Community-based governance

Given the Brexit and Trump votes of 2016 the importance of engaging the disenfranchised amid rising populism and discrimination is more important than ever. Community-based governance if supported by a social involvement process that includes all population groups, and that has the appropriate technical and institutional support, can be one way to do this. People need to feel as if they have a stake in the existing order, and that their grievances can be resolved through political means.

CABI’s CAB Abstracts database covers the world literature on the effects and impacts of governance on communities’ structures and livelihoods, and is strong on coverage of research in the developing world where community-based governance plays an important part in natural resource management and stewardship in particular.

CABI’s CAB Abstracts database comprehensively covers hot topics that matter

CAB Abstracts covers agricultural, environmental, social and economic sources to provide the complete picture on the effects of community-based governance including information on:

- **Natural resource management**: Effects of governance forms on the management of the environment, natural resources, land, common property resources
  - ‘Raising the bar’: the role of institutional frameworks for community engagement in Australian natural resource governance.  
    *Journal of Rural Studies, 2017*
  - ‘Traditional peoples’ and the struggle for inclusive land governance in Brazil.  
    *Institute for Development Studies Working Paper, 2016*
- **Water supplies**: Are the newly emerging forms of water governance able to provide sustainable and just water supplies and management for all?  
    *Sustainability Science, 2016*
- **Tourism development**: How can good governance help sustainable tourism development? What are the political challenges?  
  - The influence of the political environment and destination governance on sustainable tourism development: a study of Bled, Slovenia.  
    *Journal of Sustainable Tourism, 2016*
- **Gender equality**: Can community governance help reverse the underrepresentation of women in decision making regarding the management of community resources? Can community-based governance help towards better gender equality?  
  - The participation of rural indigenous women to strengthen community governance.  
    *CIFOR Infobrief, 2016*
Introduction

This chapter examines the role of tourism development on the conservation of world heritage sites, focusing on the Ifugao Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras. These terraces, bounded by rugged peaks, are located within the Cordillera Central Mountains on the northern part of the island of Luzon, in the northernmost region of the Philippines archipelago (see Fig. 23.1). The interrelationship between tourism development and world heritage site conservation are explored by analysing the tourism programme of the Save the Ifugao Terraces Movement (SITMo), which was intended to help conserve the Ifugao world heritage sites. This case study includes a description of a locally developed method in addressing long-term conservation and community development issues within a world heritage cultural site. The case acknowledges, in the context of its broader plan, the background and approach in developing locally based tourism within the region (Drost, 1995; Borges et al., 2011; Ananayo, 2014). This includes the SITMo Eco-Cultural Tourism Program. An important aspect of this programme has involved substantial collaboration, communication and engagement of key groups in the development, operation and management of the tours and their resulting outcomes. There were a few weaknesses in the development process and implementation; however, outcomes were generally constructive. These outcomes are described in this case study, including economic outcomes and contributions, environmental outcomes and contributions, and contribution to cultural conservation.

This case first examines SITMo’s tourism activities, in order to provide an understanding of the development approach. After reviewing the tourism activities and providing a brief description of the SITMo model, SITMo’s approach to community-based tourism and how it is translated into actual operations is examined, by looking into the stakeholder cooperative that was implemented to advance the tourism programme. The findings indicate that the current, as well as the envisioned, stakeholder cooperative is largely similar to stakeholder cooperation advocated for sustainable tourism.