

Tourism Impacts of a Waterfall Leisure Camp: An Explanatory Sequential Mixed Methods Inquiry



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ABSTRACT. This explanatory sequential mixed-methods study determined the residents' perceived tourism impacts and provided an in-depth explanation of these tourism impacts to the community. The positive tourism impacts help enhance residents' living. Conversely, the negative tourism impacts are the challenges in the destination. Residents positively perceived the environmental tourism impacts while negatively perceived the economic impacts. Generally, positive tourism impacts outweigh the negatives. From the thematic analysis, three themes emerged, namely economic tourism impact, environmental tourism impact, and sociocultural tourism impact, with sub-themes of road development as an effect of tourism, tourism as a source of residents' income, and increased land value due to tourism; landslide as destination image concern and increased garbage volume due to tourists' influx; and interaction between tourists and residents and safety and security condition in tourism destination, respectively. The findings indicate that residents recognized the positive contribution of the Waterfall Leisure Camp to the economic, environmental, and sociocultural aspects of the community, notwithstanding its negative impacts.

1.0. Introduction

Globally, tourism has been the world's fastest-growing sector with numerous economic, social, and environmental advantages (Fang, 2020), and one of its emergent trends is ecotourism. Ecotourism is considered a definite method in conserving natural resources and as a rural livelihood strategy, for it promotes the utilization of these resources in sustainable ways (Anastacio et al., 2019).

In the Philippines, the government formally adopted an ecotourism strategy in 1999 through Executive Order No. 111. This served as the basis of the National Ecotourism Strategy (NES), which functions as the framework for developing ecotourism in the country (Ignacio, 2019). Ecotourism is being developed in strategic areas as encouraged to safeguard important flora and fauna species. Ecotourism is favorably accepted in the Philippines because of its rich biodiversity. Remarkably, creating an ecotourism project within the local community is preferred by the native people because of its less environmental costs (De Leon & Kim, 2017).

The province of Negros Occidental, where tourism traffic is good, has been recognized as a priority tourism area in the Tourism Regional Strategic Action Plan and National Tourism Development Plan 2016-2022 (Canson & Caelian, 2022). In the southern part of the province, the tourism industry trends manifested many visitor arrivals between 2014 and 2017, with a slight decrease in 2016 (Mendoza, 2018). In the city of Kabankalan, there is a waterfall leisure camp that features natural pools and lush greenery surrounding the Mag-aso Falls. These features must be supported by a conservation perspective to consider the destination as an ecotourism site. According to The International Ecotourism Society (TIES, 2015), ecotourism, from the conservation perspective, must deliver active economic incentives for safeguarding and improving bio-cultural diversity and support the protection of the natural and cultural heritage of this beautiful planet.

Studies on tourism impacts in different destinations across developed countries reported the perceptions of residents. Conversely, similar studies in developing countries are few. This is why there is a need for more research to understand better the tourism impacts on the community



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(Kim et al., 2013). Moreover, early 2000's researchers (Andriotis, 2005; Kuvan & Akan, 2005) have recommended conducting research on residents' perceptions of tourism and its impacts in various geographical locations, settings, and times. Numerous researchers have also boosted or supported calls for more mixed methods research in tourism (Khoo-Lattimore et al., 2019). Polnyotee and Thadaniti (2015) expressed the conservation of attractions by minimizing the negative impacts of tourism and encouraging people's participation in tourism management using community-based tourism concepts as areas for further research.

Hence, this explanatory sequential mixed methods inquiry aimed to provide an in-depth assessment of the economic, environmental, and sociocultural tourism impacts of the Waterfall Leisure Camp as perceived and experienced by identified tourism key players in the community. The findings served as baseline data for the proposed community-based ecotourism development plan (CBEDP).

2.0. Worldviews

The post-positivist, constructivist, and pragmatist worldviews guided this study. On the premise of the post-positivism worldview, the knowledge created is established on profound observation and measurement of impartial realism (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). In this study, post-positivism was observed in the quantitative phase, which determined the tourism impacts of the waterfall leisure camp based on the residents' perceptions. The researchers believe that knowledge of tourism impacts can be determined through residents' perception and can be measured using scientific methods such as mean and standard deviation used in this study, knowing that the absolute truth of knowledge may not apply to studies relating to human actions and behavior (Kumatongo & Muzata, 2021).

Moreover, constructivism believes that individuals pursue to understand the world they live in through participants' observations and experiences (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Kumatongo and Muzata (2021) echoed this, stating that constructivists depend on the individuals' views of the phenomenon under study and develop subjective meanings based on their experiences or observations. In this study, residents stated their observations and experiences of the tourism impacts on waterfall leisure camp in the qualitative phase, where themes and sub-themes were crafted as the subjective meaning of their statements. The researchers also see this study from a constructivist worldview, affirming that knowledge of tourism impacts can be viewed on the individual experiences of the residents subjectively.

The pragmatism worldview emphasizes that cohesion between quantitative and qualitative research methods is mainly designed to explore different scopes of social truth in their unique way (Creswell, 2014). This study used a mixed methodology to integrate the quantitative results based on residents' perceptions into the qualitative analysis for a deeper understanding of their experiences of tourism impacts of the waterfall leisure camp. This worldview may help the researchers to understand participants' objective and subjective perspectives regarding different aspects of a social phenomenon using diverse research methods (Shah et al., 2019). In this case, tourism impacts using mixed-methods approach. The researchers agree with the pragmatist worldview on the premise that knowledge on tourism impacts can be fully appreciated by integrating quantitative and qualitative methods based on residents' perceptions and experiences.

3.0. Methodology

This study utilized the explanatory sequential mixed methods research design. The quantitative phase utilized the descriptive research design to describe the residents' perceived tourism impacts on the destination. The quantitative data were collected first as baseline data for the second phase—qualitative inquiry. The qualitative phase sought to explain the salient quantitative data (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

Cluster sampling was employed to select residents with involvement in tourism like community leaders, tourism workers, and tricycle drivers in the destination area. The 78 residents were identified as the respondents in the quantitative phase. Qualitatively, four conversation partners were identified from the quantitative phase respondents using purposive sampling. Inclusion criteria for the selection of conversation partners were used that comprised the following: a) legal age or 18 years old and older; b) representative from each cluster of barangay officials, village leaders, tourism workers, and tricycle drivers; and c) at least ten-year residency in the area.

A validated and reliability-tested researcher-made survey questionnaire was used in the quantitative phase. The questionnaire was subjected to a Content-Validity Ratio (CVR) by 17 experts. These experts were chosen based on their contributions and expertise in various tourism sectors, including seasoned college professors teaching tourism core courses, experienced industry professionals with master's degree, researchers, and various local government unit (LGU) tourism and information officers. The Content-Validity Index (CVI) was 0.725. Items with CVR equivalent to 0.529 and above were included. Then it was subjected to reliability using Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient with an overall 0.800 reliability score, interpreted as good. In the qualitative phase, the structured interview questionnaire was utilized to further explain the residents' experiences on tourism impacts. The survey questionnaire was administered to the respondents personally with strict observance of the health and safety protocols in time of the low-risk level COVID-19 status of the area. The data collected from the survey questionnaires were encoded, analyzed, and underwent descriptive analysis using mean and standard deviation.

The findings of the quantitative phase were the basis of the preparation for the interview questions. A structured interview was conducted. Each conversation partner underwent three interviews with time intervals to achieve data saturation. Digital recordings were transcribed. Transcripts in vernacular were translated to English and subjected to thematic analysis guided by the concepts of the three C's of Lichtman (2013).

The trustworthiness criteria of Lincoln and Guba (1985) were used to uphold the truth-value, consistency, applicability, and neutrality of the qualitative data. To ensure credibility, member checking was observed where the transcripts of the structured interview were sent to and validated by the conversation partners. Also, a thick description of the actual settings and understanding of the conversation partners' experiences were utilized to upkeep the transferability of the findings. Regarding dependability, the study employed purposive sampling to identify the suitable conversation partners who met the inclusion criteria and shared reliable information. Moreover, an audit trail was utilized to establish confirmability. An expert auditor verified the procedure taken by the researchers by checking the thematic analysis.

4.0. Results and Discussion

Resident's perceived tourism impacts

Table 1 exhibits that there is a high impact ($M=2.74$, $SD=0.36$) of tourism on both positive ($M=2.89$, $SD=0.39$) and negative ($M=2.57$, $SD=0.47$) impacts from waterfall leisure camp as perceived by the residents. The positive tourism impacts enhance the kind of living the residents have compared to before the existence of tourism. Conversely, the negative tourism impacts are the concerns and challenges of the residents that cause problems in the destination. Both economic ($M=2.94$, $SD=0.47$) and environmental ($M=2.76$, $SD=0.46$) tourism impacts obtained high impact interpretation. This means that residents' lives were often and evidently impacted by tourism in their economic and environmental aspects. Conversely, sociocultural impacts ($M=2.51$, $SD=0.58$) are marked with a low impact interpretation, implying that residents are discreetly unaffected because these impacts are seldom less evident. Economic benefits have important effects on residents' attitudes to tourism (Almeida-García et al., 2016) because, according to many residents, tourism improves benefits or increases the potential of the local economy. Positive tourism impacts got higher ratings compared to the negatives. This complements the study of Abera and Assefa (2021), for the residents agreed that tourism causes more positive environmental effects than negative. Tosun et al. (2021) added that perceived positive economic, environmental, and sociocultural tourism impacts positively affect social support for tourism development.

Among the positive tourism impacts, environmental aspects got the highest rating ($M=3.03$, $SD=0.62$), interpreted as high impact. This is because the main attraction, the waterfall, is part of nature. The residents act on conserving the environment, specifically beautifying through cleanliness and maintenance of the facilities and surroundings. Conversely, economic tourism impacts got the highest rating ($M=2.86$, $SD=0.52$) among the rest of the negatives with high impact interpretation as the tourism destination causes evident concerns and challenges for this aspect of their living, including the increased prices of basic necessities and agricultural and residential lands. According to Mannaa (2020), tourism-related negative impacts could create negative attitudes towards tourism.

Table 1. Residents' Perceived Tourism Impacts

Tourism Impacts	Positive Impact			Negative Impact			Overall Impact		
	Mean	SD	Int	Mean	SD	Int	Mean	SD	Int
Economic	3.02	0.49	HI	2.86	0.52	HI	2.94	0.47	HI
Socio-cultural	2.67	0.70	HI	2.29	0.61	LI	2.51	0.58	LI
Environmental	3.03	0.62	HI	2.51	0.62	HI	2.76	0.46	HI
Total	2.89	0.39	HI	2.57	0.47	HI	2.74	0.36	HI

Note: M=Mean, SD=Standard Deviation, Int=Interpretation, HI=High Impact, LI=Low Impact

After a thorough analysis of the interview transcripts, three thematic insights emerged: *economic tourism impact, environmental tourism impact, and sociocultural tourism impact.*

Economic tourism impact

Tourism has been a vital option for the economic development of counties from the 1950s to the present (Peters et al., 2018). Tourism impacts the economic aspect of the communities involved in its development. There were three sub-themes for Economic Tourism Impact: Road Development as an Effect of Tourism, Tourism as a Source of Residents' Income, and Increased Land Value due to Tourism.

Road Development as an Effect of Tourism. With the development of tourism, the tourist destination has obtained more economic income and has enough funds to improve the infrastructure (Zhao & Li, 2018). Based on the conversation partners, tourism paves the way for developing the waterfall leisure camp and the whole area.

"It helped us because there would be no road without the waterfall leisure camp. Without the waterfall leisure camp, there is no road improvement. Without the waterfall leisure camp, we do not know when the roads will be developed." (Hermenio, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

"It is developed because, in the past, it's just like, what? There was no swimming pool yet. When the waterfall leisure camp was starting to pick up, the development continued. The destination's development is okay, as you can see, it's improving and there's more to develop." (Guadalupe, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

"Recently, it was fully developed because of the waterfall leisure camp. It is cemented already up to the school. However, in the past, there was nothing; you would just walk." (Juana, personal communication, September 2, 2021)

The area development is attributed to tourism. The major development in the area related to tourism is the improvement of accessibility through road infrastructures. Zhao and Li (2018) stated that tourism development delivers financial support for improving tourism facilities. Hence, establishing an upright circle in which the LGU gives the financial funding to invest in tourism infrastructures in the area to keep attracting tourists. As the tourist influx increased, the destination kept on developing over time.

Tourism as a Source of Residents' Income. The tourism sector plays a vital role in increasing income distribution (Ren et al., 2019). Tourism provided residents with additional income from employment, career opportunities, and market creation (Dunets et al., 2019). Peters et al. (2018) added that positive economic impacts generally result from additional personal income. The conversation partners expressed their various experiences from tourism development and activities of the Waterfall Leisure Camp with regard to income generation.

"There are maintenance personnel in the waterfall leisure camp whose compensation comes from the LGU." (Isidro, personal communication, September 5, 2021)

"There is a big improvement on them [tourism workers] because they have daily income. The maintenance personnel [of the destination] are compensated by the

LGU.” (Guadalupe, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

“In the past, if there was a shortage of amenities, we offered our personal tables for rent. It served as additional income. Others’ offer was at Php150 instead of Php100 only. I would tell them, ‘It’s taking advantage. It should be Php100 only to be fair to all.’” (Hermenio, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

“For us here in the waterfall leisure camp, definitely there is income in the tourist influx because of their entrance fee. It is a way for us to save. If there was a need for tables, tourists rented tables from us, and there we could have income. But now, I don’t think so, for the cottages are now being renovated.” (Juana, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

Salary is the staple income for tourism workers. There is a bigger opportunity for tourism workers to gain extra income from its operations. In the study of Mendoza et al. (2015), most residents considered income as an economic tourism benefit. Dhakal (2017) stated that the residents of tourist destinations might have a higher level of income and a better standard of living from tourism. Thus, tourism brings economic opportunities that lead to income generation.

Increased Land Value due to Tourism. The conventional development of tourism contributes to increased land value, among other problems (Dunets et al., 2019). Several researchers (Peters et al., 2018; Dhakal, 2017) reveal that the inflationary impact on real estate prices, like land and housing, due to tourism development is negative. All the conversation partners expressed that the land value in the area went up because of the destination’s tourism development.

“Of course, because of the projects here, land values in nearby areas went up because of the tourism. People will not buy [land properties] if they don’t see returns on their investments.” (Guadalupe, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

“Yes. The existence of the waterfall leisure camp is a factor on the increased land value. The land value skyrocketed because buyers are not from the area. They are outsiders like the city dwellers. Residents increase the prices because they see the buyers are interested in investing in strategically located lands.” (Juana, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

“The impact of increasing land values is more evident in the areas of waterfall leisure camp compared to lowland properties.” (Isidro, personal communication, September 5, 2021)

“Land values went up because of the waterfall leisure camp. In the past, we don’t sell land, we buy instead. We bought low-priced lands. But now, land value went up.” (Hermenio, personal communication, September 2, 2021)

All the conversation partners linked the increased land value in the area to tourism and its development. Residents of the community are experiencing the first-hand impact of rising prices on land. Buying land is motivated by tourism because people expect bigger returns on their investments. Land buyers are outsiders to the area, leaving lesser land for the locals for their livelihoods like farming and sugarcane production. These statements relate to the point of Dredge et al. (2016), stating that the residents must face the local impacts on property prices of tourism and its development. The land and property values in the area do not seem to have a positive effect. Peters et al. (2018) revealed that the rising impact on the prices of real properties due to tourism development is considered a negative impact.

Environmental tourism impact

Good environment quality is important for the destinations to maintain tourists’ interest in returning to the area (Taiminen, 2018). As the tourism destination continues to develop, the impacts of its development and tourists’ activities – both positive and negative, are evident in the area. The sub-themes generated for Environmental Tourism Impact were Landslide as Destination Image Concern and Increased Garbage Volume Due to Tourists’ Influx.

Landslide as Destination Image Concern. Destination image has a critical role in the time duration of travel, influencing tourism destination choices, the purpose of revisiting or recommending to other people, and satisfaction with the travel (Stylidis, 2022). On the destination image, conversation partners shared various points on the recent condition and happenings in the Waterfall Leisure Camp.

"Look at the waterfall leisure camp now, there was a landslide on the falls that used to be beautiful. Indeed, it was beautiful, but a landslide happened. Boulders are now on the water that was crystal-clear before." (Guadalupe, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

"Swimming is allowed in the swimming pool only, you can have sightseeing in the waterfalls, but swimming is prohibited as it was affected by a landslide." (Isidro, personal communication, September 5, 2021)

"It is different because when the tourists arrive, they ask about the waterfall. Even if we prohibit them from swimming in the falls, they still insist on swimming. They tell us that they just go there to swim in the falls. The waterfall is the identity of the leisure camp." (Hermenio, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

"I do not know what will be the next step because the waterfall was damaged. It is too far, and it is difficult to fix. However, swimming is not recommended there because of the strong impact of the water that will pull you downward." (Juana, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

Most of the conversation partners pointed out the landslide that happened in the waterfall that affected the beauty of the attraction. Landslide debris affected the water clarity and the formation of the waterfall. With this recent happening, tourists were still persistent in visiting the destination because of its main attraction - the waterfall. The development of tourism destinations can affect the geological landscape and soil of the attraction and destroy the original landscape (Zhao & Li, 2018). Some of the consequences on the environment caused by tourism are erosion and changes in the landscape; these can diminish the attractiveness of landscapes (Taiminen, 2018). This should post a red flag for the management of the destination to implement measures to avoid further damage to the destination's natural landscape, especially with the recent landslide incident in the waterfall.

Increased Garbage Volume Due to Tourists' Influx. Much evidence connects the increasing number of tourists with the problems generated within local communities (Martin et al., 2018). The conversation partners expressed their observations on various environmental tourism concerns regarding the tourist influx in the destination, such as increasing waste.

"We have our waste disposal area, a small lot for the garbage. It is just small. In a week, we cannot be sure about the tourist influx. If there are plenty of tourists, there are plenty of trashes. Sometimes, it is getting overfilled. If there are tourists, garbage is a problem. It is too much." (Juana, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

"There are tourists – those outsiders, they are just blithe on throwing away trashes knowing there will be someone to clean their mess. For instance, you throw the trash in the waterways. In the lower portion there is another waterfall for plunging, for sure it will end up there." (Isidro, personal communication, September 5, 2021)

"My view for the tourists is that if there are tourists in your area, it means the area is beautiful because there is an influx. That is what they are after. If you have good environment that they can see, they will surely visit it." (Guadalupe, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

"Many tourists mean lots of waste. Majority of the tourists praise the destination as beautiful but sometimes there is a lot of garbage. From time to time, tourists notice it. They also mention about it. Of course, we can't clean all those tons of trashes. We do segregation on our part." (Hermenio, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

Most of the conversation partners expressed that together with the increasing tourist influx, waste also increased in the area. When there are many tourists, more waste products are expected,

causing difficulty in storing this garbage. The destination does not have enough space for garbage storage and trash bins to cater huge volume of tourists' waste. These create challenges for the environment and the community beautification efforts. Martín Martín et al. (2018) state that attracting more and more tourists to environmentally appealing destinations can cause environmental impacts resulting from a high tourist influx in short periods. When there are many tourists, more waste products are expected, causing difficulty in storing this garbage.

Sociocultural tourism impact

Sociocultural impacts are considered as the 'human impacts of the tourism industry, highlighting variations in residents' quality of daily life and cultural impacts related to alterations in traditional norms, identities, and values rising from tourism at the destinations' (Glasson et al., 1995, as cited in Zhuang et al., 2019). Interaction between Tourists and Residents and Safety and Security Condition in Tourism Destination were the sub-themes generated under the Sociocultural Tourism Impact.

Interaction between Tourists and Residents. Cooper (2020) pointed out that tourists cultivate change in the host society by exemplifying differentiating traits such as cultural, linguistic, and wealth differences. The conversation partners have various experiences and sentiments on how they see tourists from their perspective based on how these people behave in the destination.

"There's happiness in seeing many tourists. Before, you can't see anyone, only the flow of the water but now, on the start of the waterfall leisure camp, you can see a lot. Tourists from different walks of life. You can make friends with anyone." (Hermerio, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

"There are tourists who have different motives. Sometimes there are people observing here. You will just be surprised your possessions are gone. We don't know, tourist just went there, and it's gone." (Guadalupe, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

"We don't have problems with their attitudes. Of course, they are just being cautious. One more thing, they are friendly when they are here because their purpose of going here is to enjoy." (Juana, personal communication, September 2, 2021)

"There are clashes here when the area is more crowded than usual especially now that groups of friends are boozing around. This means that they are all outsiders, they should not cause clashes in the premises. If bad things happen, it will be the responsibility of the waterfall leisure camp management." (Isidro, personal communication, September 5, 2021)

There were various sentiments from the conversation partners regarding how they see tourists based on their behavior towards the residents and fellow visitors in the area. There were opposing observations on the interactions on tourism activities such as building camaraderie and rapport between residents and tourists while vigilance and concerns on conflicts caused by tourists' behavior from the residents. It is said that the host society that is repeatedly interacting with tourism can create influences regarding the common attitudes and opinions, which then spread through the community (Taiminen, 2018). In these tourist-related situations, any person seeing these behaviors can be easily affected, especially the residents.

Safety and Security Condition in Tourism Destination. Safety and security are critical factors in determining the competitiveness of the tourism industry within a country (Costea et al., 2017). Safety and security are some of the most important issues that almost every tourist is concerned with before visiting a place because of the uncertainty and fickleness existing in the community.

"Yes, everything is in order. For instance, tourists are confident to be here because when they arrive, they ask, "Is there an NPA in this place?" I usually reply, 'No, this is a peaceful place.' They feel assured. There are tourists who ask that. There are numerous tourists asking, especially those who are wealthy. We assure them that this place is safe. There is no problem in our area, and it is peaceful." (Hermerio, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

"It is peaceful here. There is peace. The focus of the visitors here is to have fun and to plunge." (Juana, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

"There was an instance of fighting there. We cannot avoid such things because, you know, groups of friends are boozing around, especially now these youngsters." (Isidro, personal communication, September 5, 2021)

"Sometimes, there are accidents in the place. Now, that there is no visitor, I observed that there is no more accident. I did not hear news about drowning incidents, clashes, or fights." (Guadalupe, personal communication, September 7, 2021)

The area in the Waterfall Leisure Camp is generally peaceful and orderly at all times. Tourists seem sensitive to any sort of risk; therefore, they will avoid risky destinations (Costea et al., 2017). In the absence of tourists in the area, they said that there are no more untoward drowning incidents and commotion. The current condition of the safety and peace of the area confirms that the residents benefited from it.

Figure 1 illustrates a waterfall that is considered a suitable representation of the waterfall leisure camp, highlighting its primary attraction. Characteristically, a waterfall comprises hard and soft rocks and water sources. The impact of the water current contributes to the continuous erosions of the soft rocks underneath the hard rocks, causing the latter to erode eventually. The series of erosion will create changes in the waterfall.

To relate these attributes and the cycle of formation of a waterfall to the thematic analysis, the hard rock component represents the themes, the soft rocks stand the sub-themes, and the water represents tourism in the illustration. Changes in tourism create impacts like area development, income, and prices; societal influences from tourists to residents' relationships, identity, safety, and security; and environmental conditions as destination image and tourist influx effects. These impacts can positively or negatively affect the residents' perception, support, and involvement in tourism. This will result in changes in the areas of tourism that may further impact the economic, environmental, and sociocultural aspects of the residents.

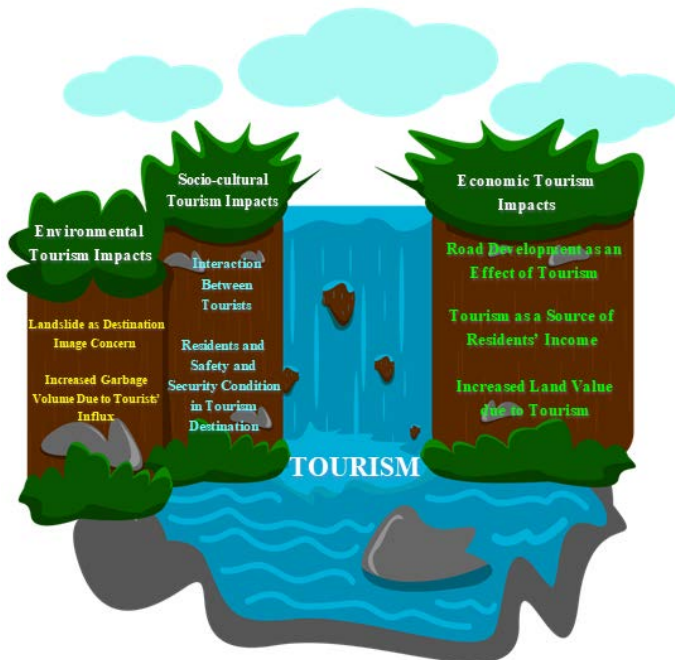


Figure 1. Tourism Impacts of the Waterfall Leisure Camp

Mixed Methods Data Analysis

Tourism has been a source of income for the residents that enhance their quality of life in terms of their basic needs. This proves that tourism has contributed to the community's financial benefits as Campón-Cerro et al. (2017) stated that the residents must benefit from the economic advantages of tourism. The tourism destination has obtained more economic income and has enough funds to improve the infrastructure. More so, residents recognized an improvement in public services infrastructures in the area related to tourism development as Demirović et al. (2017) expressed that well-managed tourism can improve the quality of infrastructure and local services. On the other hand, there are inflationary effects on land value and prices of basic necessities in the area due to tourism. The inflationary impact of tourism on the real estate, products, and services prices are considered a negative economic impact (Peters et al., 2018).

In terms of the safety and security conditions in the area, the residents perceived that tourism supports the peace and order in the community but needs to address some tourists' safety concerns to create a peaceful tourist destination holistically. Tourism functions as a creator in maintaining peace, and a key factor of tourism growth is the peace and safety of the people in the destination (Arshad et al., 2018). Residents also recognized various tourists' influences on different aspects of their lives, including social relationships and identity. Pramanik and Ingkadijaya (2018) expressed that residents are used to interacting easily with tourists, having a broad way of thinking, emulating and understanding habits, accepting differences, and encouraging others to participate in tourists' activities. These tourists' influence is a potential factor that changes the local identity of the residents.

Table 2. Joint-Display of Explanatory Sequential Mixed Methods Data

Quantitative Results	Qualitative Themes	Metainferences
<p>Positive Economic Tourism Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhancing quality of life with fulfilled basic needs ▪ Improving public services 	<p>Theme 1 : Economic Tourism Impact</p> <p>Sub-theme 1 : Tourism as a Source of Residents' Income</p> <p>Sub-theme 2 : Road Development as an Effect of Tourism</p>	<p>A. Tourism Financial Benefits to Residents</p> <p>B. Improvement of Tourism Infrastructure and Services</p>
<p>Negative Economic Tourism Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing land value ▪ Raising the prices of necessities 	<p>Sub-theme 3 : Increased Land Value due to Tourism</p>	<p>C. Inflationary Effects of Tourism Destination Development</p>
<p>Positive Socio-cultural Tourism Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting peace 	<p>Theme 2 : Socio-cultural Tourism Impact</p> <p>Sub-theme 4 : Safety and Security Condition in Tourism Destination</p>	<p>D. Addressing Safety Concerns for a Peaceful Tourism Destination</p>
<p>Negative Socio-cultural Tourism Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Changing family structures and relationships ▪ Changing the local identity 	<p>Sub-theme 5 : Interaction Between Tourists and Residents</p>	<p>E. Tourists and Residents' Relationships and Influences</p>
<p>Positive Environmental Tourism Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improving community beautification 	<p>Theme 3 : Environmental Tourism Impact</p> <p>Sub-theme 6 : Landslide as Destination Image Concern</p>	<p>F. Restoring Destination Image Amidst Concerns</p>
<p>Negative Environmental Tourism Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Overcrowding 	<p>Sub-theme 7 : Increased Garbage Volume Due to Tourists' Influx</p>	<p>G. Environmental Concerns on Uncontrolled Tourist Influx</p>

Tourism in the area improves the efforts intended to beautify the place that compliments the actions in restoring the destination image of the Waterfall Leisure Camp after the drastic landslide. The huge number of tourists and the uncontrolled tourist influx led to overcrowding in the area that can negatively affect the environment, such as increased waste. Many evidence connects the increasing tourist influx with the problems created within communities like congestion, pollution, and environmental degradation (Peters et al., 2018).

5.0. Conclusion

It is presented in this study that tourism impacts the residents and the community in economic, sociocultural, and environmental aspects both in positive and negative ways. The positive tourism impacts enhance the kind of living the residents have compared to before the existence of tourism. Residents benefited from financial gains, improved infrastructure and public services, restoration of peace in the community, and beautification of the area. Conversely, the negative tourism impacts are the concerns and challenges of the residents that cause problems in the destination. There are challenges posed by tourism to the community, such as increased waste, inflationary effects on prices, and effects on local relationships and identity. Residents of the community are the primary stakeholders of tourism that benefit from the advantages and suffer from the negative impacts. The study showed that residents associated the tourism impacts with economic, environmental, and sociocultural aspects of their lives, and tourists play significant roles in these impacts.

The findings were limited due to the instruments used in the study. In the quantitative phase, a researcher-made questionnaire limits the responses of the respondents to the items stated in the instrument. A structured interview in the qualitative phase limits the answers of the conversation partners to questions patterned from the quantitative phase. Moreover, the COVID-19 restrictions limit the researcher's access to remotely-located respondents.

For future directions, active participation of the residents and other stakeholders in tourism development planning and implementation is necessary to avoid negative impacts while maximizing the potential of the tourism destination and its positive impacts. Since the participation of the residents is encouraged in tourism development, a community-based approach like the CBEDP will be beneficial in the successful implementation of tourism plans. A similar study could help measure the implementation of these plans and approaches vis-à-vis goals and objectives. This study will serve as baseline data for the researchers and related agencies.

6.0. Declaration of Conflicting Interest

The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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