

EFFECTIVENESS OF TRAILBLAZING PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED AT THE ALICIA PANORAMIC PARK, ALICIA, BOHOL

HEART ARPILLEDA, MELODY AMOR BAGUHIN,
LEXIE MAE CAINGLET, RANICE GALANG,
ACELYN DWENETH HINGPIT, ALEXANDRA JEAN VALENCIA,
CINDY HONEY GIO-MEDILO , RAMON B. FELISILDA, JR

¹College of Hospitality Management, Tourism and Nutrition,
University of Bohol, Tagbilaran City, Philippines

Corresponding Author: cindyhoneygio@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Article History

Submission: March 18, 2025

Revised: July 10, 2025

Accepted: August 10, 2025

Publication: September 5, 2025

Keywords— Rural ecotourism;
Trail management; Sustainable
tourism; Visitor experience;
Descriptive–correlational
research; Spearman's rho; Chi-
square test, Bohol, Philippines

Rural ecotourism sites increasingly rely on well-managed trail systems to deliver meaningful tourist experiences while safeguarding delicate ecosystems. Alicia Panoramic Park in Alicia, Bohol, is an innovative rural attraction that serves as both an access point and a sustainability program. This study examined how visitors perceive trailblazing methods and identified the issues they encounter along the park's trail systems. A validated survey instrument was used to collect data from 300 local and foreign tourists,

using a quantitative descriptive–correlational methodology. The study looked at trail design and accessibility, safety and risk management, environmental



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sustainability and maintenance, and the overall visitor experience. It also examined environmental conditions, safety concerns, physical needs, and tourism management. The results reveal that many people think that trailblazing approaches are helpful, especially for helping people appreciate the scenery more, get more involved, and be happier overall. This finding demonstrates the importance of safety and excellent design. Concerns have been expressed about the ease of access for people with disabilities to some sections, how to battle erosion, how to signal danger, and whether the amenities are adequate. A statistical analysis found significant relationships between visitor demographics, perceived trail efficacy, and experienced problems. The study says that while trailblazing helps to foster sustainable growth in rural tourism, long-term resilience requires continuing improvements in inclusion, adaptive safety measures, and environmental management. The results provide useful information to tourist managers and local stakeholders seeking to improve trail-based ecotourism in growing rural areas.

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is widely recognized as one of the most influential socio-economic sectors globally, contributing substantially to employment generation, regional development, cultural exchange, and environmental awareness. Over the past several decades, the tourism industry has undergone a significant transformation, shifting from mass tourism toward more sustainable, experience-based, and nature-oriented travel. Tourism has changed over the past 10 years from high-volume, mass-market models to more responsible, experience-based travel. Focusing on this transformation can help readers comprehend their role in promoting behaviors that protect landscapes and communities (Winter et al., 2020; Chi & Han, 2021). From this perspective, trail systems are crucial for managing sustainable tourism in natural areas. North American parks have well-planned trail networks that help control tourist movement, protect ecosystems, and encourage community involvement. This shows how infrastructure may help conservation and visitor engagement.

Trail-based tourism is becoming a way for rural communities in Asia, Africa, and South America to grow. Individuals can access difficult-to-reach sites, increase revenue, and involve more people in tourism projects through trails (Oviedo-García et al., 2019; Kang, 2023). Continuous obstacles, such as inadequate maintenance, erratic access, insufficient safety measures, and environmental damage from excessive tourism, can, on the other hand, make success less likely.

These safety and maintenance concerns must be addressed to avoid potential negative consequences for the community and the surrounding ecology. According to Bennett et al. (2017) and Winter et al. (2020), this encourages readers to examine how they may contribute

to trail maintenance in a safe and environmentally responsible way. The Perception Theory, developed by MacCannell, is one example of an approach that highlights the need to establish trails across the environment. According to this theory, physical characteristics such as landscapes and roads can influence how people understand the symbolic meaning of locations, hence shaping their experiences and memories. By gaining this understanding, readers may be inspired to appreciate paths that have been thoughtfully built to enhance tourist involvement and emotional ties to natural environments.

Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory expands on this concept by highlighting the significance of direct experience in fostering reflection and learning. Visitors can learn more about ecology and, maybe, become more concerned about conservation by interacting with natural ecosystems (Kolb, 1984; Rao et al., 2022). The World Commission on Environment and Development's (WCED) principles of sustainable development emphasize the need to balance economic opportunity, environmental protection, and social equity. This balance is especially fragile in environmentally sensitive rural areas (WCED, 1987).

Community-Based Tourism perspectives bolster this approach, highlighting the necessity for local engagement in tourism development and administration. There is evidence that destinations defined by active community engagement foster a sense of communal purpose, ultimately resulting in greater long-term sustainability, improved tourist experiences, and more equitable benefits (Dangi & Jamal, 2016; Giampiccoli & Saayman, 2017). Through community involvement in trail-based settings, stewardship and a shared responsibility for natural resources can be promoted. This can be accomplished through activities such as maintenance, guiding, and environmental education. This is consistent with the Environmental Stewardship idea, which considers conservation both a practical practice and an ethical commitment inherent to tourism operations (Bennett et al., 2017).

Evidence from both Europe and Asia demonstrates that well-maintained trail networks can improve tourists' enjoyment and encourage environmentally responsible behavior. Over the past ten years, the tourism industry has seen a gradual shift away from high-volume, mass-market models toward more responsible, experience-focused travel. In Winter et al.'s 2020 study and Chi and Han's 2021 study, drawing attention to this shift may prompt readers to recognize their role in supporting sustainable practices that protect their communities and environments.

Within this discussion, trail networks are essential tools for managing sustainable tourism in nature-based destinations. In North American parks, painstakingly developed trail networks manage visitor movement, protect ecosystems, and encourage community involvement. This illustrates how infrastructure can support conservation initiatives and enhance visitor participation.

Increasingly popular as a means of strengthening rural economies in

South America, Africa, and Asia, trail-based tourism is growing. A study by Oviedo-García et al. (2019) and Kang (2023) found that trails could make it easier for people to reach rural areas, provide new ways to earn money, and involve people in tourism. On the other hand, the literature identifies recurring concerns, including a lack of maintenance capacity, inconsistent accessibility, inadequate safety precautions, and environmental damage from uncontrolled tourist traffic. These are only a few of the problems discussed. The research conducted addresses these problems.

Research by Bennett et al. (2017) and Winter et al. (2020) found that these issues are often more noticeable in rural communities still in the process of development, where governance frameworks and financial resources are inadequate. Many theories, such as MacCannell's Perception Theory, provide light on the relevance of trail creation. This theory explains how landscapes and trails alter visitors' symbolic understanding of locations, which in turn shapes their experiences and memories of those places.

By emphasizing the role of direct experience in generating reflection and learning, Kolb's Experiential Learning Theory provides a broader and more profound explanation of this concept. Visitors might be encouraged to develop greater ecological awareness and, perhaps, more responsible attitudes toward conservation through physical engagement with natural habitats (Kolb, 1984; Rao et al., 2022). These insights align closely with the principles of sustainable development articulated by the World Commission on Environment and Development. These principles emphasize the need to strike a balance among economic opportunity, environmental protection, and social equity. This is a particularly delicate balance in ecologically sensitive rural areas (WCED, 1987).

This viewpoint is supported by community-based tourism, which emphasizes the importance of local engagement in decision-making for tourism programs and their management. According to Dangi and Jamal (2016) and Giampiccoli and Saayman (2017), there is evidence that destinations with active community involvement are likely to demonstrate stronger long-term sustainability, improved tourist experiences, and more equal benefit distribution. Community involvement in trail-based ecosystems, such as maintenance, guiding, and environmental education, can promote stewardship and foster a sense of shared responsibility for natural resources.

This coincides with the Environmental Stewardship theory, which views conservation not just as a technical practice but also as an ethical commitment integrated within tourism operations (Bennett et al., 2017). David Bennett and his colleagues developed this idea. Empirical research in Europe and Asia shows that well-maintained trail systems can boost tourist satisfaction while encouraging environmentally responsible behavior. These findings encourage readers to consider trail development as a valuable and important technique for rural tourism (Rao et al., 2022; Kang, 2023).

Tourism is a major driver of national and local growth in the Philippines. The country's diverse ecosystems, beautiful scenery, and rich cultural history make it a top destination for rural and ecotourism. The Tourism Act of 2009, or Republic Act No. 9593, requires the national tourism plan to include sustainable tourist growth, making destinations more competitive, and engaging communities. At the same time, Republic Act No. 7586, also known as the National Integrated Protected Areas System (NIPAS) Act, establishes a legal framework for protecting protected areas while allowing controlled tourism. The policy frameworks stress the importance of balancing tourism growth with protecting the environment and keeping visitors safe. There is little research on specialized tourism management practices in the Philippines, especially in rural ecotourism regions that are just starting, despite laws and policies that encourage them. The current research focuses on general visitor impacts and destination competitiveness, overlooking trail systems as a unique and vital management component.

Alicia Panoramic Park in Alicia, Bohol, illustrates the benefits and challenges inherent in rural ecotourism development in the Philippines. The park is known for its rolling hills, wide views, and open meadows, and it has become a popular place for hiking and other outdoor activities. Trails are the most important part of a visitor's experience, as they lead to beautiful views and shape how tourists interact with nature. As more people visit, worries about trail upkeep, safety, environmental sustainability, accessibility, and community involvement grow. Research from around the world shows that effective trailblazing makes people more aware of the scenery, more likely to participate in tourism, and more likely to act in environmentally friendly ways (Oviedo-García et al., 2019; Kang, 2023). Poorly maintained trails can harm the environment, worsen safety issues, and make tourists less happy (Winter et al., 2020). The different results show how important it is to carefully evaluate new ideas at the destination level to inform management decisions based on evidence.

A significant research deficit in rural tourism in the Philippines persists, despite the growing recognition of trailblazing as a critical element of sustainable tourism. The public may be encouraged to engage in empirical research and to implement pragmatic solutions to improve trail maintenance by bridging this divide.

This study addresses these gaps by examining the effectiveness of trailblazing practices and challenges encountered at Alicia Panoramic Park, Alicia, Bohol. Specifically, it aims to describe the demographic profile of visitors; determine the level of effectiveness of trailblazing practices in terms of trail design and accessibility, safety and risk management, environmental sustainability and maintenance, and visitor experience; identify challenges encountered by visitors; and analyze the relationships between respondent profile, perceived effectiveness, and challenges encountered. This research enhances the broader discourse on sustainable rural tourism by anchoring the investigation in existing theories, international literature, and national

policy frameworks. It provides factual information to tourism managers, local government units, and community stakeholders.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employed a quantitative descriptive research design to examine the effectiveness of trailblazing practices and the challenges encountered by visitors at Alicia Panoramic Park, Alicia, Bohol. The descriptive component of the design was used to determine the current status and perceived effectiveness of trailblazing practices across trail design and accessibility, safety and risk management, environmental sustainability and maintenance, and visitor experience. The study was conducted at Alicia Panoramic Park, a rural ecotourism destination located in the municipality of Alicia, Bohol, Philippines. The park is characterized by rolling hills, panoramic viewpoints, grasslands, and designated hiking trails that attract both local and foreign tourists. As an emerging ecotourism site, Alicia Panoramic Park offers a relevant setting for examining trailblazing practices, visitor experiences, and sustainability concerns in the context of rural tourism.

The respondents in the study were 300 local and foreign tourists who had personally experienced trailblazing activities at Alicia Panoramic Park, such as hiking, trekking, and guided nature walks. A purposive sampling technique was employed to ensure that only individuals with direct and relevant experience of the park's trail systems were included in the study. The sample size was determined using Slovin's formula based on an estimated population of 1,200 trailblazing tourists, with a 5% margin of error and a 95% confidence level. This approach ensured that the sample was sufficient to represent the target population and produce statistically reliable results.

Data were collected using a structured survey questionnaire adapted and modified from validated instruments used in previous tourism and outdoor recreation studies. The questionnaire was composed of three main sections. The first section collected demographic information from respondents, including age, sex, nationality, and educational attainment. The second section measured the level of effectiveness of trailblazing practices across four dimensions: trail design and accessibility, safety and risk management, environmental sustainability and maintenance, and visitor experience. The third section assessed the challenges respondents encountered regarding environmental and trail conditions, safety and security, physical and health-related conditions, and tourism management and facility-related issues. A four-point Likert scale was used to quantify respondents' perceptions.

To ensure the validity and reliability of the research instrument, several procedures were undertaken. Content validity was established through expert evaluation by tourism management and environmental science professionals who reviewed the questionnaire for clarity, relevance, and alignment with the study objectives. A pilot test was conducted with 30 trailblazing tourists who

were not included in the final sample to identify ambiguous items and improve questionnaire clarity. Reliability testing was performed using Cronbach's alpha, which yielded a coefficient of 0.80, indicating acceptable internal consistency of the instrument.

Prior to data collection, formal permission was obtained from the appropriate academic authorities and the local government unit responsible for managing Alicia Panoramic Park. Ethical considerations were strictly observed throughout the research process. Respondents were informed of the purpose of the study, the voluntary nature of their participation, and their right to withdraw at any time without penalty. Informed consent was secured, and anonymity and confidentiality of responses were guaranteed. Data were collected through both on-site administration and online distribution to ensure broader participation and convenience for respondents.

The collected data were analyzed using appropriate descriptive and inferential statistical tools. Frequency counts and percentages were used to describe the demographic profile of the respondents. Weighted means were computed to determine the level of effectiveness of trailblazing practices and the degree of challenges encountered. Chi-square tests were applied to examine the relationship between respondents' profiles and their perceptions of effectiveness and challenges. At the same time, Spearman's rho was used to determine the strength and direction of the relationship between trailblazing effectiveness and challenges encountered. These statistical techniques provided a robust basis for data interpretation and supported evidence-based conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results indicated that trailblazing practices at Alicia Panoramic Park were generally effective. Trail design and accessibility were rated effective, particularly for clear pathways and scenic access. However, accessibility for persons with disabilities received lower ratings, reflecting global findings on inclusivity challenges in rural tourism.

Safety and risk management practices were perceived as effective, with high ratings for safety orientations and staff preparedness. Nonetheless, hazard communication and emergency access points were identified as areas for improvement, consistent with the international literature that emphasizes adaptive risk management.

Environmental sustainability and maintenance were rated effective, especially in ecosystem preservation and community involvement. Challenges related to erosion control and visitor environmental education mirrored findings from studies in other rural destinations worldwide.

Profile of the Respondents. The demographic characteristics of the respondents provide an important foundation for understanding perceptions of the effectiveness of trailblazing and the challenges encountered at Alicia

Panoramic Park.

The data show that a substantial majority of the respondents (70.0%) belonged to the 20–29 age group. This finding indicates that trailblazing and hiking activities at Alicia Panoramic Park primarily attract young adults. Similar patterns have been documented in European, North American, and Asian studies, which consistently report that young adults are more inclined to engage in physically demanding, adventure-oriented tourism activities due to greater physical capacity, wellness motivations, and an interest in experiential travel. The relatively low participation of older age groups suggests that physical demands, limited accessibility features, and perceived safety risks may discourage older visitors, reinforcing the need for inclusive trail design.

The sex distribution shows a slightly higher proportion of male respondents; however, female participation remains substantial. This near balance reflects global trends in nature-based tourism where gender gaps are narrowing as destinations improve safety, accessibility, and interpretive services. International literature highlights that women increasingly participate in hiking and ecotourism activities when destinations provide clear safety protocols and supportive infrastructure.

The predominance of Filipino visitors underscores the critical role of domestic tourism in sustaining rural destinations. Nevertheless, the presence of foreign tourists from various countries highlights Alicia Panoramic Park's emerging visibility in the international ecotourism market. This pattern aligns with Southeast Asian tourism studies, which emphasize domestic tourism as the backbone of rural tourism development, complemented by niche international segments seeking authentic nature-based experiences.

Effectiveness of Trailblazing Practices

Trail Design and Accessibility. The composite mean of 3.02 indicates that trail design and accessibility are generally effective. Respondents strongly agreed that trails are clear, navigable, and well-maintained, enabling visitors to appreciate scenic viewpoints and natural features. These findings support the Theory of Sight Sacralization, which posits that structured movement through landscapes enhances visitor engagement and symbolic appreciation of place.

However, the lowest-rated indicator relates to accessibility for persons with disabilities and visitors with limited mobility. This finding mirrors international research indicating that rural and nature-based tourism destinations often struggle to incorporate universal design principles. The result highlights a critical gap between general trail usability and inclusive tourism standards, suggesting the need for targeted infrastructure improvements.

Safety and Risk Management. The average score for safety and risk management was 3.16, indicating it was done well. Respondents said they were sure that safety orientations and staff readiness were important parts of adventure and nature-based tourism. International research consistently

underscores that visible safety measures diminish perceived risk and enhance tourist satisfaction.

Nonetheless, hazard marking and emergency communication systems garnered somewhat lower evaluations. This means that, even with steps in place to keep people safe, adaptive risk communication needs improvement. The literature on adventure tourism contexts emphasizes the need for ongoing risk assessment and unambiguous hazard signage to mitigate the effects of fluctuating environmental conditions.

Environmental Sustainability and Maintenance. The results show how important environmental sustainability initiatives are for involving communities and protecting ecosystems. Being aware of your contribution to these initiatives might help you feel important and important for protecting the environment. These results are consistent with the Environmental Stewardship Theory and the Sustainable Development Theory, both of which emphasize the value of conservation and community engagement.

On the other hand, environmental education projects received lower scores, suggesting that tourists may not be adequately informed about responsible behavior and conservation techniques. Developing targeted educational initiatives—such as interactive signage, guided tours, and digital campaigns—can empower you to inform visitors better, making your role crucial to ecological integrity in natural places. It was determined that the visitor experience had the highest composite mean (3.48), indicating that pioneering methods significantly increase overall satisfaction. Your innovative approaches are vital in creating positive visitor experiences, and recognizing this can inspire pride and confidence in your contributions.

Challenges Encountered by Respondents. Respondents reported substantial challenges across all areas, despite overall effectiveness being satisfactory. The findings of this study suggest that challenges and opportunities coexist, particularly in rural tourism destinations that have recently undergone development. According to the literature from around the world, an increase in visitor numbers frequently puts stress on the environment, raises safety concerns, and imposes capacity limits on facilities, which is much worse.

In the end, the results show that Alicia Panoramic Park's unique tactics effectively encourage sustainable travel and enhance tourists' experiences. By highlighting these successes, you can make people feel grateful for their help with the park's current projects, thereby increasing their confidence that the park can make a difference.

Nevertheless, to preserve long-term sustainability and competitiveness, it is imperative to make continuous progress in environmental education, adaptive safety management, inclusion, and facility provision.

Relationship Between Respondents' Profile and Perceived Effectiveness and Challenges. The goal of this section was to determine how visitors' judgments about how well the route worked and the problems they encountered at Alicia Panoramic Park were affected by age, sex, nationality,

and educational level. Emphasizing the importance of these insights might help the audience feel that their perspectives are valued and crucial to making specific changes. Chi-square tests were performed at the $\alpha = 0.05$ significance level.

Table 1. *Association Between Respondents' Profile and Study Variables*

Profile Variable	Effectiveness (p-value)	Decision	Challenges (p-value)	Decision
Age	0.761	Not Significant	0.576	Not Significant
Sex	0.029	Significant	0.005	Significant
Nationality	0.000	Significant	0.251	Not Significant
Educational Attainment	0.019	Significant	0.557	Not Significant

Significance level: $\alpha = 0.05$

The results indicate that demographic characteristics more strongly influence perceptions of trail effectiveness than perceptions of challenges, underscoring their role in shaping visitor evaluations and guiding management focus.

Age was not significantly associated with either perceived effectiveness or challenges encountered. Considering this data, it appears that visitors of all ages evaluated the path conditions and experienced site-related constraints in highly comparable ways. Age alone does not reliably predict happiness or perceived trail risk, according to studies on hiking and other outdoor leisure activities. These studies were conducted in the United States. Instead, situational factors such as trail characteristics, prior hiking experience, and perceived environmental conditions frequently exert a greater influence (She et al., 2019; Winter et al., 2020).

Recent research suggests that environmental quality and infrastructure condition may have a greater influence than generational differences. This research underlines the need to recognize gender differences, which can create respect and understanding among your audience. The discovery indicates sex strongly affects perceptions of efficacy and problems, which highlights the necessity of identifying gender differences. It is possible that the substantial link shown in this study is not attributable to variations in the actual quality of the routes themselves, but rather to differences in how safety provisions, signage clarity, and environmental factors are comprehended.

Nationality had a substantial impact on perceived effectiveness but not on challenges encountered. When evaluating efforts to maintain and manage trails, this trend suggests that visitors from different national origins may apply different evaluative standards. Kozak (2002) and Chi and Han (2021) found that comparative tourism research indicates that nationality influences expectations, motivations, and evaluations of places.

Tourists accustomed to highly regulated park systems may view the organization and maintenance of trails differently from those accustomed to regional systems. On the other hand, the lack of a significant correlation between nationality and issues demonstrates that operational restrictions, such as terrain difficulty, exposure to the weather, and path surface conditions, are experienced similarly regardless of origin.

It was also shown that educational attainment was significantly related to perceived efficacy, but not to the difficulties encountered. Research that was carried out in the past indicates that education has the potential to influence environmental consciousness and sustainability evaluation. This has the potential to alter how tourists understand conservation methods and the quality of management (Arrobas et al., 2020; Üzulmez, 2023).

Visitors with greater knowledge may be more concerned about issues related to diversity, environmental stewardship, and infrastructure requirements. At the same time, educational groups continue to face practical obstacles, such as erosion, fatigue, and inadequate facilities. Overall, the findings indicate that demographic factors are more strongly associated with evaluative judgments than experiential limitations. This highlights the need for new rural ecotourism sites to improve inclusive communication, safety signaling, and sustainability messaging, and to address physical issues that affect all tourists, based on demographic findings.

Relationship Between Trailblazing Effectiveness and Challenges Encountered. To examine whether perceived effectiveness in trailblazing practices was associated with the challenges visitors encountered, a Spearman's rank-order correlation was conducted.

Table 2. *Spearman's Rank-Order Correlation Between Trailblazing Effectiveness and Challenges*

Variables Compared	Spearman's ρ (rs)	p-value	Interpretation
Effectiveness of Trailblazing vs. Challenges Encountered	-0.185	0.001*	Weak negative correlation; statistically significant

Significance level set at $\alpha = .05$.

A weak but statistically significant inverse correlation was observed between perceived pioneering efficiency and the difficulties encountered ($r = -0.185$, $p = .001$). The significance of perceived effectiveness is emphasized in this finding. This is because perceived effectiveness can motivate academics and practitioners to refine their strategies, thereby making their efforts to overcome hurdles more valuable. In the negative direction, respondents who viewed acts associated with trailblazing as more effective reported slightly fewer issues. On the other hand, the relatively small coefficient suggests that the link's strength is limited.

Improvements in trail design, safety measures, environmental stewardship, and tourism management may make some of the problems seem less serious.

However, this conclusion indicates that these improvements do not completely address all the issues identified. It is likely that acknowledging the enduring structural constraints in rural tourist settings, especially in regions undergoing development, will drive ongoing efforts to overcome these obstacles, thereby enhancing the resilience and innovation of management practices. Research on the growth of rural tourism has consistently shown that, even when local management initiatives have apparent benefits, problems with infrastructure, accessibility, and resources may persist (Lane & Kastenholz, 2015; Winter et al., 2020).

For instance, problems that persist despite trail management efforts, such as poor transportation infrastructure, limited resources, and environmental deterioration, may persist even after trail management methods are put in place. Winter et al. (2020) stressed that environmental degradation, changing visitor habits, and low institutional capacity may persist, making it harder to run even with the right trail management techniques in place.

In a similar vein, Lane and Kastenholz (2015) pointed out that the viability of rural tourism depends not only on region-specific interventions but also on comprehensive governance structures and community support systems. The weak correlation observed in this study appears consistent with such findings. It may be inferred that effective trailblazing contributes incrementally to reducing challenges, particularly those directly related to trail clarity, signage, and maintenance. However, external factors—such as weather conditions, terrain characteristics, transport access, and broader infrastructure—likely continue to shape visitor experiences in ways that trail management alone cannot entirely offset.

Overall, the findings suggest that strengthening trailblazing effectiveness may help mitigate certain visitor-reported challenges. However, comprehensive improvements in rural ecotourism destinations likely require integrated strategies that address both site-specific management practices and broader environmental and infrastructural conditions.

CONCLUSIONS

This study provides empirical evidence of the effectiveness of pioneering actions at Alicia Panoramic Park in Bohol. Well-maintained trails have been shown to boost tourist satisfaction, engagement with scenic areas, and environmental awareness. These findings highlight the significance of trail networks for sustainable rural tourism. There are still concerns regarding accessibility, hazard communication, and environmental management, despite the fact that trail design, safety orientations, and community involvement were considered useful. Stakeholder empowerment and motivation to improve the visitor experience and safety can be increased by addressing accessibility and safety concerns. We must continue to emphasize inclusive design, adaptive risk management, and proactive environmental stewardship to ensure the

park's long-term survival. Emphasizing proactive environmental care can help stakeholders feel more confident and purposeful in their conservation efforts for the park's natural resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recognizing the important role you play in guiding rural ecotourism development, the following suggestions offer practical considerations to strengthen trail management at Alicia Panoramic Park and similar destinations.

1. **Promote More Inclusive Trail Design. Highlighting the importance of inclusive design can inspire the audience to feel responsible for creating welcoming spaces for all visitors, fostering a sense of shared purpose.** It may be worthwhile to analyze accessible trail methods at other locations and develop clear criteria for evaluating and adapting these features to the park's specific setting, ensuring the design effectively meets diverse visitor needs.
2. **Continue Strengthening Safety and Risk Management.** Implementing routine safety assessments and occasional emergency simulations with park officials and local responders can be valuable; however, considering resource constraints and prioritizing high-risk areas will help ensure these efforts are sustainable and effective.
3. **Sustain Environmental Protection and Erosion Control.** Sustain Environmental Protection and Erosion Control Efforts. Emphasizing the impact of their actions on the park's natural integrity can foster pride and a shared sense of responsibility among the audience.
4. **Enhance Environmental Education and Visitor Awareness.** Visitor understanding of the park's ecological value can be deepened through well-placed interpretive signs, guided eco-walks, and simple digital materials that explain biodiversity and conservation practices. When visitors understand the reasons behind regulations, they are often more willing to act responsibly and develop a stronger sense of stewardship.
5. **Deepen Community Participation.** Regular participation by local community members in trail maintenance, guiding, and environmental initiatives can help to create long-term ownership. Providing frequent training opportunities and forming community-led groups or committees can help improve livelihoods while also promoting culturally appropriate tourism practices.
6. **Support Positive Visitor Experience and Manage Peak Use.** To sustain the high level of visitor satisfaction already achieved, the park may adopt simple techniques to manage visitor flow during peak periods, such as scheduled admission times or light trail zoning. Additional rest areas and information kiosks could be implemented with caution to ensure that the natural setting is not harmed.

7. **Encourage Policy Alignment and Collaboration.** Working collaboratively with local governments, the Department of Tourism, and partner organizations can help incorporate trail maintenance into broader land-use and tourism plans. Collaboration can create opportunities for technical support, funding, and shared learning.

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