

博士学位論文審査要旨

2019年7月23日

論文題目: The Role of Ecotourism in Resilience Building in Disaster Vulnerable Communities in the Philippines
(フィリピンの災害脆弱なコミュニティにおけるレジリエンス構築に果たすエコツーリズムの役割)

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要旨:

The objective of the study is to identify and evaluate the role of the ecotourism business in building community resilience in disaster-vulnerable areas. This dissertation analyzed how an ecotourism business is being managed and examined what contributions the ecotourism business has made to community resiliency in disaster vulnerable areas. The author has reviewed policies in disaster management, tourism (general policies) and ecotourism in the Philippines, and has examined two case studies.

The Philippine is known to be one of the most vulnerable countries to natural disasters. It is placed second in the world in terms of natural disaster risk. Among the natural disasters that the country faces are earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and typhoons. Despite these risks, ecotourism remains popular and is being developed and pursued in the Philippines as a solution for poverty mitigation. After the author's review of the literature on ecotourism as one of the programs for poverty mitigation in the country and the disaster risk reduction in the disaster vulnerable areas, the author identified the significance in incorporating the disaster-preparedness or the disaster-resilience component to the ecotourism business to better understand sustainability of ecotourism business and its linkage to resiliency of the communities engaging in the business.

The dissertation is composed of five chapters. Chapter 1 introduced and explained the aforementioned objective of the study and the analytical framework of the research. The framework consisted of three indicators, sustainable social development, economic sustainability of ecotourism, and environmental sustainability. The concepts of ecotourism and resiliency as well as Disaster Risk Reduction and Management (DRRM) are also defined. Chapter 2 analyzed the government policies with regard to the promotion of ecotourism and disaster management. The author found out that the Philippines have several systems of tourism, ecotourism, and disaster management rules, regulations, and policies. Then, the author critically identified a few problems in the national tourism act and national ecotourism strategy. That is, as

the author argued, neither disaster management nor resilience are mentioned in the national tourism act. Ecotourism was also only loosely defined in the national act as substantially contingent on the environmental sustainability where disaster management and resiliency are significant.

Chapter 3 and Chapter 4 are case studies of the communities engaged in ecotourism business and that were situated in disaster-vulnerable areas. The analysis was made applying the aforementioned three indicators. Chapter 3 dealt with the case study of the ecotourism business managed by a community who are also Indigenous People (IP), the Pamulaklakin Forest Trail (PFT). Chapter 4 analyzed the case of the ecotourism business managed by the government, the Mayon Volcano Natural Park (MVNP).

Major findings of Chapter 3 are, first, that the ecotourism business has contributed to the increase of community resiliency in the case of the community-managed ecotourism business. Second, the absence of a business plan was a major challenge for the sustainable growth of the ecotourism business. Chapter 4 demonstrated that environmental protection and conservation was built into the management of the ecotourism business in the case of the government managed ecotourism and that resiliency toward the natural disaster is thus relatively strong. Yet, the community's dependency on the government funding was a challenge to the economic sustainability of the ecotourism business.

Chapter 5 is the conclusion and policy recommendations. The dissertation concluded that the business has been easily integrated into the community in the case of a community-managed ecotourism business. Another finding of the author in the case of a community-managed ecotourism is that they have a faster and easier decision-making process that enhanced the flexibility in both ecotourism business management and in coping with disaster risks. However, this study also showed that the government-managed ecotourism did not necessarily facilitate the profit generation mechanism that was vital for economic sustainability. This type of ecotourism was better managed in building resilience in the natural disaster vulnerable communities. The policy recommendations were also made at the end of Chapter 5, including the creation of a guideline mixing DRRM in ecotourism planning, and the use of market-based instruments, providing grants to ecotourism businesses promoting Disaster Risk Management.

The dissertation has dealt with two significant threats to human security and sustainable economy. The first pertains to the matter of how to mitigate the impacts of natural disasters caused by climate change and how to build reliance toward the recurring natural disasters. The second is concerned with the matter of how to manage environmental preservation and protection in the continuation of ecotourism business as a way of achieving poverty reduction in the natural disaster vulnerable areas. The dissertation analyzed the case of the Philippines with demonstrable replicability of the findings and policy recommendations in other regions. This study also analyzed the evolution and content of different yet closely related policies of the Philippines in the fields of tourism, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable growth as well as climate change. In particular, the dissertation emphasized the importance of resilience building in the coordination and implementation of policy of disaster risk reduction and the sustainable growth within the context of localizing key goals in the UN SDGs. In this sense, some of the author's policy recommendations are significant including about the need for a multi-faceted and multi-sector policy design and implementation.

There were some critical comments made by the referees of this dissertation. One of them was that the concept of resilience was still somewhat vague and its relationship to the disaster cycle is less clear. Another was that the weight of the significance in the business aspect of ecotourism should have been analyzed in greater detail in the study of the communities' resilience building. Yet, it was also agreed that the aforementioned issues are not too serious to reduce the academic contribution of the study and can be investigated further in the future. It is clear that a good deal of careful thought as well as rigorous research have gone into the dissertation.

よって本論文は、博士（グローバル社会研究）（同志社大学）の学位を授与するにふさわしい
ものであると認められる。

総合試験結果の要旨

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論文題目：The Role of Ecotourism in Resilience Building in Disaster Vulnerable
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エコツーリズムの役割)

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要 旨：

The comprehensive examination was held on July 8, 2019 from 6:25 pm to 7:55 pm and was conducted in English. The four referees raised the questions relevant to the content of Miriam Carada's dissertation including the concept of Disaster Risk Reduction Management, the current state of economic and community-based social development in the Philippines and other developing countries as well as the relationship between market economy and environmental sustainability and so on. Miriam Carada has answered all the questions satisfactorily, and has adequately demonstrated her expertise not only in the field of development economics but also sustainable sciences. She has also shown that she is sensitive not only to empirical developments but also to conceptual inquiry. The dissertation was written based on the primary sources published in the Philippines and on her field research. Her English is close to the native level.

よって総合試験の結果は合格であると認める。

博士學位論文要旨

論文題目： The Role of Ecotourism in Resilience Building in Disaster Vulnerable Communities in the Philippines
(フィリピンの災害脆弱なコミュニティにおけるレジリエンス構築に果たすエコツーリズムの役割)

氏名： Miriam Caryl De Luna Carada

要旨：

The Philippine archipelago is known to be one of the world's biodiversity hotspots with diverse natural resources. Its biodiversity is mainly appreciated by local and foreign visitors through ecotourism activities. The Department of Tourism (DOT) identified and listed 81 ecotourism destinations nationwide on their website. In 2015, the DOT estimated that the number of travelers in the country was as many as 38 million. The country remains popular with travelers despite frequent natural disasters. In the 2014 World Risk Report by the UNU, the Philippines placed second after Vanuatu out of 173 countries in terms of natural disaster risk. Furthermore, in the computation of EM-DAT using a probabilistic risk assessment model, the Philippines' average annual loss accounts to 8450.25 million USD. Among the natural disasters that the country faces are earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, tsunamis, and typhoons. Despite these conditions, ecotourism remains popular and is still being developed and pursued in the Philippines.

In this research, the objective is to identify and evaluate the role of the ecotourism business in building resilience in disaster-vulnerable areas. To fulfill the objective, two questions were raised: how ecotourism business is being managed, and what are the contributions of the ecotourism business to community resiliency in disaster vulnerable areas. To answer these questions, policies in disaster management, tourism (general policies) and ecotourism in the Philippines have been reviewed and analyzed, case studies have been done, including field visits, site observations, key informant interview, and focus group discussions.

There hasn't been any framework crafted to measure the contribution of ecotourism in community resiliency in disaster vulnerable areas thus, based on the literature review of existing resilience frameworks, the "Resilience Indicators for Disaster Vulnerable Communities Engaging in Ecotourism" have been developed. The framework consists of three indicators, sustainable social development, economic sustainability of ecotourism, and environmental sustainability. The sustainable social development indicator includes secured livelihood options and stakeholder participation. The economic sustainability indicator includes business plans and financial management. The environmental sustainability includes environmental quality maintenance and resource efficiency in production and consumption systems. Findings from the field studies were combined with secondary data, summarized and analyzed using the developed framework.

Ecological tourism, or ecotourism, in the Philippines hadn't been formally introduced until 1992. In the ecotourism congress in 1999, the formal definition of ecotourism was defined as a form of tourism within a natural and cultural heritage area where community participation, protection, and management of natural resources, culture, indigenous knowledge and practices, environment education, and ethics, as well as economic benefits, are fostered and pursued for the enrichment of host communities and the satisfaction of visitors.

Policies relating to ecotourism have been developed and, at the same time, disaster management policies

were also crafted. The policies in ecotourism and disaster management were crafted in parallel without considering the resiliency of ecotourism. Thus, disaster management, tourism, and ecotourism policies have been further reviewed and analyzed. Based on the findings, the Philippines have several systems of tourism, ecotourism, and disaster management rules, regulations, and policies. In the national tourism act, there is no emphasis on ecotourism although it is briefly mentioned as a kind of nature-based tourism. There is a national ecotourism strategy, however neither disaster management nor resilience are mentioned. Yet in the ecotourism accreditation requirements, resilience has been mentioned under environmental planning and impact assessment. Disaster management policies have mentioned tourism; however, ecotourism has not been mentioned. Disaster management policies have mentioned resilience as part of the policies referencing international disaster management strategies.

In better understanding of the contribution of ecotourism to resilience building in disaster vulnerable communities, two case studies have been done. The first case study is the ecotourism business managed by the Indigenous People (IP), the Pamulaklakin Forest Trail (PFT). The second case study is the ecotourism business managed by the government, the Mayon Volcano Natural Park (MVNP). Although managed by different entities, both are conducting ecotourism business, and both are situated in disaster-vulnerable areas. The first case study, the PFT, is near Mount Pinatubo, which last erupted in 1991. The disaster is one of the biggest eruptions in the Philippines. The second case, the MVNP, includes threat of an active volcano, Mount Mayon, one of the most active volcanos in the Philippines. MVNP is also situated in the region in the Philippines which is most frequented by typhoons.

The two case studies present two types of ecotourism management: a community-managed ecotourism business and a government-managed ecotourism business. Findings reveal that the government-managed ecotourism businesses are related to protected areas or ecotourism sites selected by the DOT. Protected areas engaging in ecotourism activities have guidelines to follow whilst other ecotourism businesses do not follow specific guidelines. Despite following the guidelines, a protected area conducting ecotourism business does not guarantee the benefits of increased resiliency of the community around the ecotourism destination.

In the case studies, several benefits derived from the ecotourism business have been identified to increase community resiliency. Among the identified benefits of the ecotourism are generation of job opportunities for community members; disseminating information to the community; conducting community-development programs; provision of basic needs; and serving as buffers against natural disasters. While protected areas conducting ecotourism activities follow certain guidelines, the benefits of the ecotourism business contributing to the increase of community resiliency was mainly identified in the community-managed ecotourism business.

It is imperative to say which system of management is better at maximizing the benefits from the ecotourism business, however some visible advantages and disadvantages of each system of management have been identified. In the community-managed ecotourism business, the absence of a business plan can result in stagnant growth of business and soon the question of sustainability might be raised. In a government-managed ecotourism business, there can be conflict of interest between the government agency and the LGU. In most cases, LGU is concerned about profit generation whilst government agencies, for instance, DENR, is focused on environmental protection and conservation. Furthermore, government-managed ecotourism businesses encounter difficulties and problems in management with the change in officials, whether from the government agencies or the LGUs. Job opportunities could also be limited in ecotourism businesses which are managed by government agencies as specialists are preferred. There are also visible advantages of each management. In a community-managed ecotourism business, the business is easily integrated to the community, especially if the staff are community members, as there is ease in communication. The community-managed ecotourism business, in cases, tend to have a faster and easier decision-making process. Nevertheless, government-managed ecotourism business has a wide network of

government agencies, NGOs, as well as private organizations, that could be utilized to improve, promote, and market the ecotourism business.

The Philippines, despite having a growing tourism industry and showcasing its ecotourism destinations to the world, has yet to incorporate the disaster-preparedness or disaster-resilience component to the business. As protected areas are perceived as a drain on the economy, it is wise to incorporate DRR component, not only to justify cost allocated to protected areas, but to maximize the benefits of the said areas. Improvement in ecotourism business planning is recommended and must be done. Improvements should include: risk factor identification, hazard assessments, ecotourism capacity assessment, identification of failure chain, contingency funds, construction of green and blue infrastructure, and role setting for stakeholders. Further recommendations include incorporation of DRRM in ecotourism policies through: creating a joint circular, putting DRRM into ecotourism and/or making ecotourism a strategy in promoting DRRM in vulnerable but ecotourism potential areas by the NDRRMC and NEDC; issuance of planning guidelines mixing DRRM and ecotourism planning; strengthening decentralization in the ecotourism and DRRM concerns; creating regulatory measures in formulating and implementing their comprehensive land use plan or zoning ordinance and enforcing the building code and other related regulations; and through market-based instruments- ecotourism ventures that promote disaster-risk reduction and resiliency should receive grants.