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主 論 文 の 要 旨

論文題目

Residents' Attitude toward Community-Based Ecotourism in Cambodia: Based on Two Cases of Yeak Laom and Chi Phat Communes

(カンボジアにおける地域社会主体のエコツーリズムに対する住民の態度：ヤッ・ラーム コミューンとチー・パツ コミューンの2事例を用いて)

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論 文 内 容 の 要 旨

Introduction

Community-based ecotourism (CBET) has been introduced and supported by many non-governmental organizations and governmental agencies in Cambodia as integrated conservation and development projects (ICDPs), since the early 1990s. Meanwhile, both the academics and practitioners in tourism field has acknowledged that residents attitude toward and participation in tourism are two of the factors that significantly influence the success and sustainability of tourism. Particularly in Cambodia, it is observed that while many CBETs are sustainable and successful, many others fail to survive. One of the determining factors of this failure may be residents' lack of participations and negative attitudes. Academically, residents' attitude toward CBET and the relationship between residents' participation and their attitude are currently little understood in Cambodia. Therefore, this dissertation has three main research objectives:

1. To determine the CBET resident clusters with regard to their participation in, perceived impacts of, and support for CBET.
2. To identify the determinants of the resident clusters found in the first objective.
3. To discover the relationships among residents' participation in, their perceived impacts of, and support for CBET.

Chapter 5: Clusters of Residents' Attitude toward CBET

The main objective of Chapter 5 is to identify the residents cluster based on the level of their remunerative participation (RPART), non-remunerative participation (NRPART), perceived impacts on livelihood assets (PILA), perceived impacts on livelihood outcome (PILO), and support for CBET (SUPPORT). Latent Profile Analysis (LPA) was implemented to classified residents of both Yeak Laom and Chi Phat CBETs. RPART, NRPART, PILA, PILO, and SUPPORT were

measured by sets of indicators, so their validity and reliability was verified via Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). Then the factor scores were estimated and employed as indicators of latent class variable in LPA. The main findings discovered and discussed in this chapter can be summarized as follow:

The residents of a CBET site, especially in Cambodia, constitute four clusters, as follows. The Absolute Supporters (69% of both the samples) had perceived positive impacts and strong support for CBET, albeit little involvement. The Beneficiary Supporters (14% and 23% of the residents in Yeak Laom and Chi Phat communes respectively) had perceived positive impacts, strong support for CBET, and a relatively higher level of participation. The Concerned Supporters (11% and 9% of the residents in Yeak Laom and Chi Phat communes respectively) had a strong support, but concerned that CBET might have somewhat negative impacts on livelihood assets and/or outcomes. Finally, the Ambivalent (6% of the residents in Yeak Laom commune) had an ambiguous attitude toward CBET.

Furthermore, the results show that only few residents in both research areas had a relatively high level of participation, but most residents rarely or never took part in non-remunerative activities of CBET. However, most residents had high positive perceived impacts of and strong support for CBET. According to the previous studies, a possible explanation for this finding may be that most residents may desire for additional economic opportunity. Another reason can be that the residents believe that CBETs have a trickledown effect. Based on the cluster profiles, both Yeak Laom and Chi Phat CBETs can be considered as tourism-hungry communities.

Chapter 6: Determinants of Clusters of Residents' Attitude toward CBET

The objective of this chapter is to identify the determining factors of the resident clusters found in Chapter 5. The main data analysis method in this chapter is Logit regression analysis. The dependent variables of the regressions are the probabilities of residents belonging to each cluster. The independent variables include the socio-demographic variables and the determinants of residents' attitude that have been verified by previous studies. These determinants are latent variables, so their reliability and validity need to be verified. Then their factor scores were estimated and used as independent variables in logit regression, together with the socio-demographic variables.

Chapter 6 revealed that socio-demographic variables and the latent factors had contradictory and mixed roles in explaining the residents' attitude toward CBET. This chapter concluded that the determinants of resident clusters were varied in distinctive settings and geographical areas of CBETs. Based on the finding related to annual income, it can be concluded that the better-off residents were more likely to be involved in CBETs than the poorer residents were, so the better-off residents were more likely to benefit from CBET. Based on this result, it

can be speculated that farmers with a higher level of involvement in CBET were more likely to have positive perceived impacts toward Chi Phat CBET than those with a lower level of participation. Also, the residents with better CBET knowledge held both favorable and unfavorable attitudes toward CBET. They had a positive perceived impacts if they were involved in CBET. Otherwise, they had concerns that CBET had negative impacts on livelihood assets and outcomes. Regarding natural resource dependency, the finding suggests that residents with high levels of natural resource dependency had a tendency to be Concerned Supporters if they were not involved in CBET.

Chapter 7: Relationships of Residents' Participation with Their Perceived Impacts and Support for CBET

The Objective of Chapter 7 is to explore the effects of residents' participation in remunerative and non-remunerative activities of CBET on their perceived impacts of and Support for CBET. The data analysis of this Chapter was structural equation modelling (SEM). First of all, the theoretical model was built mostly based on the literature reviewed. Two-step approach of Structural Equation Modelling (SEM) was carried out to test the hypotheses illustrated in the theoretical model using the sample data of both research sites, Yeak Laom and Chi Phat CBETs.

Chapter 7 concluded that remunerative participation in CBET had a vital role in inspiring the residents to have non-remunerative involvement in CBET. However, a significant effect of RPART on the residents' positive perceived impacts about and support for CBET was not detected. This finding suggests that all the residents, regardless of their levels of RPART, tended to have similar high levels of PILA, PILO, and SUPPORT. It can be claimed that residents' perceived impacts of and support for CBET were more likely to be influenced by other factors such as their desire for additional economic development, concern about livelihood activities, and natural resource dependency. Likewise, non-remunerative participation in CBET did not considerably enhance positive perceived impacts. This result is similar to that of Nicholas et al. (2009). However non-remunerative participation in CBET had a somewhat positive effect on residents' support. According to the result, it may be concluded that residents who were involved in CBET training programs, meetings, and expressing ideas in CBET meetings were slightly more supportive of CBET than those without NRPART were. Regarding the indirect effects, the results of the Chi Phat model may imply that residents who participated in both remunerative and non-remunerative activities of CBET were likely to have slightly more positive perceived impacts on livelihood outcomes and stronger support for CBET than those who only participated in remunerative activities. Similarly, the result confirms that remunerative participation, together with non-remunerative participation, was an effective method to gain residents' support for CBET. Moreover, the results also indicate that residents who believed that CBET contributes to improving livelihood assets and outcomes tend to support CBET. This result may support the

premise of the Social Exchange Theory (SET) and the findings of most previous studies.

Practical implications

CBET developers and managers should consider the following recommendations to enhance the harmony between CBET and the residents. Based on the findings this study suggests that:

- CBET should educate or inform the Absolute Supporters about its actual contributions.
- CBET should allow a reasonable and moderate number of local people to join in its remunerative activities on a rotational basis.
- CBET should not allow more local people to partake in its operations than it can distribute benefits.
- CBET should try to provide alternative benefits to those with a lower level of income.
- CBET should try to adopt a supply chain that prioritizes the involvement of other local sectors in the village, especially the agricultural sector.
- The results suggest RPART should not be done without NRPART.