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Research Article

Stakeholder Readiness of Farm Tourism in the 1st District of Zambales

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ABSTRACT

This study assessed stakeholder readiness for farm tourism development in selected farms in the 1st District of Zambales, specifically in San Marcelino, Castillejos, and Subic. It described the profile of respondents, determined readiness in terms of awareness and knowledge, willingness and support, skills and service capability, resources and infrastructure, governance and collaboration, and risk, safety, and standards compliance, and tested differences in readiness across groups defined by selected profile variables. The study used a quantitative descriptive-comparative design and structured questionnaires with a four-point Likert scale. The respondents were ninety (90) stakeholders composed of eighteen (18) Farm-Based respondents and seventy-two (72) Barangay-Based respondents from six selected farms and host communities. Findings showed that Farm-Based respondents demonstrated Very High Readiness, with an overall weighted mean of 3.713. At the same time, Barangay-Based respondents also demonstrated Very High Readiness, with an overall weighted mean of 3.716. The combined overall readiness was Very High, with a mean of 3.715. Overall readiness did not significantly differ across the tested profile variables. However, significant differences were found in selected readiness dimensions: respondent group for willingness and support, and for risk, safety, and standards compliance; age group for governance and collaboration; and length of residence among Barangay-Based respondents for governance and collaboration and for risk, safety, and standards compliance. The study concludes that stakeholders are generally prepared to support farm tourism development, provided that capability building,

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infrastructure support, safety orientation, and Farm-Based and Barangay-Based coordination are continuously strengthened.

Keywords: *Agritourism, Barangay-Based Respondents, Community Readiness, Farm-Based Respondents, Farm Tourism, Stakeholder Readiness, Zambales*

Introduction

Farm tourism, often used interchangeably with agritourism, is increasingly recognized as a diversification strategy that can strengthen rural livelihoods, broaden farm-based income, and create educational and recreational experiences linked to agriculture. Recent review studies show sustained scholarly and industry interest in agritourism because of its potential to generate economic, social, and environmental value while helping preserve rural identity and local production systems (Ammirato et al., 2020; Ndhlovu & Dube, 2024).

The development of farm tourism, however, is not automatic. Farms need clear product design, service capability, visitor management, and compliance with applicable standards. Definitions and expectations also vary across contexts, which means local stakeholders need a common understanding of what farm tourism is and how it should be implemented in a working-farm environment (Lamie et al., 2021). In the Philippines, Republic Act No. 10816, or the Farm Tourism Development Act of 2016, provides the policy basis for farm tourism, while Department of Tourism accreditation requirements frame the documentary, operational, and safety expectations for farm tourism camps (Republic of the Philippines, 2016; Department of Tourism, 2025a, 2025b).

Because farm tourism operates in real production and community environments, readiness must be examined across respondent groups rather than only at the farm site. In this study, Farm-Based respondents refer to farm owners/managers and farm workers/staff who are directly involved in farm operations and potential visitor-related activities. Barangay-Based respondents refer to barangay leaders and residents from the host communities who may support, participate in, or be affected by farm tourism development. Literature on community readiness and tourism collaboration emphasizes support, participation, role clarity,

and coordination as conditions for sustainable tourism development (Perkins et al., 2022; Prayitno et al., 2022; Wondirad et al., 2019).

In the 1st District of Zambales, selected farms in San Marcelino, Castillejos, and Subic may have the potential to diversify into farm tourism. However, local development depends on whether the people directly connected to the farms and host communities are prepared to support farm tourism. This study addresses the need for district-level quantitative evidence by assessing stakeholder readiness among Farm-Based and Barangay-Based respondents across selected farms and host communities.

Objectives

This study aimed to assess stakeholder readiness for farm tourism development in selected farms in the 1st District of Zambales, specifically in San Marcelino, Castillejos, and Subic. Specifically, it sought to:

1. describe the respondents' profile in terms of municipality, respondent group, sex, age, educational attainment, and length of involvement in farm operations or residence in the community;
2. determine the level of stakeholder readiness in terms of awareness and knowledge, willingness and support, skills and service capability, resources and infrastructure, governance and collaboration, and risk, safety, and standards compliance; and
3. test whether stakeholder readiness significantly differs when respondents are grouped according to the stated profile variables, using Farm-Based respondents and Barangay-Based respondents as the respondent-group comparison.

Materials and Methods

Research Design and Locale

The study used a quantitative, descriptive-comparative, cross-sectional research design. It was quantitative. It relied on numerical

survey data, descriptive because it determined the level of stakeholder readiness, and comparative because it tested differences in readiness across respondent profile variables. The study was conducted in the 1st District of Zambales, covering selected farms and host communities in San Marcelino, Castillejos, and Subic.

Research Respondents and Sampling

The respondents were classified into two main respondent groups: Farm-Based respondents and Barangay-Based respondents. Farm-Based respondents included farm owners/managers and farm workers/staff, while Barangay-Based respondents included barangay leaders and residents in the host communities. Two farms per municipality were selected through purposive sampling based on accessibility, potential for farm tourism, and willingness to participate. Respondents within each farm site and host community were selected through quota-based purposive sampling.

Each farm contributed fifteen (15) respondents, composed of one (1) farm owner/manager, two (2) farm workers/staff, and twelve (12) barangay leaders and residents. Since the study covered six (6) farms, the total sample for the main study was ninety (90) respondents: eighteen (18) Farm-Based respondents and seventy-two (72) Barangay-Based respondents. For the pilot test, three (3) farms were included, with forty-five (45) respondents who were not included in the final sample.

Research Instrument and Validation

Data were gathered using two structured questionnaires: one for Farm-Based respondents and another for Barangay-Based respondents. Each questionnaire contained a respondent profile section and readiness statements aligned with six readiness dimensions: awareness and knowledge, willingness and support, skills and service capability, resources and infrastructure, governance and collaboration, and risk, safety, and standards compliance.

The instrument was reviewed by experts in tourism, agriculture or farm operations, community development, and research or statistics, then pilot-tested using one farm per municipality. Internal consistency reliability was

computed using Cronbach's alpha. The stakeholder readiness responses were scored on a 4-point Likert scale: 4 = Strongly Agree, 3 = Agree, 2 = Disagree, and 1 = Strongly Disagree. The mean ranges were 3.25-4.00 for Very High Readiness, 2.50-3.24 for High Readiness, 1.75-2.49 for Low Readiness, and 1.00-1.74 for Very Low Readiness.

Data Gathering and Analysis

After securing institutional and local permissions, the researchers coordinated with farm owners/managers and barangay officials, administered the questionnaires to the identified respondents, checked completed forms for completeness, and coded the data for statistical analysis. Frequency and percentage described respondent profiles. The weighted mean determined the level of stakeholder readiness. The Kruskal-Wallis test at the 0.05 level of significance tested differences in readiness when respondents were grouped according to municipality, respondent group, sex, age group, highest educational attainment, length of involvement in farm operations among Farm-Based respondents, and length of residence in the community among Barangay-Based respondents.

Participation was voluntary. Respondents were informed about the study's purpose, the confidentiality of their responses, and their right to decline or withdraw without penalty. Results were reported in summary form to protect the respondents' and the site's privacy.

Results

Profile of Respondents

The study involved ninety (90) respondents: eighteen (18) Farm-Based respondents and seventy-two (72) Barangay-Based respondents. Farm-Based respondents were evenly distributed across Subic, Castillejos, and San Marcelino, with 6 respondents (33.33%) from each municipality. Most Farm-Based respondents were farm workers/staff (12, 66.67%), followed by farm owners (4, 22.22%) and managers (2, 11.11%). Male and female Farm-Based respondents were equally represented at nine (9) each or 50.00%. The largest age groups were 18-25 and 34-41 years old, with 5 respondents (27.78%) in each group,

and most had reached the college level (9, 50.00%). All Farm-Based respondents reported current visitor activity on the farm.

Barangay-based respondents were also evenly distributed across the three municipalities, with 24 respondents (33.33%) from each municipality. The majority were residents (43, 59.72%), while barangay leaders accounted for

29 respondents (40.28%). Females comprised thirty-five (35) respondents or 48.61%, males comprised thirty-three (33) or 45.83%, and four (4) or 5.56% preferred not to say. Most Barangay-Based respondents were long-term residents, with sixty-two (62) or 86.11% having lived in the community for eleven (11) years or more.

Level of Stakeholder Readiness

Table 1. Summary of Stakeholder Readiness by Respondent Group

Respondent group	N	Highest readiness dimension	Overall weighted mean	Interpretation
Farm-Based Respondents	18	Willingness and Support Readiness (3.903)	3.713	Very High Readiness
Barangay-Based Respondents	72	Risk, Safety, and Standards Compliance Readiness (3.795)	3.716	Very High Readiness
Combined overall	90	Governance and Collaboration Readiness (3.772)	3.715	Very High Readiness

Table 1 shows that both respondent groups obtained Very High Readiness. Farm-Based respondents had an overall weighted mean of 3.713, while Barangay-Based respondents had an overall weighted mean of 3.716. The

combined overall readiness was 3.715, indicating that stakeholders generally perceived themselves as ready to support farm tourism development.

Table 2. Stakeholder Readiness Dimensions by Respondent Group

Readiness dimension	Farm owners/managers and workers	Barangay leaders and residents
Awareness and Knowledge	3.625 (Very High; Rank 6)	3.701 (Very High; Rank 4)
Willingness and Support	3.903 (Very High; Rank 1)	3.729 (Very High; Rank 3)
Skills and Service Capability	3.653 (Very High; Rank 5)	3.660 (Very High; Rank 5)
Resources and Infrastructure	3.667 (Very High; Rank 4)	3.635 (Very High; Rank 6)
Governance and Collaboration	3.764 (Very High; Rank 2)	3.774 (Very High; Rank 2)
Risk, Safety, and Standards Compliance	3.667 (Very High; Rank 3)	3.795 (Very High; Rank 1)
Overall readiness	3.713 (Very High)	3.716 (Very High)

Farm-Based respondents rated willingness and support as the strongest dimension (3.903), indicating strong openness to training, collaboration, and support for farm tourism activities. Their lowest dimension was awareness and knowledge (3.625), suggesting that additional orientation on accreditation, safety, documentary requirements, and farm tourism

operations remains useful. Among Barangay-Based respondents, the strongest dimension was risk, safety, and standards compliance (3.795). At the same time, the lowest was resources and infrastructure (3.635), indicating the need to strengthen access to, and facilities, cleanliness, sanitation, and basic community support services.

Difference in Readiness by Profile Variables**Table 3. Kruskal-Wallis Test of Difference in Stakeholder Readiness by Municipality**

Profile variable/scope	Significant readiness dimension(s)	Key p-value(s)	Overall readiness p-value	Decision at 0.05
Municipality, all respondents	None	All readiness dimensions $p > .05$	.883	Overall readiness is not significant
Respondent group: Farm-Based vs Barangay-Based	Willingness and Support; Risk, Safety, and Standards Compliance	.049; .022	.700	Overall readiness not significant; selected dimensions significant
Sex, all respondents	None	All readiness dimensions $p > .05$	.635	Overall readiness is not significant
Age group, all respondents	Governance and Collaboration	.037	.469	Overall readiness not significant; selected dimension significant
Highest educational attainment, all respondents	None	All readiness dimensions $p > .05$	.831	Overall readiness is not significant
Length of involvement in farm operations, Farm-Based only	None	All readiness dimensions $p > .05$	.180	Overall readiness is not significant
Length of residence in the community, Barangay-Based only	Governance and Collaboration; Risk, Safety, and Standards Compliance	.039; .036	.192	Overall readiness not significant; selected dimensions significant

Table 3 shows that overall stakeholder readiness did not significantly differ across the tested profile variables. However, selected readiness dimensions differed across specific grouping variables. When respondents were grouped as Farm-Based respondents and Barangay-Based respondents, significant differences were found in willingness and support readiness ($p = .049$) and risk, safety, and standards compliance readiness ($p = .022$), while overall readiness remained not significant ($p = .700$). This suggests that the two respondent groups had similar overall readiness but differed in particular areas that reflect their roles in farm tourism development.

Age group showed a significant difference only in governance and collaboration readiness ($p = .037$), while overall readiness was not significant ($p = .469$). Among Farm-Based respondents, length of involvement in farm operations did not significantly affect any readiness dimension or overall readiness. Among Barangay-Based respondents, length of residence showed significant differences in governance and collaboration readiness ($p = .039$) and risk,

safety, and standards compliance readiness ($p = .036$). In contrast, overall readiness was not significant ($p = .192$). These findings indicate that capability-building and coordination activities may need to consider stakeholder roles, age groups, and length of residence, even when overall readiness appears generally comparable.

Discussion

The findings show a strong readiness base for farm tourism development in the selected farms and host communities in the 1st District of Zambales. The Very High Readiness ratings suggest that stakeholders generally possess positive perceptions, support, and willingness to participate in farm tourism development. This finding is consistent with the view that stakeholder support and participation are central to sustainable tourism initiatives (Kim et al., 2021; Sayuti, 2023).

For Farm-Based respondents, the strongest dimension was willingness and support. This indicates openness to seminars, visitor handling, inter-stakeholder coordination, and farm

tourism planning. However, awareness and knowledge obtained the lowest mean among Farm-Based dimensions. This pattern suggests that while farm personnel are supportive, they still need continued orientation on accreditation, safety protocols, documentation, visitor activity design, and role assignment. Farm tourism depends on operators' and workers' ability to guide visitors, explain farm practices, and manage activities without disrupting production (Bosmann et al., 2021).

For Barangay-Based respondents, risk, safety, and compliance with standards emerged as the strongest dimension. This shows strong support for visitor rules, cleanliness, order, and protective measures. However, resources and infrastructure had the lowest mean, indicating that community-based support systems such as access routes, sanitation, peace and order, and local products or services should still be strengthened. This supports readiness frameworks that treat community readiness as multidimensional, involving both human and material conditions (Rosadi et al., 2022; Prayitno et al., 2022).

The non-significant results for overall readiness suggest a generally uniform readiness condition across the selected sites and respondent groups. However, the significant dimension-level results indicate that a uniform overall score should not be interpreted as justification for a one-size-fits-all intervention. Farm-Based respondents may need more orientation on farm tourism standards and visitor handling. In contrast, Barangay-Based respondents may need greater support for safety coordination, community participation, access routes, and local services. These priorities are important because farm tourism outcomes depend on collaboration among operators, workers, communities, and institutions (Perkins et al., 2022; Wondirad et al., 2019; Yusuf & Wulandari, 2023).

Conclusions and Recommendations

The respondent profile showed that the study included both Farm-Based and Barangay-Based respondents from Subic, Castillejos, and San Marcelino. Among the Farm-Based respondents, farm workers or staff comprised the largest subgroup, while residents formed the

largest subgroup among the Barangay-Based respondents, most of whom were long-term residents of their respective communities. Farm-Based respondents demonstrated a Very High level of readiness for farm tourism development, particularly in terms of willingness and support. However, awareness and knowledge emerged as their lowest readiness dimension, indicating the need for additional training on farm tourism concepts, accreditation, visitor handling, safety, and documentary requirements. Barangay-Based respondents likewise demonstrated Very High readiness, especially in risk, safety, and standards compliance, although resources and infrastructure received the lowest readiness rating, suggesting the need to strengthen access, facilities, sanitation, cleanliness, peace and order, and community support services. Overall stakeholder readiness did not significantly differ when respondents were grouped according to the tested profile variables. Nevertheless, selected readiness dimensions among Barangay-Based respondents differed according to respondent group, age group, and length of residence. These findings indicate that both Farm-Based and Barangay-Based stakeholders are generally prepared to support farm tourism development, although targeted interventions remain necessary to address specific gaps in knowledge, infrastructure, and other readiness dimensions.

It is recommended that additional training be provided to Farm-Based respondents on farm tourism concepts, accreditation, activity design, visitor handling, safety, emergency response, and documentary or operational requirements to strengthen their readiness for farm tourism development. Farm operators should also prepare practical farm tourism plans that clearly identify visitor routes, activity schedules, staff responsibilities, signage, sanitation support, safety reminders, emergency procedures, and coordination points with Barangay-Based respondents. At the community level, Barangay-Based support should be strengthened through improvements in access routes, cleanliness systems, sanitation facilities, peace and order, and the development of community-linked products and services that can complement farm tourism activities.

Regular coordination among farm operators, farm workers or staff, barangay leaders, and residents should likewise be established to support planning, monitoring, promotion, and the resolution of concerns related to farm tourism activities. Targeted orientation activities should be designed for respondent groups and demographic segments where significant differences were observed in specific readiness dimensions, particularly in governance and collaboration, as well as risk, safety, and standards compliance. Finally, follow-up studies involving a larger number of farms, tourists, and local government representatives are recommended to further examine implementation issues, visitor experience, policy support, and the long-term outcomes of farm tourism development.

Declarations

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Data Availability

The data summarized in this article are based on the uploaded source thesis and may be requested from the researchers, subject to institutional approval.

Informed Consent

Informed consent was obtained from all subjects involved in the study.

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