resilience in

the tourism sector and support the shift toward sustainable practices. This collective involvement highlights that sustainable tourism is a shared responsibility across generations. In similar, Dam and Nguyen (2022) stress that engaging a wide range of stakeholders, regardless of age, strengthens collective action and facilitates meaningful transformations in tourism practices. By ensuring that all voices are included in decision-making, this approach fosters long-term sustainability, resilience, and the transformation necessary for sustainable tourism development. The results affirms that stakeholders, regardless of age, are involved in both resilience and transformation efforts in sustainable tourism. This widespread involvement indicates strong community support for sustainable tourism practices, contributing to the long-term success of the tourism model in the area.

Table 4 showed the that both male and female stakeholders are equally engaged in building resilience in the tourism sector and supporting its transformation toward sustainability. This gender-neutral involvement is a positive outcome, as it shows that both sexes contribute equally to sustainable tourism efforts. It also indicates that men and women are equally committed to fostering long-term resilience and sustainable practices in their communities. According to studies by Kuteesa (2024) gender equality in stakeholder involvement is critical for ensuring comprehensive community participation in climate resilience and sustainable tourism. When both male and female stakeholders are actively involved, it enhances the collective efforts needed to transform the tourism sector. Data shows the equal involvement of both genders aligns with the idea that sustainable tourism development is not limited by gender Kabil et al. (2022). Rather, it emphasizes the inclusivity in tourism initiatives. This equal participation also highlights that efforts to promote sustainable tourism practices benefit from the contribution of all stakeholders, regardless of gender. By fostering such inclusivity, sustainable tourism becomes a shared responsibility, enhancing the potential for positive change across various sectors of the community.

As indicated in Table 5 There was lack of significant differences based on classification, which means that factors such as the stakeholder's role or background do not influence their involvement in building resilience or driving transformation in sustainable tourism. This could be interpreted as a positive outcome, reflecting the universal commitment of stakeholders across different classifications to engage in efforts aimed at sustainability in tourism. As highlighted by Bozdaglar (2023) study, sustainable tourism benefits from inclusive stakeholder involvement, where every classification of local stakeholders contributes equally to the broader goal of tourism resilience and transformation. The absence of classification-based disparities in involvement is indicative of collective support for sustainable practices within the community, regardless of specific stakeholder categories. These findings emphasize that local stakeholders in the study area, regardless of their classification, are uniformly committed to the principles of resilience and transformation in sustainable tourism. This collective commitment is crucial in building long-term sustainability and resilience in tourism development, which is aligned with broader sustainability goals. According to Amoako et al. (2021), such diverse stakeholder participation ensures that sustainable tourism development is not confined to a specific group but is a collective effort across different sectors of the community.

As detailed in Table 6 the highest-ranked indicator was “Consultation,” which underscores the critical role of stakeholder input in promoting responsible tourism development, particularly in Coron, Palawan. Coron is a renowned tourist destination known for its rich biodiversity, pristine waters, and cultural heritage. However, like many famous tourist areas, it faces challenges such as environmental degradation, over-tourism, and the need to balance economic benefits with social and ecological sustainability, this maybe the reason why consultation ranked highest maybe because it allows stakeholders, local communities, businesses, government agencies, and environmental groups to share their knowledge, concerns, and priorities. In Coron, local communities hold valuable insights into the area's cultural practices, natural resources, and historical significance, which are essential for ensuring tourism projects do not harm their way of life. Engaging businesses through consultation enables practical discussions on how tourism can generate economic growth while promoting sustainable practices. Environmental groups contribute expertise in conservation, ensuring that tourism aligns with environmental preservation goals. In similar, Guo et al. (2022) emphasize that consultation fosters a shared vision among diverse stakeholders, which is vital in a location like Coron, Palawan, where competing interests must be carefully balanced. Without adequate consultation, tourism projects risk overlooking critical local concerns, leading to resistance, inefficiencies, or unintended environmental and cultural impacts. Thus, consultation’s high ranking reflects its ability to build trust, promote inclusivity, and ensure that tourism development supports Coron’s long-term sustainability and resilience. However, the lowest-ranked indicator, “Collaboration,” indicates opportunities to further strengthen collaborative efforts among stakeholders. Collaboration involves joint efforts to achieve shared goals, requiring trust, effective communication, and a clear understanding of roles and responsibilities. Mosweu and Davids (2023) highlight that successful collaboration in tourism relies on building strong relationships among stakeholders and creating mechanisms to support teamwork. In Coron, enhancing collaboration could involve creating structured platforms for stakeholders to work together on tourism programs, ensuring that projects are well-coordinated and mutually beneficial. In addition, Partnerships, with a mean of 4.66, reflect their strong contribution to responsible development by bringing together diverse groups to address shared goals. Partnerships facilitate pooling resources, aligning priorities, and implementing joint strategies, which are essential for sustainable tourism. According to Sun et al. (2021), partnerships between public and private entities can enhance tourism practices, particularly in destinations like Coron, where collaboration across sectors is key to addressing challenges such as environmental conservation and equitable development. The results show that the involvement of local stakeholders through consultation, collaboration, and partnership is highly useful in promoting responsible development in the tourism industry. These findings support the study’s goal of fostering sustainable tourism through stakeholder engagement. By emphasizing consultation and addressing areas for further improvement in collaboration, Coron, Palawan, can further enhance its efforts to create balanced and sustainable tourism practices that benefit the community, environment, and economy.

In Table 7 the positive R-value of 0.329 implies a weak positive correlation between the involvement of local stakeholders and the promotion of responsible development in

tourism. This means that as stakeholders become more involved in tourism development initiatives, the effectiveness of their contributions to responsible development improves. This aligns with the findings of Pesimo-Abundabar (2022) who emphasize that stakeholder engagement enhances inclusivity and ensures tourism projects address community and environmental priorities. Active involvement enables stakeholders to provide valuable insights, promoting solutions that balance economic growth, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability. This result is relevant to Coron, Palawan, where sustainable tourism is critical to preserving its natural and cultural assets. The finding implies that increasing stakeholder involvement such as consultation, collaboration, and partnerships can enhance the promotion of responsible tourism practices. Study by Tirado-Ballesteros and Hernández (2020) supports this, highlighting that involving diverse stakeholders in tourism governance leads to better decision-making and greater accountability. Thus, the statistically significant relationship result underscores the importance of local stakeholder involvement in achieving responsible tourism development. By fostering inclusive strategies and strengthening engagement, Coron, Palawan, can create tourism programs that benefit the community, protect the environment, and support long-term sustainability.

Lastly, Table 8 identified "Visitor Satisfaction" as the most challenging indicator. It reflects the difficulty of offering high-quality experiences that prioritize eco-friendliness. Ko and Cho (2022) highlight that modern tourists increasingly value health, safety, and environmental responsibility. However, some sustainable measures, such as higher costs or limited access to certain attractions, may be perceived as restrictive and impact visitor enjoyment (Nguyen et al., 2023). In Coron, Palawan, this challenge can be addressed by creating eco-friendly tourism products that celebrate the area's natural and cultural heritage while ensuring tourists feel comfortable, safe, and that they are receiving good value for their money. However, the lowest-scoring indicator, Economic, points to the difficulty of ensuring economic benefits while implementing green tourism practices. Despite being ranked lowest, it remains a "Very Challenging" aspect, highlighting the struggle to balance economic growth with sustainability goals. Fletcher (2021) notes that relying heavily on traditional tourism revenue streams can limit innovation and hinder sustainable development. In the case of Coron, Palawan, expanding revenue opportunities through eco-certified tours, sustainable lodging, and investments in green initiatives can help address these challenges. Offering incentives to local businesses for adopting eco-friendly practices could further support economic growth in a way that aligns with sustainability objectives. Moreover, the composite mean value of 4.67 shows that stakeholders face substantial challenges in implementing green-inspired solutions across all areas. Factors such as sustainability ethics, sociocultural issues, and visitor satisfaction are interconnected, requiring a holistic approach. Thus, improving trust and collaboration among stakeholders can help address gaps between community needs and tourism goals (Shafiee et al., 2021). Additionally, Thanh and Thanh (2023) emphasize the importance of connecting local tourism efforts with national strategies to create a stronger foundation for sustainable development. These findings reaffirm the need for Coron tourism to adopt strategies that tackle these challenges across all dimensions. By fostering better cooperation, enhancing sustainable visitor experiences, and integrating

local efforts with broader policies, Coron can develop a more sustainable tourism model that benefits the environment, the community, and the tourism industry in the long term.

Conclusions

Based on the significant findings of the study, the following conclusions were established:

1. Stakeholders demonstrate "High Involvement" in resilience components such as government response, technology innovation, local belongingness, and consumer and employee confidence, as well as transformation aspects like sustainable tourism, well-being of society, mitigating climate change, and supporting local communities. However, further efforts are needed to enhance consumer awareness and environmental conservation for a more inclusive and sustainable tourism industry. This implies that stakeholders are effectively contributing to key areas of resilience and transformation, but must focus on further improving community engagement and environmental conservation to achieve a more inclusive and sustainable tourism industry.
2. There are no significant differences in stakeholder involvement based on age, sex, or classification, indicating that all demographic groups contribute equally to sustainable tourism initiatives.
3. Stakeholder involvement is perceived by the respondents as "Very Useful" in consultation, collaboration, and partnerships. The most effective practice is providing clear information to stakeholders, while fostering collaboration with local communities requires further improvement. This reflects the importance of stakeholder input and feedback in shaping responsible tourism initiatives.
4. There is a moderate positive relationship between stakeholder involvement and its usefulness in promoting responsible development, indicating that higher engagement leads to more effective outcomes.
5. All aspects, including economic, sociocultural, and national challenges, as well as issues related to sustainability ethics, stakeholder cooperation, and visitor satisfaction,

were all found to be very challenging. This implies that achieving green-inspired progress in the local tourism industry faces significant hurdles across multiple dimensions.

Recommendation

In the light of the findings of the study and conclusions drawn, the following recommendations are advanced:

1. Invest in programs that boost consumer awareness of sustainable tourism practices and prioritize environmental conservation projects. Use technology to enhance visitor experiences while maintaining a focus on sustainability.
2. Design tailored engagement strategies that address the specific needs and motivations of each stakeholder group, to sustain equal involvement across stakeholders.
3. Encourage dialogue among local communities, environmental groups, and other stakeholders to enhance collaboration. Organize workshops and training sessions to improve communication and build stronger partnerships.
4. Develop initiatives that actively increase stakeholder involvement through participatory planning, capacity-building programs, and incentive schemes to encourage sustained engagement. In addition, consider showcasing success stories to inspire involvement. To ensure the effectiveness and long-term impact of these programs, a structured monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system should be established. This system should include clear performance metrics to measure stakeholder participation and program outcomes, along with regular assessments conducted quarterly or bi-annually to track progress and identify areas for improvement. A stakeholder feedback mechanism should also be implemented to gather insights, address concerns, and refine strategies based on the needs of local communities, businesses, and government agencies. Furthermore, documenting and promoting success stories will not only recognize achievements but also serve as a powerful tool to inspire continuous engagement. Findings from the M&E process should guide adaptive strategies, ensuring that stakeholder involvement remains dynamic, impactful, and aligned with the goals of sustainable tourism and responsible development.
5. Develop strategies to address economic challenges by diversifying revenue streams to reduce dependency on seasonal tourism and providing financial incentives for local businesses to adopt sustainable practices. Conduct community-based workshops to tackle sociocultural challenges, educating locals on the benefits of sustainable tourism and integrating cultural preservation into tourism initiatives. Strengthen alignment between local tourism efforts and national policies to address national challenges, advocating for government support through grants, subsidies, and infrastructure investments tailored to sustainable tourism. Establish transparent governance systems to enhance sustainability ethics, fostering trust among stakeholders and promoting accountability. Create platforms for regular communication and collaboration to improve stakeholder cooperation, ensuring equitable benefit-

sharing mechanisms that motivate participation. Educate tourists on sustainable practices through awareness campaigns and offer authentic, safe tourism experiences that align sustainability with visitor expectations. Implement systems to regularly monitor and evaluate green tourism initiatives, using feedback from stakeholders and visitors to adapt strategies and improve outcomes. By addressing these areas, the local tourism industry can overcome significant hurdles and achieve green-inspired progress.

Compliance with Ethical Standards

The study ensured the informed consent was given to the following respondents. Freedom to withdraw from the study at anytime, anonymity of the respondents was maintained, the respondents well-being was safeguarded, no conflict of interests exists in the conduct of the study, plagiarism was strictly avoided, there was no bias in the interpretation of the findings and that the results were used purely for research.

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