

Doctoral Thesis

Community-based tourism in national parks in developed and developing countries:
Comparative study of Yakushima National Park, Japan and Gashaka-Gumti National
Park, Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The USA's and the European concepts of national parks (NPs) are the two main concepts of NPs adopted worldwide; Nigerian and Japanese NPs represent these two NP concepts. Irrespective of the concept of NP adopted by a country, it has been established that conflicts between local communities and NP authorities do exist. Community-based tourism (CBT) has been proposed as a viable alternative to solving these park-community conflicts, while at the same time improving livelihood of the community by creating jobs, income and employment. CBT is a form of tourism where the local community has substantial control over, and participates in its development and management, and a major proportion of the benefits remain within the community. The aim of the study is to examine how the NP concepts and management in Japan and Nigeria influence community participation in tourism, as prerequisite for CBT.

To achieve this aim, two case studies – Yakushima National Park (YNP) and Gashaka-Gumti National Park (GGNP)– were compared to highlight (i) the policies and management structure of the Japanese and Nigerian NP systems (ii) the community willingness to participation in tourism in both NPs, and (iii) success factors and constrains to participation in tourism in both YNP and GGNP. A mixed method approach that includes both qualitative and quantitative techniques was employed for data collection and analysis. The qualitative techniques used were semi-structured interview, focused group discussions and participatory approach while questionnaire-based survey was the only quantitative technique used. The statistical techniques used for analyzing the quantitative data were univariate, bivariate and multivariate techniques.

The research findings show that the objectives of managing each NP actually influence the perceptions of community groups about NPs in both countries. In YNP where tourism is one of the main objectives for establishing the park, the respondents strongly supported that the park has contributed to tourism development and has influenced the island by attracting tourists. Whereas in GGNP where the park was established with the aim of nature conservation, there was a stronger view that the park contributes more to nature conservation than tourism development. Likewise, the NP's concept adopted by both NP was found to influence problems faced by management of the parks in securing community participation. The multiple

stakeholders involved in the park's management in YNP makes it difficult for the park authorities to enforce effective solution to the park-people conflict, while, the top-down approach adopted by GGNP has resulted in problem of resource utilization in the park and hostile attitude of communities towards the park.

Furthermore, the result reveals that households in both NPs are willing to participate in tourism planning and development. However, level of willingness indicated in GGNP was higher than those expressed in YNP. Despite the lower level of willingness shown by respondents in YNP, two success cases of community participation were noted. Nevertheless, factors such as low level of awareness and lack knowledge in tourism limits community participation in tourism in both NPs. However, residents' willingness to participate in tourism project can be considered as great opportunity and potential for effective and sustainable CBT development in both NPs. Hence, the study concludes by suggesting strategies to harness the strength of each NP as potential for CBT development and addresses some challenges limiting community participation.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
BTS	Barlett's test for sphericity
CBNP	Chad-Basin National Park
CRNP	Cross River National Park
GGNP	Gashaka-Gumti National Park
GPP	Gashaka Primate Project
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
KLNP	Kainji Lake National Park
KMO	Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin
KNP	Kamuku National Park
MOE	Ministry of the Environment
NCF	Nigerian Conservation Foundation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNPS	Nigeria National Park Service
NP	National Park
NPMC	National Park Management Committee
NPMC	National Park Management Committees
NPO	Non-Profit Organization
ONP	Okomu National Park
OONP	Old Oyo National Park
PA	Protected Area
PCA	Principal Component Analysis
PRP	Park Ranger Posts
R.O.	Range Officer
WHS	World Heritage Site
WWF	World Wildlife Fund
YECV	Yakushima Environmental and Cultural Village
YNP	Yakushima National Park

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research background

The establishment of the world's first NP, Yellow Stone National Park formed the basis for the creation of other NPs, enabling the protection of species and ecosystem of great values from human degradation. However, the establishment of NPs on previously occupied lands has generated numerous conflicts due to the alienation of the local communities whose livelihood depends on these areas (Damayanti, 2008; Boi, 2004). Conflicts between local communities and administrations of NPs are not limited to developing countries but exist worldwide (von Ruschkowski, 2009; Pretty and Pimbert, 1995).

Unfortunately, these conflicts often affect both NPs and the local communities as strained relations serve as drawbacks to park planning, conservation objectives or regional economic development (von Ruschkowski, 2009). Consequently, local communities have developed negative attitudes and perception towards NPs leading to conflicts between the park and the communities. Thereby, aggravating environmental degradation in the parks, instead of achieving conservation objectives (Ounmany, 2014). In response to the failure of the approach that excludes community, there was a shift to a "people centered-approach" of conservation (Child, 2004). Since NPs and surrounding communities are highly dependent on each other (Jarvis, 2000), managing stakeholder interests and potential use conflicts is essential.

The call for the inclusion of community in conservation and development debates are in part a response to the failures of community exclusionary conservation efforts (Stone, 2013). Thus, one of the key solutions to mitigating the problems of tourism development in indigenous communities is to transfer political and social power to these communities in order to enable them to exert greater control over development projects and so control their own destiny (Sofield, 2003; Hinch & Butler, 2007). For many, CBT has emerged as a viable alternative to solving park-community conflict, at the same time improving livelihood of the community by creating jobs, income and employment. This is "based on the idea that if conservation and development can be achieved simultaneously, the interests of both can be served" (Berkes, 2004:621).

The need to make NPs sustainable led to a demand for forms of economic development that are sensitive to environmental consideration and livelihood of the communities (Ship, 1993; Boi, 2004). Tourism is therefore being promoted in NPs to facilitate linkages between biodiversity conservation and community livelihood improvements, (Mbaiwa, 2008; Sebele, 2010). As a result, tourism in NPs is growing worldwide, presenting a huge potential for positive impacts on local communities (Stricklans-Murnro *et al.*, 2010). A large proportion of tourism in developing countries constitutes tourism in protected areas (IUCN, 1994). However, without the inclusion of community in tourism planning, the impacts of tourism growth and conflicts related to community well being, protected area management, and other resource uses cannot be abated (Pinel, 1998). Tourism development and activities that disregards the local community frequently threaten protected area management efforts and impose tourism on the destination area (Eagles, 1996; Pinel, 1998).

In recognizing CBT as a tool for providing local community opportunities to control tourism development, CBT is therefore being promoted for community development. Community-based approach of tourism has gained popularity in community development as it attempts to empower host communities to have involvement and control over tourism development (Zeppel, 2006; Hinch & Butler, 2007). With these attempts, CBT promises to mitigate the negative impacts of tourism and to ensure net positive benefits for indigenous communities by the fair distribution of benefits (Hinch & Butler, 2007). However, communities are rarely at the heart of the tourism planning and development that affects them (Pinel, 1998). Rather, tourism planning, development, and marketing typically focus on the tourist leading to insufficiently identifying, upholding, or pursuing the aspirations of affected communities or local residents in a “destination area” (Reid *et al.*, 1993).

1.2 Research focus, aim and objectives

In literatures, it has been established that the two main concepts of NP adopted worldwide are the USA’s concept and the European concept (Runte, 2010; Damayanti, 2008; Yoneda, 2005; Eagles *et al.*, 2002). Kuo (2012:728) stated that these NP concepts were manifested in the purpose of establishment and planning of the parks. In Japan, NPs follow the European concepts, which is for protection of lived-in landscapes and categorised as parks for mass tourism, while parks in Nigeria follow the USA’s concept for biodiversity and nature conservation. As Nigeria and Japan

represent the different types of NPs, what are the differences in management? What are the advantages/disadvantages from the point of view of the residents? Are there differences in the way the residents within and around the NPs view the parks based on the system of management?

The USA's concept accepted by Nigeria has been blamed for the exclusion of local communities from being involved in park management, which ultimately resulted in series of park-people conflicts. In an attempt to resolve these park-people conflicts, tourism has been proposed as an opportunity for NPs and the communities within and around them (Moranduzzo, 2008). But for tourism to actually benefit the park and local communities, appropriate inclusion of the local people in tourism planning and management is of uttermost importance. However, NPs in both developed and developing countries are still facing challenges in securing local community participation in park and tourism management (Mubi *et al.*, 2012). Consequently, a critically important question is, "What are the factors limiting community participation in NP management and tourism, and are these factors similar or different in these two types of NPs?"

Base on the discussions and questions above, this study explores two broad issues, management of NP based on the two main concepts of NP and community participation in NP tourism. Therefore, the main research question is "*How does the NP concepts and management influence community participation in tourism, which is the main prerequisite for community-based tourism?*" Although many case studies have individually assessed this question for specific NP, only few have attempted to make comparison between NPs in developed and developing countries, and at the same time focus on how the two NP concepts influence community participation as a tool for CBT development.

The research framework presented in Figure 1.1 illustrates the overall picture of the research. To answer the main research questions, the following research objectives were set:

- i. compare the management of NPs in both countries
- ii. examine the relations between national, regional and local level in NP management in Japan and Nigeria
- iii. evaluate how tourism is perceived and accepted by community members in YNP

and GGNP

- iv. assess communities willingness to participate in tourism development
- v. analyze forms of community participation in tourism in the study areas
- vi. assess factors limiting community participation in tourism
- vii. recommend strategies that can be used to promote participation in community-based tourism within the study areas

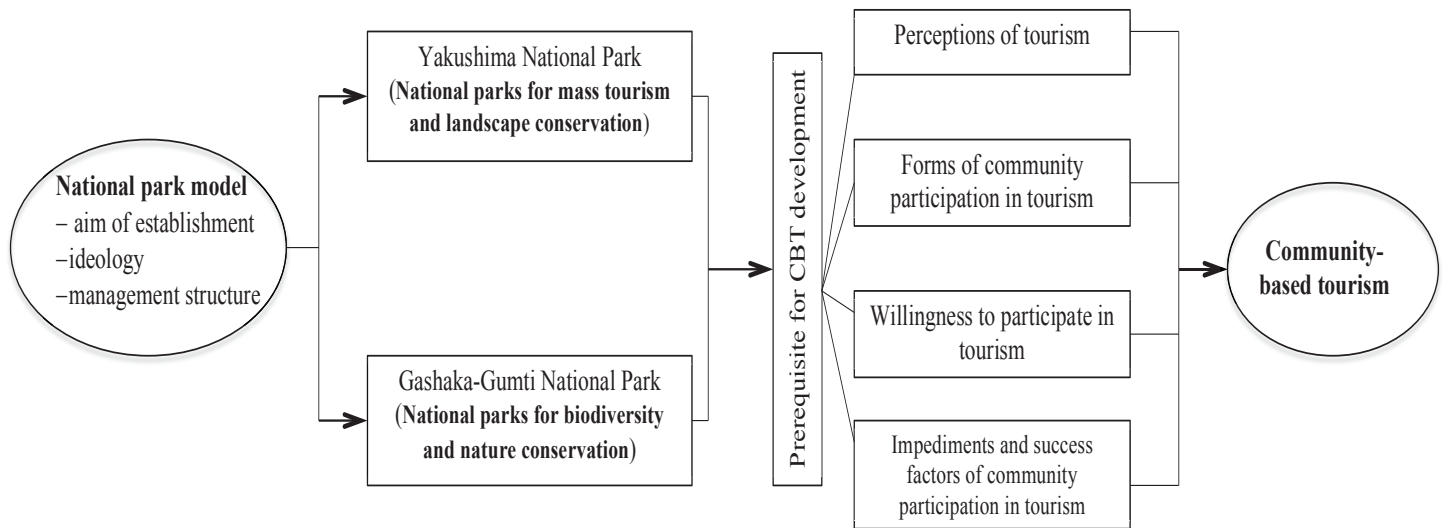


Figure 1.1: Research framework

1.3 Clarification of concepts

As this study involves two countries, there are terms that sometimes have different definitions in each country. Therefore, to understand the terminology used in this study it is very essential to define concepts used so as to avoid ambiguities and contradictions.

National Parks

NPs are usually classified under category II of the IUCN categories of protected areas, created to (1) protect the ecological integrity of one or more ecosystem for present and future generations; (2) exclude exploitation or occupation detrimental to the purposes of designation of the area; and (3) provide a foundation for spiritual, scientific, educational, recreational, and visitor opportunities, all of which must be environmentally and culturally compatible (Chape *et al.*, 2003). Nevertheless, different countries have exceptions to this definition, like in the case of Japan where some of the parks are in Category V (Butler & Boyd, 2000). NPs in Nigeria are

considered as places for wildlife protection and vegetation conservation, while NPs were created in Japan for the protection of beautiful landscape.

Community participation

Community participation is the process by which citizens channel their voiced opinions and get involved in the decision making process (WHO, 2002). The tourism industry is dependent on community participation, through their role as employees or local entrepreneurs, and on resident goodwill towards tourists (Blackstock, 2005; Cole, 1997).

Community-based tourism

CBT relies on the community developing tourism, usually with the support of another organisation (government or NGO) that possesses the appropriate skills and capacity (Ellis, 2011). CBT can be easily realised when the community has control of tourism from early planning stages (Muhanna, 2007). This implies that community can maximise the benefits from tourism, and minimise negative impacts appropriately by having control of tourism, as the product, as providers of physical and human resources and as suppliers (Ellis, 2011).

For the purpose of this study, CBT will center on the involvement of the host community in planning and maintaining tourism development in order to create a more sustainable industry (Hall, 1996).

Stakeholders of CBT

Survey of major stakeholders in CBT is important in pinpointing differences between the level of participation and perceptions of each group. These differences are fundamental to identifying community action and attitude to CBT development (Andriotis, 2000). Thus, it is of great importance to define stakeholder. A stakeholder for this study is therefore considered as any individual, group, or organization affected by or affects the tourism development of the study sites. Stakeholders included in the survey includes:

1. **Resident Community:** The resident community of a tourist destination is arguably the most important stakeholder (Muhanna, 2007). CBT is meant to provide benefits to the community, but they are also the victims of negative impacts of tourism. The residents of the tourist destination live with tourism and its impacts,

as they are either directly or indirectly dependent on tourism. Residents' acceptance of tourism development is considered important for the long-term success of tourism in the community. The community members of Yakushima are classified as 'I-turns' (migrants from outside the island), 'U-turns' (natives of the island who have returned to the area after spending time out-side the island), or 'native' residents (i.e. those that have lived on the island all their lives).

2. Governmental and Non-governmental organizations: These groups are important because they represent the views of those who develop policy and planning, coordinate activities, and make decisions for developments of tourism. To ensure progress in CBT as a developmental tool, government on national, regional and local levels, needs to be involved (Ellis, 2011). In principle, the government's role is to provide guidance and leadership via policies, regulations and frameworks (Mograbi & Rogerson, 2007; Muhanna, 2007). In most cases, NGOs contributes to CBT financially and also provide human capital and expertise.
3. People involved in tourism business: These stakeholders are those with business interests in tourism and industries supporting tourism, providing facilities and services to tourists. These businesses can range in size from small, family owned enterprises to transnational conglomerates (Weaver & Lawton, 2010). Small to medium locally owned businesses are advocated to promote the ownership and retention of earnings of tourism within a community (Mbaiwa, 2004; WTO, 2002).
4. Tourists: Tourists are considered as stakeholders because tourism is dependent on them for success irrespective of any development strategy that has been implemented because they are consumers of the tourist destination (Ellis, 2011). Therefore, tourist satisfaction is crucial to all tourism planning to ensure the future of the tourism development (Fyall *et al.*, 2003; Gilmore & Simmons, 2007).

1.4 Research process

This section gives an overview of the sequential steps taken in the planning of the research process. The stages adopted in this thesis are shown on Figure 1.2. The first step in this research was to clearly define the topic. Once the research topic was chosen and stated, a number of literatures were review, in order to identify

relationships among the variables to be studied. During the literature review, gaps in knowledge observed in the past research relating to CBT in NPs of developed and developing countries were noted. The literature review helped in understanding how other researchers addressed similar topics. This served as the basis for the determining the research aim, the objectives and the research questions. After determining the research questions and objectives, the research methods need to address the research questions was adopted. Data was gathered using both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. After which the data collected were analyzed, interpreted and used to make recommendation for further study.

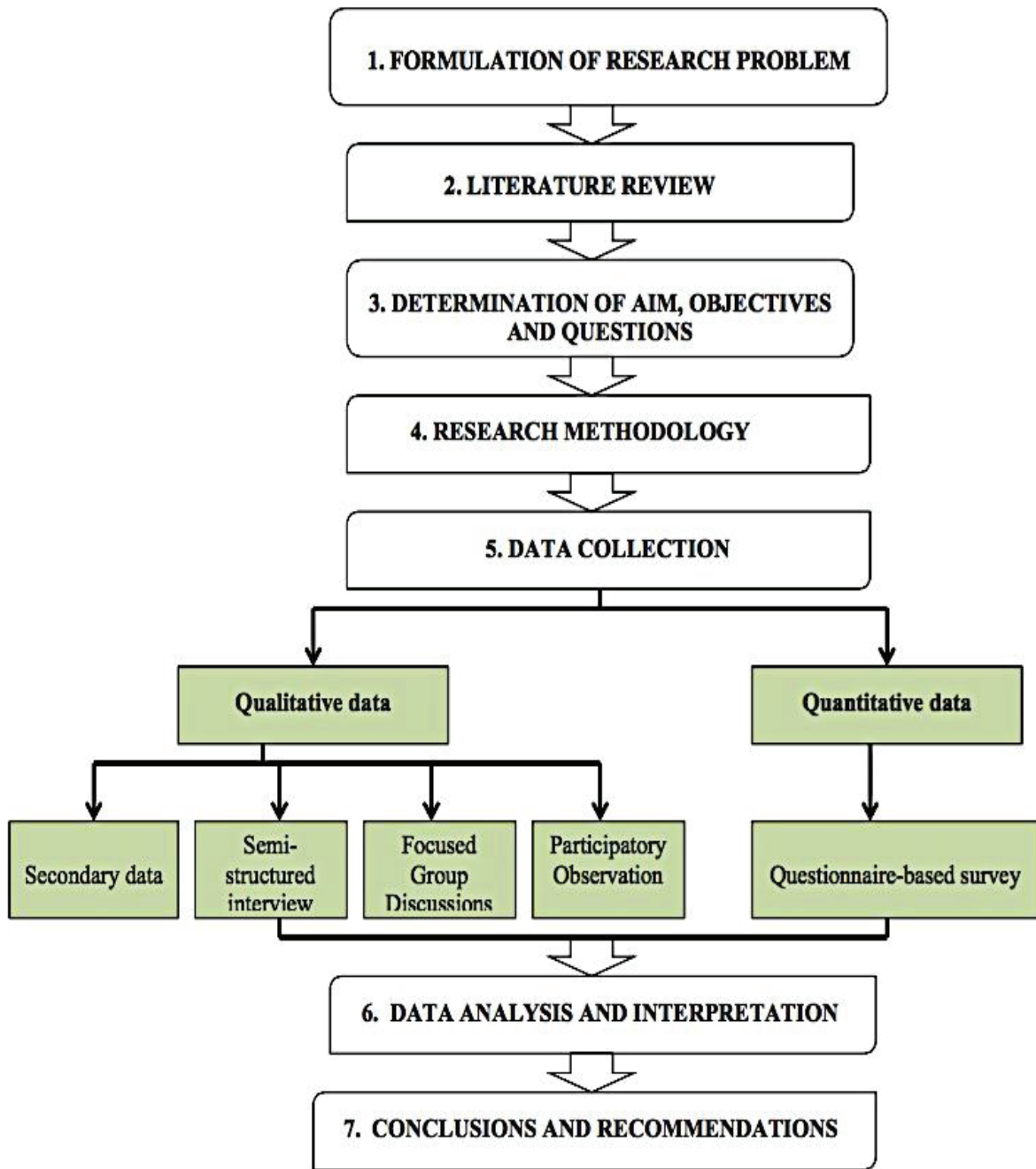


Figure 1.2: Stages of the research process

Source: Author (2017)

1.5 Structure of thesis

The thesis is divided into nine chapters. This first chapter, which is the introductory chapter gives a background of the research and lays out the research framework, focus, aim and objectives. Key concepts used were defined so as to avoid ambiguities and contradictions since study involves two countries, with some terms having different definitions in each country. The chapter ends by giving an overview

of the sequential steps taken in the planning of the research process and providing an outline of the thesis.

Chapter 2 reviews literature on the concepts of NP and how these concepts have evolved over the years; various definitions of community and why it is important to consider the different groups in the community when introducing any type of development; community participation and factors influencing participation in tourism projects; and finally concept of CBT and constraints to CBT development. This chapter formed the background upon which the current research objectives were positioned and contextualized.

In Chapter 3, the overview of the preliminary study conducted in Yakushima in 2014 was given. It reports the research carried out as the pilot study for the current research. The findings helped in understanding the perceptions of tourism operators, serving as a practical understanding of residents' perception. Thereby, forming the foundation on which the current study was developed.

Chapter 4 describes the methodology used in achieving the research objectives. The chapter starts by giving an overview of the study area, and then describes the design of research methods and explained the various methods used in data collection and analysis. The chapter ends by stating the limitations of the study.

Chapter 5 compared the concepts of NP adopted in Japan and Nigeria. Due to the disparity in NP models and management systems, comparison was based on the management policies, tourism development, management problems and collaborative management. Furthermore, YNP and GGNP were used as case studies in elucidating the problem in management of NPs faced by both countries. The chapter concludes by laying emphasis on the differences and similarities identified in the chapter.

In Chapter 6, the results of the demographic characteristics of the stakeholders that participated in the questionnaires survey were presented. Stakeholders' characteristics were analyzed to determine if are significant differences in their characteristics that can be used for further analysis in the following chapter. The chapter is divided into three sections so as to better describe the characteristics of (i) households (ii) tourism businesses and (iii) tourists.

Chapter 7 considers the perceptions of different community groups in order to identify similarities and difference in their perception of collaborative management of

NPs. This chapter was based on results from primary data in both YNP and GGNP. This includes community perception of the two NPs; perceptions and attitude of the communities towards tourism; their willingness to participate in tourism; and factors limiting them from participating in tourism. This chapter identifies two success cases of community participation in Yakushima.

Chapter 8 discusses the result of the study and expands on how the results answer the research questions. It draws upon the information provided in the previous chapters in order to consider the applicability of CBT development in YNP and GGNP. First the chapter starts by discussing the management the two NPs and perceptions of the community groups about the parks. It points out lessons that can be NP can learn on one another, and explains how the objectives of managing each NP influence the perceptions of community groups about the parks. The chapter then discusses the perception of stakeholders in both NPs and variables influencing stakeholders' perceptions and their support for CBT development.

Chapter 9 reflects on the findings of the research and provides conclusions and recommendations. The chapter concludes the study by arguing that the concepts and management of NPs influences community participation in tourism and that CBT development is viable in both NPs. Finally, future areas of research arising from this study are suggested.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a review of literature relating to the research context and is divided into six sections. The first section reviews literature on the concepts of NP and how these concepts have evolved over the years from that of exclusion to that of a participatory approach. The second section highlights the various definitions of community and why it is important to consider the different groups in the community when introducing any type of development. The third section contains literature on community perception of tourism and its impacts, and how perceptions vary between different stakeholders in the community.

The fourth section reviewed existing literature on community participation in tourism development and factors influencing participation in tourism projects. Furthermore, the barriers to community participation discussed in previous studies were elucidated. In section five, literature on the concept of CBT and constraints to CBT development were reviewed. The final section provides a summary of the key areas of discussion in the existing literatures and areas for further discussions.

2.2 National park: concepts and trends in development and management

The first real NP, Yellowstone National Park was established in the USA in 1872, though the idea of NPs as protected areas was born on the European continent. A whole range of NPs was created in quick succession in America during the following fifty years. The Canadian NP system emerged more or less simultaneously, with the creation of its first NP in the year 1885. However, it was difficult for some European countries to establish NPs due to population density and unavailability of extensive public areas (Frost & Hall, 2009). Nevertheless, a number of European countries established NPs in their colonies (Damayanti, 2008). Globally, the area of land covered by the world's parks and protected areas increased considerably from 1900 to 1996 (Eagles, 2001). By 1996 the world's network of 30,361 parks in 225 countries and dependent territories, covers an area of 13,245,527 square kilometers, representing 8.84% of the total land area of the planet (Green & Paine, 1997). It has been argued that the impressive growth of the world's park network is the result of the

widespread acceptance of the ecological ethic (Kellert, 1979) and aggressive political action (Eagles, 2001).

Schelhas (2001: 300) avers, “early NPs were established to preserve spectacular scenery and natural wonders”. However, as NPs spread worldwide, the concept has also evolved and diversified (Hall & Frost, 2009: 3). The original idea of NP was provided by America without imposing conditions on the use of the term (Hall & Frost, 2009: 7). Therefore, the definition, planning and purpose of establishing NP in many countries differ from the initial American context. Damayanti, (2008) avers that two main concepts of NP have been adopted worldwide, which are: the USA’s concept, often referred to as the modern NP or according to Runte (2010), “monumental NP”; and the European concept, called “protection of lived-in landscapes” (Eagles *et al.*, 2002) or “regional NP” (Yoneda, 2005). Evidently, NPs in some countries are categorized under different IUCN categories of Protected areas other than the intended Category II (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1: “National Parks” in various categories

Category	Name	Location	Size (ha)	Date
Ia	Dipperu NP	Australia	11,100	1969
II	Guanacaste NP	Costa Rica	32,512	1991
III	Yozgat Camligi NP	Turkey	264	1988
IV	Pallas Ounastunturi NP	Finland	49,600	1938
V	Snowdonia NP	Wales, UK	214,200	1954
VI	Expedition NP	Australia	2,930	1994

Source: Dudley (2008:11)

Usuki, (2004) noted that the evolution of NPs can be divided into four steps: (1) NPs for (by) foreigners (spread from USA to Europe then to European colonized countries and protectorates), established between late 1900s and World War II; (2) NPs for mass tourism (e.g., Japan and United Kingdom), starting from post World War II to 1972; (3) NPs for biodiversity and nature conservation, established from 1972 to 1992; and (4) NPs for environmental education and ecotourism that were created from 1992 till date. The variation in the evolutionary process implies that ‘NPs have no single model’ nor have an international mechanism for accreditation like

Biosphere Reserve or World Heritage, but each country applies the term with the whatever meaning that suits the county (Hall & Frost, 2009:11).

Efforts have been made to compare different models of NPs. Dahlberg *et al.* (2010) compared NPs in three countries South Africa, Sweden and Scotland from the public access rights perspective. They “discovered that parks-people conflict has less to do with whether a country has been a colony or not, or its present state of development but is instead closely related to the ideological and institutional legacy surrounding the conceptualization of contemporary policy regarding NPs” (Dahlberg *et al.*, 2010:220). Likewise, comparison made between South African and United States models of natural areas management by Licht, *et al.* (2014: 6) reveals that each model has its “pros and cons and may be best suited for the milieu in which they occur”. Drewniak *et al.* (2012) compared the system of centralized government and decentralized privatized managements in African’s NPs and conclude that the latter system is more effective in protecting natural resources and also benefit the surrounding communities.

Numerous debates exist on the effectiveness of the USA NP model. Bruner *et al.* (2001), Locke & Dearden (2005) argued that the US model where rules of the PA are enforced is the basis for the success of conservation in PAs. Whereas, Machlis & Tichnell (1985), West & Brechin (1991), Pimbert & Pretty (1995) among other researchers have blamed the USA NP model for harming local people and ineffective biodiversity conservation due to exclusion of indigenous people. Most of the critical studies on conflict in NP management address the situation in developing countries (Dahlberg *et al.*, 2010). Countries in Africa and other developing countries have followed the American model of conservation where the indigenous people are restricted from resource use (Drewniak *et al.*, 2012). The study of Mombeshora & Le Bel (2009) reveals that the establishment of Gonarezhou NP led to the displacement of Chitsa community, and efforts of the park officials to use a top-down approach to resolve conflict yielded little result. Jim and Xu (2002), Brown (2003), Anthony (2007) also recorded cases where the local communities have been displaced from their lands with little consultation or adequate compensation. This in turn leads to the exclusion of indigenous people have been from economic, social and political activities in NPs (Scheyvens, 2009). Hence, most communities within and around NPs in developing countries have poor accessibility and an underdeveloped

infrastructure, educational systems, finance and banking service and social welfare (Altman & Finlayson, 2003; Rogerson, 2004).

The resultant effects are hostile attitudes toward conservation strategies (Jim & Xu, 2002; Anthony, 2007) and parks-people conflicts, which reduce the effectiveness of parks for biodiversity conservation (Lane, 2001). This is evident in the case of in Bwindi Impenetrable NP where fires were deliberately set after it became a NP, burning 5% of the forest (Hamilton *et al.*, 2000). Likewise, the creation of NPs in Nigeria restricted the free access of local communities to resources within the park. This has consequently resulted in strong resistance to park policies through illegal activities such as poaching, livestock grazing and farming within the parks (Jacob *et al.*, 2015; Malik *et al.*, 2016; Buba *et al.*, 2016). Also, Watts & Faasen (2009) reported case of illegal activities in Tsitsikamma NP, South Africa as a form of resistance to fortress form of conservation. Shepard *et al.* (2010) gave an example of Matsigenka communities in Manu NP, Peru where the indigenous communities serve as conflicting ground for government agencies and the NGOs.

In recent years, focus of research is now directed towards efforts being made in changing the concept of NPs from that of an exclusive and colonial system to a participatory approach or co-management, with the interest of the local people as the focal point (Usongo & Nkanje, 2004). Collaborative management or co-management of natural resources involves sharing of responsibilities, benefits and decision-making powers among key stakeholders in a particular area” (Quazi *et al.*, 2008: 1). Local users and stakeholders should be involved in decision-making processes that affect their livelihoods and access to resources (Quazi *et al.*, 2008). The three basic levels of governance and participation in co-management are: (1) national governance by executive and legislative bodies; (2) site-level governance and participation by multiple stakeholders; (3) participation in community-level decision-making, forest management activities and associated benefits (Quazi *et al.*, 2008). UNESCO (1996) avers that some protected area management is now beginning to include community partnership strategies to achieve more cost-effective and appropriate management of human activities, such as tourism, within and adjacent to protected areas.

Co-management of protected areas have been extensively investigated, debated and criticized over the last two decades (Adams & McShane, 1992; Brechin *et al.*, 2003; West *et al.*, 2006; Fox *et al.*, 2008; 2013). Partly in reaction to this debate,

many governments and state conservation organizations, as well as national and international environmental NGOs have revised their policies with an ambition to reconcile conservation and development and promote environmental justice (Adams & Jeanrenaud, 2008; Kothari, 2008). The growing awareness of the importance of collaborative natural resource management practices has led to a shift from predominantly centralized natural resource management towards a community-based resource management, enabling people to make better decisions about the use of land and resources (Roe & Nelson, 2009; Roe *et al.*, 2009).

De Pourcq *et al.* (2015) discovered that co-management could be a useful tool in reducing park-people conflict at grassroots level if the local people effectively participate in the process and not just in theory. According to Andrade & Rhodes (2012: 5), “local communities are willing to comply with PA policies and rules when they are included in the PA decision-making process”. The involvement of Roviana women, Solomon Islands in conservation project motivated them to set their own rule which resulted in stopping illegal activities inside strict resource use zones (Aswani & Weiant, 2004). Kubo & Supriyanto, (2010: 1785) investigated the impact of change from “fence-and-fine” to “participatory” conservation approach in Gunung Halimun-Salak NP, and discover that the approach was effective in changing the perceptions and behaviors of the communities, thereby preventing further forest degradation. Other literatures that have examined involvement of local people in management of PAs include those of Wollenberg *et al.* (2006), McCarthy (2004), Kothari *et al.* (2004), Smyth (2001), Wells *et al.* (1999) and Kothari *et al.* (1996).

In Africa, the importance of partnership in park management has been discussed by a number of researchers (Balduş & Kibonde, 2003; Drewniak *et al.*, 2012). According to Morshed (2013) co-management of protected areas is a participatory approach to natural resource conservation that can also lead to improvements in local livelihoods. Likewise, Saporiti (2006) argued that public-private partnerships is a viable way for effective management and offers a way to capture significant economic value in Africa’s NPs. Usongo & Nkanje (2004) noted that the Lobéké NP, Cameroon is shifting its focus towards collaborative management system through local communities and private sector involvement in management of natural resources of the area. They reported the establishment of hunting zones for five communities, where they can carry out subsistence hunting and also lease their territories for sport

hunting during certain periods of the year. The revenues generated from these are used for different developmental activities in the communities. Abbot *et al.* (2001) reported that the communities surrounding Kilum-Ijim Forest, Cameroon showed positive attitude toward conservation program in the park after they started benefiting from the livelihood project established through a participatory approach.

It should be noted that co-management is not a concept that is easy to put into practice (Andrade & Rhodes, 2012). Castro & Nielsen (2001) posit that co-management agreements can also lead to new sets of conflicts or cause old the ones to worsen. They argued that the concerned parties might encounter series of conflict before co-management agreements can be reached.

2.3 What is community?

‘Community’ is a subject often talked about and discussed but not easy to pinpoint its exact meaning (Bagul, 2009). The term ‘community’ is frequently used in research, theory, and everyday conversation (Pinel, 1998), making its definition complex and fluid as it involves many social, economic, physical and administrative factors (Mitchell, 1998). The debate on what constitutes the ‘community’ and its scope ranges from who it comprises of and whether it should be defined on a geographical, spatial, livelihood or ethnic basis (Roe *et al.*, 2001). Kotze and Swanepoel (1983:7-8) posited that the concept ‘community’ has four elements of focus, which are people, location in geographic space, social interaction, and common ties.

Phillips (1993: 14) defines a community as ‘a group of people who live in a common territory, having a common history and shared values, participate in various activities together, and have a high degree of solidarity’. Swanepoel & De Beer (2006) stated that the term ‘community’ suggests a geographic locality with a degree of autonomy, a group with shared interests and needs or a group of people with a sense of common identity. Beeton (1998) explains it as a ‘sense of place’ within the landscape and/or historically, and usually possesses a range of traditions and values. According to Pinel (1998), it is often interpreted within conventional residential and geo-political boundaries.

González (2004) and Sproule (1996) noted that irrespective of the definition used, the community is not a homogenous social entity but is characterized by

unequal distribution of power and uneven flow of information. Therefore, not all members of a community are equally able to influence decisions, affect communal process or benefit from the 'togetherness' (González, 2004). Sproule (1996) asserted that communities comprise separate interest groups which may be affected by, or benefit differently from, development that is introduced.

2.4 Community perceptions

Extensive research has been conducted about residents' perception and attitudes towards tourism, impacts of tourism, and the level of tourism development in varying destination communities (Andereck & Vogt, 2000; Banks, 2003; Gursoy *et al.*, 2002; Long *et al.*, 1990; Ap, 1992; Andereck, *et al.*, 2005; Lepp, 2007; Kayat *et al.*, 2013).

For tourism industry in national to be sustainable in the long term, the views of local people living adjacent to the park must be taken into account with focus on their attitude and perceptions towards tourism development and wildlife conservation (Williams and Lawson, 2001). Sekhar (2003) states that, the continuation of protected areas depended on the goodwill of the adjacent community with the aim that the community benefits. Borrini-Feyerabend *et al.* (2004) believed that rural people should benefit from nature tourism so as they too can support conservation.

Andereck & Vogt (2000) noted that research about resident attitudes or perceptions of tourism constitutes one of the most systematic and well-studied areas of tourism. However, the need for more research on communities' perception of tourism is evident because communities are not homogeneous groups instead, its a combination of personalities with different positions and views of the effects of tourism in their community (Mason & Cheyne 2000; Macleod 2004; Lepp 2008). Knowledge of residents' perceptions regarding tourism development is highly required in order to understand the significance and value of local participation (Pearce *et al.*, 1996). Understanding residents' perception and attitude towards tourism can help planners in a significant way (Claiborne, 2010). This will make it easier to select those developments, which can minimize negative social impacts and maximize support for alternative modes of tourism (Williamson & Lawson, 2001). Yang (2006) avers that perceptions of residents and tourists have been used to understand tourism impacts in many tourism destinations.

Most community perception studies focused on three dimensions, social,

economical and environmental perceptions measuring a range of variables (Tembo, 2010). The findings from previous studies show a diversity of perceptions towards tourism (Doxey 1975; Murphy 1985; King *et al.* 1993; Simmons 1994; Pearce *et al.* 1996; Williamson & Lawson 2001). Researchers have identified that local residents perceive tourism positively due to its propensity to create jobs, generate income, and provide social services and infrastructure in local communities (Andereck *et al.*, 2005; Dyer *et al.*, 2007; Khan, 1997). Other studies have found that, when resident communities were dependent on tourism economically, they tended to hold strong support for its development (Ap, 1992; Banks, 2003; Lepp, 2004; 2007). However, local people with negative perceptions and attitudes about tourism showed less support for its development (Andereck & Jurowski, 2006; Banks, 2003).

The study of Byrd *et al.* (2009) in eastern North Carolina revealed that entrepreneurs had a lower perception that tourism development increases crime than the residents. Banki and Ismail (2014) found that tourism entrepreneurs have a higher positive perception of the economic impacts of tourism than other stakeholders. The study of Lankford (1994) revealed that the perceptions of entrepreneurs and government officials varied from residents with regard to the level of support for tourism development. Examining the different perceptions of residents, entrepreneurs, and public sector personnel by Thomason *et al.* (1979), revealed that entrepreneurs had more positive perception about visitors than the other two groups. Comparing perceptions of tourism development between residents, entrepreneur and government officials, Kim and Pennington-Gray (2003) found that only residents thought growth should be minimized and indicated that they do not want more tourists. They also indicated that each of the three groups had different perceptions about the level of tourism development. Murphy (1983) found significant differences between the perceptions and attitudes of the business sector, administration, and residents toward tourism development.

2.5 Community participation in tourism development process

Community participation is the most important element of community-based tourism. CBT has evolved from various forms and levels of community participation in development (Kariuki, 2013). The concept of community involvement originated from development studies and was applied to and found appropriate in developed countries. It was then modified so that it could apply to community participation in

tourism development in developing countries (Smiley, 2014). Community participation in tourism development has been originally developed and implemented in developed countries. However, it is now claimed that developing countries could avoid many of the problems that have plagued past tourism development by involving diverse social groups from the popular sectors of local communities in decision-making (Issac & Van de Sterren, 2004).

Community participation functions as a driving force for protecting the community's natural environment and culture as tourism products, while simultaneously encouraging greater tourism-related income (Felstead, 2000). According to Bachrach & Botwinick (1992), participation can lead to an enhanced sense of one's self-worth, and the self-exploration, which enables people to discover what their own real interests are. Several authors have proposed that community participation is required for long-term success of the tourist destination, and that strong community support is critical for tourism development to be successful. Community participation in tourism would lead to desired guest-host relationships and increase the quality of the benefits derived from tourism (Tosun, 1999: 616). The outcome for soliciting community participation is to create and produce an enabling environment needed by stakeholders, especially local communities who have been vulnerable to negative impacts of tourism attributed partly to the fact that many tourism resources occur in their areas, to have a real stake in development activities (Havel, 1996; Songorwa, 1999).

Murphy's (1985) book "Tourism – A Community Approach" formed the basis for many studies on community participation. In it, he stressed the importance of local involvement in tourism development, indicating that the success of tourism relies on the goodwill and cooperation of local people since they are part of the tourism product (Murphy, 1985). The debate around the relationships between tourism, communities, development and participation has evolved significantly since then (Nash 1977; De Kadt 1979; Mathieson & Wall 1982; Krippendorf 1987; Cater 1995; Rátz & Puczko 2002). Several authors have discussed the different ways in which local communities can be involved in tourism activities (Mowfort & Munt, 1998). However, issues regarding how communities can be strengthened through tourism participation require further research and analysis (Simmons 1994; Ashley 2000; Scheyvens 2002; Mitchell & Muckosy 2008; Simpson 2008).

The main focus of tourism development is sustainability and this cannot be achieved without community support (Vincent & Thompson, 2002). Therefore, community participation in and control over tourism are important components in sustainable tourism (Butler & Hinch, 1996; Bith, 2011). Although the core objective of community participation is sustainable development of tourism industry (Vincent & Thompson, 2002: 153), community participation also seeks to improve the welfare of the local community and, perhaps most importantly, win their support in conservation of tourism resources (Songorwa, 1999).

The four levels of community participation identified by Holden (2000) are: information sharing, consultation, decision-making and having access to benefits. During the information sharing, the community is informed about the project so as to facilitate collective or individual action. Consultation is usually done by not only informing the community of the project, but also consulting with them on key issues at some or all stages in a project cycle. The decision-making stage is when the community is involved in making decisions about project's design and implementation. After the tourism project is implemented, the community is meant to have access to benefits accrued from the project.

Tosun (1999) suggested three forms of community participation, which are spontaneous, induced and coercive community participations. Spontaneous community participation is voluntary with full responsibility and authority owned by community. In the case of induced community participation, it is either the government takes the decisions but the communities are involved in implementation, or the community voices their opinion through an opportunity to hear and to be heard. Coercive participation is top-down approach similar to induced participation, where the community participates in implementation but not in benefits sharing.

Participation and involvement of the community in decision-making is advocated so that communities can have some control over tourism resources, initiatives and decisions that affect their livelihood and at the same time strengthen their ability to act for themselves (Muganda, 2009; Wang & Wall, 2005). Bagul (2009:2) stated that the community, who are affected by a project or a decision, should have an active role and influence in every level of decision-making and planning. According to Sharma (2004) participation in decision-making entails community members determining their goals for development and having a

meaningful voice in the organization and administration of tourism. The community can hardly derive adequate benefits from tourism development if they are not enabled to participate in the decision-making process. Martokusumo (2015) affirms that for tourism to produce sustainable outcomes, tourism must reflect the values of host residents, and for this to happen, they must be empowered and participate fully in decision-making and ownership of tourism developments. One approach to achieve this is “through investments in human capital, such as education and health, investments in social capital such as local-level institutions and participatory processes, and support for community-based development efforts planned and implemented from bottom up” (Havel, 1996: 145).

It has been argued that participation in tourism can be either through participation in decision-making process or resident involvement in the benefits of tourism development (Tosun, 1999; 2002). The idea of involvement and participation of local communities in the tourism benefits is easily reflected in increasing incomes, employment, and education of local communities about tourism and entrepreneurship (Timothy, 1999). One way to accomplish this is to increase public awareness of tourism through education campaigns and train local communities for employment in the industry.

Since the host residents are directly affected by tourism development in their communities, they should therefore be included in planning decisions (Tosun, 1999: 616). Community participation in the tourism planning process may generally be understood as the involvement of individuals within a tourism-oriented community in the decision-making and implementation process with regards to major manifestations of political and socio-economic activities (Bagul, 2009). Hall (2005:140) points out that planning increases the chances of educating and informing the community about the importance, the good and the bad impact of tourism”. Bagul (2009) strongly advocates that the local community must be informed in advance of all the possible consequences of any tourism development.

2.5.1 Factors influencing community participation

Studies have identified a range of factors why local communities do or do not participate in development projects including tourism projects. Culture, gender and lack of understanding of the details of the project by the community are some factors

that influence participation in tourism (Dolisca *et al.*, 2006; Briedenhann & Wickens, 2004). Benefits from projects have been identified as significant factors motivating local participation (Narayan, 1995). Likewise, Williams (1997) was of the opinion that benefit motivation is a factors influencing local participation. Williams' research showed that the potential source of income from the project activities was the main reason that encouraged local participation. The greater the benefits derived from tourism, the higher the possibility of community participation (Shui *et al.*, 2012).

The degree of power distribution is central point underlying people's participation and unless responsive institutions and policy framework that facilitate and support local participation are in place, efforts in community participation are less likely to succeed (Havel, 1996; Wang & Wall, 2005). Phimmakong (2011) posited that powerful project members have a potential impact on the participation of people in rural development projects. Njoh (2002) identified that powerful members will influence the selection and participation of those who are involved. According to Adebayo (1985), local leaders have significant parts to play in influencing the participation in community-based projects. Oakley (1991) avers that lack of local leaders when implementing project results in local communities not willing to be involved in projects. Wilson *et al.*, (2001) claimed that local leaders influence community participation and increase the chance of a tourism project being successful. Tewari & Khanna (2005) discovered that good leaders are able to motivate their community to participate in activities and make extra efforts to solve problems in their communities.

Glendinning *et al.* (2001) highlighted level of education and literacy factors that influence people's participation in community development projects. It has been argued that educated people are more aware of the benefits that can be gained from their participation than uneducated people (Lise, 2000; Abdulai & CroleRees, 2001; Glendinning *et al.*, 2001). Lise (2000) found out that literate villagers in three states in India were more likely to be involved in forestry activities compared to the illiterate.

Another factor influencing community participation in tourism development is through local job creation (Zhao & Ritchie, 2007). Community participation via employment opportunities, as workers or as small business operators, can be a catalyst to the development of tourism products and services, arts, crafts and cultural values, especially through taking advantage of abundant natural and cultural assets

available in communities in developing countries (Scheyvens, 2007). Tosun (2000) stressed that community participation through working in the tourism industry has been recognized to help local communities not only to support development of the industry but also to receive more than economic benefits. Based on a study carried out by Kibicho (2003), it was discovered that 88.6% of the community members stated that a suitable means for community participation is by encouraging local people to invest in, operate small scale businesses, and work for the tourism industry. Tosun (2000) was also of the opinion that community participation through employment as workers in the industry or operation of small-scale businesses provides more economic benefits for them than just having a say in decision making process. Zhao & Ritchie (2007) avers that participation through employment is more suitable in reducing poverty at the household level since economic benefits from tourism goes directly to the family level.

2.5.2 Barriers to community participation in tourism

Local community can participate in tourism planning and development in many ways. However, various researchers have identified a number of inter-related barriers that prevent effective local communities' involvement and participation in the tourism industry (Tosun, 2000; Manyara & Jones, 2007; Cole, 2006). Addison (1996) noted that community participation is time-consuming, with lack of education, business inexperience, insufficient financial assistance and conflicting vested interested limit community participation. In developing countries, most poor communities have difficulties with attracting capital or resources to build the facilities and infrastructure that is necessary for tourism development (Koch, 1997).

Two arguments as to why the involvement of local communities in tourism development is often difficult as provided by Scheyvens (2002) are: (1) communities are heterogeneous (Blackstock, 2005:42), consisting of many different kinds of people, often with unequal positions and different aspirations. This leads to an unequal opportunity of community members to participate in tourism activities. Community members with a higher status are more likely to participate in tourism development, and will not always act in the best interest of other community members; (2) communities frequently lack information, resources and power. This makes it especially difficult to reach the market. The community is thus dependent on other stakeholders, and therefore vulnerable. This is inline with Taylor (2001), who

stated that local participation does not work when it is promoted by the values of “outside experts” or by powerful elite interest. Instead the outcome of an initiative needs to be represented by local interests and circumstances.

Tosun (2000) categorized the limitations to community participation as limitations at the operational level, structural limitations and cultural limitations. Limitations at the operational level occurs due to the centralization of public administration of tourism development, lack of co-ordination between involved parties, and lack of information made available to the local communities. Structural limitations are based on attitudes of professionals, lack of expertise, elite domination, lack of appropriate legal system, lack of trained human resources, relatively high cost of participation (time and resources), and lack of financial resources. Another structural limitation is that there frequently does not exist a legal system in developing countries to protect the rights of local communities. Finally, cultural limitations to community participation are the limited capacity of poor people, as well as apathy and low level of awareness in the local community concerning the social-cultural, economic and political consequences of tourism development (Tosun, 2000).

Cole (2006) noted that lack of ownership, capital, skills, knowledge and resources are few of the factors limiting effective local community participation in the tourism industry. Manyara & Jones (2007: 638) avers that elitism, lack of empowerment and involvement, partnerships, access to tourists, transparency in benefit-sharing, leakage of revenue, and lack of an appropriate policy framework to support the development of community initiatives have significant impacts on community participation in the industry. Involvement of the community may not only prove difficult but may also cause problems in achieving the goal of benefit delivery, aggravating and creating internal conflicts and jealousies, and creating unrealistic expectations (Simpson, 2008). Nonetheless, one approach to ensure that local communities can overcome those barriers and ultimately participate actively in tourism development is to empower them (Zhao & Ritchie, 2007; Tosun, 2000).

2.6 Concept of community-based tourism

The idea of CBT emerged from initiatives led by development organizations to primarily aid the poor (Jones & EplerWood, 2008; Zapata *et al.*, 2011). Pio (2011) noted that CBT can be utilized in alleviating poverty and assisting rural community

development when communities are directly involved in the ownership and operation of tourism products. Many scholars have argued that CBT directly improve the well being of the poor (Scheyvens, 2011). They benefit directly and indirectly through various development initiatives such as road construction, education centers etc. Pio (2011) posits that it provides more direct benefits to the poor than mainstream forms of tourism. According to Mazibuko (2000), CBT offers some form of benefit to local people not directly involved in the tourist enterprises through improved education or infrastructure. Likewise, Lukhele (2013) avers that CBT projects provide collective benefits to the community through contributions to community funds for the development of community assets such as schools, clinics or grinding mills.

The concept of community-based tourism was introduced during the 1970s as a reaction to the negative consequences of international mass tourism (Smith, 1977; Murphy, 1985; Cater, 1993; Hall & Lew, 2009). It was conceded at that time that mass tourism brought few benefits directly to the poor (Wilson, 1979). In developing countries, CBT emerged as a strategy for community organization at the same time making it possible to attain better living conditions (López-Guzmán *et al.*, 2011: 73). The idea of CBT has been proposed as an alternative approach to tourism development (Denis, 2013). According to Lukhele (2013), CBT is a tool for development which when used properly, can minimize the negative impacts of tourism while generating income, diversifying the economy, preserving culture, conserving the environment and providing educational opportunities. Timothy (2002) describes CBT as a more sustainable form of development than conventional mass tourism as it allows host communities to break away from the powerful grasp of tour operators and the ownership of wealthy elites at national level. Tolkach *et al.* (2013: 320-321) maintain that the main characteristic of CBT is community participation in the decision-making, and that a bottom-up approach (as opposed to top-down) is a prerequisite for this type of tourism to be optimal.

Community-based tourism has many interpretations; there is therefore no universal consensus to its definition. Pondocorp & Wilson (1998 as cited in Mazibuko, 2000) define community-based tourism as tourism in which a significant number of local people are involved in providing services to tourists and the tourism industry, and in which local people have meaningful ownership, power and participation in the various tourism and related enterprises. Despite the different meanings ascribed to the

concept, it is commonly promoted as a form of tourism that can be used as a developmental tool for poor and marginalized communities (Smiley, 2014). Most interpretations of CBT emphasize the following features: community empowerment, environmental sustainability, community participation, local control, ownership and management of CBT projects, and equal distribution of benefits (Kontogeorgopoulos *et al.*, 2013).

According to Martokusumo (2015:16), it can be said that the term CBT is used to refer to forms of tourism development which: “(1) aim to share the benefits optimally and evenly among local people; (2) advocate empowerment and ownership by active participation of the local community in the planning and management of tourism in general and of profits in particular; (3) emphasize local control; (4) promote social and economic development, including building of capabilities and assets, and providing alternative livelihood strategies which help to reduce the vulnerability of poor communities; (5) prioritize community needs, involvement and interests; (6) are small-scale, based around local skills and resources; (7) support conservation of natural resources and/or preservation of cultural heritage; (8) enhance quality visitor experience and host-guest interactions; and (9) are all- inclusive, hence gender sensitive.”

REST (2010) states that the concept of CBT has principles that the host community can use as a tool for community development; thus, CBT should aim to “(1) recognize, support and promote community ownership of tourism; (2) involve community members from the start in every aspect; (3) promote community pride; (4) improve the quality of life; (5) ensure environmental sustainability; (6) preserve the unique character and culture of the local area; (7) foster cross-cultural learning; (8) respect cultural differences and human dignity; (9) distribute benefits fairly among community members; and (10) contribute a fixed percentage of its income to community projects”.

As stated by López-Guzmán *et al.* (2011), the four objectives of CBT are: (1) it must have a positive impact on the conservation of natural and cultural resources; (2) CBT must bring about socio-economic development in the local community; (3) there must be an increase in the number of businesses whose ownership is in the hands of the local community through appropriate planning and tourism management; and (4) quality levels regarding experience of tourists visiting the area

must be established. Common attributes of CBT according to Denis (2013) include (1) aiming to benefit local communities, particularly rural or indigenous peoples or small town residents, contributing to their wellbeing and the wellbeing of their cultural and environmental assets; (2) hosting tourists in the local community; (3) managing a tourism scheme communally; (4) sharing the profits/benefits equitably; (5) using a portion of the profits/resources for community development and/or to maintain and protect a community cultural or natural heritage asset (e.g. conservation); and (6) involving communities in tourism planning, on-going decision making, development and operations.

The core elements of CBT are community participation, power redistribution and collaboration processes (Okazaki, 2008). Tasci *et al.* (2013) views CBT as an effective tool in decentralizing control and power to the local communities. CBT should be about empowering the grassroots, while seeking to develop the industry in harmony with the needs and goals of the host community, sustaining their economies and considering their values and culture (Fitton, 1996; Vundla, 2014). Collective ownership and management of tourist assets characterize CBT (Mitchell & Muckosy, 2008). CBT projects is to be managed and owned by the community, for the community, with the purpose of enabling visitors to increase their awareness and learn about the community and local ways of life (Goodwin & Santilli, 2009: 11). When CBT is locally owned, managed and controlled, the benefits remain within the community (Smiley, 2014). They should operate most tourism activities, such as eco-tours, guiding, craft sales, food service, accommodations, and interpretation of village history and culture (Burns & Barrie, 2005).

The goal of CBT must be to encourage community development that can advance the local residents' livelihoods (Tolkach *et al.*, 2013). CBT has become a source of income generation for many communities seeking ways to improve their livelihoods (Lukhele, 2013). It contributes to the creation of opportunities for the residents to participate towards the economic development of their local area, as well as their psychological empowerment (Vundla, 2014). Rocharungsat (2008) states that CBT maximizes the benefits of tourism to local people and achieving community development objectives through building community capacity and empowerment. The majority of CBT initiatives is small scale, rural or regional, and are at least partially

owned and managed by a community committed to delivering community benefits (Denis, 2013).

Overall, research on CBT in the developing world has largely focused on protected areas (Allendorf, 2007; Durrant & Durrant, 2008; Parry & Campbell, 1992; Infield & Namara, 2001; Brandon, 2007; Gadd, 2005). Zapata *et al.* (2011: 726) state that most CBT started as ecotourism projects in small rural communities and nature conservation that then expanded to various tourism products (e.g. local folklore, traditional arts and crafts, gastronomy) and organizational models, and which exists within a community, owned by one or more community members and managed by community members. Since then, CBT has proven to improve resource conservation by villagers, fair distribution of tourism revenue, economic development of rural areas, and diversification of the region and nation (Foucat, 2002; Kiss, 2004). And relating to the increased sense of environmental and social responsibility in tourism and sustainability, CBT is also gaining popularity as part of strategies for conservation and development (The Mountain Institute, 2000).

2.6.1 Role of government and private sector in community-based tourism

Historically, it can be said that majority of governments through their agencies in developed and developing countries have not been actively involved when it comes to tourism development. They are apparently content to allow the private sector to run the tourism industry (Lukhele, 2013). Nonetheless, some governments are now motivated to play an important and collaborative role in tourism planning and management, and the private sector requires government assistance to ensure the sustainability of tourism (Simpson, 2008).

Governments play a crucial role in CBT by formulating policies that help community involvement in tourism and creating an enabling environment for CBT ventures to flourish (Lukhele, 2013). They have the ability to influence the positive and negative socio-economic and environmental effects of tourism through policies formulated. The governments are the logical source for formulating clear plans and management policies necessary to maximize the benefits and minimize the disadvantages of tourism's power to transform resources and host communities (Murphy, 1985). Likewise, policies, regulations and taxes imposed by the government has a great effect on tourism opportunities and power a community has, the incentives

and economic challenges they face, and their access to skills, training, capital and markets (Lukhele, 2013; Ashley, 1998).

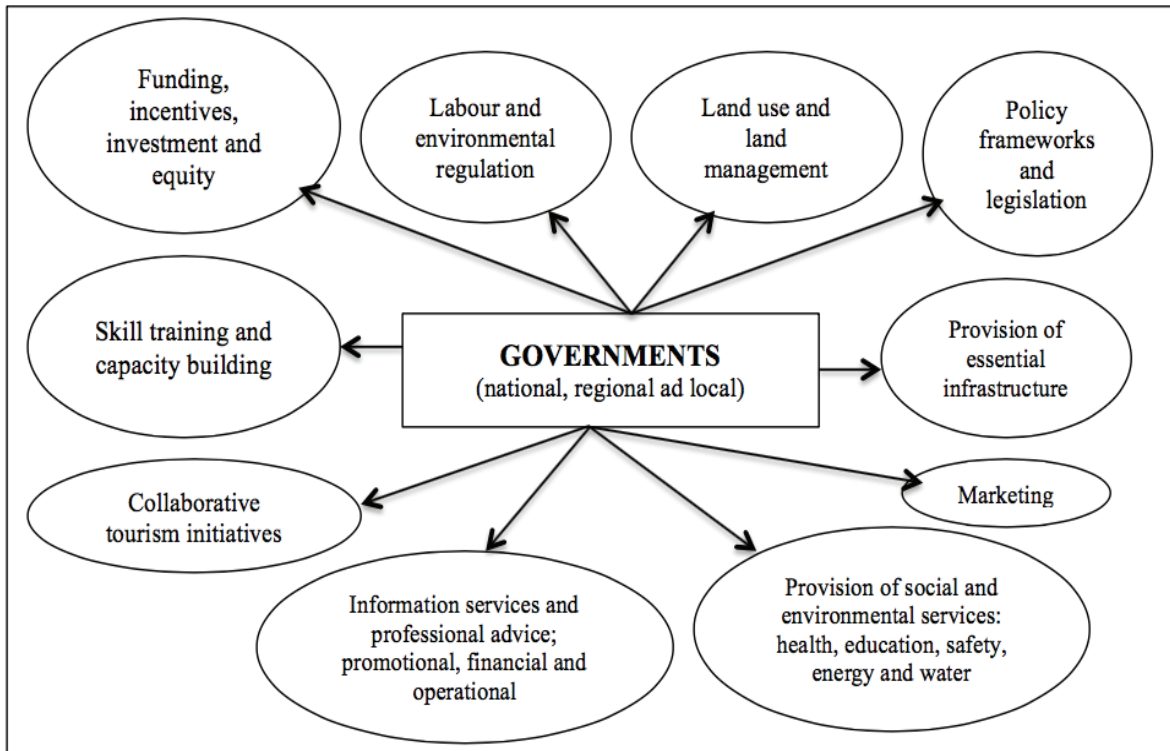


Figure 2.1: Potential roles that government could play in CBT

Source: Simpson (2008)

The roles played by intermediaries such as private companies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), membership organizations and public sector institutions are imperative in CBT (Forstner, 2004). NGOs are not profit-motivated and so can commit to ventures with lower profit-making potential. They are likely to focus on equity and participation of the community (Forstner, 2004). However, private companies are profit-motivated, so they are more likely to commit to CBT ventures making money. A private sector partner is likely to have power in comparison with the community, and the community will rely heavily on their integrity and successful marketing (Simpson, 2008).

Membership organizations can be useful where several CBT ventures are established together, but since membership fees are often low, the organizations are not always self-sufficient financially (Lukhele, 2013). Associations usually rely in part on donor funding, and like NGOs, often lack commercial experience and skills.

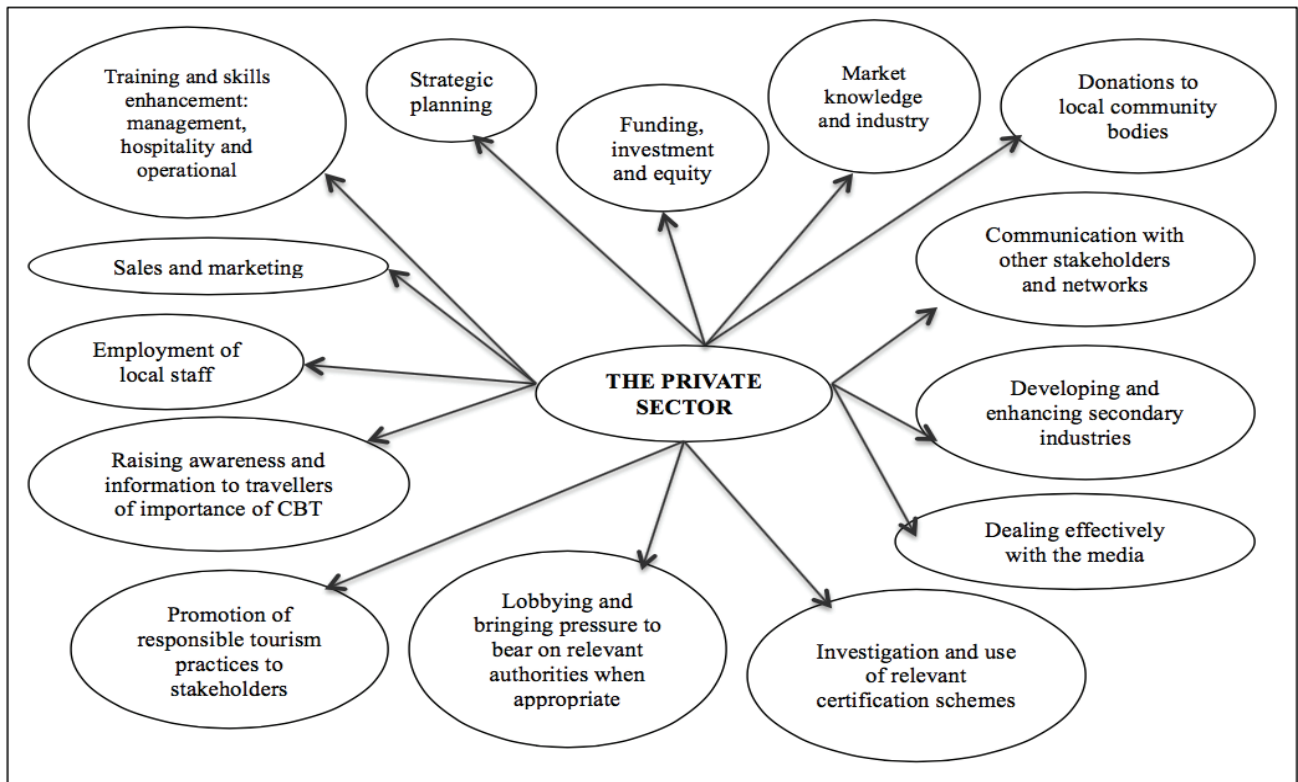


Figure 2.2: Potential roles the private sector could play in CBT

Source: Simpson (2008)

2.6.2 Constraints to community-based tourism development

CBT is being highly recommended as an appropriate option for rural development, nonetheless its implementation is not always simple and easy resulting in the low success rate. A key problem faced by CBT ventures worldwide is that many projects have struggled to become successful (Pio, 2011). Various authors have discussed a number of reasons limiting successful CBT. Blackstock (2005) argued that little CBT success is achieved because the ‘community-voice’ is merely an ideal, and is rarely attained effectively. Timothy (2002) states that barriers to the implementation of CBT can relate to socio-political traditions, gender and ethnicity, accessibility of information, lack of awareness, economic issues, and lack of cooperation/partnerships among others. A lack of touristic potential, market access, target market, product design, promotional channel selection and connections to source markets are noted as the main causes for CBT collapse (George *et al*, 2008; Sebele, 2010; Tosun, 2000).

CBT faces challenges because community is assumed to be homogenous in terms of its members' interests. However, despite sharing one thing in common, communities are heterogeneous in nature. The complexity of the 'community' itself can also determine the effectiveness of CBT (Smiley, 2014). As such it is difficult to identify who should participate in the development process (Blackstock, 2005). Communities are split into various factions based on a complex interplay of class, gender and ethnic factors, and certain families or individuals are likely to lay claim to privileges because of their apparent status. Elites, particularly men often dominate community-based development efforts and monopolize the benefits of tourism (Scheyvens, 1999; 2002).

Another challenge is the hierarchy of power that exists inside the community. Every community has its own power structure, and various individuals, groups and classes play different roles and have different influence in the making decisions that will affect the successful outcome of CBT (Smiley, 2014). Goodwin and Roe (2001) noted that those with most power, education or language skills, or those who happen to live in the right place, are most likely to get new jobs, set up enterprises, make deals with outsiders, or control collective income earned by the community. According to Wahab (2010:172), those who are power holders resist distributing this power unless they are promised to get something in return, making it difficult to participate in CBT. Blackstock (2005) argues that community-based tourism is failing because it neglects the empowerment initiatives typically associated with community development and focuses only on sharing the power and control over the proposed tourism development within the community.

Scheyvens (2002) noted that communities typically lack information, resources and power in relation to other stakeholders in the tourism process. Thus, they are vulnerable to exploitation and when the finance is not available locally, there is generally a loss of control to outside interests. Also, lack of commercial viability causes dependence on donor funding instead of generated revenue, which causes project to fail once this donor funding runs out -usually in 5-year cycles (Elliott & Sumba, 2011). A study by Mitchell & Muckosy (2008) found that most CBT initiatives collapse after funding dries up. Goodwin & Santilli (2009) found similar results when investigating 28 initiatives, of which only four were found to be economically sustainable.

In developing countries, the community's relative inexperience and vulnerability usually excludes them from the critical initial planning stages. This is particularly the case when an external group such as NGO implements CBT as a developmental tool. Since community involvement and control of tourism is key to successful CBT, tourism projects will fail if it is totally dependent on the implementers (Buccus *et al.*, 2008; Manyara & Jones, 2007). It has been argued that without the involvement and control of the community, tourism projects usually fails when the implementers withdrawal (Manyara & Jones, 2007; Shunnaq *et al.*, 2008).

Vundla (2014) avers that lack the base of resources, skills and finances required by local communities is another limitation to successful CBT. According to Berno (2007) and Moscardo (2008), successful CBT operation is impaired by residents' limited knowledge and experience about entrepreneurship. Smiley (2014: 100) noted that this is one of the fundamental deterrents to successful CBT in developing countries. In Africa, the lack of understanding about tourism and about their own rights hinder local residents from participating effectively even if 'participation' was included in the CBT development (Okech, 2006).

In developing countries, CBT is also difficult to run because of the remoteness and inaccessibility of locations (Scheyvens, 2011). Most CBT projects are located in the rural areas, which are usually difficult to access (Smiley, 2014). Therefore lack of the significant capital needed to provide basic infrastructure such as roads, hospitals and proper water and sanitation for tourists are a hindrance to sustainable CBT (Mtapuri & Giampiccoli, 2013).

2.7 Summary

The literature reviewed in this chapter has formed the basis for positioning and contextualizing the current research objectives. The early NPs followed what is now known as the American model, but over time, as the concept spread worldwide, it evolved and diversified. In recent years, the two main concepts of NPs are the USA's concept and the European concept. The former is referred to as modern NP and the latter as protection of lived-in landscapes. In the literature, the US model has been criticized for excluding local communities from biodiversity conservation and utilization of resources within the parks. This is claimed to have resulted in series of conflict and hostile attitudes of communities toward conservation strategies and

tourism. Then the question remains as to whether the European concept actually protects NPs better.

Co-management was regarded a useful strategy in reducing these resultant park-people conflicts. Hence, efforts are being made by NPs to include community partnership strategies in their management. Despite extensive debate supporting co-management in park management, some researchers noted co-management is not very easy to put into practice. The literature suggests that community-based tourism emerged as part of the strategies for conservation and development. However, most of the CBT researches are focused on protected areas in developing countries. Many authors have proposed that involvement of local people in tourism planning, decision-making and benefit sharing can halt park-people conflicts and raise positive attitude toward conservation programs in the park. Nevertheless, the studies reviewed shows that CBT is not always simple and easy, but limited by factors such as accessibility of information, lack of awareness, economic issues etc. Could these factors be limited to only developing countries or are they also issues faced by developed countries?

The identification of overlapping elements between the ideology and purpose of establishing NP and community participation, coupled with limited research on CBT in developed countries underlines the intent for this study.

CHAPTER 3

PRELIMINARY STUDY EXPLORING ECOTOURISM IN YAKUSHIMA

3.1 Introduction

The preliminary study of this project was conducted in March 2014 with the intent of familiarization with the study area and forming the foundations of this project. The study used perceptions of people involved in tourism business to examine impacts of ecotourism in Yakushima. The understanding of the perceptions of tourism operators, gave a practical understanding of residents' perception of tourism in Yakushima before this research was conducted. The aims of this initial study were to examine how people in tourism business perceive ecotourism and also investigate the factors influencing these perceptions.

3.2 Overview of ecotourism in Yakushima

Yakushima is famous for its distinct vegetation and Yakushima cedar trees (*Yakusugi*), *Cryptomeria japonica* that are said to be over 2000 years old. *Jomon-sugi* is the biggest and oldest cedar tree in Yakushima – height of 25.3 meters, about 16 meters in circumference at its widest and estimated to be more than 3000 years old. In 1992, Kagoshima Prefecture brought the issue of ecotourism in Yakushima to limelight during deliberations to establishment the Yakushima Environmental Culture Village Concept. Sequel to the inscription of Yakushima on the World Nature Heritage List in 1993, the MOE selected Yakushima as an Ecotourism Promotion Model District. This resulted in the launching of the 'Yakushima District Ecotourism Promotion Council' as the promotion body of this model enterprise (Ishibashi, 2005; Kanetaka & Funck, 2012). It is being argued that ecotourism was introduced to Yakushima from outside the island with the aim of conserving its natural environment and at the same time enrich the lives of local people by enhancing their historical relationship with their surroundings (Hiwasaki, 2006, 2007; Kuriyama *et al.*, 2000).

The island is branded as an important ecotourism destination. The increase in the popularity of Yakushima as an ecotourism destination triggered the growth of ecotour guides. Invariably, this has become one of the major ecotourism industries in Yakushima. This is because majority of the tourists visiting the island usually hike to *Jomon-sugi*, which is Yakushima's major tourists attraction. Nevertheless, some tourists also participate in activities such as diving, snorkeling, kayaking and village

tours. Since 2010, about 90,000 people visit *Jomon-sugi* each year (Okano & Matsuda, 2013), with around 500 – 1000 people trekking to *Jomon-sugi* per day during peak season (Forbes, 2012). Consequently, guide businesses in Yakushima increased from less than 20 in 1996 to 44 in 2004, and at present, it is estimated that there are about 200 guides on the island.

The increase in number of tour guides and high number of tourists visiting *Jomon-sugi* and concentrating around the tree is not without its own problems. The rise in the number of ecotour guides resulted in the problem of the ‘quality and qualification’ of the guides (Funck, 2009). In order to improve the quality of the guides, a guide accreditation and registration system in Yakushima was proposed in 2003 by Yakushima Ecotourism Support Council (Ishibashi, 2005). In 2006, Yakushima District Ecotourism Promotion Council finally introduced a guide registration and certification system called ‘Yakushima Guide’ (Kanetaka & Funck, 2012).

Likewise, the high number of tourist to *Jomon-sugi* has resulted in a number of environmental problems such as erosion of mountain trails and damage to tree roots due to trampling, among others. In an attempt to curb the pressure put on the roots of tress, especially *Jomon-sugi*, raised boardwalks were constructed at several points along *Jomon-sugi* route, and *Jomon-sugi* was fenced, with a viewing deck set up about 12 meters away. Also, to help check congestions on the mountain trails during the peak periods and minimize the environmental challenges associated with the large number of tourists, a shuttle bus service was introduced in 2008 (Forbes, 2012; Kanetaka & Funck, 2012). As a result, tourists were restricted from taking personal vehicles up the mountain but mandated to leave their cars at the foot of the mountain and make their trips by bus.

Due to the above-mentioned issues, the preliminary study was carried out in Yakushima to examine how the people in tourism business perceive ecotourism and its impact. Because understanding the perceptions, attitudes and concerns of people involved in tourism business is important for a tourism destination to be successful (Tosun & Timothy, 2003).

3.3 Collection of data for the study

The research was conducted in 163 facilities that were randomly selected from the list of registered business in Yakushima. Although thirteen communities were included in the survey, majority of these businesses are in Miyanoura and Anbo, owing to the fact that the ports and main tourists attractions on the island are located close to these two communities.

Quantitative data was collected through the use of questionnaire consisting of Likert scale, dichotomous and open-ended questions. Perceptions about the impacts of ecotourism were evaluated with both dichotomous statements and Likert Scale questions while open-ended questions were used to seek the opinion of the respondents of the advantages and disadvantages of tourism in Yakushima. Although the respondents were guaranteed anonymity, only 97 facilities duly completed and returned the questionnaires, accounting for 59.5% of the administered questionnaires and 26.9% of all registered tourism businesses in Yakushima.

The data collected were analyzed using SPSS version 21.0. Statistics such as ANOVA, Pearson chi-square tests and multiple response cross-tabulations were employed in analyzing the data. Open-ended responses were coded into nominal variables and converted into multiple response cross-tabulations. Community where the businesses are located, type of business facility, hometown of the respondents, year respondents started living in Yakushima and year the businesses started were used in the analysis to determine if the perceptions of people was impacted by these factors.

3.4 Result of the preliminary study

The result of the demographics revealed that majorities of the people in tourism business in Yakushima are male and between the ages of 50 years and above, with a higher percentage of the businesses owned by the respondents (Table 3.1). The result also reveals that a good number of the people in tourism in Yakushima migrated to the island. It is evident that 75.0% of the non-natives (33 people) and a few natives (12 people) moved to Yakushima after it was designated as a World Heritage Site (WHS) in 1993 (Figure 3.1). Majority of those in the accommodation business are the natives, while those in other tourism business are more of those that migrated to the island.

Table 3.1: Demographic characteristics of respondents

Characteristics of respondents		Frequency (n=97)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	50	51.5
	Female	46	47.4
	No answer	1	1.0
Age	20-29	3	3.1
	30-39	11	11.3
	40-49	20	20.6
	50-59	28	28.9
	60-69	21	21.6
	70 and above	12	12.4
	No answer	2	2.1
Hometown	Yakushima	52	53.6
	Kagoshima area	3	3.1
	Kyushu area	10	10.3
	Capital Metropolitan Area	11	11.3
	Kansai area	8	8.2
	Overseas	1	1.0
	Others	11	11.3
	No answer	1	1.0
Status at facility	Owner	40	41.2
	Owner's family	7	7.2
	Manager	23	23.7
	Manager's family	4	4.1
	Staff	20	20.6
	No answer	3	3.1

Source: Survey data (2014)

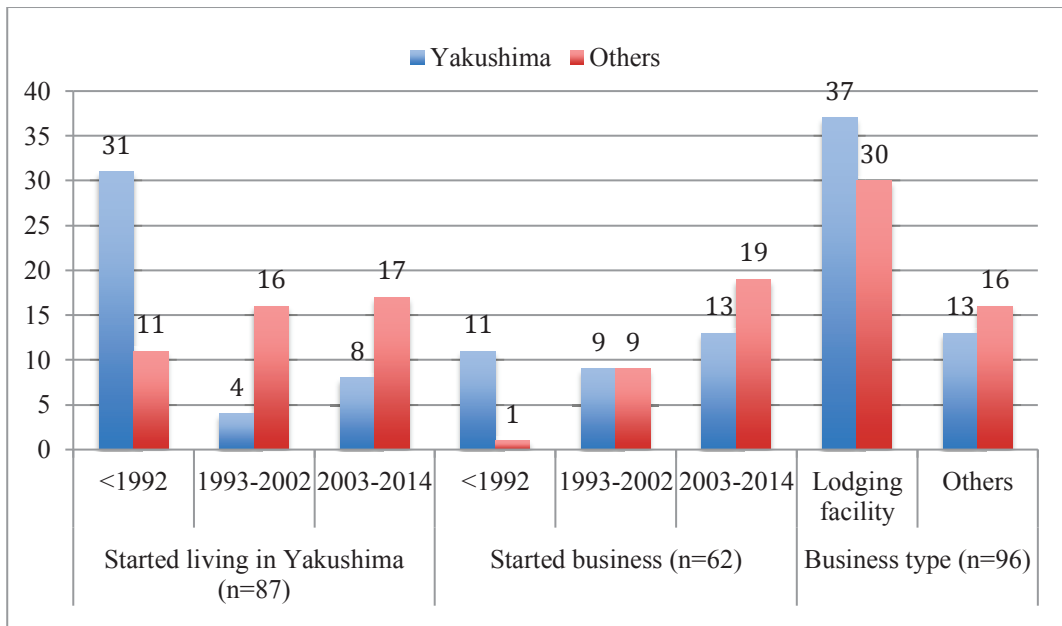


Figure 3.1: Relationship between hometown of the respondents with year of residence, year founded and business type

Source: Survey data (2014)

3.4.1 Perceptions of ecotourism in Yakushima

The key findings of the preliminary study revealed a positive view of ecotourism in Yakushima. Ecotourism was perceived to have positive impact on the community by creating economic benefits, employment opportunities, revitalizing the island and reducing depopulation of the island among others. The types of tourism business facilities, hometown of the respondents and the year they started their business influenced their perception of ecotourism. People in tourism business other than the accommodation business have more positive perceptions on the economic effects of ecotourism while non-natives were more positive about the employment opportunity created by ecotourism.

It was evident that despite the positive perception about ecotourism in Yakushima, some of the respondents had negative perception about the impact of ecotourism on the island. The main cause for dissatisfaction was due to the negative impacts of ecotourism on the environment range due to garbage problem, environmental disruption and destruction of mountain trails.

3.4.2 Opinion about increase in tourists

Entrepreneurs native to Yakushima, those that started living and started their business before 1992 have a stronger agreement of wanting more tourists to visit Yakushima with mean scores of 4.25, 4.24 and 4.33 respectively (Table 3.2). Their perceptions about a further increase in tourists was significantly impacted by their hometown ($p \leq 0.05$), the year they started living in Yakushima ($p \leq 0.10$) and when business started ($p \leq 0.10$). Perceptions about wanting more foreign tourists were only statistically significant based on the year the business started ($p \leq 0.10$), with the people who started their businesses between 2003-2014 wanting more foreign tourists ($M=4.00$).

The reasons stated for wanting more tourists (Table 3.3) included economic benefits and revitalization of the island among others. It is interesting to note that a few number of the respondents only want more tourists in winter while some want a balance between tourism and nature conservation. Some of the respondents do not want an increase in tourists due to its adverse effect on nature.

Table 3.2: Oneway ANOVA for opinion of respondents concerning a further increase in tourists

Variable	Community			Business Facility		Hometown		Started living in Yakushima			Started business		
	Anbo	Miyanoura	Others	Lodging facility	Others	Yakushima	Others	<1992	1993-2002	2003-2014	<1992	1993-2002	2003-2014
More tourists	4.06	4.22	3.93	4.05	4.08	4.25**	3.82**	4.24*	3.56*	3.96*	4.33*	3.56*	4.10*
More foreign tourists	3.94	3.96	3.90	4.02	3.72	3.94	3.93	3.97	3.71	4.04	3.83*	3.47*	4.00*

Note: 1. * Significant at $p \leq 0.10$; **Significant at $p \leq 0.05$

2. The Likert scale ranged from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (Strongly agree)

3. The higher the score, the stronger their agreement with the statements

Source: Survey data (2014)

Table 3.3: Reasons for wanting more tourists

Reasons for wanting more or less tourists		Frequency (n=69)
Reasons for more tourists	Economic benefit	29
	Revitalization of the island	7
	Increase the fame of the island	4
	Want more tourists in winter	3
	Other positive reasons	9
Neutral	Balance nature and tourism	10
	Too much increase or decrease is a problem	3
Reasons against more tourists	Adverse effect on nature	5
	The island should not only depend on tourism	4
	Other negative reasons	5

Note: Open-ended question, more than one answer could be given

Source: Survey data (2014)

3.5 Implications for the current research

The findings from the preliminary study helped to develop an understanding of how ecotourism is perceived by people in tourism business in Yakushima. It formed the foundation upon which the questionnaire and interview for this research was informed.

As results of preliminary studies, research locations were set to seven communities as against 13 communities used for the initial study. Also, it was discovered during the preliminary study that although Yakushima is promoted as an ecotourism destination, majority of the people in tourism business were not familiar with term. As a result, the term tourism was used instead of ecotourism in the current study so that a larger number of respondents can understand.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGIES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the key methodological components used to achieve the objectives of the study. To achieve this, this chapter starts by describing the case study areas and communities selected for the study. Following this, the preliminary study conducted in Yakushima and the outcomes were explained. The preliminary study section also highlighted some challenges of conducting research in Yakushima, which informed the methodological approach used for this project. The chapter went further by detailing the research methods, data collection and analysis techniques and research limitations.

4.2 Study sites

Criteria for selecting the study sites

The interest in comparing national parks in Japan and Nigeria was triggered after visiting national parks in Japan and seeing how the parks are managed and the roles played by the local people in tourism. This is because communities within and around national parks in Nigeria are rarely involved in tourism in the park. Then I started to wonder whether the national park model adopted by these countries had a role to play in community participation in tourism. And since community participation is a fundamental element in CBT I decided to explore this from the viewpoint of developed and developing countries.

The selection of study sites for this research was based on a purposeful sampling strategy. Yakushima National Park was selected because it is one of the few national parks in Japan where national park management and tourism development are covered in scientific literature published in English. On top of this, a rich body of Japanese language publications provides in-depth background information not available for most other national parks in Japan, although none touches on the subject of CBT. Also, it is closer to the researcher's institution compared with other national parks that are information-rich. In the case of Nigeria, Gashaka-Gumti National Park was selected because the park is located in the poorest states in the country (Figure 4.1). And since CBT has been argued to serve as a tool through which the local people can benefit from tourism in the park and at the same time improve their

standard of living, the park was therefore selected for this study.



Figure 4.1: Poverty profile of GGNP's states

Adapted from Nigeria National Bureau of Statistics (2012)

Yakushima National Park

YNP was created as part of the Kirishima-Yaku NP in 1964. It became an independent park in 2012 when Kirishima-Yaku NP was divided into Kirishima-Kinkowan and YNP. Officially YNP came into existence on March 16, 2012. Located on Yakushima Island, 60 km off the southernmost tip of Kyushu (latitude 30°15'–30°23' N and longitude 130°23'–130°38' E), covering an area of 24,566ha (approximately 246 km²). The park is famous for its protection under several legislations. These multiple and overlapping conservation designations are Special Natural Monument, YNP, Biosphere Reserve, Wilderness Area, Forest Ecosystem Reserve and WHS (Hiwasaki, 2006).

Yakushima Island is made up of about 90% forest and has over 40 mountains, with Miyanoura-dake being the highest point on the island at 1,935m (6,360 ft). The climate varies with altitude from sub-tropical, warm temperate to cool temperate, tending to sub-alpine. Okano & Matsuda (2013) asserted that all the climatic zones of the Japanese islands from Hokkaido to Kyushu are condensed on this one island. Mean annual temperature is 19.1°C in coastal areas, decreasing to 15°C inland. Air

temperature can fall below zero in the mountain summit area and snowfall is common in winter. Annual precipitation is the highest in Japan, varying with altitude and aspect, from 4,400mm along the coast to 10,000mm inland. Humidity is also very high, averaging 73-75%, and in the rainy season, June, exceeding 80%. The flora is very diverse, comprising more than 1,900 species and subspecies (Tokumaru, 2003). There are around 7000 wild deer and about the same number of wild monkeys, roaming freely.

Hayward and Kuwahara (2013) noted that Yakushima has always depended on its forests. Forestry was important from the 1600s until the 1970s, targeting *yakusugi* (*C. japonica*) (Okano and Matsuda, 2013). The felling of *yakusugi* trees by the local timber industry grew during the 1930s –1950s but reached its peak volume in the early 1960s, during Japan’s national economic boom. One of the products produced from the *yakusugi* were wooden tiles (*'hiragi'*) that proved a highly durable roofing material. In 1964, the government incorporated the area of ‘Academic Reference Forest Reserve’ (established in 1924 on scientific grounds) into the Kirishima-Yaku NP in response to various concerns of the islanders about deforestation. The area of logging was reduced gradually and the area of protected area increased (Inamoto, 2006). In 1975 the Government designated areas of the interior that had not been subject to previous logging as a Wilderness Area, and in 1992 a Forest Ecosystem Reserve was established, which led up to an application for World Natural Heritage site listing. Upon the permanent shut down of the timber industry, tourism became the business of the day. Impacts of the tourism coupled with World Heritage designation include some prosperity, reversing previous out-migration, and some resentment of the outsiders (Hoshikawa, 2005).

The island consists of 24 communities – the largest of which is Miyanoura in the north followed by Anbo in the east – none in the west where the UNESCO area extends to the sea (Figure 4.2). In 1960, the population of Yakushima reached a peak with 24,010 inhabitants, after which it declined to 13,860 in 1995 and has since stabilized to just a little over 13,000 inhabitants. The population of the people living on the island as of August 2015 was 13,364 people (6,5390 men and 6,834 women). In 2013, about 725 people were working in lodging industry, 399 people in restaurants and 89 people in the transportation industry (Kagoshima Economic Research Institute, 2014). The number of lodging facilities in 2013 was at 190 as

compared to 63 facilities in 1994. Eco-tour guide industry has also experienced drastic increase from 20 guides in 1992 to 164 guides in 2012 (Funck & Cooper, 2013; Okano & Matsuda, 2013).

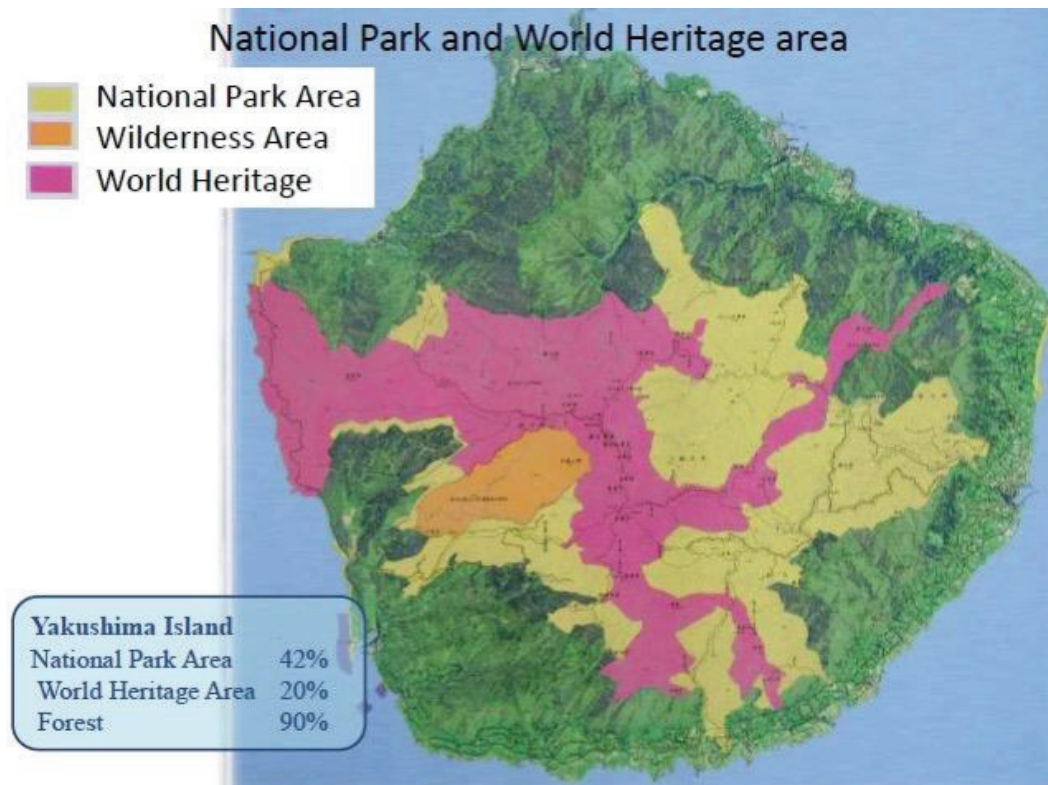


Figure 4.2: Yakushima Island showing the area of the NP

Source: Herman (2013)

During the preliminary survey in Yakushima, it was discovered that the island is not impacted evenly by tourism. Some communities have lots of tourists' presence, due to their proximity to the tourist attraction sites, while some hardly have any tourist visiting them. Therefore, purposive sampling was used to select the seven communities for this study based on the level of tourism activities (Figure 4.3).

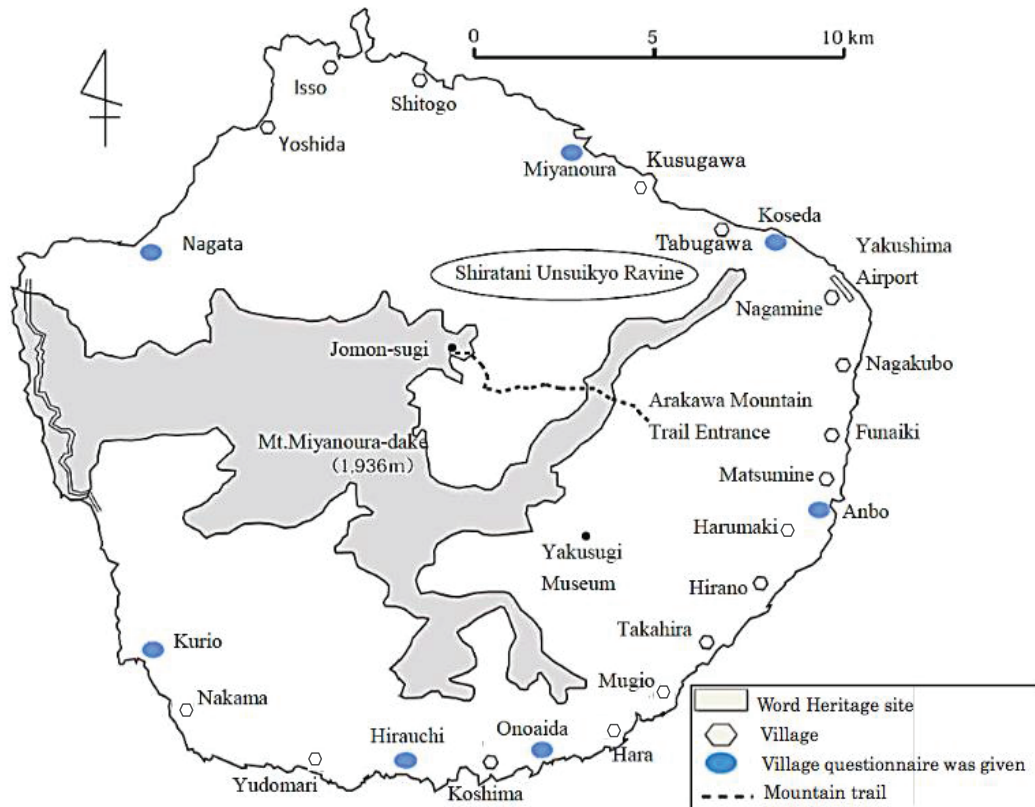


Figure 4.3: Map of Yakushima Island showing its communities

Gashaka-Gumti National Park

Gashaka-Gumti National Park was declared a NP in 1991 under the NP Decree, by the merging of Gashaka Game Reserve with Gumti Game Reserve (Dunn *et al.*, 2000). Located in a mountainous region of the North-Eastern Nigeria – latitude 6°55'–8°05' N and longitude 11°11'–12°13' E (Figure 4.4) (Sommer & Ross, 2011). The park's name is derived from two of the region's oldest and most historic settlements: Gashaka village in Taraba State, and Gumti village in Adamawa State. GGNP covers 6,731 km² of wilderness, with altitude ranging from 450 metres above sea level in the northern sector, to 2,400 metres above sea level in the southern sector – Gangirwal (also known as Chappal Waddi) represents Nigeria's highest mountain.

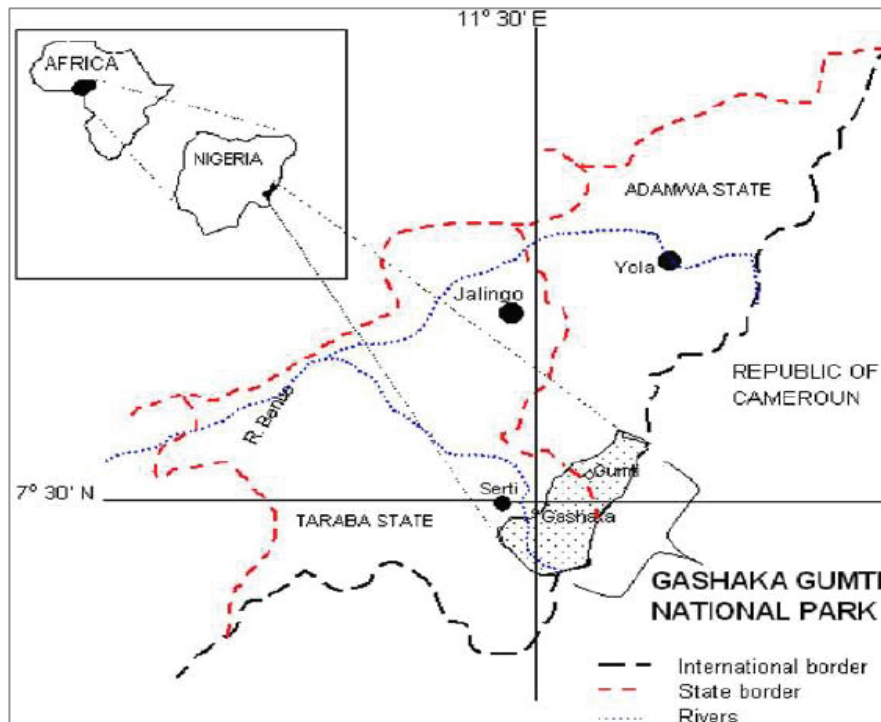


Figure 4.4: Map showing the location of GGNP

Source: Dunn (1999)

The annual temperature range is approximately 21°- 32.5°C (69.8°- 90.5°F). The region experiences dry and wet seasons. The wet season is during the months of April to October and is when most of the precipitation occurs. The annual precipitation, usually in form of rain is around 1897 mm. There is a wide range in humidity from 26 - 78%. The northern Gumti sector of the park is relatively flat and covered with woodlands and grasslands, whilst the Southern, Gashaka sector is more mountainous and contains vast expanses of rainforest as well as areas of woodlands and montane grassland. Each habitat supports its own distinctive community of plants and animals. The vegetation of the park ranges from montane grasslands, savannah woodlands, swamps, lakes, mighty rivers, dark lowland rainforests, and montane rainforests strewn with ferns and orchids. The presence of more than 500 birds led to the designation of the park as ‘important bird area’ (Sommer & Ross, 2011).

Fulani groups have long used the highland regions of the park for grazing their livestock. When the NP was originally established, it was decided that the essential needs of the resident pastoral people and the demands of wildlife conservation could both be accommodated within the same protected area. In order accommodate these local people especially farmers and pastoralists, areas of land, known as ‘enclaves’, were set aside and demarcated.

There are 25 villages within the support zone with an estimated population of about 44,000. Out of these villages, six are enclaves with approximately 3000 people. For the purpose of this study, nine villages were purposively selected for the study due to security issues and difficulty in accessing some of the villages (Figure 4.5).



Figure 4.5: Map of GGNP showing surrounding villages

4.3 Research Methods

A case study research method was employed to conduct this research project. The concept of CBT involves components, which vary from community to community. Hence, the need to use case studies, which is able to simultaneously consider multiple factors from multiple sources of evidence (Thammajinda, 2013). According to Yin (2003) a case study can be an essential element in understanding the social object being studied. In addition, Mitchell (1998) noted that this approach helps in recognizing the complex intertwining factors that might be ignored or misinterpreted by another methodology.

A mixed method approach that included qualitative and quantitative techniques was employed for data collection and analysis. According to Mikkelsen (2005), mixed methods research design has many advantages, the main one being that it gives the

opportunity for triangulation. Mixed-methods research approach provides a more inclusive result than either qualitative or quantitative research alone since the findings from one method can help inform the other method (Creswell & Plano Clark, 2007). Moreover, since both qualitative and quantitative approaches have biases, a mixed-method approach can facilitate one method neutralizing the biases of the other method(s) (Creswell, 2003).

A qualitative approach is an appropriate method when exploring people’s perceptions, attitudes and participation in tourism (Claiborne, 2010). Qualitative approach investigates areas that quantitative methods cannot measure. The main advantage with qualitative research is the ability to study and describe experiences and social phenomena (Silverman, 2006). The lack of academic writing on the comparative studies of CBT in Japan and Nigeria makes the quantitative data for this research work very important. Quantitative approach was employed along with the qualitative approach to study the similarities and differences between CBT in the two NPs. The research used quantitative approach to capture measurable data of community perceptions of and participation in NP and tourism. Hence, quantitative research can produce results that are statistically reliable (Nykiel, 2007) and the statistical significance of relationships and difference can be determined.

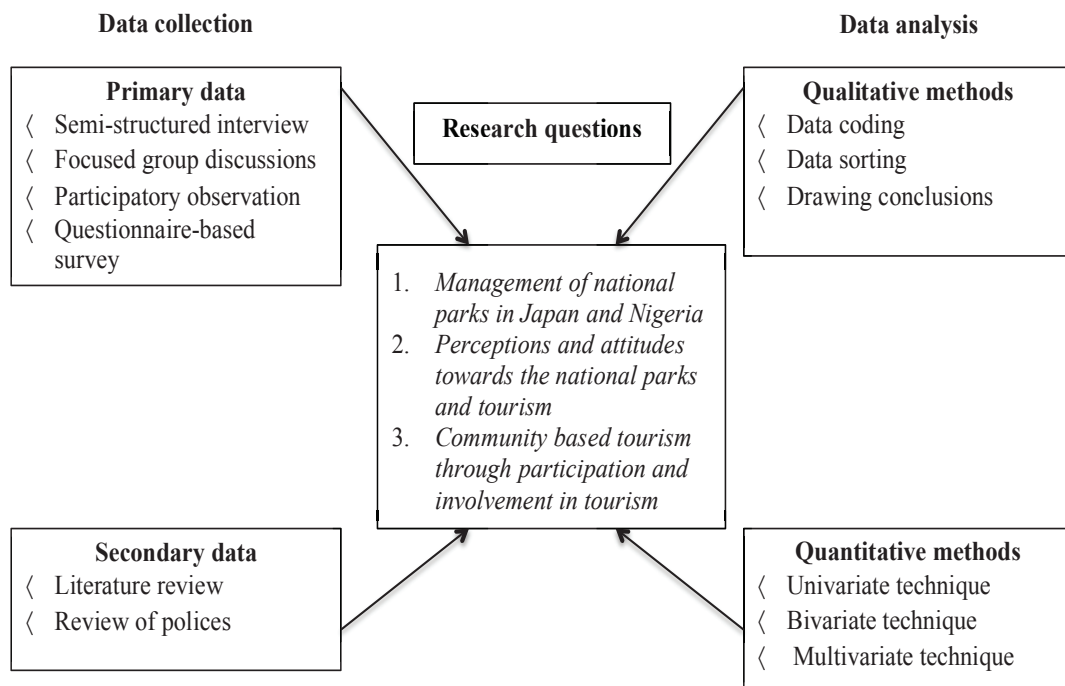


Figure 4.6: Design of research methods

Source: Author (2017)

4.4 Data Collection

This study employed four types of qualitative data collection method and one quantitative data collection method. The three main methods used were semi-structured interview, focused group discussions and questionnaire survey together with document analysis and participatory approach. Figure 4.6 illustrates the data collection methods and data analysis used in this research, which were designed to capture data in relation to answering the major research questions.

4.4.1 Qualitative data collection

4.4.1.1 Secondary data

The use of secondary data is important for case study analysis because it helps to corroborate and augment evidence from other sources (Decrop, 1999; Jennings, 2001; Yin, 1989). Secondary data was obtained through an extensive review of literature relating to a variety of topics, including, but not limited to, community-based tourism; community perception of and attitude towards NP and tourism; development and management of NPs in Japan and Nigeria. Academic journals, books, theses, consultant reports and newspaper articles were included in this review. Likewise, secondary sources, such as legislation, reports, management plans, statistical data, and other related literatures were collected in the offices visited for primary data. In this research, documents analyzed provided basic information that helped the researcher in developing the research framework.

4.4.1.2 Semi-structured interview

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key informants of both governmental and non-governmental organizations that are directly involved in tourism and NP management. The interview in Yakushima was done as part of the Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences' project. The interviewees were contacted through mail with the intent to inform them of the interview and set a date for the interview. Seven organizations were interviewed in Yakushima and the Conservator of Park (CP) in Gashaka-Gumti National Park (Table 4.1). The interviews in Yakushima took place in conference/ meeting room of each organization, while the CP of GGNP was interviewed in his office at the headquarter of the park.

Questions for the interviews were developed based on the research framework

(Appendix 2a & b). The interview questions for Japan were translated into Japanese by native speaker and sent ahead to the organizations. An interpreter was employed during the interviews in Yakushima since the researcher does not understand Japanese, whereas, the interview in GGNP was conducted in English. The crucial point of interview is active listening, allowing the respondent to talk freely and ascribe meanings, while keeping in mind the broader aim of the research (Silverman, 2006). As much as possible, the question guide was followed, although some questions occurred randomly and freely.

The interviews were recorded with audio recorder, with the permission of the interviewees. Only the Nagata Sea Turtle Liaison Council refused the audio recording so field note was taken during the interviews. The length of the interviews varied from thirty minutes to three hours.

Table 4.1: Organizations interviewed / interviewee for the study

Organization/ Interviewee	National Park	Date of interview
Conservator of Parks	Gashaka-Gumti National Park	May 13, 2014
Yakushima Environmental Culture Village Center	Yakushima National Park	February 26, 2015
Yakushima Tourism Association	Yakushima National Park	February 26, 2015
Yakushima Eco-tour Group	Yakushima National Park	February 26, 2015
Yakushima World Heritage Center (Park rangers office)	Yakushima National Park	February 27, 2015
Yakushima Forest Conservation Center	Yakushima National Park	February 27, 2015
Nagata Sea Turtle Liaison Council	Yakushima National Park	February 28, 2015
Yakushima Town Office: Commerce and tourism department	Yakushima National Park	February 28, 2015
Environment department		

Source: Author (2017)

4.4.1.3 Focused Group Discussions (FGD)

FGD is a form of interview held with a group of people being focused on, where various open questions and topics are discussed. The disadvantage with this method is that there is the danger of people holding back their own opinions if they get influenced or intimidated by others in the group. The advantage however is that the actual interaction between the participants because they can build their thoughts upon the contributions made by others, as if they were brainstorming about a topic together (Claiborne, 2010). Hence, inspiring one another and creating new and more elaborated ideas through an active discussion (Blumberg *et al.*, 2008).

FGD was conducted in five communities in Nigeria. The discussions were done in Hausa and Fulfulde languages (Table 4.2). Staff of research section, Department of Park Protection and Conservation, GGNP, fluent in the languages helped with translations during the FGD. The discussions were tape-recorded and translated to English at the end of each day.

Table 4.2: Villages where FGD was conducted

Village	Language of FGD	Date of FGD
Bodel	Hausa	January 28, 2016
Selbe	Fulfulde	February 2, 2016
Gumti	Hausa	February 5, 2016
Adagoro	Hausa	February 6, 2016
Njawai	Fulfulde	February 10, 2016

Source: Author (2017)

4.4.1.4 Participatory observation

Jennings (2001) noted that participatory observation enables researchers to become aware of how the participants construct and describe their world. Likewise, Mitchell & Eagels (2001) states that it provides opportunities to capture data from individuals who would not normally speak, such as some women and distrustful adults. This method is used to understand a context in terms of what *is* going on, rather than what *should* be going on (Czarniawska, 2007).

A participant observation technique was applied in several ways during the period of fieldwork spent in each study site. In Yakushima, the researcher took part in the village tour and ecotour of various sites in the NP. During the time spent as an active tourist, observations were made of involvement of the local people in tourism,

and the impact of tourism in Yakushima. The researcher also interacted with residents and observed their perceptions of and attitudes towards tourism and benefits derived from tourism development. In GGNP, the research stayed for weeks in 9 villages, took part in everyday community activities and interacted with the community members. The researcher had a number of informal conversations with the local residents about their perceptions of and attitudes towards GGNP and benefits derived from the park.

This personal observation allowed the researcher to obtain first-hand data that helped verify data obtained from other sources. For example, by travelling to enclave communities in GGNP, this allowed the researcher to observe the reality of how people are impacted by the underdevelopment of these communities due to presence of the NP. This participatory observation technique was a useful strategy for comparing reality with what the management thinks. Notes were often taken during the period of observation and photographs to illustrate what was happening in the communities were also taken.

4.4.2 Quantitative data collection

Quantitative data were gathered through questionnaire-based survey administered to household, representatives of tourism business and tourists in YNP and GGNP. These questionnaires were drafted by first going through questionnaires used in previous studies in order to meet the aims of this study. This included but were not limited to a survey of residents' attitude towards tourism development in Cape Verde Islands (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2013); a survey of local community participation in tourism in *Manyeleti Game Reserve*, South Africa (Mametja, 2006); a study carried out to determine local community perception of tourism as a development tool in the Island of Crete (Andriotis, 2000); a survey carried out to explore existing tourism-park-community relationships and impacts in Hainan, China (Stone, 2002); a survey of residents' attitudes towards tourism development in Amami Oshima Island, Japan (Ishikawa & Fukushige, 2007); a study to determine attitudes of tourists towards the environmental, social and managerial attributes of Serengeti NP (Kaltenborn *et al.*, 2011); a questionnaire used to examine residents' perceptions of impacts of nature based tourism on community livelihoods and conservation in Chiawa Game Management Area, Zambia (Tembo, 2010); a questionnaire to collect data on the attitudes and perceptions of local residents and tourists toward the protected area of

Retezat NP, Romania (Szell, 2012); a questionnaire applied to communities in Barabarani Village, Tanzania to assess their involvement and participation tourism development (Muganda, 2009); a questionnaire used in gathering information in Western Australia about local perception of park management on the Ningaloo Coast, North West Cape (Ingram, 2008).

The questionnaires were later reviewed to fit the situation of each country after the content of the secondary and qualitative data were examined. The questionnaires included some identical questions in order to compare and examine differences and similarities in perceptions and attitude between the two countries, as well as some different questions appropriate for each country. Questionnaires to be administered in YNP were later translated into Japanese by a native speaker and later crosschecked by the researcher's supervisor and two other native speakers.

The questionnaire was designed using mainly closed-ended questions. However, a few close-ended questions were linked with open-ended questions in order to give the respondents a chance to freely respond in their own way, not restricted to the choices provided. The contents of the residents and business questionnaire (Appendix 4 and 5) were divided into four sections, each composed of different measuring instruments. Section I included questions on socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents, Section II focused on perception of respondents toward NP, Section III inquired about degree of participation and involvement in ecotourism, while Section IV centered on attitude and perception towards impact of ecotourism, using 20 items measured on a five-point Likert scale (1 – *strongly disagree* to 5 – *strongly agree*). The tourist's questionnaire was used to identify satisfaction level of visitors, which was considered in terms of visitors' satisfaction with the various tourism attractions, overall site satisfaction and willingness to revisit. A cover letter explaining the purpose of the study was attached to the questionnaires administered to households, business and tourists in both study sites.

Due to different conditions and level of literacy in the two countries, different methods were used to administer the questionnaire for each country. Methods used for questionnaire administration are as follows:

Household questionnaire:

Yakushima town office was contacted beforehand so as to notify them of the

researchers intent to carry out research on the island. The town office assisted the researcher to inform each village through village representative that the household questionnaire (Appendix 4:1) will be dropped in their mailboxes. Yakushima town office assisted in distributing the questionnaire in Koseda, while questionnaires in Nagata was distributed through the local community association. Questionnaire in the remaining five communities were administered through systematic random sampling (e.g. every third house, crossing street every time). The researcher would choose an end of the road at the edge of a street and begin walking into the street. Since it was considered impolite to come onto someone's property or knock on a door, questionnaire with return self-addressed envelopes were dropped in their mailboxes. A total of 800 questionnaires were distributed in 7 communities on the island, 197 questionnaires were properly filled returned and used for the research. This accounts for 24.75% of the questionnaires (Table 4.3).

Before questionnaires were administered in communities in and around GGNP, the village heads were visited, and they were asked for permission to carry out the survey in their villages. Also, due to lack of proper record of population in this area, the village head gave an approximate number of households in their villages. This assisted in estimating the number of questionnaires to distribute in each village. Household questionnaires (Appendix 5:1) were administered face-to-face in GGNP. This alleviated potential issues with literacy and familiarity with survey procedures. The researcher walked along the roads in a village, the first person encountered would be approached and invited to participate. After which the next person would not be approached while the third person would be invited to participate. The second method was to identify areas of concentration in the village. Due to the hot weather in the northern part of Nigeria, people (especially men) usually sit under trees or open space for the fresh air. As a result, it was easy to get lots of household heads concentrated in these places. This method of sampling has been found to yield results in some developing countries (Nicholas *et al.*, 2009; Holladay, 2011). The culture and Islamic religion of the communities surrounding GGNP, made it very difficult to encounter females to participate in the research. Therefor effort was made to interview any female encountered. All respondents were 18 years of age or older. A total of 280 questionnaires were administered and of which 246 were retrieved, accounting for 99% response rate (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Household questionnaire administered in the study sites

Community	Estimated Households	Estimated Population	Questionnaire administered	Questionnaire retrieved	Percent (%)
Yakushima National Park					
Nagata	262	476	50	50	100
Onoaida	423	761	100	24	24
Hirauchi	319	649	100	18	18
Kurio	288	512	100	24	24
Koseda	231	452	50	8	16
Miyanoura	1539	3148	200	41	21
Anbo	547	1071	200	32	16
Total	3609	7069	800	197	25
Gashaka-Gumti National Park					
Adagoro	340	750	25	25	100
Bodel	150	350	20	16	80
Gashaka	75	756	25	21	84
Gumti	100	400	25	21	84
Mayo Ndaga	1,245	20,253	40	35	88
Mayo Selbe	315	700	30	26	87
Njawai	350	5,000	30	25	83
Selbe	35	170	10	10	100
Serti	2,000	23,000	75	67	89
Total	4,610	51,379	280	246	88

Source: Author (2017)

Tourism business questionnaire:

The selection of tourism businesses to be surveyed in Yakushima involved two stages. Firstly, all the facilities in the communities to be surveyed were compiled, using the membership list of facilities registered with the tourism association as of 2015. After which the business were randomly selected from the list. A total of 150 businesses relating to tourism in seven communities were surveyed (Table 4.4). The selected facilities were visited, and the questionnaires (Appendix 4:2) were administered in person. Those that were less busy filled the questionnaire instantly, while those that were busy specified the day to come back for collection or asked for a self-addressed envelope to post it to the researcher. The questionnaires were dropped with the respondents and later picked up. Out of the 150 questionnaires distributed, only – were retrieved and used for analysis.

In the case of Nigeria, there is no official list for businesses. Therefore, five communities were selected for business survey. Due to time constraints and difficulty

of transportation in the area, businesses close to the areas where the household questionnaires survey was done was considered for the business survey. A total of 120 business questionnaires were administered but 100 were properly filled and used for analysis.

Table 4.4: Tourism business questionnaire administered in the study sites

Community	Questionnaire administered	Questionnaire retrieved	Percent (%)
Yakushima National Park			
Nagata	6	2	33
Onoaida	16	12	75
Hirauchi	9	6	67
Kurio	2	2	100
Koseda	25	22	88
Miyanoura	52	40	77
Anbo	40	30	75
Total	150	114	76
Gashaka-Gumti National Park			
Gashaka	10	5	50
Mayo Ndaga	30	30	100
Mayo Selbe	15	5	33
Njawai	15	10	67
Serti	50	50	100
Total	120	100	83

Source: Author (2017)

Tourists' questionnaire:

Tourist's questionnaire in Yakushima (Appendix 4:3a&b) was administered between August and October 2015. Three accommodations – Yakushima Youth Hostel, Friend Minshoku and Shiki no Yado – assisted in giving the questionnaire to tourists staying at their facilities between August and September. In October, questionnaires were administered to tourists leaving Yakushima after their visit at three ports of departure (Figure 4.7). When a group is approached, only one questionnaire is administered to the group. To avoid gender bias, the person whose birthday is closer to the day the questionnaire was administered was asked to answer the questionnaire. In all, 407 questionnaires were administered to tourists, but 380 were properly filled and used for this study.

Due to the low number of tourists that visit GGNP annually, majority of whom are researchers at the GPP, only 20 questionnaires were administered and 16 retrieved. As a result the questionnaires were not used for this study.

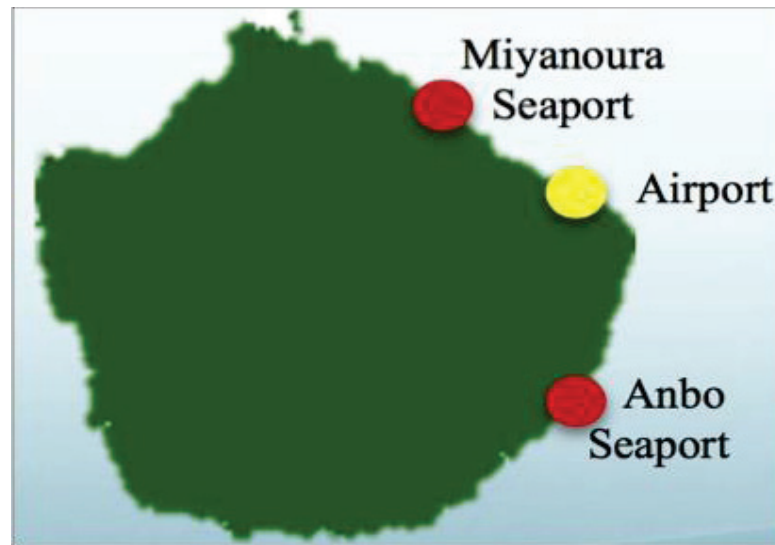


Figure 4.7: Ports of tourist questionnaires administration

Source: Author (2017)

4.5 Data analysis

Decrop (1999) avers that based on scientific principles, research involving mixed methods for data collection from different sources requires different methods of data preparation and analysis. Having collected the data, the next step was to analyze them. As methods used in data analysis affect the quality of results and findings, careful attention was paid to method used in analyzing both qualitative and quantitative data for this study.

4.5.1 *Qualitative data analysis*

Since the interviews were conducted in Japanese, Hausa and Fulfulde, the interviews were first interpreted from these languages to English prior to transcription. Once the interviews were interpreted, audio-recorded interviews were transcribed and together with the non-recorded interviews, were summarized into word-processing files for analysis. Key contents and concepts were searched for within each file and in the secondary data documents. Data was analyzed by organizing these data into categories on the basis of themes, concepts and similar features (Thammajinda, 2013).

4.5.2 *Quantitative data analysis*

The data from the questionnaire were coded and analyzed using SPSS version 21.0. Much of the quantitative data was analyzed with the aid of *SPSS survival*

manual (Pallant, 2010). The statistical techniques used for analysis are univariate, bivariate and multivariate techniques.

The univariate technique used *frequency distribution, mean and standard deviation* for data analysis. Frequency distribution and the corresponding responses to demographic profiles were presented in a tabulated and graphical format. Bivariate technique examined the relationship patterns between two variables. *Chi-square* statistics (χ^2) was used to compare frequency distributions of two variables. *T-tests* and *ANOVA* were applied to compare variability of response based on means calculated for dependent and independent variables. The multivariate technique used was *Factor analysis*. Interrelationships among a large number of (metric) variables were examined with factor analysis by condensing them into a smaller set of components (factors) with a minimum loss of information (Diamantopoulos & Schlegelmilch, 1997). Before conducting the analysis, *Cronbach Alpha* (α) *Coefficient* $\square\square$ *Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO)* and *Barlett's test for sphericity (BTS)* were used to test if the data were appropriate.

4.6 Limitations of the Study

As with other research studies, the data collection phase of the research was not without its limitations. Moreover, given the complexity of the cultural and geographical context of the case studies, the sampling criteria were modified while in the field.

Also, it was observed that Japanese hardly expresses negative feelings. As a result the responses given by the Japanese might not represent what they actually feel. In the case of Nigeria, I observed that in some cases, the respondents exaggerated their answer with the hope that their communities might get benefits from the research. Due do the cultural and religious setting in the study area in Nigeria, more male were available to answer the questionnaire. Notwithstanding attempts were made to address the bias by interviewing as many female encountered as possible.

Another limitation to the study was the language difference. Some information could have been misinterpreted since the researcher doesn't speak any of the three languages. Combined with the necessary representation of the results in English, this might have had some impact on the interpretation of what the interviews/ respondents meant.

CHAPTER 5

NATIONAL PARK MANAGEMENT IN JAPAN AND NIGERIA

5.1 Introduction

This chapter is aimed at comparing the two concepts of national park mostly adopted with Japan and Nigeria as the focal point of discussion. Since the national park management systems in these two countries are extremely different, the comparison will be based on the management policies, tourism development, management problems and collaborative management in the two countries. To be able to shed light on the topic, this chapter is divided into three sections. The first section focuses on national parks in Japan by discussing policies, management structure, co-management and management problems in Japanese national parks. The second section has the same structure with the first, but with focus on Nigeria. Based on the issues raised in the first and second sections, the third section will then make a comparison between national parks in these two countries.

5.2 National park system in Japan

5.2.1 *Development of Japanese national parks*

The initial movement for establishing NPs in Japan started in 1911. However, action towards the creation of NPs started in 1920 when legislative preparation and survey of possible park locations were carried out. The NPs Law was passed in 1931 by the Diet, after which twelve areas were designated between 1934 and 1936. The first three NPs, Setonaikai, Unzen, and Kirishima-Yaku, were designated in March 1934. In December of the same year, five more NPs, Aso, Nikko, Chubusangaku, and Akan and Daisetuzan in Hokkaido, were designated. Two years later, four NPs (Towada, Fuji-Hakone, Yoshino-Kumano, and Daisen) were designated.

Efforts concerning NP's establishment came to a halt when the World War II started. After the war, the designation of new NPs and the expansion of the existing NPs area were actively promoted by emphasizing the economic potential of parks as tourist destinations. Ise-Shima NP was the first park designated after the war, in 1946. Seven more parks were designated through 1955. The Natural Parks Law was enacted in 1957 to replace the 1931 legislation (MOE, 2014). As a result, the natural park system provides three different categories of natural parks: NPs, quasi-NPs and prefectural natural parks. In 2002, a new law was promulgated to make a partial

amendment to the Natural Parks Law. The amendment includes addition of some new regulations concerning the activities in special zones, creation of regulated utilization areas, and preparation of new systems for scenic landscape protection agreements and park management organizations. There are thirty-three sites designated as NPs, covering 2,019,695 hectares (20196.95km²) of land and accounts for approximately 5.5% of the total land area of Japan (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: National Parks in Japan

NP	Designation data	Area (ha)	Prefecture
Rishiri-Rebun-Sarobetsu	Sept. 20, 1974	24,166	Hokkaido
Shiretoko	June 1, 1964	38,636	Hokkaido
Akan	Dec. 4, 1934	90,481	Hokkaido
Kushiro Shitsugen	July 31, 1987	28,788	Hokkaido
Daisetsuzan	Dec. 4, 1934	226,764	Hokkaido
Shikotsu-Toya	May. 16, 1949	99,473	Hokkaido
Towada-Hachimantai	Feb. 1, 1936	85,534	Aomori, Iwate, Akita
Rikuchu Kaigan (as Sanriku Fukko: reconstruction)	May 2, 1955 (May 24, 2013)	28,537	Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi
Bandai-Asahi	Sept. 5, 1959	186,389	Yamagata, Fukushima, Niigata
Nikko	Dec. 4, 1934	114,908	Fukushima, Tochigi, Gunma,
Oze	August 30, 2007	37,200	Fukushima, Tochigi, Gunma, Niigata
Joshinetsu Kogen	Sept. 7, 1949	148,194	Gunma, Niigata, Nagano
Myoko-Togakushi renzan	March 27, 2015	39,772	Niigata, Nagano
Chichibu-Tama-Kai	July 10, 1950	126,259	Saitama, Tokyo, Yamanashi, Nagano
Ogasawara	Oct. 16, 1972	6,629	Tokyo
Fuji-Hakone-Izu	Feb. 1, 1936	121,695	Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Shizuoka
Chubusangaku	Dec. 4, 1934	174,323	Niigata, Toyama, Nagano, Gifu
Hakusan	Nov. 12, 1962	49,900	Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui, Gifu
Minami Alps	June 1, 1964	35,752	Yamanashi, Nagano, Shizuoka
Ise-Shima	Nov. 20, 1946	55,544	Mie
Yoshino-Kumano	Feb. 1, 1936	61,406	Mie, Nara, Wakayama
San'in kaigan	July 15, 1963	8,783	Kyoto, Hyogo, Tottori
Setonaikai	Mar. 16, 1934	66,934	Hyogo, Wakayama, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Fukuoka, Oita
Daisen-Okii	Feb. 1, 1936	35,353	Tottori, Shimane, Okayama
Ashizuri-Uwakai	Nov. 10, 1972	11,345	Ehime, Kochi
Saikai	Mar. 16, 1955	24,646	Nagasaki
Unzen-Amakusa	Mar. 16, 1934	28,279	Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Kagoshima
Aso-Kuju	Dec. 4, 1934	72,678	Kumamoto, Oita
Kirishima-Kinkowan	Mar. 16, 1934	36,586	Miyazaki, Kagoshima
Yakushima (Island)	March 16, 2012	24,566	Kagoshima
Yambaru	Sept. 15, 2016	13,622	Okinawa
Keramashoto	March 16, 2012	3,520	Okinawa
Iriomote -Ishigaki	May 15, 1972	12,506	Okinawa
Total: 2,019,695 ha			

Source: Adapted from MOE (2017)

Japan adopted the system in which authorities can designate natural parks and impose regulations without actually owning the land (MOE, 2014), so the government creates natural parks not necessarily on its owned land but wherever nature preservation is deemed necessary. When NPs were designated, economic activities were already being undertaken within the NP areas (Miyakawa, 2011). Therefore, areas designated as NPs cover not only state-owned lands (most of which are national forests) and local government-owned lands, but also many privately owned lands. MOE (1995) stated that ‘24% of the whole NP area (particularly located in the western part of Japan and coastal areas) is privately owned land’.

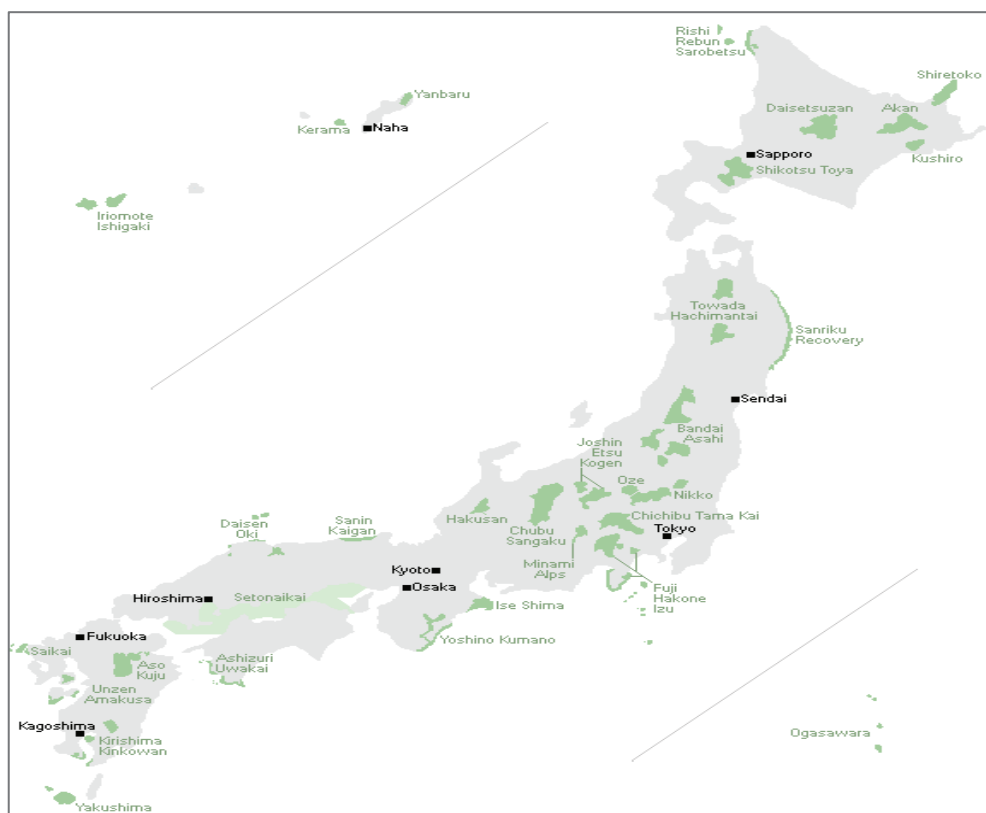


Figure 5.1: Map of Japan showing the location of NPs¹

5.2.2 Policies for NP management in Japan

The legal basis for the establishment and management of NPs in Japan is the Natural Parks Law. The aims of the Law are to conserve scenic areas and their ecosystems, to promote their utilization, and to contribute to the health, recreation and environmental education of the people (Miyakawa, 2011). In order to realize the appropriate protection and use of the natural parks, MOE formulates park plans for

¹ “National Park” <http://www.japan-guide.com/e/e2325.html> (May 8, 2017)

each NP and quasi-NP. The related prefectures elaborate the plans for the quasi-NPs, following the standards of NPs and under the guidance of the MOE. The plans for natural parks are revised about every five years.

The park plans consist of a regulatory plan and a facility plan. The regulatory plan was instituted to control human activities that might be detrimental to the landscapes of national/ quasi-NPs. This plan comprises of both protection regulatory plan and utilization regulatory plan. The protection regulatory plan entails the classification of natural park areas into zones, depending on the demand for conservation. Whereas, the utilization regulatory plan describes the regulated utilization zones so that conservation of ecosystems and sustainable use of the park can be attained. The facility plan is also made up of a utilization facility plan and a protection facility plan. The utilization facility plan is used to guide the development of user facilities such as trails and campsites within the park. Protection facility plan is used for restoring degraded natural processes and vegetation.

Apart from the park plans, efforts are made by MOE to conserve nature within the natural parks by 1) controlling human activities 2) beautification programs; and 3) purchase of privately owned lands. In an attempt to control human activities in the park, permissions are issued in accordance with the "Guideline to Assess on Various Development Activities in NPs Areas". Voluntary groups consisting of local governments, concessionaires, scientists, local peoples, etc. have been established and organized to take up the responsibility of beautifying areas in the parks mostly visited by tourists. In 1972, policy to purchase important areas within the park such as those in the special protection zone and Class I special zone started was enacted for NPs and in 1976 for the quasi-NPs. This concept was expanded to the Class II and III special zones in 1991 (MOE, 1995).

5.2.2.1 Administration and management structure

The administration of NPs in Japan was initially the responsibility of the Department of Interior's Sanitary Bureau, which was later transferred to the Health Division in 1938 (Jones, 2013: 4). In 1971, the Environment Agency was established and tasked with the responsibility of managing NP in Japan until 2001 when it was elevated and became the Ministry of the Environment. Resulting from this

reorganization, the current organizational structure for the management of NPs was established (Figure 5.2).

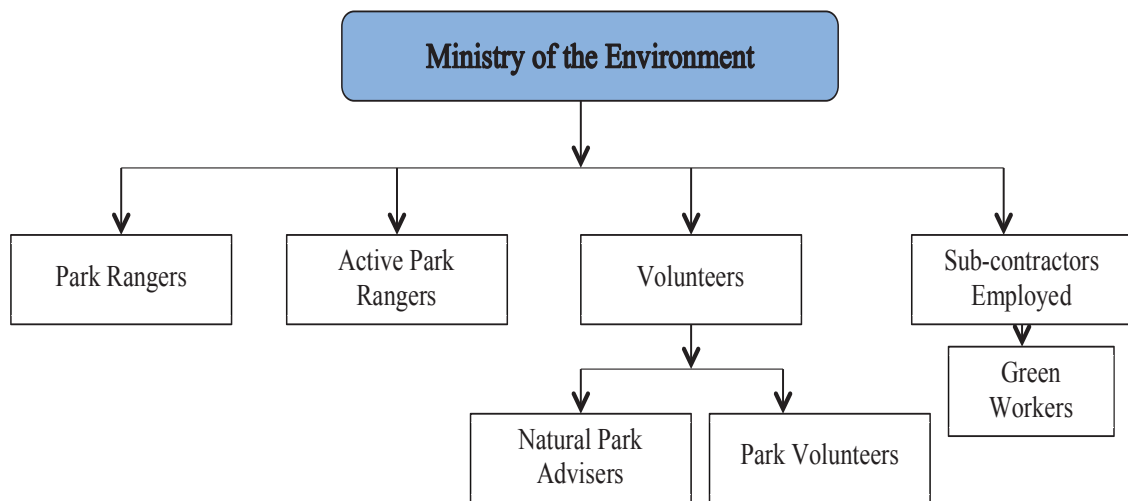


Figure 5.2: Management system of Japanese NPs
Source: MOE (2013)

The MOE establishes regulations for protection of NPs, which are revised about every five years (Miyakawa, 2011). For effective management of the parks, MOE set up seven regional Environmental Affairs Offices and 95 Rangers office all over the country. The Regional Environmental Affairs Offices in Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chugoku-Shikoku and Kyushu carry out regional environmental administration and are responsible for the management of NPs. These rangers are tasked with the responsibility to manage park resources by drafting plans on the use and protection of the parks, conducting surveys and managing land owned by MOE among others. The park ranger interviewed in YNP (Table 4.1) indicated, “*Most of the work of park rangers in YNP are administrative and are not trained in park interpretation because they are not involved in guiding tourists*”.

In 2015 when the interview was conducted, there were only 2 park rangers in Yakushima. Due to the considerably low number of park rangers, the use of active park rangers started in 2005 so as to provide support to the park rangers (MOE, 2013: 9). The active rangers are involved in patrol of the parks, coordinate with natural park guides and park volunteers, etc. The natural park advisers are saddled with duty of monitoring park facilities and patrolling the park to ensure the safety of visitors, while park volunteers are involved in activities such as park interpretation, visitor assistance, facility maintenance, etc. The green workers provide professional and

technical services such as repair and maintenance of mountain trails, removal of invasive species etc.

5.2.2.2 Zoning

NPs in Japan are managed by zoning due to the multiple-land use system. The zoning system divides the parkland into three different levels of protection, ranging from Special Protection Zone, Special Zone (which is further divided into Class I, Class II and Class III) and Ordinary Zone (Jones, 2013: 5) (Table 5.2 & Figure 5.3).

Table 5.2: Land classification by zoning in NPs (as of June 1, 2013)

Zones		Area (ha)
Special Protection Zones		278,371
Special Zone	Class I	250,587
	Class II	486,921
	Class III	495,174
Ordinary Zone		584,733
Total		2,095,786

Source: MOE (2013)

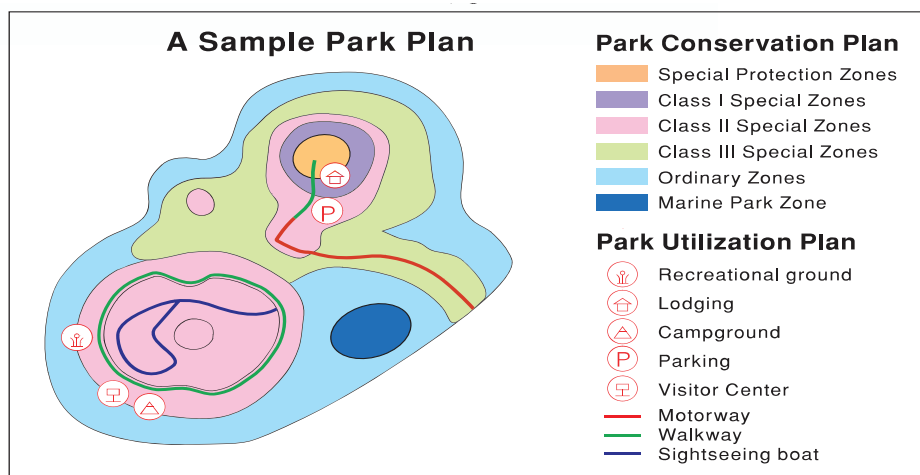


Figure 5.3 Sample of NP zoning in Japan

Source: MOE (2013)

The Ordinary Zones serves as buffer zones between Special Zones and non-park zones. MOE notifications are required for actions such as mining or large-scale construction projects. More stringent regulations are imposed in the Special Zones. Any kind of commercial activity requires the written permission of the MOE. Lastly, the Special Protection Zones are areas inside parks that have maintained their original state and are subjected to the strictest regulations, with permission needed for even collecting fallen leaves or making fires (NPF, 2016). Table 5.3 summarizes the regulations imposed in the various zones in Japanese NPs.

Table 5.3: Regulations imposed in NP zones

Zone	Description	Regulation
Special protection zone	Areas required to maintain scenic beauty strictly	Erection of structures is prohibited in principle.
Special Zone Class I special zone	Areas ranking after special protection zone and required to maintain scenic beauty somewhat strictly and required to conserve the present scenic beauty as far as possible	Erection of structures is prohibited in principle. Namely, the regulation of special protection zone applies correspondingly to this zone.
Class II special zone	Areas required to adjust the activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries as far as possible	Establishment of facilities required for the daily life of local people such as housing and other facilities relating to normal activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, is permitted in principle. Also establishment of resting facilities, villas, cottages and the like which are not obstructive to scenic beauty will be allowed.
Class III special zone	Areas other than Class I special zone and Class II special zone, and where there is little fear of affecting the maintenance of scenic beauty in principle even though ordinary activities of agriculture, forestry and fisheries are performed.	Regarding erection of structures, regulation is almost same as in the Class II special zone. With regard to forestry, clear-cut is allowed.
Marine park zone	Areas where seascapes are excellent due to abundant marine animals and plants	Same regulation as in the special protection zone.
Ordinary zone	Areas surrounding special zone of scenic beauty and they are required to conserve scenery as buffer zones in a sense. In many cases there are some settlements and farms. Sea area is also included in this zone.	As for large buildings that may obstruct scenic beauty, administrative action can be taken for the purpose of conservation.

Source: MOE (1995)

5.2.3 Management problem in Japanese national parks: case of YNP

The mixed-use system adopted in Japanese national parks makes it difficult to set land aside purely for the purpose of conservation, hence parks are managed by zoning. According to Hiwasaki (2007) and Jones (2016) this multi-use system is the underlying challenge in the management of Japanese national parks. Tsuchiya (2014) affirms that development control is one of the weaknesses in the functioning of national park system with zoning in Japan. Hence national parks in Japan have weak restrictions and depend on self-regulation for protection and conservation (Hiwasaki, 2007). Although challenges facing NP management in Japan are diverse and peculiar to each NP, YNP will be used to illustrate some of these challenges.

Yakushima island has a multiple and overlapping nature conservation system, hence making it difficult to enforce appropriate measures for addressing issues relating to nature conservation and resource overuse on the island. Existing literatures have shown that this complexity of nature conservation system on the island is a major challenge in the management of YNP (Shibasaki, 2015a; Forbes, 2012; Hiwasaki, 2003; 2005). Before the island was enlisted as a WHS, it was conserved under four national types of nature protection systems – wilderness areas, national parks, forest ecosystem reserves and natural monuments. These designations “had strictly different purposes, different areas, different jurisdictions, and different regulations” (Tokumaru, 2003: 105).

In 1924, the Ministry of Education and Science designated the Yakusugi Old Growth Forest as a special natural monument under the Law for the Protection of Cultural Properties. The Hanayama district in the mountain area of Yakushima was designated and managed as Yakushima Wilderness Area by the MOE in May 1975, according to the Nature Conservation Law. Likewise, the MOE designated the central part of the island as a national park. In 1992, the Forestry Agency designated the central area of the island as Yakushima Forest Ecosystem Reserve. Furthermore, the Part of the national park was designated as a biosphere reserve, included in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves in 1980. Part of the national park was inscribed on the WHS list in 1993, adding to the already complex system.

The overlap in the conservation designations can be seen in Figure 4.2 of chapter 4. The entire Yakushima Wilderness Area is included in the WHS area but not in the national park and the entire WHS area lies within the national park boundaries. Furthermore, almost the entire Yakushima Forest Ecosystem Reserve overlaps the WHS area. Yakushima World Heritage Area Liaison Committee was therefore established to promote cooperation and

collaboration between among the administrative bodies, which are the MOE, Forest Agency, Agency for Cultural Affairs, Kagoshima Prefecture and Yakushima-cho (Tokumaru, 2003).

A number of literatures have argued that nature conservation in Yakushima is complex and not straightforward, due to the island's multiple and overlapping designations. Forbes (2012) reported that the World Heritage Evaluation Group and East Asian Biosphere Reserve Network Report also queried the system's effectiveness due to this multiple designation, pointing out the need to simplify and clarify the management system. Likewise, the MOE also noted that "a unified management system is needed, while keeping in mind the aims of individual systems for conservation (Forbes, 2012: 42)".

Three beaches in the Nagata district, Inakahama, Maehama and Yotsusehama were incorporated into the national park in 2002 as ordinary zones and were registered as wetlands under the Ramsar Convention in November 2005. However, there are no restrictions regarding development in the area. Hence, sea turtles are usually disturbed due to the various tourists' facilities in the area. Also, it was stated during the interview at the Nagata Sea Turtle Liaison Council that some ecotour guides take tourists to the beach during the turtles' nesting period separately from the tours officially run by the community, thereby trampling on nests resulting in the loss of some eggs. Kinan-Kelly (2007), reported that some guides result to digging up nests so as to ensure that their clients sighting the young hatchlings. According to Forbes (2012:44), "there have been requests to municipal officers and park rangers to establish policy and guidelines for eco-tourism" because "the leadership and capacity of local government for management is sorely lacking". This has invariably left the control and management of the area into the hands of local conservation NGO, 'Yakushima Umigamekan' and the local Nagata Sea Turtle Liaison Council. As the laws and ordinances of Japan assure free unblocked beach access, there is limits to what the NGOs can do since they are unable to enforce the necessary wildlife laws for the conservation of the sea turtle (Kinan-Kelly, 2007). On the other hand, the local community benefits from running turtle watching tours through the Nagata Sea Turtle Liaison Council. Tours are limited in the number of participants and while not legally binding, access to the beach at night is restricted.

The number of tourists to Yakushima increased exponentially after its inscription on the WHS list (Okano & Matsuda, 2013). According to Gilmore *et al.* (2007:254), WHS are usually faced with the problems of high visitor numbers that threaten their sustainability. The promotion of Jomon-sugi as the brand of Yakushima overshadowed other destinations on the island, resulting in the overuse of the forest area by hikers visiting the tree. During the

interview (Table 4.1) with the Yakushima Forest Conservation Center, Yakushima World Heritage Center, Town office and Yakushima tourism association in 2015, the high number of tourists visiting the mountain region of the island resulting in problems such as trampling of roots along the hiking trails, congestion of the trail to Jomon-sugi and treatment of human waste was mentioned by all these institutions as the main challenge facing management and conservation of nature on the island. Over the years, a number of proposals and efforts have been made to solve/halt these problems. Nevertheless, the park authorities are yet to come up with a plan that will ensure the long-term sustainable management of Yakushima NP.

Figures 5.4 and 5.5 illustrate the complexity in the management of Yakushima resulting from the inscription of the island on the WHS List.

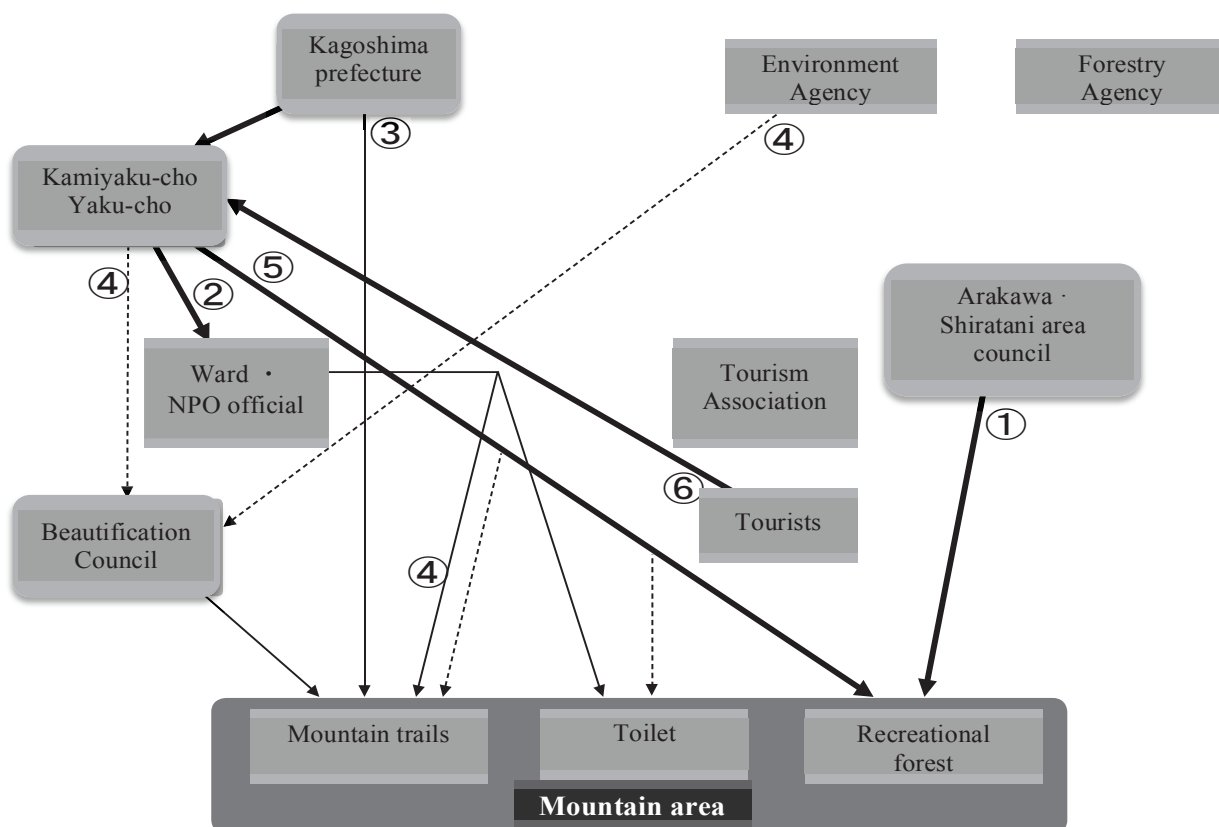


Figure 5.4: Maintenance management system of mountain area before World Heritage registration (1992)

Note: ① Project to natural recreation forest ② Prefecture consignment project ③ Nature protection observer business ④ Beautification council project ⑤ Town-only business ⑥ Purchase of souvenir from shops at the recreational forests

Source: Shibasaki (2015b)

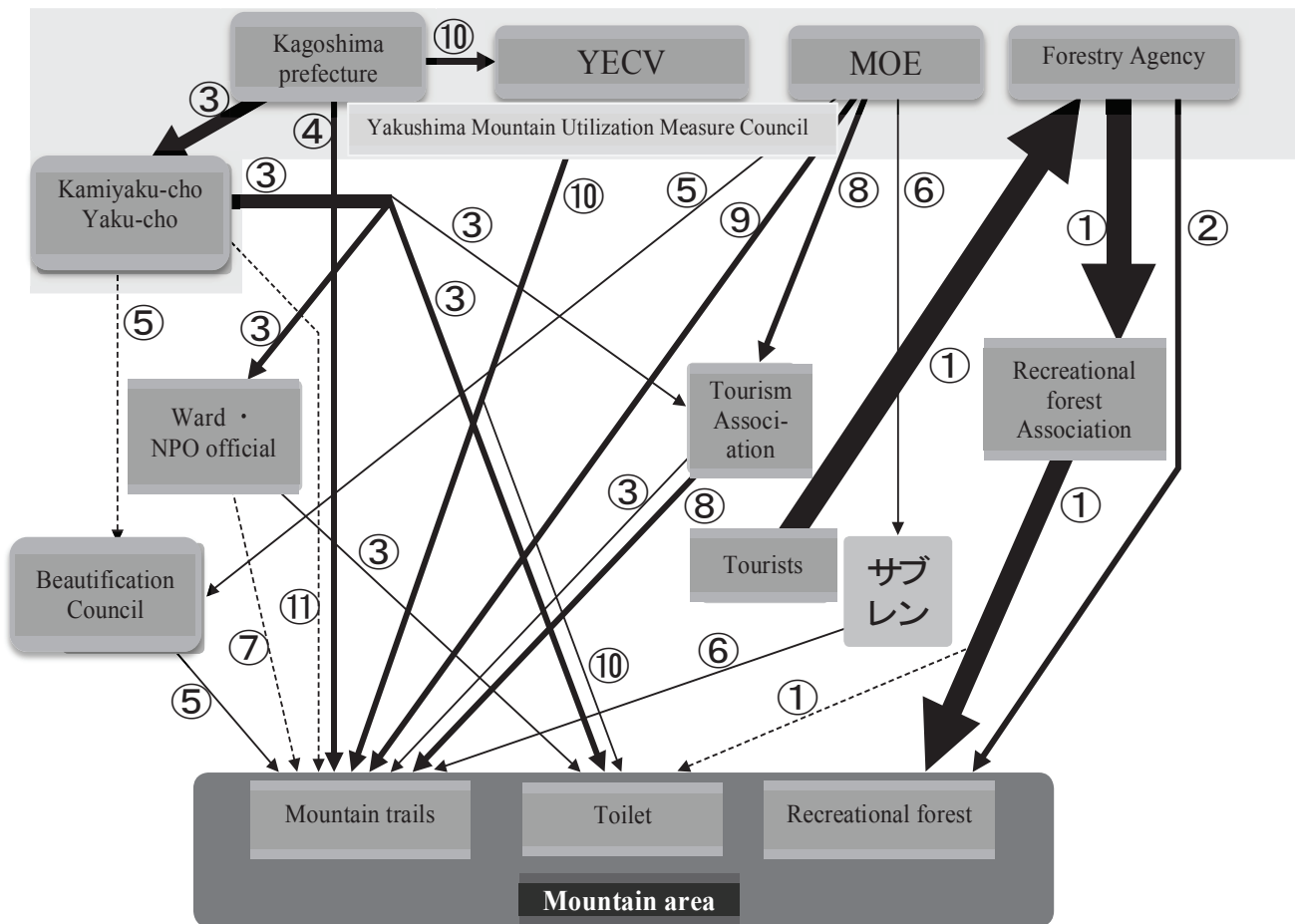


Figure 5.5: Maintenance management system of mountain area after World Heritage registration (2002)

Note: ① Recreational forest related business (including cooperation money, but excluding directly operated business of the Forestry Agency) ② Recreational forest related project (directly managed by the Forestry Agency) ③ Prefecture consignment project ④ Nature protection observation business ⑤ Beautification council project ⑥ サブレン business ⑦ Park volunteer business ⑧ Green worker business ⑨ Directly operated by the Ministry of the Environment (10) Yakushima Mountain Utilization Measure Council business (11) Tourism patrol business

Source: Shibasaki (2015b)

Trampling and erosion of soil around the tree caused by the uncontrollably large number of tourists concentrating around Jomon-sugi resulted in exposure of the tree roots. To curb this erosion, the park authorities recommended that tourists should carry small bags of dirt when visiting the tree in order to replace the soil being eroded from the roots (Forbes, 2012). This did not yield the expected result and was stopped after three year. After this, the ground was covered with cedar chips to trap soil, the areas around the tree was fenced to protect the tree, while raised boardwalks were built to prevent trampling on the roots.

A shuttle bus system was introduced with the intent that it will alleviate the congestion on the road leading to Arakawa trailhead, which is the starting point for the Jomon-sugi hike (Shibasaki, 2015a; Forbes, 2012). Although the introduction of the bus has stopped congestion of cars on the road to the trailhead, it has also resulted in an increase in number of climbers to Jomon-sugi. This is because mountaineers who have no access to rental cars can now visit Jomon-sugi by making use of the bus to Arakawa trailhead (Figure 5.6).

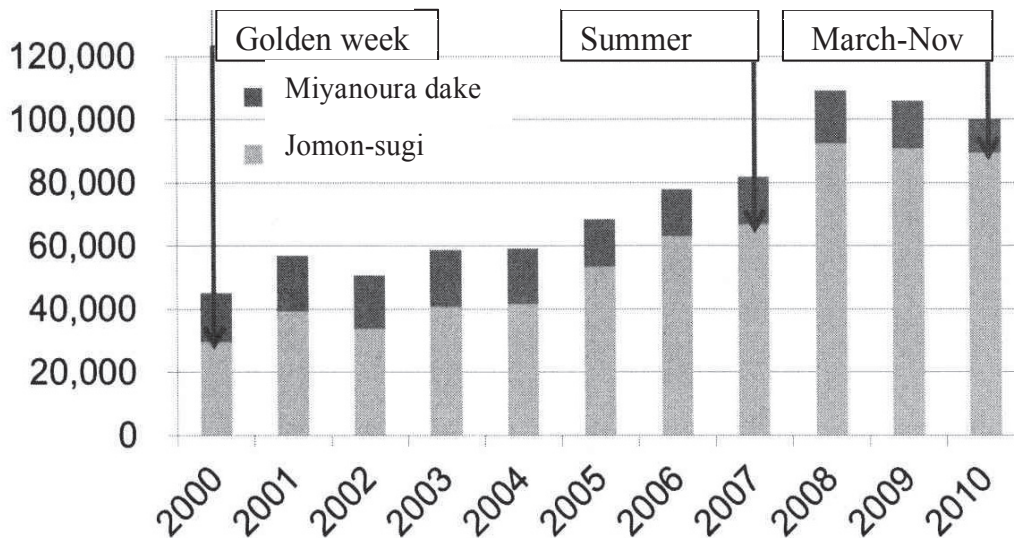


Figure 5.6: Number of people entering the island mountains area after the introduction of bus system

Source: Shibasaki (2015a)

In an attempt to solve the congestion situation of the mountain area, based on the Ecotourism Promotion Act, it was recommended to set the maximum number of users to the congested area. A draft of the Yakushima Town Ecotourism Promotion Initiative submitted in 2010 proposed the restriction of the number hikers to Jomon-sugi to 420 people / day (initially planned from 430 people / day thereafter). This draft was rejected because of concern of how the restriction in tourist numbers would affect the tourism industry in Yakushima (Shibasaki, 2015b). Likewise, a second trail from Miyanouura was proposed by national park authorities so as to reduce pressure on the Arakawa trail to Jomon-sugi. However, this plan was also abandoned after taxi drivers and hotel operators complained that this will take visitors away from Anbo, where most tourist going to Jomon-sugi stay (Forbes, 2012).

5.2.4 *Co-management in Japanese national parks*

In Japan, the management of national parks is divided between several types and levels of administrative agents. Therefore, collaboration or coordination is required between the stakeholders for effective management (Jones, 2013). However, there exists no institutionalized framework for this purpose (Tsuchiya, 2014). Inclusion of local communities in the management of national parks worldwide has been receiving an increasing attention. One way in which local communities are involved in park management is through the park volunteer system. Park volunteers are registered members of the general public who on a voluntary basis take part in nature conservation and visitor services. The park volunteer system was implemented in response to emerging problems caused by increasing tourist numbers at national parks. They play an important role in the management of national parks by providing explanations to nature observation groups, taking part in cleanup activities, conducting nature surveys, and helping with simple maintenance and repairs of visitor facilities. Although the park volunteer system exists, in practice, it does not function smoothly due to the insufficient role of MOE as a coordinator (Tanaka, 2012). One of the current issues of park volunteers is that majority of the volunteers are elderly (Tanaka, 2012; Yamamoto *et al.*, 2007). Miyamoto and Funck (2016) pointed out that in the case of Miyajima, elderly volunteers from nearby urban areas essentially cover the gaps left by insufficient funding and provide an indispensable workforce. The Natural Park Foundation supports the park volunteer system financially. The foundation also helps in: (1) the conservation and management of natural environment of national parks and quasi-national parks through activities such as picking up trash, preventing erosion on mountain trails, restoring devastated natural vegetation, eradicating invasive alien plants like *Rudbeckia laciniata* (cutleaf coneflower), and protecting valuable fauna and flora through patrols; (2) maintenance and management of facilities such as public toilets, visitor center facilities, pathways, signs and benches, and picnic areas; (3) providing information and interpretation to visitors; and (4) supporting volunteers' activities (Kim & Yui, 2001; NPF, 2016; MOE, 2015).

The amendment of the Japanese natural park law in 2002 allowed for the delegation of park management to local non-profit organizations (NPOs) (Kato, 2003; MOE, 2002), making it possible for community-based organizations to become more involved in the park management (Hiwasaki, 2005). Likewise, it has helped to improve the public participation. Projects such as “green worker projects,” “natural park instructors,” “national park

volunteers,” and “sub-rangers” are some means in which members of the public are engaged as partners in park management (MOE, 2001).

The private sector is becoming increasingly involved in national parks around the world. The involvement of private sector in protected areas has the potential of resulting in “high level of motivation, relative efficiencies in management, and economies of scale available to large companies” (Sheppard, 2001:50). Except for Japanese national parks that are also designated as Natural World Heritage Site, which establishes coordinating structures that may include some private sector organizations, there is no institutionalized framework for including private sectors in national park management. (Tsuchiya, 2014: 3). An example is the case of Yakushima National Park, where private sector plays a major role in resource use and business in the national park. Private companies own and operate transportation systems, accommodation facilities, restaurants, and other services inside parks (Hiwasaki, 2005). Likewise, the existence of a large number of ecotour guides indicates the leading role played by the private sector (Hiwasaki, 2003).

5.2.5 Tourism in national parks in Japan

In the NPs Act of 1931, promotion of international tourism was one of the reasons for designation of NPs (Murakushi, 2006). The establishment of NPs in quick succession after the war saw a sharp rise in the number of tourists visiting the NPs between 1960s and 1970s (Jones, 2013). However, majority of these tourists were almost exclusively domestic visitors (Jones, 2014). The number of visits to parks increased from 90 to 145 million between 1960 and 1963, and exceeded 300 million by 1971 (Jones & Ohsawa, 2016: 28). The number of annual visitors to the NPs reached its peak in 1991, but has declined since then (Figure 5.7).

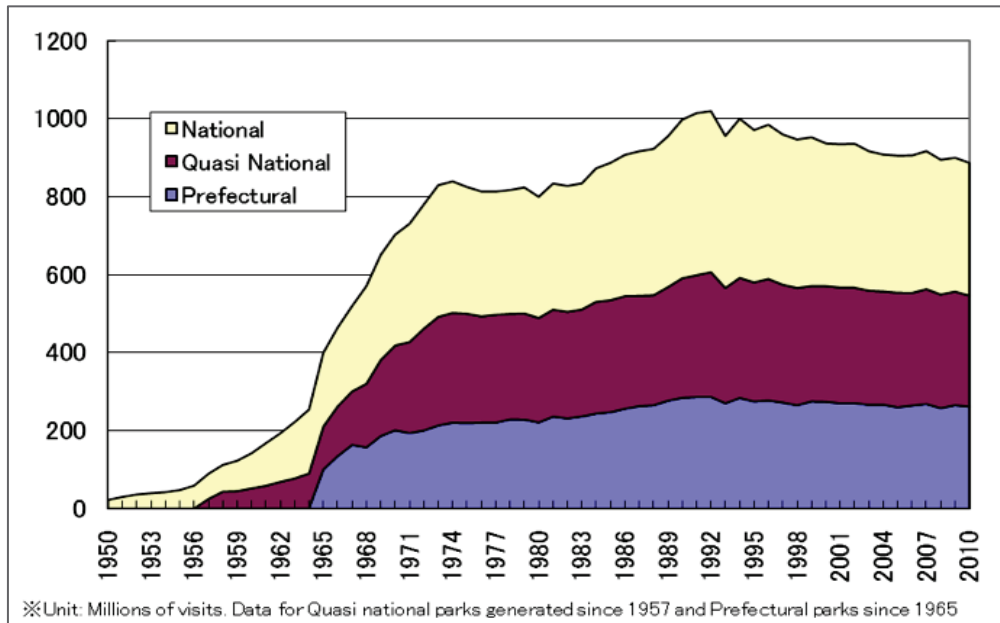


Figure 5.7: Annual visitors to Japan's nature parks 1950-2010

Source: MOE (2012, Cited in Jones, 2012)

In an effort to increase the number of inbound tourists, the Visit Japan Campaign was launched in 2003. This has resulted in significant increases in inbound visitors (Funck & Cooper 2013). Hence, the number of foreign tourists visiting the NPs has been rising significantly (The Japan Times, 2015). Despite this increase, MOE plans to attract at least 10 million foreign tourists to NPs by 2020 (The Japan Times, 2016) (Figure 5.8). In order to achieve this goal and to still ensure environmental protection, the ministry plans to raise the number of tour guides, publish foreign-language brochures and providing Wi-Fi access at the 55 visitor centers under government management (Asian Review, 2016).

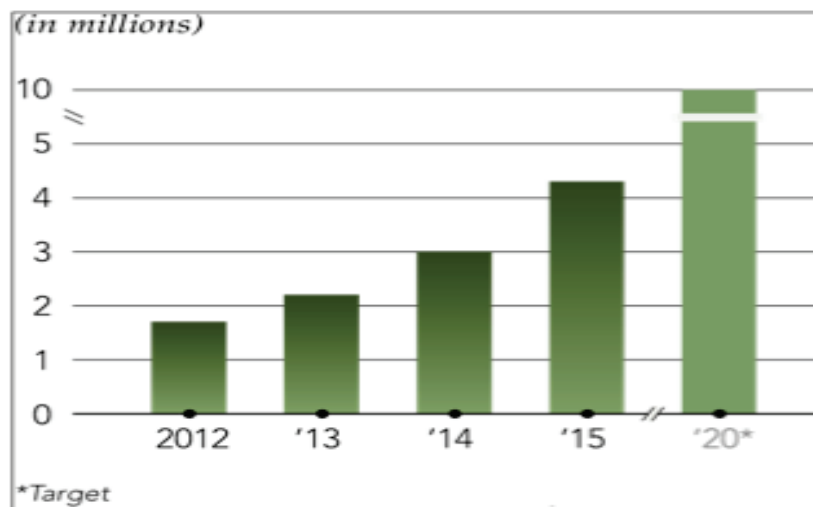


Figure 5.8: Foreign tourists to Japanese NPs

Source: Asian Review (2016)

To promote the utilization of natural parks, private bodies can get licenses and/or permissions to operate tourists' facilities from MOE in NPs and the prefectural governors in quasi-NPs (MOE, 1995). These permissions are needed in order to comply with the utilization plans of natural parks. Public facilities are provided by MOE or by prefectures in quasi-NPs with assistance of the MOE (subsidiary rate: 1/2 or 1/3).

5.3 National Parks of Nigeria

5.3.1 History of National Parks in Nigeria

NPs in Nigeria evolve from game reserves, which were managed and owned by the state government (Eagles, 2001). The initiative to establish NP in Nigeria started in 1976 when the process of upgrading Borgu and Zugurma Game Reserves to NP status started (Marguba, 2001). Finally, Decree No. 46 of 1979 declared Kainji Lake NP (KLNP) – 5,382 km² – as Nigeria's premier NP. The Decree No. 36 of 1991 established five other NPs, Chad-Basin NP (CBNP), Cross River NP (CRNP), Gashaka-Gumti National Park (GGNP), Old Oyo NP (OONP) and Yankari NP, bringing the number to six NPs (Falade, 2000). In 1999, Decree No.46 promulgated Kamuku (KNP) and Okomu (ONP) NPs, bringing the number of NPs to eight in the country and covering a total area of 24,399 km², about 3% of Nigeria's total land area (Figure 5.9).

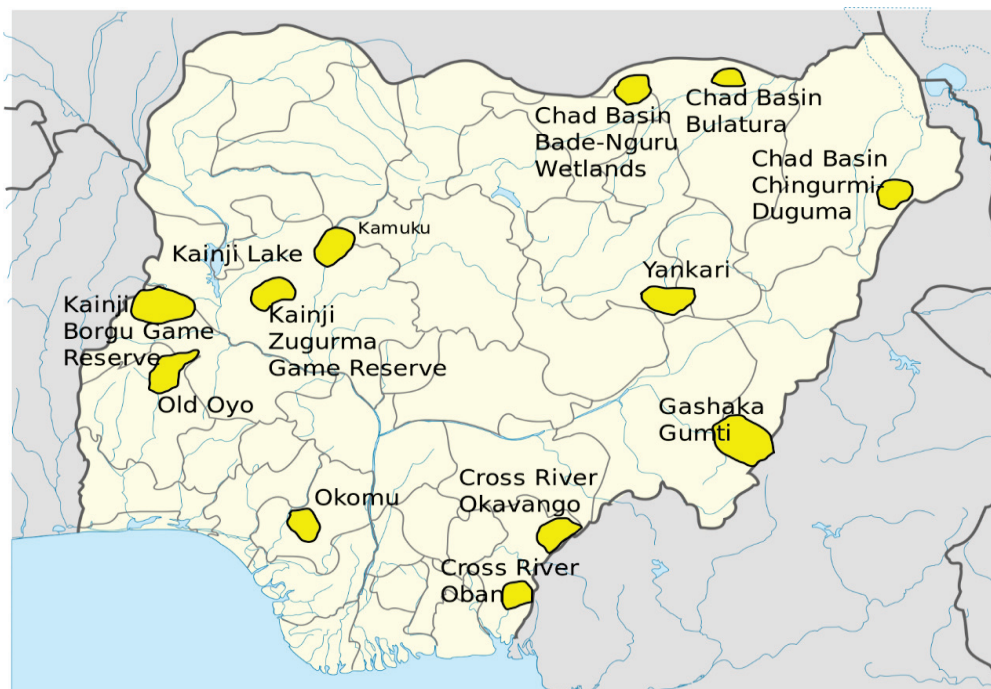


Figure 5.9: Nigeria NP distribution

Source: NNPS (2017)

The NNPS Act was amended in 2005, making it possible for a NP to be reversed to a game reserve. In consonance with the bill, YNP was handed over to the Bauchi State Government in June 2006, to become Yankari Game Reserve, reducing the number of NPs in Nigeria to seven (Odunlami, 2003). The state government did this so as to raise the standard of Yankari Game Reserve both in terms of nature reserve and tourism attraction. Hence reducing the number of NPs to seven, covering a total land area of approximately 22,206 km² (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: National parks of Nigeria with locations and sizes

National park	State(s)	Established	Size (km²)
Kainji Lake	Kwara/Niger	1979	5,382
Gashaka-Gumti	Adamawa/Taraba	1991	6,731
Cross River	Cross River	1991	4,000
Old Oyo	Oyo	1991	2,512
Chad Basin	Borno/Yobe	1991	2,258
Kamuku	Kaduna	1999	1,121
Okomu	Edo	1999	202
Estimated Total Conservation Area			22,206

Source: NNPS (2017)

5.3.2 *National park policies*

Nigerian NPs are on the Exclusive Legislative List of the Constitution and are controlled and managed by the Federal Government, which is the highest legal authority in the country. Currently, Decree 46 of 1999 is the legal instrument under which these unit parks and their head offices are being administered. This decree established the NNPS, which has the power to declare an area in the country as NP or alter the boundaries of an existing one. Although NPs are established, managed and owned by the federal government, the consent to the proposed establishment or alteration of the park is still needed from the state or states in which the park falls.

When a NP is newly established, the Decree serves as an interim management policy for that park until the park develops its own a management plan. NP management plans provides general policy for the NPs and has to be to be consistent with the management principles provided in the NNPS Act. The aim of the plan is to provide integrated management objectives for natural and historic resources, including species management for recreation, tourism and conservation purposes. Management plans are flexible working

documents, which guide and control the management of the parks resources, the use of the park and the development of facilities needed to support that management and use (NCF and WWF, 2002). Management plans are to be reviewed within ten years. The objectives of the management plan are to:

1. provide a baseline description of the site
2. identify the objectives of the site management
3. resolve any conflicts and prioritize the different objectives
4. identify and describe the management required to achieve the objectives
5. measure the effectiveness of management
6. maintain the continuity of effective management
7. obtain resources
8. demonstrate that management is effective

5.3.2.1 Administrative and management structure

Nigeria is a federation with a three-tier system of government – local, state and federal/national governments – and each tier has responsibility to protect, control and manage specific types of protected areas (Maidugu, 2011). The federal government are exclusively involved in the management and control of NPs. The main management objectives of NPs in Nigeria are to enhance the protection of endangered species, to preserve gene pool, promote scientific research, encourage educational knowledge and promote ecotourism. To achieve these objectives Nigeria National Park Service (NNPS) was established as a parastatal under the Federal Ministry of Environment and works closely with the Nigerian Tourism Development Corporation (Olapade, 2010). Decree 36 of the national government established the NNPS Governing Board (hereafter referred to as the Board) in 1991. The Board is ‘the policy making body responsible for the overall development and management of the NP system in the country, and for the coordination of various NP management committees’ (NCF and WWF, 2002:2-20). The Board includes 14 members led by a Chairman, and is responsible for determining the policy direction of the NNPS. Administratively, the Conservator-General is the Chief Executive Officer of the NNPS, while each NP is headed by a Director (or Conservator of Park) under the guidance of a Management Committee. The Management Committee oversees the affairs of the park. The responsibility of the board and committees are to balance the interest of the federal and state governments while including conservation NGOs (especially NCF) and individuals from outside the government (Caldecott and Morakinyo, 1996). Figure 5.10 is an example of the management structure of each unit NP in Nigeria.

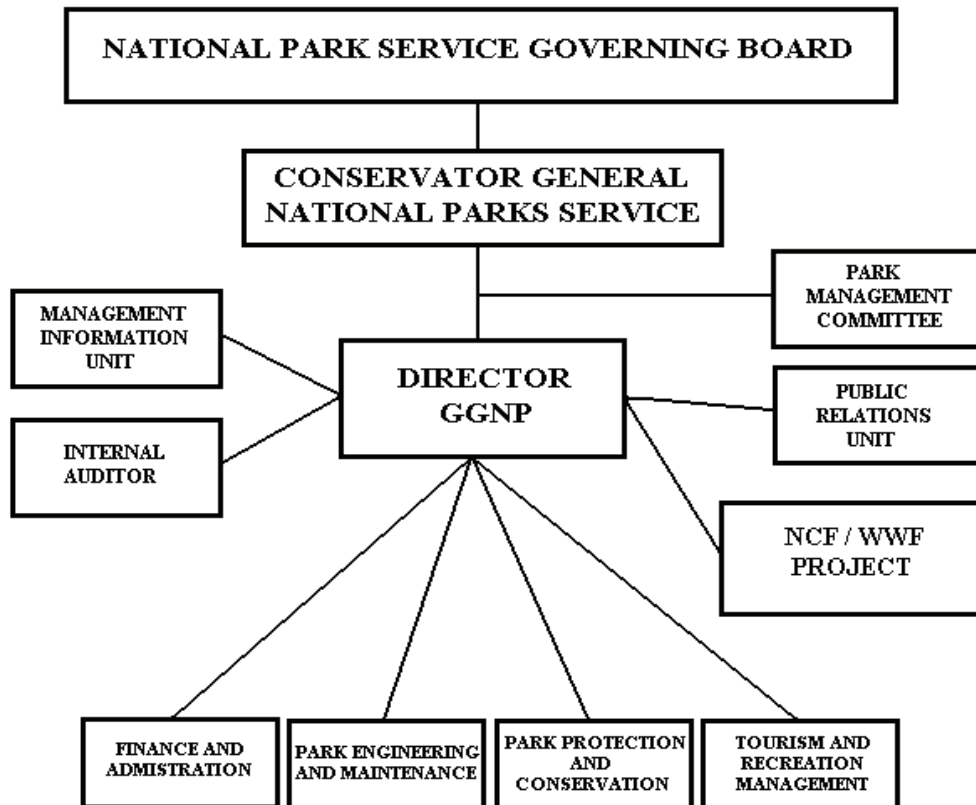


Figure 5.10: Management structure of Gashaka-Gumti National Park
Source: NCF and WWF (2012)

Management structure of each NP in Nigeria involves information, decisions and directives moving from the Board to the park management committee, to the park's director, who then passes the information to the core management team. At this point, specific information, decisions or directives go to the head of each department. However, the public is not recognized or involved in the control and management of the park resources, therefore, they are completely missing from the management structure (Eneji *et al.*, 2009). In principle, the Board and Management Committees are to consult with and take into account the views of local communities in the administration and management of the NP. However, this has not been the case in most NPs in Nigeria.

5.3.2.2 Zoning

Each unit park is divided into zones for the purpose of applying different management principle in each zone that may best ensure the overall management objective for the NP. Zoning plans are usually flexible from park to park. Zoning in NPs in Nigeria consists of management zones and protection zones. For the purpose of this research, the management and protection zones of GGNP will be used as an example.

Management zone

The aim of the management zone is to facilitate more focused management and proper allocation of park resources and manpower to area where needed. The management zones of NPs in Nigeria usually consists of core/wilderness area, buffer zone, multi-use area and the support zones. In the case of GGNP, there are five management zones – wilderness, recreation, multi-use, buffer and support zones (Figure 5.11).

Wilderness zone: This is the core area of the park where the ecosystems are of utmost important in maintaining the ecological integrity of the park. It is managed with minimum human interference. Natural processes are allowed to take place in the absence of any direct human interference. Scientific research that does not manipulate, exploit or alter the environment is allowed in this zone.

Recreation zone: This area is managed primarily for recreational and educational activities. It is composed of natural and altered areas, including outstanding landscapes and areas for educational and recreational activities. The construction of administrative, housing and other facilities of a NP are usually in this zone. Recreational activities within this zone are monitored to ensure that they remain compatible with the park objectives.

Multi-use zone: These are areas of human settlement and sustainable resource used, which is managed for socio-economic value, research and education. This zone includes all the enclaves. Enclaves were established to accommodate essential needs of the resident people and the demands of wildlife conservation. Enclaves allow people living inside a protected area to continue to practice their traditional livelihoods (Dunn *et al.*, 2000).

Buffer zone: This is a multi-use area surrounding the park, managed to reduce pressure on the park resources. In consultation with the local community, the buffer zone is declare as a multiple-use area meant to protect the boundaries of the NP from disturbance. The local community are informed of the measures to be taken to control activities which threaten the objectives and the resources of the park.

Support zone: This is also a multi-use area outside the buffer zone containing a number of human settlements located on or near the park boundary. It is managed with the intent to reduce pressure on the park resources and to support rural development.

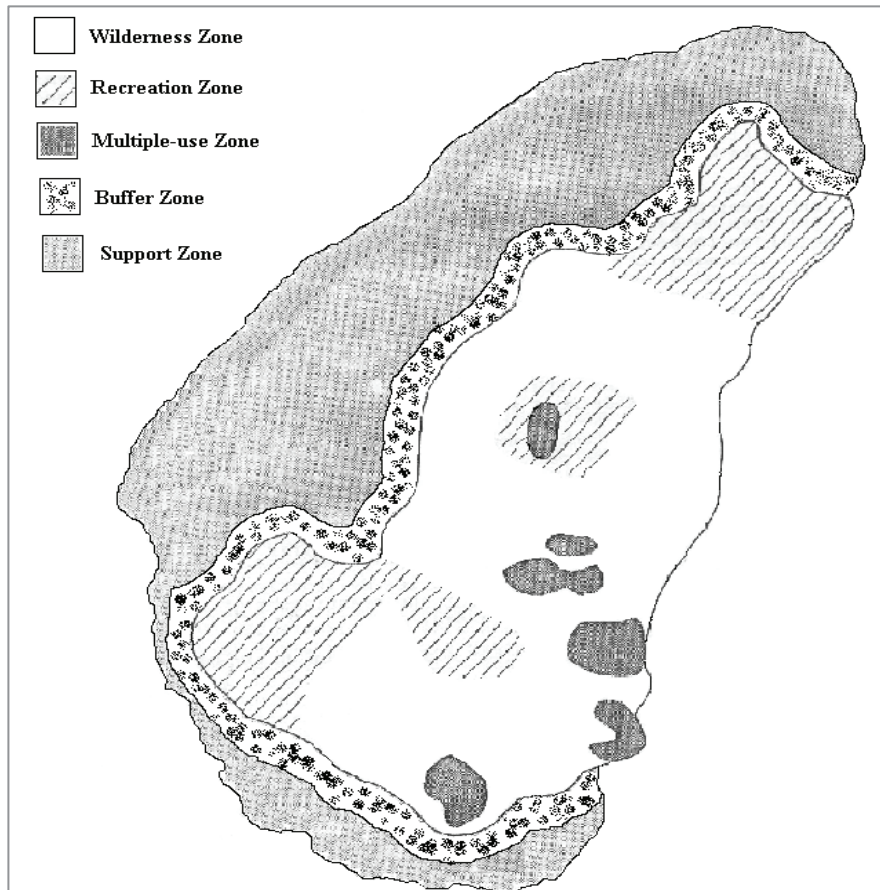


Figure 5.11: Management zones of GGNP

Source: NCF and WWF (2002)

Protection zone

Protection zones or ranges are operational areas for the protection and monitoring of the park’s resources. GGNP has five protection zones – Mayo Selbe range, Mayo Gamgam range, Filinga range, Gumti range and Toungo range (Figure 5.12). An experience park officer known as the Range Officer (R.O.), supervises each of these ranges. The R.O. is responsible for scheduling park patrols, park protection and law enforcement within the range. Within each range, park rangers are stationed at a number of Park Ranger Posts (PRP). Every PRP has a specific area of the range to patrol and protect; this area is known as the ‘beat’. In order words, a beat is the area patrolled by the rangers from each PRP. Each beat is placed under the charge of a ‘beat head’, who supervises all rangers stationed at the PRP.

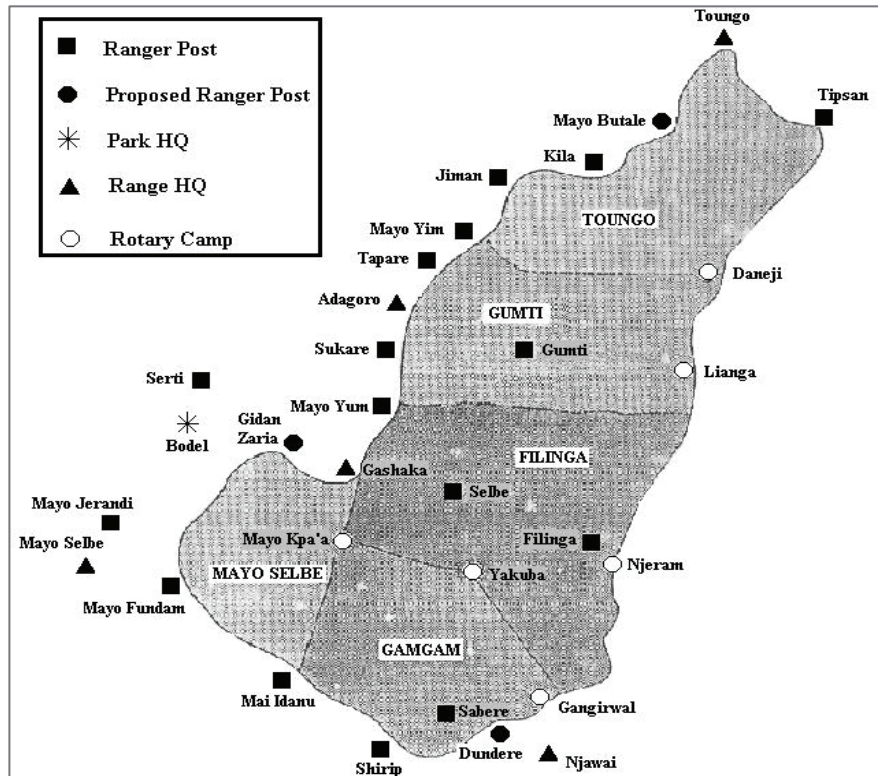


Figure 5.12: Protection zones of GGNP

Source: NCF and WWF (2002)

5.3.3 Management problems in Nigerian national parks: Case of GGNP

The challenges facing NP management in Nigeria are degradation of parks, poaching of wildlife, uncontrolled logging, illegal farming and grazing within the park and attacks on parks protection officers among others (Olasupo, 2014; Olaleru & Egonmwan, 2014; Ijeomah *et al.*, 2013). Ogunjemite *et al.* (2007) reiterate that a major problem facing conservation in Nigeria is the increasing rate of habitat loss or modification due to human activities. Although these challenges cut across the seven national parks in the country, but the challenges faced by the management of GGNP will be used to elucidate the situation in Nigeria.

Akinsoji *et al.* (2016: 714) noted that grazing is a great concern to the management of the park because not only do the herdsmen graze in the park but they also attacked park staff when confronted. The CP also stated this during the interview with him in May 2014 that herdsmen attacked park rangers during an anti-poaching patrol, with two rangers killed in 2014. Gumnior & Sommer (2000, cited in Akinsoji *et al.*, 2016) reported that about one-fifth of the park's green vegetation was absent during most of the dry season due to cattle grazing and burning. A further degradation of the park was detected in 2012 when compared to the

previous study (Gumnior & Sommer, 2012). Also, Akinsoji *et al.* (2016) reported the poisoning of carnivores by enclave communities as a means of protecting the cattle from the wild animals. Evidently, the park is facing the challenge of balancing the demand of the growing population of communities within and around the park and the need for nature conservation in the park. A participant of the FGD in Bodel (Table 4.2) complained that:

“we were moved from where moved from where we used to live in the park but we are not employed by the park and since our population is increasing, we need the park to give us more land for farming”.

In an attempt to curtail incidents of poaching and periodic attacks on park personnel, the NNPS has been upgraded to full status of paramilitary organisation, enabling them to bear arms (Olasupo, 2014). Although this method may help protect the life of the park personnel, it may also result to a more strained relationship with the communities. However, efforts are being made by the management of GGNP to empower the arrested offenders through vocational trainings. According to the CP, the majority of inmates in the local prison are arrested park offenders. He further stated that the decision to train and empower the offenders stemmed from the realization that arresting, prosecuting and imprisoning these offenders would not solve the problem of illegal activities in the park. Because offenders released after serving their term will return to their illegal activities within the park if they have no occupation to depend on, hence the need to get them an alternative source of livelihood.

The problems of poor infrastructure, underdeveloped tourism facilities, poor management and insecurity were highlighted decades ago as some challenged limiting tourism in Nigerian national parks (Tumber, 1993; Lameed, 1999). Surprisingly, these problems are yet to be resolved in Nigerian national parks, especially GGNP. As earlier stated, GGNP is located in one of the poorest regions in Nigeria. The road networks to and within some areas in the park are lacking and the existing ones are in poor conditions. Some communities are completely cut off, while bike taxis, cannon or donkeys are the only means to access some communities (Figure 5.13). All the five communities that took part in the FGD complained about lack of roads, hospital, electricity etc. in their communities.



Figure 5.13: Poor infrastructure within GGNP and illegal grazing within the park
 Source: Author (2016)

Additionally, insecurity due to the activities of insurgent groups (Boko haram) in the region where the park is located is another challenge faced by the management of the park. During the study period, international researchers visiting the park were escorted with armed park rangers due to insecurity in the area (which is not only limited to the insurgent group). According to Oruonye *et al.* (2017: 9), “there has been fear of the park serving as hideout to fleeing members of this insurgent group”. This security threats will not only prevent international tourist from visiting the park, but also domestic tourists from other parts of the country.

5.3.4 Co-management in Nigerian national parks

In Nigeria, the NNPS Decree of 1999 “does not specifically give communities rights to national parks, but does mention in general terms that communities should participate in the management of national parks (RRI, 2015).” Although the decree states that communities are to be represented on NPMC and partnerships, it has been discovered that in practice, this is not the case. Unfortunately in Nigeria, local people are not quite involved in making decisions because their representatives or the government usually make decisions on their behalf (Eneji *et al.*, 2009). Eneji *et al.* (2009) added that high level of illiteracy and the poor level of involvement limits public participation in national park management. Likewise, local stakeholders are rarely involved in business in the national parks in Nigeria. This is evident

because chalets and accommodation for tourists are provided by each national park, making it difficult for the tourists to interact with the local people and for the locals to benefit from tourism. Also, the national park head office in Abuja provides souvenirs that are sold in each national park. In principle, local artifact should be produced and supplied to the national park by the local people so as to serve as a source or revenue for the locals. Nevertheless, efforts are being made by each national park to improve the standard of living of communities living within and around the national parks through community support zone development programme. The community support zone development programme embarked upon by each national park has been one of the approaches employed to achieve protection and conservation of park resources and attain sustainable development in the rural areas (Wahab & Adewumi, 2013). Park Management of CRNP provide funds and materials to assist in the completion of community sponsored projects, provide healthcare services, educational facilities in primary schools, boreholes and rehabilitate major access roads within host communities (Ewah, 2010; Odebiyi *et al.*, 2015). In an attempt to reduce dependence on illegal exploitation of the park resources, the management of GGNP built a vocational training center in 2012 to train poachers and other park offenders on other source of livelihood. The intension of the park management is to enhance their economic status by training them in vocational knowledge and skills in any trade of their choice as an alternative source of livelihood (Sarkin, 2012). This will in turn reduce their overdependence on the resources found in the park. The support zone development programme of KLNP aim to support the well being of the host communities through the release of funds to execute micro-projects such as Shea-butter extraction, bee- keeping, animal fattening, barbing saloon and use of motor cycles for commercial transport services to reduce the poverty level of the communities (Wahab & Adewumi, 2013).

NGOs have played important roles in collaborative management of national parks in Nigeria. Nigeria's oldest conservation NGO, NCF established in 1982, was trenchant and instrumental in the creation of NNPS and national parks in the country. A 10-year Memorandum of Understanding between Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and NNPS was signed in 2011 to help protect endangered wild animal such as elephants in CRNP, chimpanzee in GGNP, CRNP and ONP, gorilla, Preuss's guenon and Preuss's red colobus monkey in CRNP among others. Smaller NGOs such has Pandrillus, Nigerian Forest Elephant Wildlife Survey and Promotion group (NFEWSPG), Yankari Initiative, Fauna and Floral international among others has helped in the survival of many conservation which

would not have existed if conservation in those areas were left entirely to federal government organizations (Caldecott & Morakinyo, 1996). Gashaka Primate Project (GPP) funded by the North of England Geological Society, London, through the Chester Zoo, has since 2000 been involved in conservation of primates in GGNP. GPP are involved in (i) improving public health by compiling ethno-botanical knowledge of traditional medicine, organize campaign for improved hygiene and acquire basic medicine for park staff and villagers (ii) empowering the local economy by permanently employing about a dozen family heads as field assistants and hiring local carpenters and construction workers².

Although the law governing the NNPS in Nigeria is open to private sector participation, only a few have taken the initiative. This is because only a few of private sector companies have the resources and enlightenment to commit sufficient funding to conservation in Nigeria (Caldecott & Morakinyo, 1996).

5.3.5 Tourism in Nigerian national parks

The first protected area specifically earmarked and developed for ecotourism purpose in Nigeria is Yankari forest reserve, and was converted to a Yankari Game Reserve in 1956 (Lawan, 2001: 15). By 1962, Yankari Game Reserve had opened to public visitation and employment (Marguba, 2001). The Nigerian Tourist Board was established via Decree No. 54 of 1976, but took effect in 1978 (Alabi, 2001: 37). Sequel was the designation of NPs for the use and enjoyment of visitors. However, the country has continued to depend on the exportation of petroleum products for revenue generation despite the presence of seven NPs that cut across its various geographical and ecological regions. This is due to the underdevelopment of the parks to the standard required for tourism promotion (Okpoko and Ali, 2012). Moreover, the Nigerian government is yet to recognize the importance of NPs in tourism development (Okpoko & Ali, 2012: 24). If well developed, NPs can be exploited for domestic and international tourism (Aremu, 2001:30).

Due to the poor mangement and degradation of the park due to illegal human activities, the park is unable to fully harness its tourism potentials such as beautiful scenery, rich biodiversity, and cultural attractions, due to the aforementioned challenges. This is evident in the low number of tourists visiting to the park annually (Figure 5.14). Obioma (2013) also revealed that tourism development in Nigeria has been threatened by financial

²The Gashaka Primate Projects, “Conservation through research: capacity building & advocacy” <http://www.ucl.ac.uk/gashaka/building/> (November 12, 2012)

problems, infrastructural constraints like poor road network, electricity, drinkable water, health facilities and lack of awareness among Nigerians on the benefits of tourism to the expected tourists and other Nigerians. The majority of the tourists visiting the park come for research, educational purposes and official duties. According to Oruonye *et al.* (2017: 9), poor accessibility within the park, which often restricts game viewing to trekking on foot, is another factor limiting the maximum utilization of the park’s tourism resources.

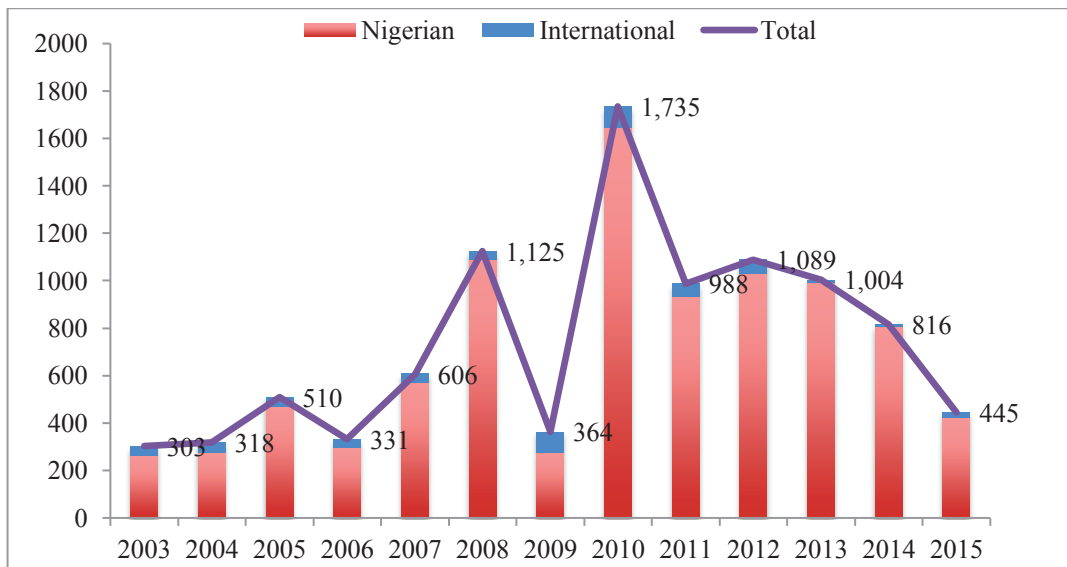


Figure 5.14: Annual tourists to GGNP from 2003 to 2015
Source: GGNP headquarters (2016)

However, before Yakankari NP was reversed to game reserve, it was the most visited NP in the country. The park was visited by a total of 205,904 people between 1984 and 1993, out of which 147, 114 were Nigerians, and 58, 790 foreign tourists from 92 countries (Lawan, 2001: 17). Okpoko and Ali (2012: 34) reported a total number of 374,133 tourists to the park between 1985 and 2003. The less developed parks have received fewer visitors. For example, KLNP experienced the highest number of tourists in 2005 with a total of 5,593 tourists to the park (Adejumo *et al.*, 2014); KNP had 325 tourists in 2005 (Osunsina *et al.*, 2008); also, between 2003 and 2013, GGNP was visited by 8,376 tourist out of which 7,834 are local tourist and 542 international tourists. Nonetheless, efforts are being made by NCF and WWF in collaboration with the governments of Edo and Cross River States to develop tourism in ONP and CRNP respectively (Okpoko & Ali, 2012: 26). Likewise, NCF is seeking private organizations willing to invest in boosting eco-tourism in GGNP, KLNP and CRNP, which will improve the welfare of the communities around these parks (NCF, 2014).

In Nigeria NPs, tourism is managed so as to ensure that the tourist activities do not adversely effect to the parks. To achieve this, there are periods of the year when the parks are

closed to tourists, referred to as the 'closed season'. The closed season is between April and November, which is usually the rainy season. Some of the reasons why the park is closed during this period are:

1. most of the animal breed during this period, and visitation to the park by tourists might lead to the disturbance of the breeding habitat of the animals
2. the vegetation are over grown, making it difficult for the tourists to site animals
3. the parks are difficult to access because most of the road in the park are seasonal roads and are usually cut of by flood.

Just at the end of the rainy season, the park management carries out controlled burning. This is done for several management reasons but in relation to tourism, it is done to remove the dry overgrown vegetation, making it easy for tourist to sight animal, even from afar. The open season, which is the period the park is opened to tourist, is usually between December and March.

5.4 Comparing cases: similarities and differences

After introducing two extremely different systems of NP management, this section makes comparison of NPs in Nigeria and Japan. It can be argued that the main approach to NP development and management system are different due to historical backgrounds and legal system of both countries. Looking at the disparities between these countries, their NPs are not really comparable. Hence, this comparison will focus on aim of establishment, operational management structure, zoning system and tourism management.

Year of establishing NPs and aim of establishment are some sources of difference observed in the two countries. Compared to Japan, the idea of NP establishment is a very recent development in Nigeria. The first NP in Japan was established in 1934 as compared with Nigeria, which took them 45 years after to engage in the creation of NP. Resulting from the differences in the historical development between Japan and Nigeria, the aim of establishing NPs in the two countries are also different.

Based on the IUCN Protected Areas Categories³ NPs in both countries fall under different conservation categories. NPs in Japan are mainly in Category V (Protected Landscape/Seascape) because the objective of park designation in Japan is for the conservation of scenic landscape/seascape and to promote their utilization. In the case of Nigeria, NPs are classified as Category II: NP, with the aim of nature conservation. These NPs differ from each other because Nigerian parks in the Category II seeks to minimize

³ <https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-areas-categories>

human activity in order to allow for “as natural a state as possible”, while parks in Japan – Category V– includes an option of continuous human interaction⁴.

Compared to Nigeria where NPs evolved from game reserves with large expanse of land, government of Japan creates natural parks in areas wherever nature preservation is deemed necessary irrespective of the activities already being undertaken in the area. Due to this reason, parklands in Japan are not necessarily owned by the government but comprises of both government and private lands. In Nigeria, parklands including the resources therein are property of and owned by the national government. Nonetheless, the federal government still needs the consent of the state(s) when establishing the park.

Despite the larger expanse of land owned by the government in Nigeria, the number of NPs in the country is not comparable to that of Japan. There are seven NPs in Nigeria covering 22,206 km² and accounting for only 3% of the country’s landmass while Japan has 30 NPs covering 20,996 km² (5.5% of the land area), 56 Quasi-NPs covering 13,592 km² (3.6% of the land area) and 314 Prefectural Parks covering 19,726 km² (5.2% of the land area). This makes 401 natural parks covering 14.3% of the Japan’s landmass. However, each unit park in Japan is very small in size when compared to a unit park in Nigeria. The largest NP in Japan, Daisetsuzan NP has an area of 2,267.64 km² as compared to GGNP, which has an area of 6,731 km².

The administration and management of NPs in Japan differs greatly from that of Nigeria in many ways. In Japan, NPs are managed by the MOE through regional Environmental Affairs Offices and Rangers office. Management of NPs in Nigeria is responsibility of the NNPS Governing Board, which oversees the affairs NPs in the country. Unlike Japan, each unit park in Nigeria has its own operational management structure and administrative office, headed by a Director. In the case of management plans, MOE formulates park plans for each NP in Japan and reviews them every five years, whereas, each NP in Nigeria develops its own park management plan and reviews it every 10 years. NPs in Japan employ the input of park volunteers and private bodies, while NGOs (both national and international) are the main contributors to park management in Nigeria.

Japanese and Nigerian NPs preconditions for zoning are extremely different. The multi-use of NPs in Japan is the leading measure that differentiates the Japanese park system from

⁴ <https://www.iucn.org/theme/protected-areas/about/protected-areas-categories/category-v-protected-landscapescape>

that of Nigeria. Still, the usage of management zones is incorporated in both systems, although the structure differs. Size is another factor influencing Japanese and Nigerian park zoning system. While NPs in Japan are classified into three main zones, NP in Nigeria classified into five different zones for management purposes. In addition, NPs in Nigeria are further divided in protection zones/ranges for effective protection of the park resources, due to their large sizes.

For tourism management in NPs, the negative impacts of tourism development in some Japanese NPs (e.g. Yakushima National Park) have been the focus of discussion for many years due to the number of tourist visiting these parks. In 2015, over four million tourist visited NPs in Japan. As a result Japanese NPs have been impacted by various human influence and modification. NPs in Nigeria are managed with minimal human activities as much as possible with majority of the parks managed as wilderness area. However, this has resulted in a lot of illegal activities within Nigerian parks due to the exclusion of the local communities from benefiting from the park and tourism within the park. Moreover, a number of factors limiting tourism development include but are not limited to poor accessibility to the parks, underdeveloped infrastructure and insecurity. Although tourism in Japanese NPs is well advanced compared to Nigeria, the government is still making efforts in promoting NPs in the country to both domestic and international tourists, whereas the Nigerian government is making little or no efforts in attracting tourists to their NPs.

Unlike Japan where the MOE, Prefecture and landowners are involved in the management of NPs, parks in Nigeria are managed through a top-down approach. In the case of Japan, the MOE is unable to impose adequate regulations on NPs due to its limited land ownership, hence the conflict between development and conservation. Whereas, the top-down approach adopted in Nigeria enforces strict nature conservation but has hindered local level involvement in planning and development but favoured the nation's centralized form of government. This has resulted in the loss of local support for NPs and thereby negatively affecting biodiversity conservation efforts and sustainable natural resource management (Hassan *et al.*, 2015). Because NPs in Nigeria are found within underdeveloped communities that are dependent on local natural resources for their livelihood, they thereby encroach into NPs in order to provide for themselves due to their exclusion from park management. However, GGNP is trying to improve on the park-people relationship through empowering and employing some members of the community. Nevertheless, the impact of this is yet to be felt by the majority of the communities. Hence, the need for a more inclusive approach.

5.5 Conclusion

This chapter compared park management practices in two different countries, which are situated in two different continents. The management of national parks in Japan and Nigeria were summarized and described, with emphasis on the policies and tourism management. The intent of this chapter is not to convey that one system is better than the other as each has its own advantages and disadvantages.

Although the concept of national park arose from the USA, Japan and Nigeria have modified it in a number of ways to fit the conditions of their countries. The above discussion revealed that differences between Japan and Nigeria could be found in the policy and administration systems of national parks. Likewise, level of tourism development and management in both countries are very different. Japan sees national park as a place to promote economic activities such as tourism, while government of Nigeria is yet to fully exploit the parks for tourism, as is evident in the low number of tourists visiting the parks annually. Also, disparities in the organization structures of national parks in the two countries were also recognized. Management of national parks in Nigeria is the sole responsibility of the Ministry of Environment through the administration of the NNPS. Whereas in Japan, various stakeholders such as MOE, prefectural governments, private landowners among others are all involved in the management of national parks. In Japan and Nigeria, zoning is an active part in the management plans, as tool to meet the management objectives in different parts of the park. However, the structures are different.

Furthermore, this chapter explores the challenges faced in the management of national parks in both countries. It was discovered that no concept is perfect but each has its some challenges. Problems in Japanese national park involve balancing development with conservation while Nigeria struggles with the increasing population and their dependence on the resources within the park. Based on the case studies, efforts in Yakushima are focused on how to reduce the pressure of tourists on the nature of the island, while tourism resources GGNP are underutilized.

Finally, it was found that collaborative management in the national parks are affected by various factors such as the creation and management of the park, the national policy governing the parks and local community neighbouring the park.

CHAPTER 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF STAKEHOLDERS

6.1 Introduction

The characteristics of the stakeholders were analyzed and presented in this chapter. To examine the characteristics of stakeholders, descriptive analyses of the data were performed using frequencies, percentages and cross-tabulations. This analysis precedes the detailed analysis of the research findings. Stakeholders' characteristics were analyzed to determine if there are significant differences in their characteristics that can be used for further analysis. In the next chapter, these differences will be used to evaluate stakeholders' perceptions and level of participation in CBT in YNP and GGNP. This will invariably provide an insight into factors influencing their perceptions and level of participation in CBT development in the NPs. Therefore, the aim of this chapter is to present the characteristics of the stakeholders and determine significant differences that can be used to better understand respondents' perceptions of NPs and CBT development. The chapter is divided into three sections: the characteristics of (i) households (ii) tourism businesses and (iii) tourists. Note that the number of questionnaires retrieved and analyzed is referred to as 'N', while 'n' represents the number of respondents that answered a particular question.

6.2 Characteristics of households

The characteristics of respondents to household questionnaires were measured by percentage. The variables analyzed included gender, age, size of households, type of employment, ethnicity, length of residency and household's reliance on tourism. These variables can be used to understand the characteristics of the households in the study areas and how they influence respondents' perceptions and attitudes towards CBT.

6.2.1 Household demographic characteristics

The demographic characteristics of households in both Yakushima Island and Gashaka-Gumti National Park are presented in Table 6.1 and 6.2 respectively.

Gender:

In both Yakushima and GGNP, the proportion of male respondents is higher than those of the female participants. It was observed that the data on gender in this survey over-represented the male population in Yakushima (60.2%). Based on the 2015 Yakushima population data, male accounted for 49% of the population while females constituted the

remaining 51% (Yakushima Town, 2015). Likewise, a high number of male (78.2%) was also recorded in GGNP. This is due to the higher freedom of males in GGNP area as against the restriction of female interaction with people as a result of cultural and religious norms.

Age:

In Yakushima, majority of the respondents are 50 years and above (76%), whereas 78.2% of the respondents in GGNP are below 50 years. This reveals the difference in age distribution of residents in the two study areas. The largest proportion of respondents from study areas are found in the two extreme age intervals, with residents from Yakushima in their 60s while those from GGNP in their 30s. Overall, respondents in GGNP are found to be younger than those of Yakushima.

Number of Household members:

It was discovered that the majority of households in Yakushima consists of 2 members (47.9%) while most household in GGNP are between 6 and 10 people (32.1%), followed by 1 to 5 household members (30.8%).

Employment:

Data regarding occupation of respondents was collected using open-ended question. The answers were categorized with variations based on types of occupations dominant in each case study. Although occupations of respondents in both study areas are hardly comparable, some similarities were observed. In Yakushima, 63.4% of those that participated in the survey are employed, with majority of them being employed as civil servants (32.0%), 8.6% and 2.9 are engaged in agriculture and forestry respectively. Similarly, majority of respondents in GGNP are civil servants (36.4%) and 27.6% farmers (what is the difference between public workers and civil servants? If you mean the same thing, you should use the same term). In the case of Yakushima, 6.3% of the respondents are involved in occupations directly related to tourism such as guides, accommodation etc., while none of the respondents in GGNP is employed in tourism related occupation. Due to the high illiteracy level in communities surrounding GGNP, some of the household heads are students (13.8%), despite the fact that they are married and with children.

Region of birth:

As shown in Table 6.1, majority of the residents in Yakushima are from Kyushu region (81.4%), with 62.4% of the respondents native to Yakushima Island. Also, the greatest

percentage of respondents in GGNP (93.9%) are from Taraba and Adamawa states where the NP is located, with only 6.1% from the remaining 34 states of the country.

Table 6.1: Demographic characteristics of household in YNP

Characteristics	Frequency (N=197)	Percent (%)
<i>Gender (n=191)</i>		
Male	115	60.2
Female	76	39.8
<i>Age (n=196)</i>		
20s years and below	7	3.6
30s	17	8.7
40s	23	11.7
50s	40	20.4
60s	75	38.3
70 years and above	34	17.3
<i>Household (n=194)</i>		
1 person	34	17.5
2 people	93	47.9
3 people	32	16.5
4 people and above	35	18.0
<i>Employment (n=175)</i>		
Employed	111	63.4
Unemployed	45	25.7
Retired	3	1.7
Part-time	16	9.1
<i>Type of Employment (n=175)</i>		
Civil servant	56	32.0
Tourism related work	11	6.3
Agriculture	15	8.6
Independent business	9	5.1
Driver	2	1.1
Part-time	16	9.1
Forestry	5	2.9
Others	16	9.1
None	45	25.7
<i>Region of Birth (n=194)</i>		
Hokkaidō/ Tōhoku	6	3.1
Kantō	9	4.6
Chūbu	4	2.1
Kansai	11	5.7
Chūgoku	5	2.6
Kyūshū	158	81.4
Overseas	1	0.5
<i>Nativity (n=194)</i>		
Native to Yakushima	121	62.4
Not native to Yakushima	73	37.6

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6.2: Demographic characteristics of household in GGNP

Characteristics	Frequency (N=246)	Percent (%)
<i>Gender (n=234)</i>		
Male	183	78.2
Female	51	21.8
<i>Age (n=244)</i>		
20s years and below	45	18.4
30	74	30.3
40s	72	29.5
50s	28	11.5
60 years and above	25	10.3
<i>Household (n=224)</i>		
1-5 people	69	30.8
6-10 people	72	32.1
11-15 people	38	17.0
16 people and above	45	20.1
<i>Occupation (n=225)</i>		
Civil servant	82	36.4
Farmer	62	27.6
Student	31	13.8
Self employed	22	9.7
Unemployed	9	4.0
Herdsman	3	1.3
Retired	4	1.8
Others	12	5.3
<i>Region of Birth (State) (n=246)</i>		
Taraba	207	84.1
Adamawa	24	9.8
Others	15	6.1

Source: Survey data (2016)

6.2.2 Length of residency

Results relating to length of residency in Yakushima are presented on Tables 6.3 and 6.4 while data from GGNP are represented with Figures 6.1 and 6.2. Table 6.3 reveals that only a few percentages of the respondents have lived in Yakushima since birth (24.5%), while majority of the respondents did not live all their lives in Yakushima (75.5%). In the category of those that are not life-long resident of Yakushima are the I-turns (46.9%) and U-turns (28.6%). Out of the 86 I-turns that stated the year they migrated to Yakushima, 66.3% of them moved to the island after it became a WHS. It was also discovered that majority of

the U-turns left the island before it was designated as a WHS (92.5%) and 53.8% started returning from 1993 (Table 6.4).

In the case of Nigeria, 63.0% of the respondents have lived in communities surrounding GGNP since birth (Figure 6.1). As presented in Figure 6.2, 74.0% of the households migrated to GGNP area after 1999. Interestingly, 1991 was the year Decree No. 46 was amended, NNPS was established and democracy started in the country that same year. However, it cannot be affirmed that these factors influenced migration to GGNP area, since the study did not investigate this.

Table 6.3: Length of residence in Yakushima Island

Length of residence (n=192)	Frequency (N=197)	Percent (%)
Since birth	47	24.5
I-turn	90	46.9
U-turn	55	28.6

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6.4: Year households migrated from and to Yakushima

Length of residence	Year of migration (N=197)		
	Before 1993	1993-2003	2004-2015
I-turn to Yakushima (n=86)	29 (33.7%)	17 (19.8%)	40 (46.5%)
U-turn left Yakushima (n=53)	49 (92.5%)	0	4 (7.5%)
U-turn to Yakushima (n=52)	24 (46.2%)	14 (26.9%)	14 (26.9%)

Source: Survey data (2015)

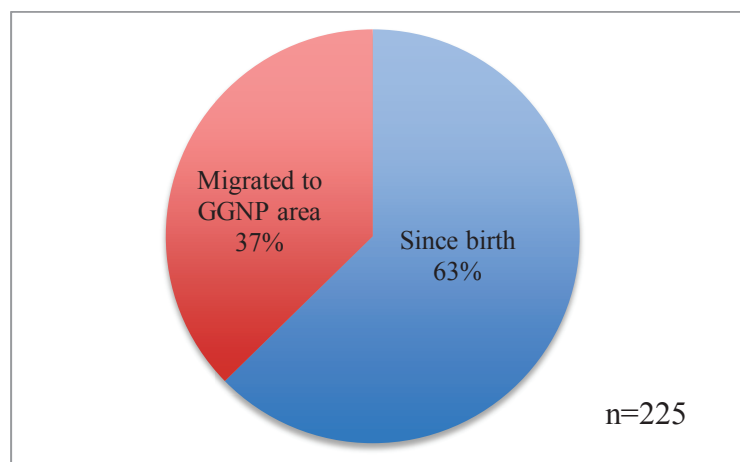


Figure 6.1: Length of residence in GGNP area

Source: Survey data (2016)

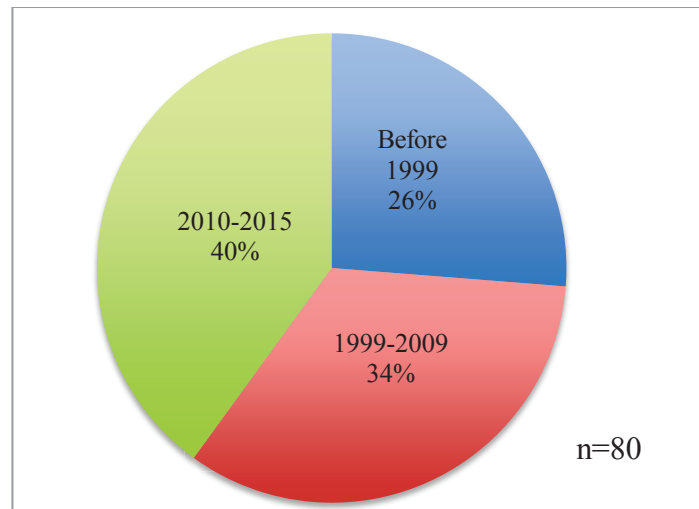


Figure 6.2: Year households migrated to GGNP area
Source: Survey data (2016)

6.2.3 Household reliance on tourism

In order to evaluate households' reliance on tourism, four dichotomous questions were used for data collection, with the results presented in Table 6.5. It was discovered that in both sites, only a few percentage of the respondents earn income through tourism. In the case of Yakushima, 25.0% of the respondents earn income from tourism, with only 13.0% of them depending on tourism as the main source of household income. Similarly, only 28.1% of the respondents in GGNP earn a living from tourism and few of them depend on tourism as the main source of household income (19.2%). Despite the low dependence on tourism, a good percent of the respondents have direct contact with the tourists as part of their work in both Yakushima (40.3%) and GGNP (31.0%).

Table 6.5: Reliance of households on tourism in the two NPs

Reliance on tourism	Frequency	Percent (%)
<i>Yakushima National Park (N=197)</i>		
Earn living through tourism (n=196)	49	25.0
Household's main source of income is tourism (n=192)	25	13.0
Other member of household generates income from tourism (n=194)	33	17.0
Direct contact with tourists as part of work (n=196)	79	40.3
<i>Gashaka-Gumti National Park (N=246)</i>		
Earn living through tourism (n=242)	68	28.1
Household's main source of income is tourism (n=240)	46	19.2
Other member of household generates income from tourism (n=240)	56	23.3
Direct contact with tourists as part of work (n=239)	74	31.0

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

6.3 Main characteristics of tourism business respondents

6.3.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

Tables 6.6 and 6.7 depict the demographic characteristics of people involved in tourism business in Yakushima and GGNP respectively. The respondents in Yakushima were evenly distributed in terms of gender with 50.0% male and the other half female. In GGNP, the percentage of male (54.1%) was slightly higher than female respondents (45.9%). Out of 114 respondents in Yakushima, 36.6% are 60 years and above, 21.4% are less than 40 years old with 61.7% of the businesses owned. The respondents in GGNP are relatively young with 91% less than 40 years, and 66.0% of the business owned by the respondents or their family member. With regard to hometown, 56.6% of the respondents involved in tourism business in Yakushima are not native to the island, as compared to GGNP where 95.0% of the respondents are from the states in which the NP is located.

Table 6.6: Demographics of respondents in Yakushima

Characteristics	Frequency (N=114)	Percent (%)
<i>Gender (n=102)</i>		
Male	51	50.0
Female	51	50.0
<i>Age (n=112)</i>		
30 years and below	24	21.4
40s	21	18.8
50s	26	23.2
60 years and above	41	36.6
<i>Position at facility (n=112)</i>		
Owner	48	42.9
Manager	16	14.3
Owner's family	21	18.8
Manager's family	10	8.9
Staff	21	18.8
Others	1	.9
<i>Home town (Region) (n=105)</i>		
Hokkaidō/ Tōhoku	4	3.8
Kantō	8	7.6
Chūbu	2	1.9
Kansai	11	10.5
Chūgoku	4	3.8
Kyūshū	75	71.4
Overseas	1	1.0
<i>Nativity (n=106)</i>		
Native to Yakushima	46	43.4
Not native to Yakushima	60	56.6

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6.7: Demographics of respondents in GGNP communities

Characteristics	Frequency (N=100)	Percent (%)
<u><i>Gender (n=98)</i></u>		
Male	53	54.1
Female	45	45.9
<u><i>Age (n=100)</i></u>		
10s	21	21.0
20s	36	36.0
30s	34	34.0
40s years and above	9	9.0
<u><i>Position at facility (n=100)</i></u>		
Owner	52	52.0
Manager	11	11.0
Owner's family	14	14.0
Manager's family	5	5.0
Staff	15	15.0
Others	3	3.0
<u><i>Home town (Region) (n=100)</i></u>		
Adamawa	5	5.0
Taraba	90	90.0
Others	5	5.0

Source: Survey data (2016)

6.3.2 Length of residency and involvement of family members in tourism business

6.3.2.1 Length of residency

The residency length of the respondents in Yakushima is presented in Tables 6.8 and 6.9. Majority of the representatives of tourism business are I-turns (56.5%), followed by 29.6% U-turns, with very few life-long residents (13.9%). As Table 6.9 shows, 69.8% of the I-turns migrated to Yakushima from 1993, majority of the U-turns migrated from the island before it became 1993, and 51.6% of them started returning after Yakushima was designated a WHS.

The results of residency in GGNP are summarized in Figures 6.3 and 6.4. It is evident from the result that majority of the respondents (63.0%) have being leaving in the area since

birth. Almost all the respondents that migrated to GGNP moved to the area after 1999 (91%).

Table 6.8: Length of residency in Yakushima

Length of residence (n=108)	Frequency (N=114)	Percent (%)
Since birth	15	13.9
I-turn	61	56.5
U-turn	32	29.6

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6.9: Migration from and to Yakushima

Length of residence	Year of migration (N=114) (%)		
	Before 1993	1993-2003	2004-2015
I-turn to Yakushima (n=63)	19 (30.2)	16 (25.4)	28 (44.4)
U-turn left Yakushima (n=30)	29 (96.7)	0	1 (3.3)
U-turn to Yakushima (n=28)	13 (46.4)	7 (25.0%)	8 (26.6)

Source: Survey data (2015)

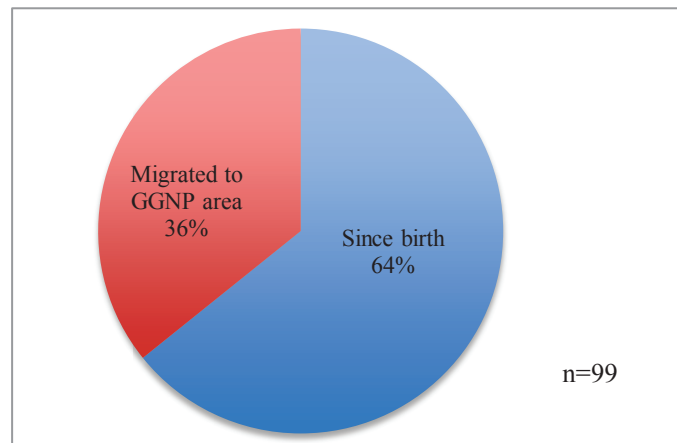


Figure 6.3: Length of residency in GGNP area
Source: Survey data (2016)

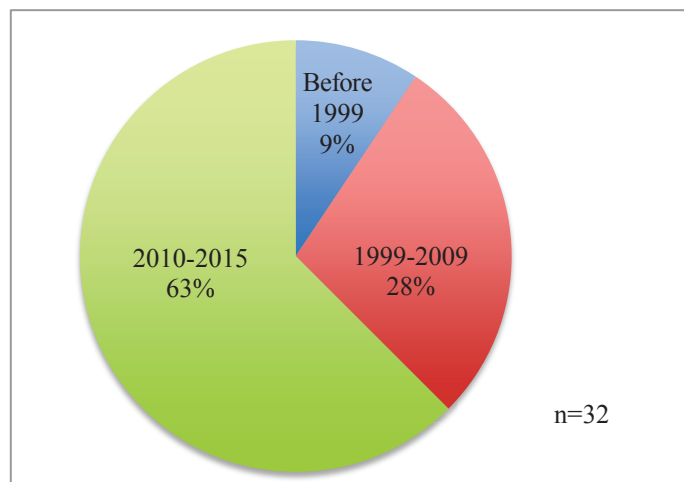


Figure 6.4: Migration to GGNP area
Source: Survey data (2016)

6.3.2.2 Relationship between length of residency and position at the facility

Tables 6.10 and 6.11 are used to summarize the relationship between length of residency and position at facilities in the study sites. As the result in Yakushima indicates, majority of the businesses in Yakushima are owned and managed by (44.9%) I-turns. Meanwhile, the proportion of owners of tourism facilities in GGNP is higher among the respondents that have lived all their lives in the area (47%).

Table 6.10: Length of residence and position at the facility in Yakushima

Position	Length of residence (<i>n</i> =107)		
	Since birth	I-turn	U-turn
Owner	6	23	17
Manager	2	8	6
Owner's family	1	8	9
Manager's family	0	9	1
Staff	4	16	1
Others	1	0	0
Total*	14	64	34

* Total not equal to 107 because multiple answers were chosen

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6.11: Length of residence and position at the facility in GGNP

Position	Length of residence (<i>n</i> =99)	
	Since birth	Migrated to GGNP area
Owner	35	16
Manager	9	2
Owner's family	12	2
Manager's family	3	2
Staff	9	6
Others	2	1
Total	70	29

Source: Survey data (2016)

6.3.2.3 Involvement of other household member in business

The tourism business operators in both NPs were asked to state if other members of their household were involved in tourism. The finding reveals that very few respondents are involved in tourism businesses with other members of their household. In Yakushima, out of 112 people that responded, only 38% have their family members involved in tourism business, while 33% of the 100 respondents in GGNP have other members of their households involved in tourism businesses.

6.3.3 Characteristics of tourism businesses

6.3.3.1 Type of businesses and their location

As depicted in Table 6.12, facilities sampled in Yakushima are grouped into six, with accommodation being the most represented (50%), followed by restaurants (24.6%) and souvenir shops (13.2%). Meanwhile, Table 6.13 shows that restaurants had the highest percentage of facilities surveyed in GGNP (43.0%), followed by daily life supply shops (27.0%), with accommodation being the least represented (13.0%). Tables 6.14 and 6.15 illustrates the distribution of tourist facilities across the communities sampled. In Yakushima, accommodation facilities and restaurants are scattered across the seven communities sampled. Majority of accommodations sampled are in Miyanoura (19), Anbo (15) and Onoaida (9), with restaurants more represented in Miyanoura (13), Anbo (6) and Koseda (4). In the case of GGNP, the tourist facilities are all represented in only two communities, Serti and Mayo Ndaga.

Table 6.12: Type of businesses surveyed in Yakushima

Business facility	Frequency (n=114)	Percent* (%)
Souvenir shop	15	13.2
Restaurant	28	24.6
Accommodation	57	50.0
Guide	8	7.0
Rental car	9	7.9
Others	9	7.9

* Percentage not equal to 100 because multiple answers were chosen

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6.13: Type of businesses surveyed in GGNP

Business facility	Frequency (n=100)	Percent (%)
Restaurant	43	43.0
Daily life supplies	27	27.0
Accommodation	13	13.0
Others	17	17.0

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 6.14: Type of businesses and their location in Yakushima

Business facility	Community							Total
	Anbo	Hirauchi	Koseda	Kurio	Miyanoura	Nagata	Onoaida	
Souvenir shop	5	0	4	0	5	1	0	15
Restaurant	6	1	4	1	13	1	2	28
Accommodation	15	5	7	1	19	1	9	57
Guide	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	8
Rental car	1	0	7	0	1	0	0	9
Others	3	1	1	0	4	0	0	9
Total	31	7	26	2	45	3	12	126

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6.15: Type of businesses and their location in GGNP

Business facility	Community					Total
	Gashaka	Mayo Ndaga	Mayo Selbe	Njawai	Serti	
Restaurant	2	9	3	3	26	43
Daily life supplies	1	9	0	2	15	27
Accommodation	2	2	2	0	7	13
Others	0	10	0	5	2	17
Total	5	30	5	10	50	100

Source: Survey data (2016)

6.3.3.2 Relationship between type of business and length of residence

As Table 6.16 shows, I-turns surveyed in Yakushima dominated all the tourism businesses, with majority of them in the accommodation business (32 respondents) as against 18 U-turns and 4 life-long residents. This invariably means that majority of the people that migrated to Yakushima moved to the island to be involved in tourism businesses. Contrary to Yakushima, most businesses in GGNP are operated by respondents that have been living in the area since birth (Table 6.17). However, the number of immigrants in restaurant business is relatively high compared to other business.

Table 6.16: Type of business and length of residence in Yakushima

Business type	Length of residence (<i>n</i> =108)		
	Since birth	I-turn	U-turn
Souvenir shop	1	9	4
Restaurant	7	12	9
Accommodation	4	32	18
Guide	1	5	2
Rental car	2	3	3
Others	2	6	1
Total*	17	67	37

* Total not equal to 108 because multiple answers were chosen

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6.17: Type of business and length of residence in GGNP

Business type	Length of residence (n=99)	
	Since birth	Migrated to GGNP area
Restaurant	28	15
Daily life supplies	20	7
Accommodation	10	3
Others	12	4
Total	70	29

Source: Survey data (2016)

6.3.3.3 Relationships between type of businesses, year of establishment and position at facility

The business survey in Yakushima reveals that although quite a number of tourism facilities existed in Yakushima before WHS designation, the number doubled after the inscription to the WHS list (Table 6.18). The result in Table 6.19 implies that tourism business in GGNP was relatively few before 1999, with no accommodation facility represented in the survey during this period. Starting from 1999, the number of tourism facilities grew, totaling 92 facilities as against 8 facilities before 1999.

Table 6.18: Type of business and year of establishment in Yakushima

Business type	Year of establishment (n=110)		
	Before 1993	1993-2003	2004-2015
Souvenir shop	4	3	6
Restaurant	6	9	8
Accommodation	18	15	20
Guide	1	3	3
Rental car	3	2	2
Others	3	0	4
Total	35	32	43

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6.19: Type of business and year of establishment in GGNP

Business type	Year of establishment (n=100)		
	Before 1999	1999-2009	2010-2015
Restaurant	4	8	31
Daily life supplies	3	8	16
Accommodation	0	4	9
Others	1	6	10
Total	8	26	66

Source: Survey data (2016)

According to Andriotis (2000:206) ‘type of business and the ownership are often closely interrelated’. Hence, the respondents in this study were asked to state their positions at the facilities. A cross tabulation of type of businesses and position of the respondents at the facilities surveyed in Yakushima and GGNP are presented on Tables 6.20 and 6.21 respectively. In Yakushima, 41 respondents are owners/ family members of owners of accommodation facilities, while owners of restaurants ranked the highest in GGNP. Since majority of business in the study area are locally owned, there is the likelihood of profit retention the area.

Table 6.20: Type of business and position at the facility in Yakushima

Type of business	Position at the facility					
	Owner	Manager	Owner’s family	Manager’s family	Staff	Others
Souvenir shop	4	5	4	1	2	0
Restaurant	14	5	4	4	5	0
Accommodation	26	6	15	4	6	0
Guide	3	1	1	0	3	0
Rental car	3	1	1	0	3	1
Others	2	1	0	2	3	0
Total	52	19	25	11	22	1

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6.21: type of business and position at the facility in GGNP

Type of business	Position at the facility					
	Owner	Manager	Owner’s family	Manager’s family	Staff	Others
Restaurant	29	4	5	1	4	0
Daily life supplies	11	1	8	1	6	0
Accommodation	1	6	1	3	2	0
Others	11	0	0	0	3	3
Total	52	11	14	5	15	3

Source: Survey data (2016)

6.3.4 Seasonality of business

Butler (2014) reiterated that seasonality in tourism limits the economic benefits that a tourism destination might gain if it were able to attract tourists all year round. To assess how well the study areas benefit from tourism, the respondents were asked to indicate if their businesses are opened all year round. The result reveals that the majority of respondents acknowledged that their businesses are opened all year round, 88% of 112 respondents in

Yakushima and 82% of 95 respondents in GGNP. This suggests that majority of businesses in the study sites are able to generate income from tourism all year round and also reduces seasonal unemployment. However, some researchers have argued that seasonality might in fact be beneficial for some stakeholders (Murphy, 1985; Butler, 2001; Ainsworth & Purss, 2009). Hence, businesses not open through out the year can have a period of recuperation outside the main tourist season (Commons & Page, 2001: 170).

6.4 Profile of the tourists to Yakushima

6.4.1 Demographic Characteristics of tourists

Table 6.22 depicts the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The result of age distribution of tourists indicates that Yakushima appears to attract relatively young tourists, with 61.5% of them below 40 years old and middle-aged tourists with 15.6% of them in their 40s. In terms of the gender percentage of respondents, male tourists dominated with 56.5% as against 43.5% females. The survey found that tourists visiting the island are mainly from Kyushu (28.2%), Kanto (24.9%) and Kansai (21.3%) regions. Nonetheless, few international tourists also visit the island (10.7%).

Table 6.22: Demographics of tourists visiting Yakushima

Characteristics	Frequency (N=380)	Percent (%)
<i>Age (n=379)</i>		
20 years and Below	139	36.7
30	94	24.8
40	59	15.6
50	41	10.8
60 years and above	46	12.1
<i>Gender (n=377)</i>		
Male	213	56.5
Female	164	43.5
<i>Place of residence (373)</i>		
Hokkaido/Tohoku	7	1.9
Kanto	93	24.9
Chubu	30	8.0
Kansai	78	21.2
Chugoku	17	4.6
Shikoku	3	0.8
Kyushu	105	28.2
Abroad/Oversea	40	10.7

Source: Survey data (2015)

6.4.2 Travel Pattern of the respondent

The travel patterns of tourists to Yakushima are summarized in Table 6.23. A total percentage of 69.9% tourists to the Yakushima are first-time visitors as compared to 30.1% tourists who have visited the island before. It was noted that 34.9% of respondents taking part in this study visited the island with friends while only 23.3% visited alone. The group size was mainly 2 people (42.1%) with 29.4% travelling with group of threes and above. It was interesting to note that 86.9% of the tourists spent more than one night on the island, with only 3.2% day trip and 9.8% one night stay.

Table 6.23: Travel characteristics of visitors to Yakushima

Characteristics	Frequency (N=380)	Percent (%)
<u>Number of visits (n=399)</u>		
First time	279	69.9
Repeat visit	120	30.1
<u>Travel group (n=347)</u>		
Alone	81	23.3
Family	94	27.1
Friends	121	34.9
Workplace	42	12.1
Tour group	3	0.9
Others	6	1.7
<u>Group size (n=378)</u>		
Alone	108	28.6
2 people	159	42.1
3 – 5 people	65	17.2
6 people and above	46	12.2
<u>Length of stay (n=376)</u>		
Day trip	12	3.2
1 night	37	9.8
2 nights	172	45.7
3 nights	89	23.7
4 nights	35	9.3
5 nights and above	31	8.2

Source: Survey data (2015)

6.5 Conclusion

The household survey result shows that a high percent of Yakushima residents are over 50 years old, while most of the resident in GGNP area are in their middle age. Although the number of households in each community surveyed in Yakushima is relatively higher than households in each community in GGNP (Table 3.2), the number of people in each household in the latter is higher than those of the former (Tables 6.1 and 6.2). It was also observed that over 60% of households that took part in the survey are native to Yakushima, while almost 94% of respondents in GGNP are native to states in which the park is situated.

It was noticed that almost half of the owners/managers businesses moved to Yakushima and play a significant role in the island's tourism industry, whereas most owners/managers of business in GGNP are natives and have lived in the area since birth. A good number of I-turns and U-turns migrated to Yakushima after 1993, after the island's designation as a WHS. Likewise, more than 68% of the tourism facilities in Yakushima were established during the same period. Meanwhile, a vast majority of businesses in GGNP were established from 1999, although most of the respondents have being living in the area since birth.

The tourists survey reveals that tourists who took part in this survey are mainly from Kyushu, Kanto and Kansai regions of Japan. The high number of tourists from Kyushu might be related to the proximity of Yakushima to the region, while good flight connection from Kansai and Kanto might have influenced tourists' influx to the study site. It was discovered that majority of tourists to Yakushima (87.0%) spent two nights and above at the destination. This is quite impressive when compared to the normal Japanese travel pattern, where over 95% of Japanese tourists engage in overnight trips in 2010 (Funck and Cooper 2013).

Sequel to the analysis and presentation of stakeholders' characteristics, the next chapter investigates collaborative management in the two study areas with focus on level of stakeholders' participation in and their perception of the NPs and tourism.

CHAPTER 7

COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT IN NPS IN JAPAN AND NIGERIA

7.1 Introduction

It is important to consider the perceptions of different community groups (residents, people in tourism business, tourists and local authorities) in order to identify similarities and difference in their perception of collaborative management of NPs. This chapter aims at achieving this by focusing on the perception of different stakeholders about the impacts of NP, level of participation in tourism and impacts of tourism on the communities. It is hoped that the findings of this study will help in making recommendations on sustainable ways to establish and manage community-based tourism in Yakushima and Gashaka-Gumti National Parks.

This chapter is divided into six sections. The next section to this introductory section deals with perceptions of community groups about the impacts of NPs on the communities. Section three presents the views of stakeholders about tourism and its impacts in both NPs. The fourth section looks at residents' willingness to participate in tourism, how stakeholders can be involved in tourism and factors limiting residents from participating in tourism. Section five illustrates two success cases of participation in tourism in Yakushima. The last section summarizes the findings of the study.

T-test, ANOVA and Pearson Chi-square were the statistical measures used to test for association, while Principal Component Analysis was used to separate factors of tourism impacts. The following demographic characteristics were used to test for differences in perceptions among community groups: Household – Gender, Age, Employment; Nativity, Length of residency, and Income from tourism; Businesses – Gender, Age, Length of residency, Type of business and Position at the business.

7.2 Community perceptions of NPs

Previous studies have argued that studying perceptions about national parks are undeniably important for developing more successful conservation management plans (Dimitrakopoulos *et al.*, 2010; Vodouhe *et al.*, 2010). Weladji *et al.* (2003) noted that understanding people's perceptions of protected areas and willingness to support conservation are central to effective conservation efforts and improves protected area-people relationship. Moreover, better awareness of community attitudes toward protected area and properly

incorporating them in future management could increase conservation effectiveness (Dimitrakopoulos *et al.*, 2010; Vodouhe *et al.*, 2010).

For effective conservation and CBT development in the two NPs, there is the need to study and understand the perceptions of surrounding communities about the NPs. Hence, community perceptions were examined through a series of statements. To gain better understanding of community groups' perceptions of NP, this section is further divided into sub-sections that examines perceptions of each community group in each NP and makes comparison between perceptions in both NPs.

7.2.1 Perceptions of Yakushima National Park

7.2.1.1 Residents' perceptions of the NP

The results of residents' perceptions contributions of YNP, their views of the regulations governing the park and the impact of the park are presented on Tables 7.1, 7.2a, 7.3 and Figures 7.1 and 7.2. As shown in Table 7.1 and Figure 7.1, majority of the respondents agree that the establishment of YNP has contributed to nature conservation (M=3.10) more than tourism development (M=2.86) and education (M=2.73). Oneway ANOVA was used to test for significant difference between the responses to contribution of YNP and the demographics of the respondents (Appendix 6A). Among the six demographic characteristics, gender was the only factor that statistically influenced residents' perceptions of the three contributions of YNP (Table 6A.1). Male respondents supported the three contributions of YNP stronger than females. In the case of employment, perceptions of respondents on the contribution of the park to nature conservation were statistically significant ($p=0.025$), with majority of the part-time workers (M=3.38) and employed respondents (M=3.29) having stronger perception than others.

Table 7.1: Residents perceptions of YNP contributions to nature, tourism & education

YNP's contribution to:	Percentages (%)						Mean	S. D.
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
Tourism development (n=196)	9.2	5.6	23.0	24.0	29.1	9.2	2.86	1.39
Nature conservation (n=195)	7.2	4.7	19.0	21.0	36.9	11.3	3.10	1.36
Education (n=194)	9.3	4.6	19.6	40.7	22.2	3.6	2.73	1.23

Notes:

1. 0=Unsure; 1=Very low; 2=Low; 3=Neutral; 4=High; 5=Very High
2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement
3. S.D. = Standard deviation

Source: Survey data (2015)

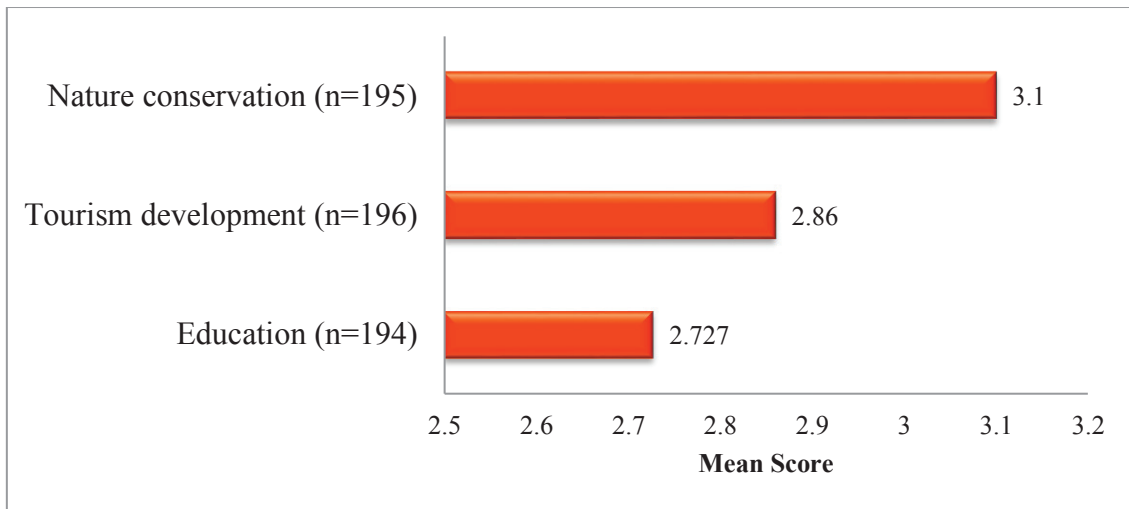


Figure 7.1: Mean score of residents’ ratings of YNP’s contribution

Source: Survey data (2015)

The residents were asked of their opinion of the effects of the regulations governing YNP on the community. A higher percentage of the respondents (42.8%) are of the opinion that the regulations are needed for nature protection of Yakushima, while 15.0% of the respondents are of the view that the current regulations are not adequate (Table 7.2a). However, 9.6% of the respondents noted that the current regulations need revision because some of the rules are too strict while others are not, while 5.9% of the respondents think that the regulations have created hurdles for community development. In regards to how they personally feel about the regulations, it was discovered that majority (93.9%) are pleased with the regulations. Nevertheless, 1.1% thinks of the regulations as bothersome and wants them eliminated. The demographic characteristics affecting these perceptions were tested, and the results are presented in Table 6B of Appendix 6. It was discovered that although the respondents had varying perceptions, these differences were not significant statistically.

In order to evaluate the level of importance placed on both the NP and WHS on Yakushima, the respondents were asked to indicate which of the designation is more important on the island and state the reasons for their response. A total of 83.6% indicated that the WHS designation was more important than the NP (Table 7.2a). According to Table 7.2b, the main reasons why WHS designation is more important as stated by 36.5% of the respondents is because WHS is more recognized worldwide, while a good percent also stated that WHS designation has contributed to the increase in number of tourists (17.6%) and protection of the nature of Yakushima (17.6%). However, Hermann (2013: 31) noted that

having a WHS in a NP may be challenging because it is hard to say whether the tourists are visiting the NP for the purpose of nature/ecotourism or because it is a WHS.

Table 7.2a: Perceptions of residents about YNP's regulations

Opinion of regulations	Frequency (N=197)	Percent (%)
With regards to the community (n=187)		
We need the regulations to protect the nature of YNP	80	42.8
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources	48	25.7
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate	28	15.0
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	11	5.9
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not	18	9.6
It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not	2	1.1
With regards to yourself (n=179)		
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living on the island of WHS	83	46.4
I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature	85	47.5
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	7	3.9
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated	2	1.1
I don't care about the regulations	2	1.1
Which designation is more important (171)		
NP	25	14.6
World heritage	143	83.6
Both	3	1.8

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 7.2b: Resident's reasons for choosing the most important designation

Reasons		n=74	(%)
WHS	1. WHS is more recognized worldwide	27	36.5
	2. More protection of the nature of Yakushima	13	17.6
	3. Increase in the number of tourists/tourism industry	13	17.6
	4. Attraction of more foreign tourists	11	14.9
	5. More fame of Yakushima and its nature	8	10.8
	6. Others	13	17.6
NP	1. Governmental control through natural park law	1	1.4
	2. Protection of nature is more important than fame as WHS	1	1.4
	3. Learning about nature is possible in NP	1	1.4
	4. Others	3	4.1
Both WHS & NP	Both are important	3	4.1

Note: Percent is not equal to 100% because multiple reasons were stated

Source: Survey data (2015)

This study reveals that attraction of tourist to Yakushima was perceived as the main impact of YNP (M=3.85), with 77.3% of the respondents in support of the statement (Table 7.3 and Figure 7.2). Appendix 6A shows the ANOVA result of influence of demographic characteristics on the perceptions of the respondents. Age was the only factor to have any statistical significance on the perception of tourism impacts (Table 6A.2). Respondents in their 30s had the highest level of agreement (M=4.25) that YNP has impacted the island by attracting tourists (p=0.042).

Table 7.3: Residents perceptions of impacts of the NP

Impact of YNP to the community	Percentages (%)						Mean	S.D.
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
Improvement of roads (n= 185)	8.1	7.6	8.1	24.3	37.8	14.1	3.18	1.43
Improvement of general infrastructures (n=183)	6.6	14.8	18.6	32.8	21.9	5.5	2.65	1.30
Attract tourists to Yakushima (n=185)	4.3	1.1	4.3	13.0	49.7	27.6	3.85	1.16
Others (14)	21.4	0	21.4	0	21.4	35.7	3.07	2.02

Note:

1. 0=Unsure; 1=Very low; 2=Low; 3=Neutral; 4=High; 5=Very High
2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement
3. S.D. = Standard deviation

Source: Survey data (2015)

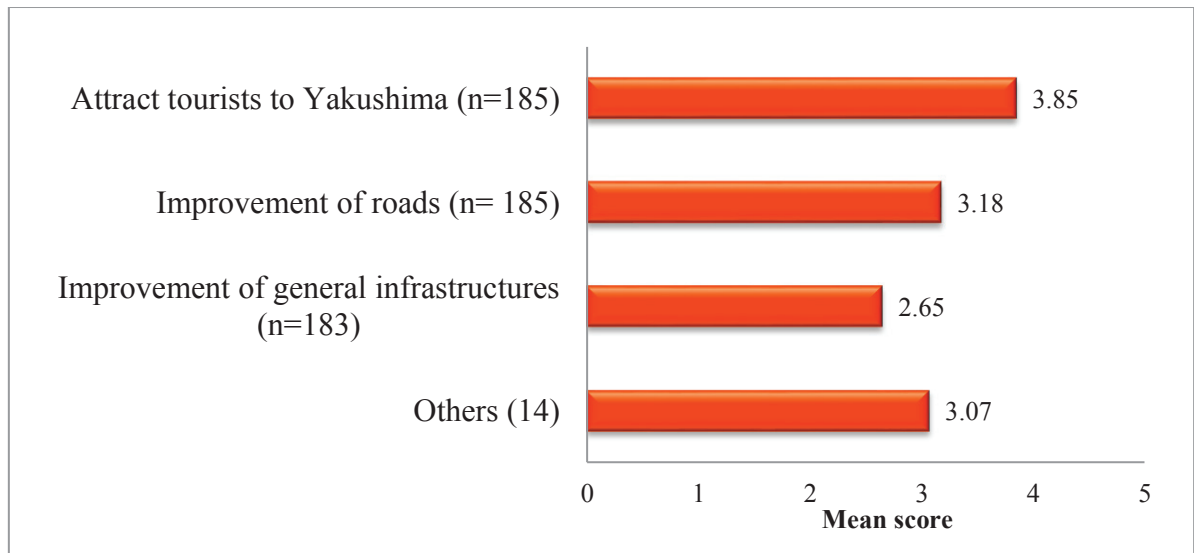


Figure 7.2: Mean score of residents' ratings of impacts of YNP

Source: Survey data (2015)

7.2.1.2 Perceptions of people involved in tourism business

The results of the business people's perceptions of YNP are presented on Tables 7.4, 7.5a, 7.5b and Figure 7.3. It was discovered that representatives of tourism business ranked tourism development highest (M=3.60) among the contributions of YNP (Table 7.4 and Figure 7.3). The ANOVA result reveals that there are not many statistical difference in the perceptions of the respondents due the their demographic characteristics (Appendix 6C). Table 6C.1 shows that the gender difference in opinion about tourism development is statistically significant ($p=0.014$), with male respondents having a stronger support for tourism development as the main impact of YNP.

Table 7.4: Business perceptions of YNP contributions to nature, tourism & education

YNP's contribution to:	Percentages (%)						Mean	S. D.
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
Tourism development (n=109)	3.7	2.8	13.8	16.5	36.7	26.6	3.60	1.29
Nature conservation (n=108)	3.7	1.9	12.0	26.9	41.7	13.9	3.43	1.15
Education (n=108)	13.9	3.7	15.7	41.7	20.4	4.6	2.65	1.36

Note:

1. 0=Unsure; 1=Very low; 2=Low; 3=Neutral; 4=High; 5=Very High
2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement
3. S.D. = Standard deviation

Source: Survey data (2015)

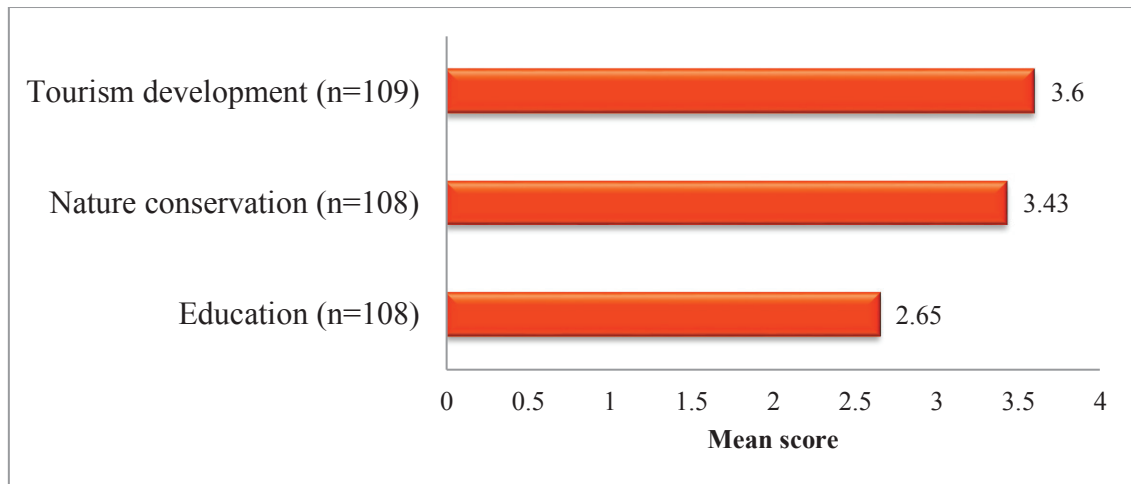


Figure 7.3: Mean score of business people’s ratings of YNP’s contribution

Source: Survey data (2015)

The perception of the people in tourism business about the regulations governing YNP reveals that 34.9% of the respondents are of the opinion that the regulations are needed to protect the nature of Yakushima as tourism resources, with 3.7% of the respondents opting that the regulations create hurdles for community development (Table 7.5a). Additionally, majority of the respondents (61.7%) noted that the establishment of the NP has impacted businesses in Yakushima positively. Furthermore, 85.6% of the respondents agree that WHS designation is more important than NP designation on the island. In Table 7.5b, 39.7% of the respondents are of the view that WHS is more important because it is recognized worldwide, attracts more foreign tourists (12.8%), and increases the number of tourists to the island (10.3%). However, a few were of the opinion that NP designation is more important than that of WHS because there is no law for WHS (1.3%) and it cannot get funding (1.3%). The analysis of the association between the demographic characteristics of the respondents and their perceptions are summarized in Appendix 6D. The only characteristic influencing perception of YNP’s regulation is age, with a p-value of 0.019 (Table 6D).

Table 7.5a: Perceptions of businesses about YNP’s regulations, impacts and most important designation in Yakushima

Opinion of regulations	Frequency (N=114)	Percent (%)
<i>With regards to the community (n=109)</i>		
We need the regulations to protect the nature of YNP	34	31.2
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources	38	34.9
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate	16	14.7
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	4	3.7
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not	17	15.6
It doesn’t matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not	0	0
<i>With regards to yourself (n=107)</i>		
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living on the island of WHS	47	43.9
I can’t help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature	56	52.3
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	3	2.8
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated	0	0
I don’t care about the regulations	1	0.9
<i>Impact of YNP to business (107)</i>		
Positive	66	61.7
Negative	1	.9
No impact	23	21.5
Both positive and negative	17	15.9
<i>Which designation is more important (97)</i>		
NP	10	10.3
World heritage	83	85.6
Both	4	4.1

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 7.5b: Business people's reasons for most important designation

Reasons		n=78	Percent (%)
WHS	1. WHS is more recognized worldwide	31	39.7
	2. Attraction of more foreign tourists	10	12.8
	3. Increase in the number of tourists/tourism industry	8	10.3
	4. More protection of the nature of Yakushima	6	7.7
	5. More fame of Yakushima and its nature	5	6.4
	6. Others	10	12.8
NP	1. It was registered as a WHS because it is a NP	1	1.3
	2. The government is responsible for the NP	1	1.3
	3. There is no law for WHS	1	1.3
	4. WHS cannot get funding	1	1.3
Both WHS & NP	Both are important	4	5.1

Note: Percent is not equal to 100% because multiple reasons were stated

Source: Survey data (2015)

7.2.1.3 Tourists perceptions about YNP

Jones *et al.* (2011) avers that investigating tourists' perceptions and factors influencing perceptions of protected areas are essential for management plans that aims at achieving conservation improvements. The perception of tourists on the contribution of YNP was examined and the majority of the respondents agreed that the NP contribute more to nature conservation (M=0.012). These perceptions are only statistically significant based on the region the respondents reside (p=0.000), with those from Hokkaido/Tohoku more in support of the opinion that YNP contributes to nature conservation (Appendix 6E – Table 6E.3).

Table 7.6: Perceptions of tourists about the parks contributions

YNP's contribution to:	Percentages (%)				Mean	S. D.
	0	1	2	3		
Tourism development (n=374)	7.8	70.3	19.0	2.9	1.17	.60
Nature conservation (n=376)	9.3	70.7	18.4	1.6	0.12	.57
Education (n=370)	25.9	36.5	31.9	5.7	1.17	.88

Notes:

- 0= I don't know; 1=Very important; 2=Little importance; 3=Not important
- The lower the mean, the higher the level of agreement
- S.D. = Standard deviation

Source: Survey data (2015)

Tourists to NPs in Japan are not charged entrance fee because public path are free to everyone. In Yakushima, a voluntary entrance fee for two areas was introduced in 1993 to help improve the management of recreation forests on the island (Matsushita *et al.*, 1995). However, not all tourists give this voluntary donation. It has been stated that investigating willingness to financially support protected areas is an important component in planning process (Blaine *et al.*, 2005). Hence, the need to investigate tourists' willingness to pay entrance fee in Yakushima.

Tourists were asked to indicate their willingness to pay entrance fee for nature conservation. An overwhelming percentage of the respondents (97% of 375 tourists that responded) indicated their willingness to pay. None of the demographic characteristics of the tourists influenced their willingness to pay entrance fee for conservation purpose (Appendix 6F – Table 6F). As depicted on Table 7.7, the majority of the respondents are willing to pay ¥500 (39.9%), followed by those willing to pay ¥1,000 (28.6%). Three demographics, gender, age and place of residence have significant effect on the amount the tourists are willing to pay (Table 7.8). It was discovered that male tourists, respondents who are 20 years and below, and those from Kanto region were more willing to pay ¥500 ($p=0.005$; 0.045 and 0.032 respectively).

Table 7.7: Amount tourists are willing to pay

Amount (¥)	Frequency (n=353)	Percent (%)
400 and below	64	18.1
500	141	39.9
600-900	10	2.8
1000	101	28.6
1500 and above	37	10.5

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 7.8: Factors influencing tourists' willingness to pay

Characteristic	Amount tourists are willing to pay (n=353)					X ²	Sig.
	≤ ¥400	¥500	¥600-900	¥1000	≥ ¥1500		
<i>Gender</i>							
Male	27	71	4	64	28	14.773	.005*
Female	36	68	6	37	9		
<i>Age</i>							
20 years and Below	31	55	5	24	8	26.698	.045*
30	13	36	2	25	12		
40	11	21	2	16	9		
50	5	14	0	15	5		
60 years and above	3	15	1	21	3		
<i>Place of Residence</i>							
Hokkaido/Tohoku	1	3	0	2	1	43.508	.031*
Kanto	17	38	2	21	9		
Chubu	8	13	1	5	2		
Kansai	15	17	2	26	13		
Chugoku	0	6	1	9	0		
Shikoku	1	0	0	1	0		
Kyushu	14	52	3	24	4		
Abroad/Oversea	6	9	1	12	8		
<i>Number of visits</i>							
Fist time	50	103	7	66	31	5.569	.234
Repeat visit	14	38	3	4	6		

Note: *= significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

7.2.1.4 Comparing perceptions between households and businesses in Yakushima

This section compares perceptions between households and representatives of tourism business in YNP. The results are presented on Table 7.9 and illustrated diagrammatically on Figure 7.4. As illustrated by Figure 7.4, people in tourism business have a higher level of agreement to YNP's contribution to tourism development than households, with a mean of 3.596 as against 2.857 for households.

As depicted on Table 7.9, there are statistical significant differences between the perceptions of households and people in tourism business about the contributions of YNP to tourism development ($p=0.000$) and nature conservation ($p=0.034$).

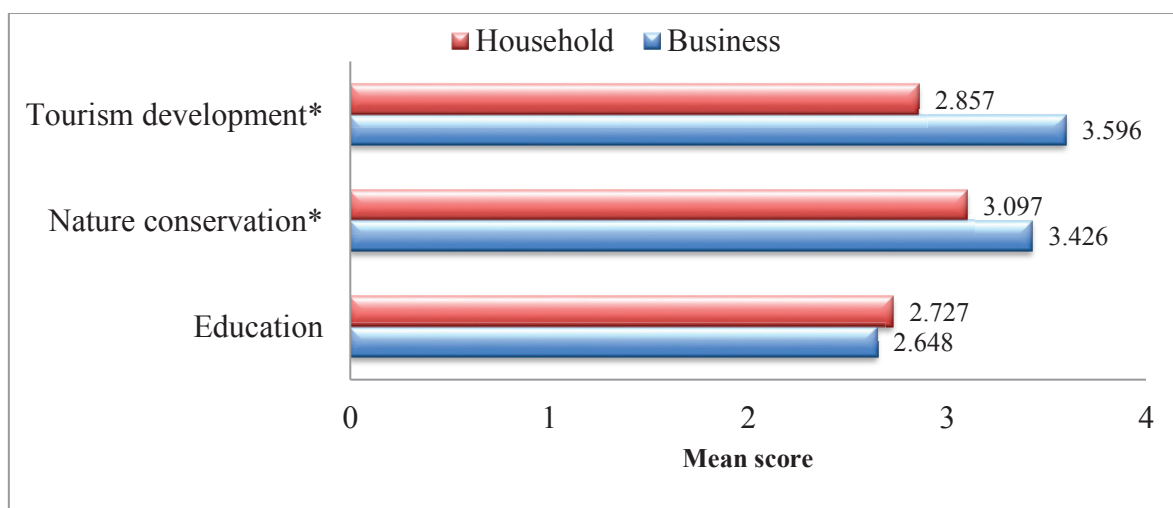


Figure 7.4: Mean score of household and business people's ratings of YNP's contribution

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 7.9. Differences in perceptions between household and business about contributions of YNP

Contributions of YNP	Stakeholder (Mean)		t	df	Sig.
	Household	Business			
Tourism development	2.857	3.596	-4.566	303	.000*
Nature conservation	3.097	3.426	-2.126	301	.034*
Education	2.727	2.648	.513	300	.608

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

7.2.2 Perceptions about Gashaka-Gumti National Park

7.2.2.1 Residents' perceptions of GGNP

Perceptions of households within and around GGNP were evaluated to understand how the residents perceive the park's contributions, regulations governing GGNP and the impacts of the park to the community. The findings are presented on Tables 7.10 to 7.12, Figures 7.5 and 7.6. According to the findings presented on Table 7.10 and Figure 7.5, GGNP is perceived to contribute more to nature conservation ($M=3.53$) than either tourism development ($M=3.09$) or education ($M=2.56$).

The result of the ANOVA test of association between respondents' demographics and their perceptions are summarized in Appendix 7A. The age of respondents and their dependence on tourism are the two factors that statistically influenced their perceptions of

GGNP's contributions (Table 7A. 2 and Table 7A.6 respectively). Respondent in their 40s has a stronger agreement that tourism in GGNP contributes more to education (M=3.09) than respondents in other age groups (p=0.005). Interestingly, respondents whose main source of income is derived from tourism have a higher level of agreement (M=3.42) to the statement that GGNP contributes to tourism development than those who do not depend on tourism (p=0.044).

Table 7.10: Residents perceptions about GGNP contributions to nature, tourism & education

GGNP's contribution to:	Percentages (%)						Mean	S. D.
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
Tourism development (n=244)	6.6	13.1	15.2	17.2	26.2	21.7	3.09	1.55
Nature conservation (n=242)	2.5	9.5	12.0	15.7	29.8	30.6	3.53	1.41
Education (n=244)	9.4	20.1	21.3	19.3	13.9	16.0	2.56	1.57

Notes:

1. 0=Unsure; 1=Very low; 2=Low; 3=Neutral; 4=High; 5=Very High
2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement
3. S.D. = Standard deviation

Source: Survey data (2016)

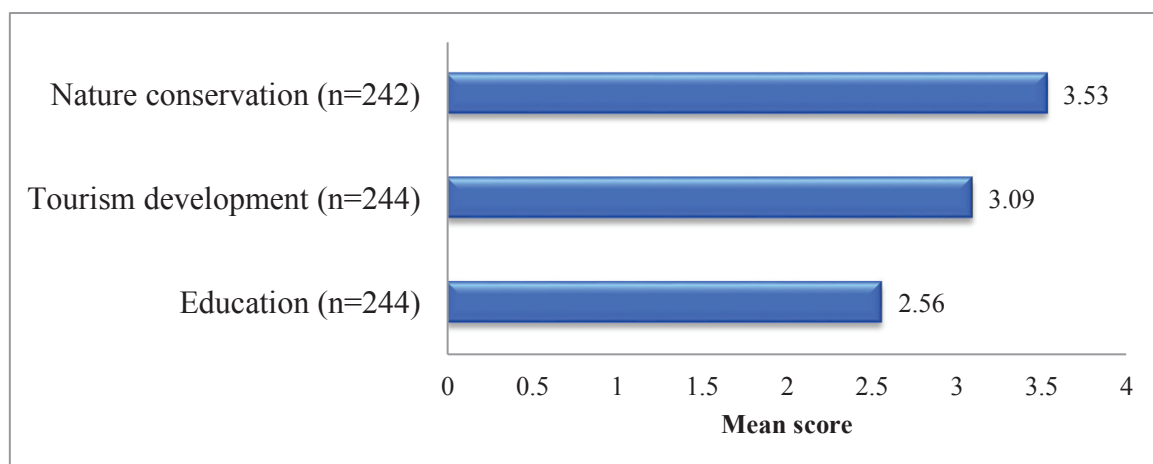


Figure 7.5: Mean score of residents' ratings of GGNP's contribution

Source: Survey data (2016)

Regarding perception about the regulations governing GGNP, 57% of the respondents supported the statement that the regulations are needed to protect the nature of the park (Table 7.11). None of the respondents think that implementing the regulation does not matter to the community. However, 5.1% are of the opinion that the regulations have created hurdles

for the community’s development. The result of the Chi-square test in Appendix 7B reveals that there are no statistical differences, which implies that the households have a high degree of similarities in their perceptions (Table 7B).

Likewise, during the FGD in Bodel, the participants showed that they were happy with the regulations protecting the park. A participant stated (Table 4.2), “*we are happy the park is here because if it were not for the, most the animals would have been killed and the tress fell. But now, our children would have the chance to see these animals and plants because of the park.*”

Table 7.11: Perceptions of residents about GGNP’s regulations

Opinion of regulations	Frequency (N=246)	Percent (%)
With regards to the community (n=237)		
We need the regulations to protect the nature of GGNP	135	57.0
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources	53	22.4
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate	18	7.6
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	12	5.1
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not	19	8.0
It doesn’t matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not	0	0
With regards to yourself (n=234)		
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living in the community close to GGNP	172	73.5
I can’t help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature	35	15.0
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	20	8.5
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated	2	0.9
I don’t care about the regulations	5	2.1

Source: Survey data (2016)

Clearly, majority of the respondents agree that tourism has neither had any significant impact on the improvement of general infrastructure (M=2.07) nor on improvement of roads (M=2.27) (Figure 7.6). This was also observed during the field survey with only one major road in the park area, which is the one that passes through Serti (where the headquarter is) to Gembu. Most of the roads within and around the park are footpaths that are impassable

during the raining season. Nevertheless, majority of the respondent were positive that GGNO has attracted tourists to the communities (M=3.38). Demographic characters that influenced household’s perceptions are age (Table 7A.2), employment (Table 7A.3), length of the residency (Table 7A.5) and dependence on tourism (Table 7A.6). The unemployed had the highest mean source of (M=4.22) that GGNP hinders access to the park resources, while the self-employed had the lowest mean scores (M=1.67).

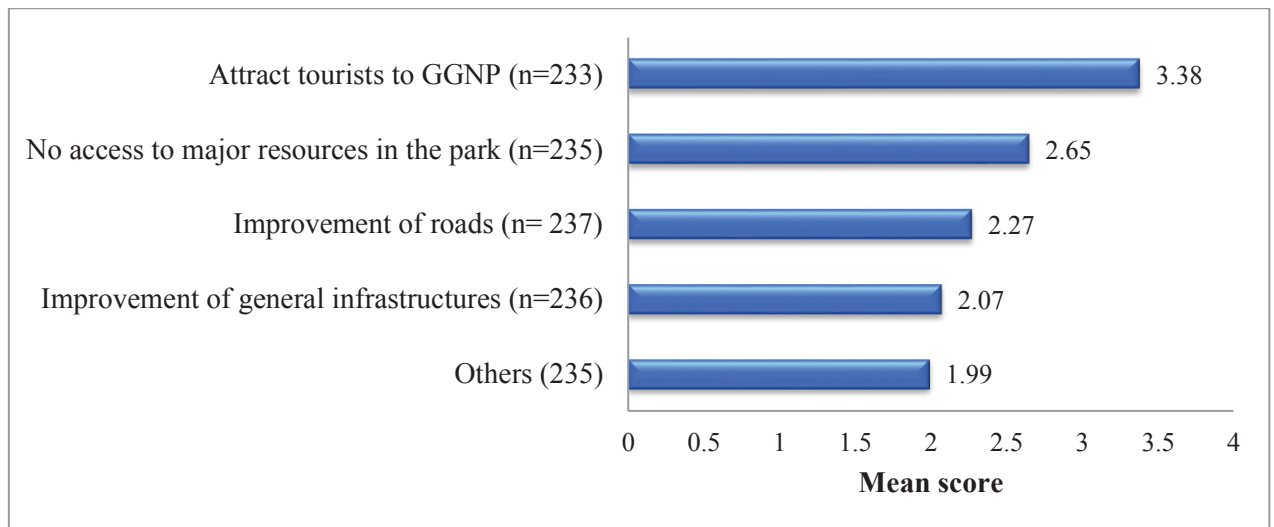


Figure 7.6: Mean score of residents’ ratings of impacts of GGNP
Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7.12: Residents perceptions of the impacts of GGNP

Impact of GGNP to the community	Percentages (%)						Mean	S.D.
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
Improvement of roads (n= 237)	9.3	30.8	20.3	16.9	8.9	13.9	2.27	1.55
Improvement of general infrastructures (n=236)	14.0	31.4	21.6	11.9	8.9	12.3	2.07	1.57
Attract tourists to GGNP (n=233)	6.4	7.7	13.7	20.6	16.7	34.8	3.38	1.57
No access to major resources in the park (n=235)	16.2	18.3	12.3	14.5	14.9	23.8	2.65	1.82
Others (235)	26.7	23.0	14.3	13.0	6.2	16.8	1.99	1.80

Notes:

1. 0=Unsure; 1=Very low; 2=Low; 3=Neutral; 4=High; 5=Very High
2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement
3. S.D. = Standard

Source: Survey data (2016)

7.2.2.2 Perceptions of representatives of tourism business

The perceptions of representatives of tourism business about the contributions of GGNP presented on Table 7.13 and Figure 7.7 depict that nature conservation was strongly

supported as the park’s main contribution of GGNP (M=3.62). The largest disagreement was with the statement that GGNP contributes to education (M=2.62). Among the six demographic variables used to test for association (Appendix 7C), only length of residency showed significant difference in perceptions about contribution of tourism. Majority of respondents that migrated to area perceive the contributions of GGNP to be higher in respect to tourism development (M=3.62) and education (M=3.62) at p-values of 0.006 and 0.000 respectively (Table 7C.4).

Table 7. 13: Perceptions of representatives of tourism business about GGNP contributions to nature, tourism & education

GGNP’s contribution to:	Percentages (%)						Mean	S. D.
	0	1	2	3	4	5		
Tourism development (n=100)	9.0	13.0	17.0	22.0	16.0	23.0	2.92	1.61
Nature conservation (n=100)	3.0	4.0	11.0	20.0	34.0	28.0	3.62	1.28
Education (n=98)	11.0	14.0	25.0	13.0	21.0	14.0	2.62	1.58

Note:

1. 0=Unsure; 1=Very low; 2=Low; 3=Neutral; 4=High; 5=Very High
2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement
3. S.D. = Standard deviation

Source: Survey data (2016)

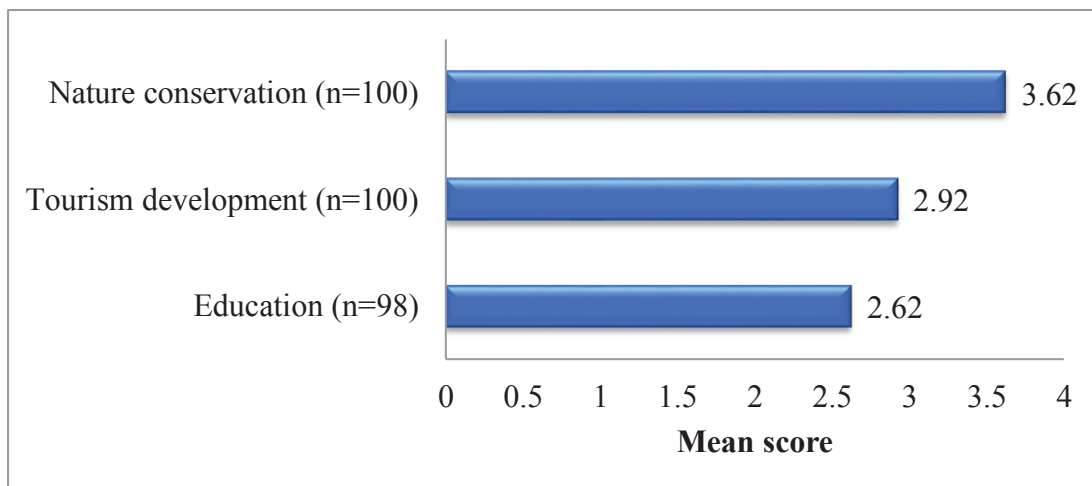


Figure 7.7: Mean score of business people’s ratings of GGNP’s contribution
Source: Survey data (2016)

Results of perceptions about effect of regulations governing GGNP presented on Table 7.14 reveal that 64% of the respondents agree that the regulations are needed while 15% perceive them as hurdles for community development. With regards to how they feel

personally about the regulations, 81.3% of them had positive perceptions of the regulation. When asked about the perception of the respondents in regards to the impact of GGNP on business in the area, only 44.7% agree to it being of positive impact, while 33.0% indicated that it has no impact. This implies people in the tourism related business are not deriving the necessary benefits from the park. Concerning demographic factors influencing the perceptions (Table 7D), gender and length of residency had significant influence on perceptions of the regulation governing GGNP in relation to the community ($p=0.038$ and 0.009 respectively). Only nativity has significant effect on individual perceptions of the regulations ($p=0.001$). Furthermore, nativity ($p=0.039$) and type of business (0.000) had significant effect on perceptions about the impact of GGNP on business in the area.

Table 7.14: Perceptions of businesses about GGNP’s regulations

Opinion of regulations	Frequency (N=100)	Percent (%)
With regards to the community (n=100)		
We need the regulations to protect the nature of GGNP	32	32.0
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources	32	32.0
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate	17	17.0
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	15	15.0
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not	4	4.0
It doesn’t matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not	0	0
With regards to yourself (n=96)		
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living in the community close to GGNP	62	64.6
I can’t help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature	16	16.7
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	10	10.4
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated	7	7.3
I don’t care about the regulations	1	1.0
Impact of GGNP to business (107)		
Positive	42	44.7
Negative	12	12.8
No impact	31	33.0
Both positive and negative	9	9.6

Source: Survey data (2016)

7.2.2.4 Comparing perceptions among the households and businesses in GGNP

To be able to establish the differences in perceptions between households and businesses in GGNP, ANOVA and Person Chi-square test were used. Figure 7.8 gives a diagrammatical representation of differences in mean scores between the two community groups. Interestingly, business people had a stronger agreement to nature conservation as the impact of GGNP (M=3.620), while the households' perception of GGNP contributing to tourism development (M=3.086) was higher than those representatives of tourism business (M=2.920). However the T-test did not reveal any statistically significant difference between their perceptions (Appendix 7E – Table 7E.1).

The Pearson Chi-square tests showed significant differences between household and business people's perception of the regulations governing GGNP (Table 7E.2). With regards to the community effect of the regulations, a higher percentage of the household (79.4%) are in support that the regulations are needed for nature protection, while the percentage of business people that indicated that the regulations create hurdles to community development (15.0%) are higher than the households (at p-value of 0.000). Regarding difference in how the two groups perceive the regulations personally, the household generally had a more positive perceptions of the regulation than the representatives of tourism business in GGNP (p=0.018).

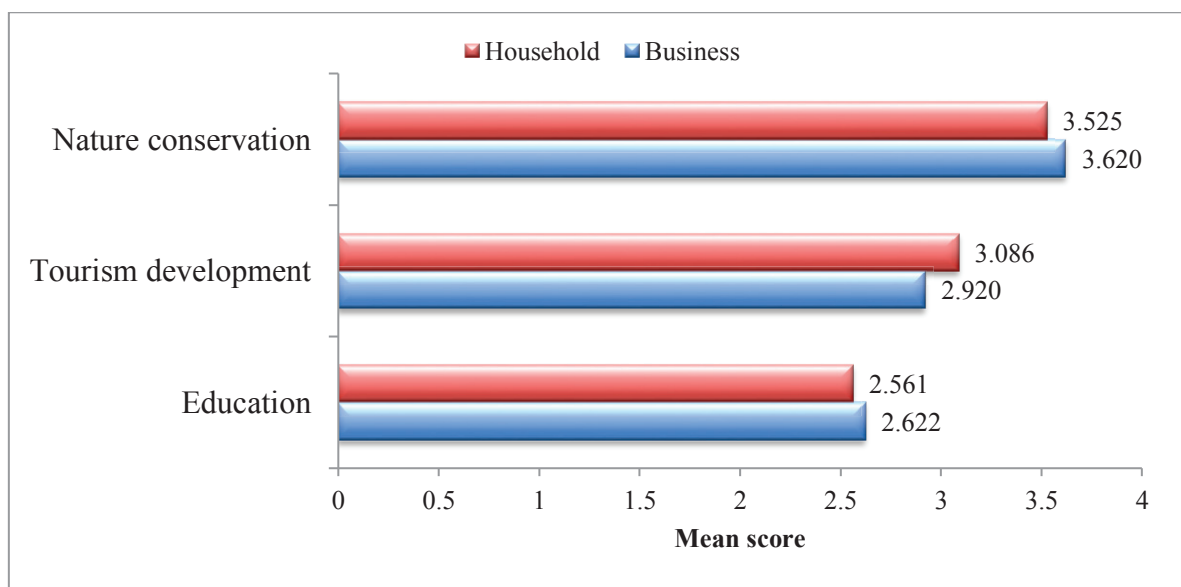


Figure 7.8: Mean score of household and business people's ratings of GGNP's contribution

Source: Survey data (2016)

7.2.3 Differences in perceptions about NP among households in YNP and GGNP

Figure 7.9 gives an overview of perceptions about contributions of each NP and impacts of the parks to the surrounding communities. A clear difference in perceptions of the residents in YNP and GGNP can be observed. NPs in Nigeria are protected with the main objective of nature conservation, hence the stronger view of households in GGNP that the park contributes more to nature conservation (M=3.525). The opinion of households in both countries about each nations park contribution to nature conservation is statistically significant at $p=0.001$, while perception of the three impacts vary significantly between the two NPs (Table 7.15).

It is not surprising to see that households in YNP have stronger view of the park’s impact in attracting tourist to Yakushima (M=3.854), as the number of tourist visiting the park monthly is much more than those visiting GGNP yearly. Likewise, Table 7.16 reveals that perceptions about regulations governing both parks vary significantly between households in YNP and GGNP; with perceptions relating to the community having p -value of 0.025 while those related to individual perception have a p -value of 0.000.

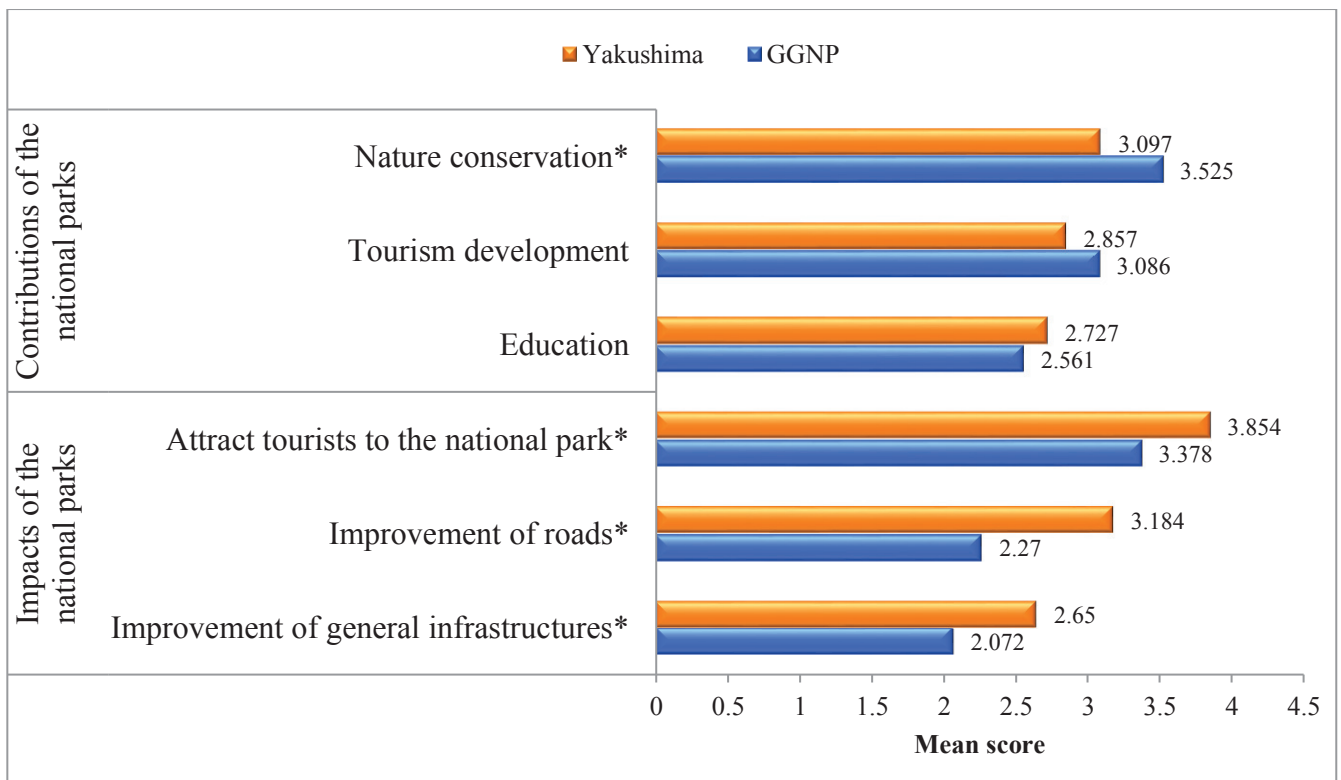


Figure 7.9: Mean score ratings of households perceptions of YNP and GGNP

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

Table 7.15: T-test of household perceptions of contributions and impact of YNP and GGNP

Perceptions	NP (Mean)		t	df	Sig.
	Yakushima	GGNP			
Contributions of the NPs					
Tourism development	2.857	3.086	-1.632	432.731	.103
Nature conservation	3.097	3.525	-3.208	435	.001*
Education	2.727	2.561	1.236	435.932	.217
Impacts of the NPs					
Improvement of roads	3.184	2.270	6.294	408.604	.000*
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.650	2.072	4.125	415.108	.000*
Attract tourists to the NP	3.854	3.378	3.567	414.265	.000*

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

Table 7.16: Chi square result of household perceptions of YNP and GGNP regulations

Perceptions	NP (%)		X ² value	Sig.
	Yakushima	GGNP		
<i>With regards to the community</i>				
We need the regulations for nature protection	42.8	57.0		
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources	25.7	22.4		
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate	15.0	7.6		
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	5.9	5.1	12.844	.025*
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not	9.6	8.0		
It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not	1.1	0		
<i>With regards to yourself</i>				
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living close to the park/WHS	46.4	73.5		
I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature	47.5	15.0		
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	3.9	8.5	53.058	.000*
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated	1.1	0.9		
I don't care about the regulations	1.1	2.1		

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

7.2.4 Comparing perceptions about NP among businesses in YNP and GGNP

Akin to the result of the households in both NPs, perceptions of representatives of tourism business about the parks' contributions and regulations vary significantly between in YNP & GGNP (Tables 7.17 and Tables 7.18). The level of perception of the parks contribution to tourism development vary significantly ($p=0.001$) between businesses in YNP and GGNP (Table 7.17), with businesses in YNP having a higher level of agreement (Figure 7.11). Since tourism is well developed in YNP when compared to GGNP, it is understandable to have a more positive perception of the park's contribution to tourism development than GGNP. Also, perceptions about effects of the regulations on the community and individually, and impacts of the parks vary significantly between respondents in the two park at $p=0.005$, 0.000 and 0.001 respectively (Table 7.18).

Table 7.17: T-test of business perceptions of contributions of YNP and GGNP

Contributions of the NPs	NP (Mean)		t	df	Sig.
	Yakushima	GGNP			
Tourism development	3.596	2.920	3.328	189.652	.001*
Nature conservation	3.426	3.620	-1.151	206	.251
Education	2.648	2.622	.125	191.988	.901

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

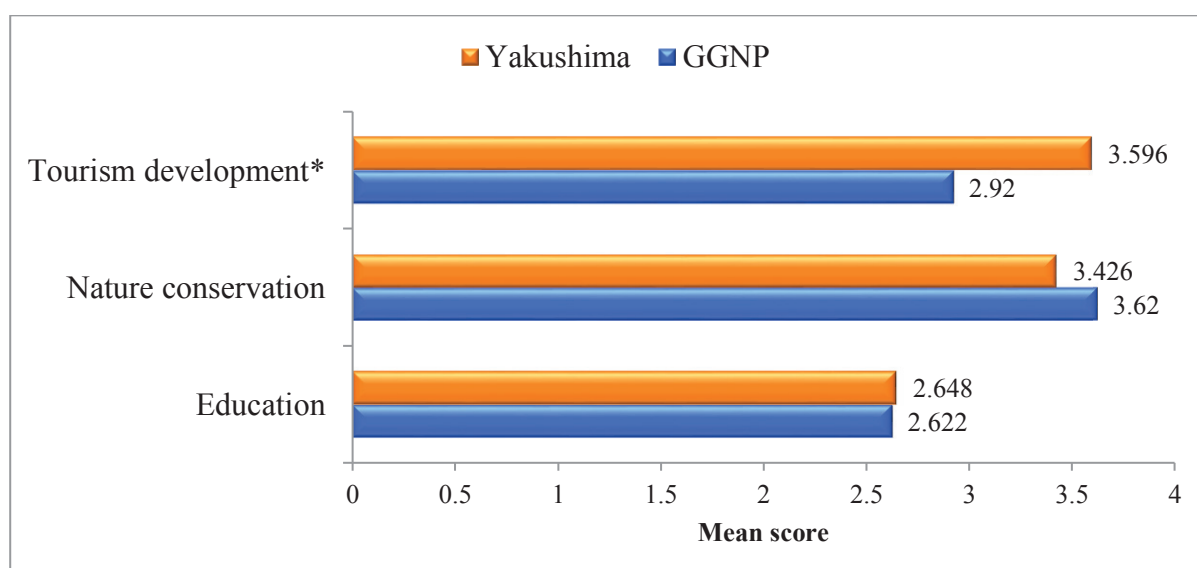


Figure 7.10: Mean score ratings of business perceptions of YNP and GGNP

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

Table 7.18: Chi square result of business perceptions of YNP and GGNP's regulations and impacts

Perceptions	NP (Mean)		X ² value	Sig.
	Yakushima	GGNP		
<i>With regards to the community</i>				
We need the regulations for nature protection	31.2	32.0		
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources	34.9	32.0		
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate	14.7	17.0		
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	3.7	15.0	14.661	.005*
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not	15.6	4.0		
It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not	0	0		
<i>With regards to yourself</i>				
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living close to the park/WHS	43.9	64.6		
I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature	52.3	16.7		
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	2.8	10.4	34.561	.000*
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated	0	7.3		
I don't care about the regulations	0.9	1.0		
<i>Impact of the NP</i>				
Positive	61.7	44.7		
Negative	.9	12.8	17.520	.001*
No impact	21.5	33.0		
Both positive and negative	15.9	9.6		

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

7.3 Perceptions about tourism in the two national parks

It has been argued that considering the perceptions of people living adjacent to NPs are of importance for the tourism in the parks to be sustainable in the long term (Williams & Lawson, 2001). Factors such as socio-economic factors have been proven to play major roles in perceptions towards tourism development in and around NPs (King *et al.*, 1993; Kariuki, 2013). Thus, this section intends to explore perceptions of community groups in YNP and GGNP and assess the factors influencing these perceptions.

7.3.1 Stakeholders' perceptions about tourism in YNP

7.3.1.1 Household and business people's knowledge of ecotourism

The stakeholders' responses in Table 7.19 indicate that both households and businesses in Yakushima display great similarities in their knowledge of ecotourism ($p=0.965$). Although Yakushima is a popular ecotourism destination, a few percent of both residents and business people have never heard of ecotourism before (8.2% and 7.7% respectively), while 43.5% residents and 41.3% businesses have heard the term before but do not know the meaning. This implies that only 45.4% residents and over half of representatives of tourism business (53.7%) know the meaning of ecotourism (Figure 7.11). Turker & Ozturk (2013), in their study also discovered the lack of knowledge and understanding about ecotourism among the community members. It can therefore be said that living in an ecotourism destination does not necessarily mean that all the people in the community are aware of ecotourism. More than half of the representatives of tourism business might know the meaning ecotourism because their work might require them to be involved in ecotourism activity or encounter eco-tourist.

Table 7.19: Chi-square tests of household and business knowledge of ecotourism

Knowledge of ecotourism	Stakeholder		X ²	Sig.
	Household (n=184)	Business (n=104)		
I have never heard the term 'ecotourism' before	15	8		
I have heard the term but I don't know the meaning	80	43		
I know the meaning of ecotourism and tourism in Yakushima is not ecotourism	28	18	.275	.965
I know the meaning of ecotourism and it is practiced in Yakushima	61	35		

Source: Survey data (2015)

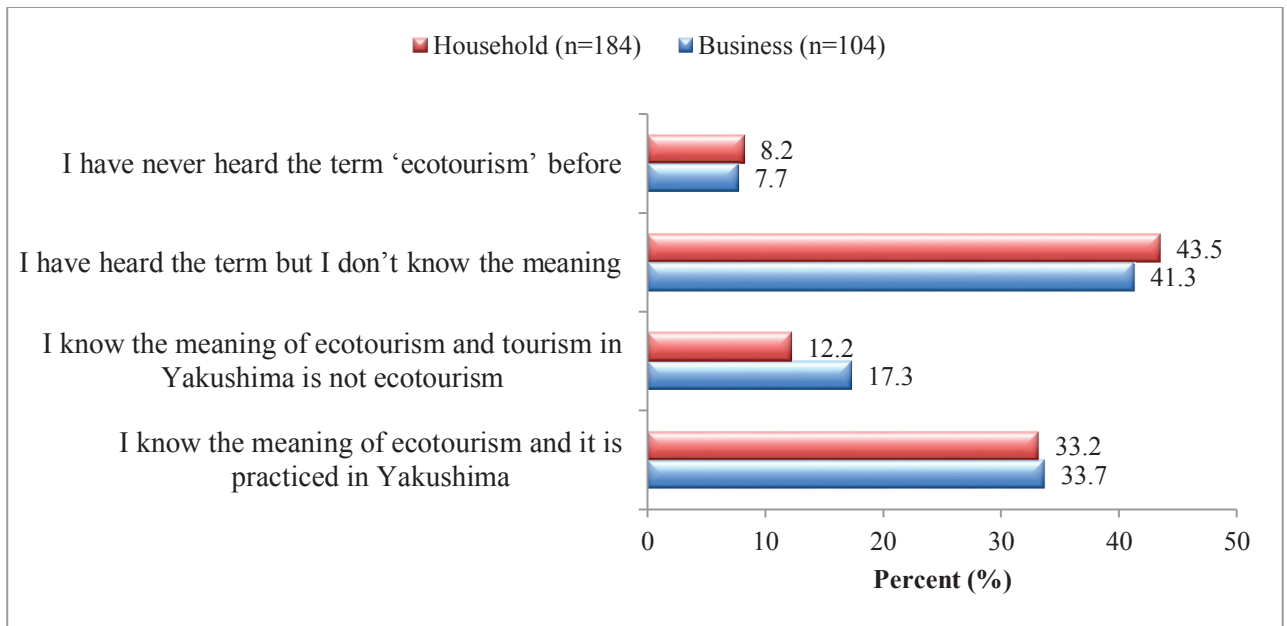


Figure 7.11: Knowledge of household and business people about ecotourism in YNP

Source: Survey data (2015)

The households and businesses were further asked if they want ecotourism development in YNP. Figure 7.12 reveals that a higher percentage of the representatives of tourism business want ecotourism development in YNP (53%) than the households (48%). However, there are no significant statistical differences between the responses of household and business in Yakushima about the development of ecotourism in the NP ($X^2 = 1.216$; Sig. = 0.749).

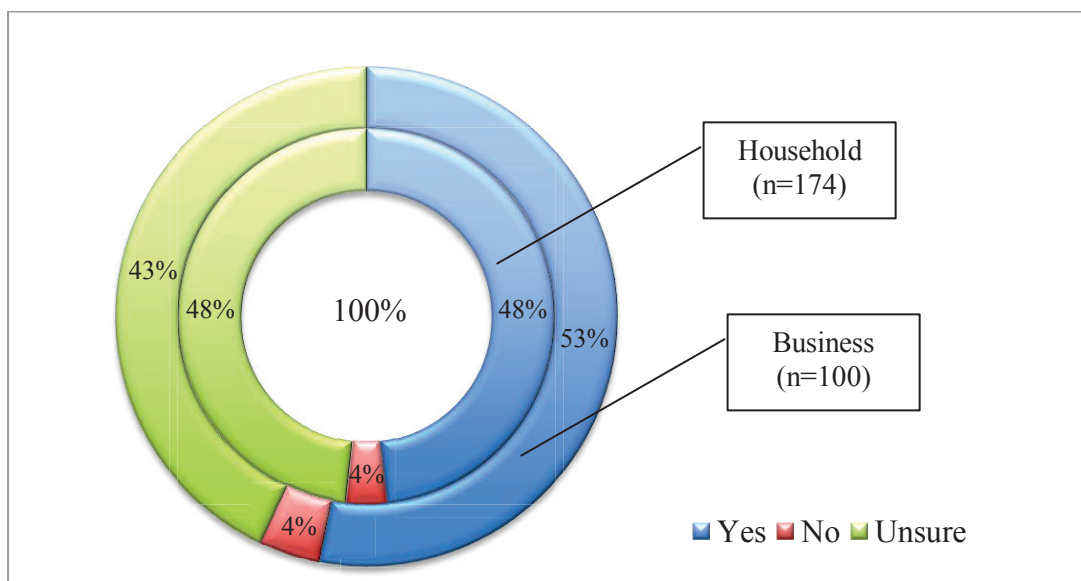


Figure 7. 12: Responses about ecotourism development in YNP

Source: Survey data (2015)

7.3.1.2 Perceptions of tourism impacts

7.3.1.2.1 PCA of stakeholders' perceptions of tourism impacts

In an attempt to identify the interrelationship between the 22 impacts statements as perceived by the households and businesses, the impact statements were subjected to Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The KMO of household perception was 0.813 and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity is 0.000, supporting the factorability of the correlation matrix. The PCA revealed the presence of four components with Eigenvalues above 1.

The first factor deals with the positive economic impact of tourism with an eigenvalue of 4.168 (Table 7.20). All the variables in this factor are positively related to each other, suggesting that there is a consensus on the positive economic impacts caused by tourism in the communities. The second factor incorporates statements dealing with both positive effect on the environment and social aspects. While the third and fourth factors relate to the negative impacts of tourism on the environment, culture and socio-economics of Yakushima. The KMO value for perceptions of business was 0.747 with Bartlett's test of Sphericity significant at 0.000. Four factors were extracted with eigenvalue ranging from 5.120 to 1.357. (Table 7.21) The factors include positive environmental and social impacts, positive environmental impacts and two negative impacts. The four factors for business are quite different from those of households in terms of the impacts statement included in each factor. In the case of tourists' perceptions, the KMO value was 0.815 with two factors extracted from the 15 impacts statement. The factors are positive tourism impacts including impacts statement with an Eigenvalue of 4.086 and Negative impacts, consisting of 6 negative impact including statements (Eigenvalue= 2.437) (Table 7.22). From the results of the PCA, it can be said that the most important impacts of tourism to Yakushima are the positive economic impacts.

The associations between the perceptions of tourism impacts and the demographics of the respondents were tested with ANOVA, and the results are presented in Appendix 8. The results did not reveal many statistical differences, with only few impact statements influenced by demographic variables. Household dependence on tourism income has no significant difference on their perceptions of any negative impact statements (Table 8A). As revealed in Table 8B, age of the representatives of tourism business did not influence their perceptions of the impacts of tourism in Yakushima. Both gender and the number of times tourists visited the island did not influence their perceptions of tourism impacts (Table 8C).

Table 7.20: PCA of household tourism impact's perception

Factors	Factor Loadings	Eigenvalue	Communalities	Cronbach Alpha	Mean	SD
I Positive economic impact		4.168				
1 Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	.644		.522	.862	2.853	1.2568
2 Tourism increases residents' income	.817		.734	.861	2.924	1.3371
3 Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	.887		.803	.862	2.935	1.2615
4 Tourism can create jobs for residents	.839		.707	.863	3.109	1.2598
II Positive social and environmental impact		1.185				
5 Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	-.676		.704	.859	2.372	1.2109
6 The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	-.556		.583	.862	2.453	1.2281
7 Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services	-.840		.691	.860	2.579	1.2647
8 There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	-.597		.547	.862	2.581	1.1976
9 Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	-.324		.562	.864	3.115	1.1413
III Negative socio-economic impact		1.386				
10 Tourism disrupts the residents' behavior	-.322		.433	.862	2.163	1.0326
11 Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	-.710		.522	.861	2.185	1.1397
12 Tourism increases insecurity and crime	-.395		.413	.860	2.375	1.1900
13 Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	-.743		.572	.859	2.636	1.3481
14 Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	-.402		.394	.863	2.702	1.2199
16 Tourists should pay more for services they use	-.316		.458	.863	2.836	1.3158
16 Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside this village than for local people	-.792		.662	.860	2.946	1.3377
17 Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people	-.512		.393	.863	3.670	1.1907
IV Negative cultural and environmental impacts		5.777				
18 Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	.640		.566	.862	2.362	1.2219
19 Tourists do not respect our traditions	.367		.429	.860	2.377	1.1790
20 The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Gashaka-Gumti	.735		.587	.859	2.582	1.1706
21 Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	.955		.790	.862	2.825	1.2933
22 Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	.655		.442	.864	3.557	1.2648

Note: 1. Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
 2. Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization
 3. Cumulative % of Explained Variance, 56.889%
 4. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 7.21: PCA of perceptions of representatives of tourism business about tourism impacts

Factors	Factor Loadings	Eigenvalue	Communalities	Cronbach Alpha	Mean	SD
I Positive environmental and social impact		1.545				
1 Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services	.761		.606	.803	2.559	1.3796
2 The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	.473		.484	.808	3.134	1.3117
3 Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	.777		.678	.798	2.627	1.2404
4 There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	.332		.656	.812	2.739	1.1577
5 Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	.375		.325	.808	3.441	1.1496
II Positive economic impacts		3.885				
6 Tourism can create jobs for residents	.750		.605	.805	3.902	.9488
7 Tourism increases residents' income	.770		.644	.801	3.634	1.0987
8 Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	.593		.621	.791	3.482	1.3489
9 Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	.454		.445	.801	3.375	1.1557
III Negative impacts 1		1.357				
10 Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people in Yakushima	-.366		.467	.823	3.214	1.2261
11 Tourists do not respect our traditions			.664	.803	3.241	1.1250
12 Tourism disrupts the residents' behavior	-.320		.427	.806	2.083	.7869
13 Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	.301		.517	.794	2.586	1.3244
14 Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	.326		.484	.799	1.955	1.0344
IV Negative impacts 2		5.120				
15 Tourists should pay more for services they use	.590		.430	.798	2.667	1.1625
16 The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Yakushima	.754		.576	.798	2.640	1.0770
17 Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	-.366		.699	.794	2.820	1.1924
18 Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	.620		.414	.800	3.409	1.2943
19 Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	.645		.554	.792	2.536	1.1697
20 Tourism increases insecurity and crime	.620		.617	.800	2.099	1.0527
21 Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	.723		.580	.795	2.441	.9880
22 Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside the island than for local people	.564		.416	.792	2.784	1.2750

Note: 1. Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.
 2. Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization
 3. Cumulative % of Explained Variance, 54.124%
 4. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 7.22: PCA of perceptions of tourists about tourism impacts

Factors	Factor Loadings	Eigenvalue	Communalities	Cronbach Alpha	Mean	SD
I Positive impacts		4.086				
1 Tourism can lead to improvement in infrastructure and public services (road, water supply, electricity)	.590		.426	.788	3.736	1.1618
2 Tourism helps in the improvement of quality of life	.659		.475	.788	3.369	1.2179
3 Tourism contributes to the introduction of new technologies	.495		.294	.796	3.041	1.1559
4 Tourism leads to greater protection of the natural environment	.527		.276	.811	3.030	1.2188
5 Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	.669		.440	.802	3.892	.9762
6 Tourism can create jobs for residents	.647		.421	.796	4.148	.8824
7 Tourism increases residents' income	.683		.517	.787	3.871	1.1026
8 Tourism can help increasing business opportunities	.571		.374	.795	3.957	.9244
9 Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than its costs	.620		.373	.799	3.270	1.1473
II Negative impacts		2.437				
10 Tourism exacerbates social inequalities	-.598		.410	.791	2.311	1.3588
11 Tourism increases insecurity and crime	-.688		.462	.798	2.218	1.1870
12 Tourism disrupts residents' daily life	-.744		.557	.792	2.406	1.2239
13 Construction of hotels and other tourist facilities destroys the natural environment of Yakushima	-.787		.623	.790	2.941	1.1908
14 Tourism contributes to an increase in environmental pollution	-.729		.525	.797	3.145	1.1305
15 Tourism causes increase in prices of goods and services	-.586		.349	.801	3.137	1.2020

Note: 1. Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

2. Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization

3. Cumulative % of Explained Variance, 43.488%

4. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2015)

7.3.1.2.2 *Differences in perceptions of tourism impact between households and businesses*

Figure 7.13 illustrates the differences between mean scores of household and business about the impacts of tourism in Yakushima. Averagely, households had a stronger support of the negative impacts of tourism while the representatives of tourism business leaned more towards the positive impacts of tourism. The perception between the two community groups about six out of nine positive impact statements vary significantly, while only three statement of the negative impacts of tourism were statistically different between the two groups (Table 7.23)

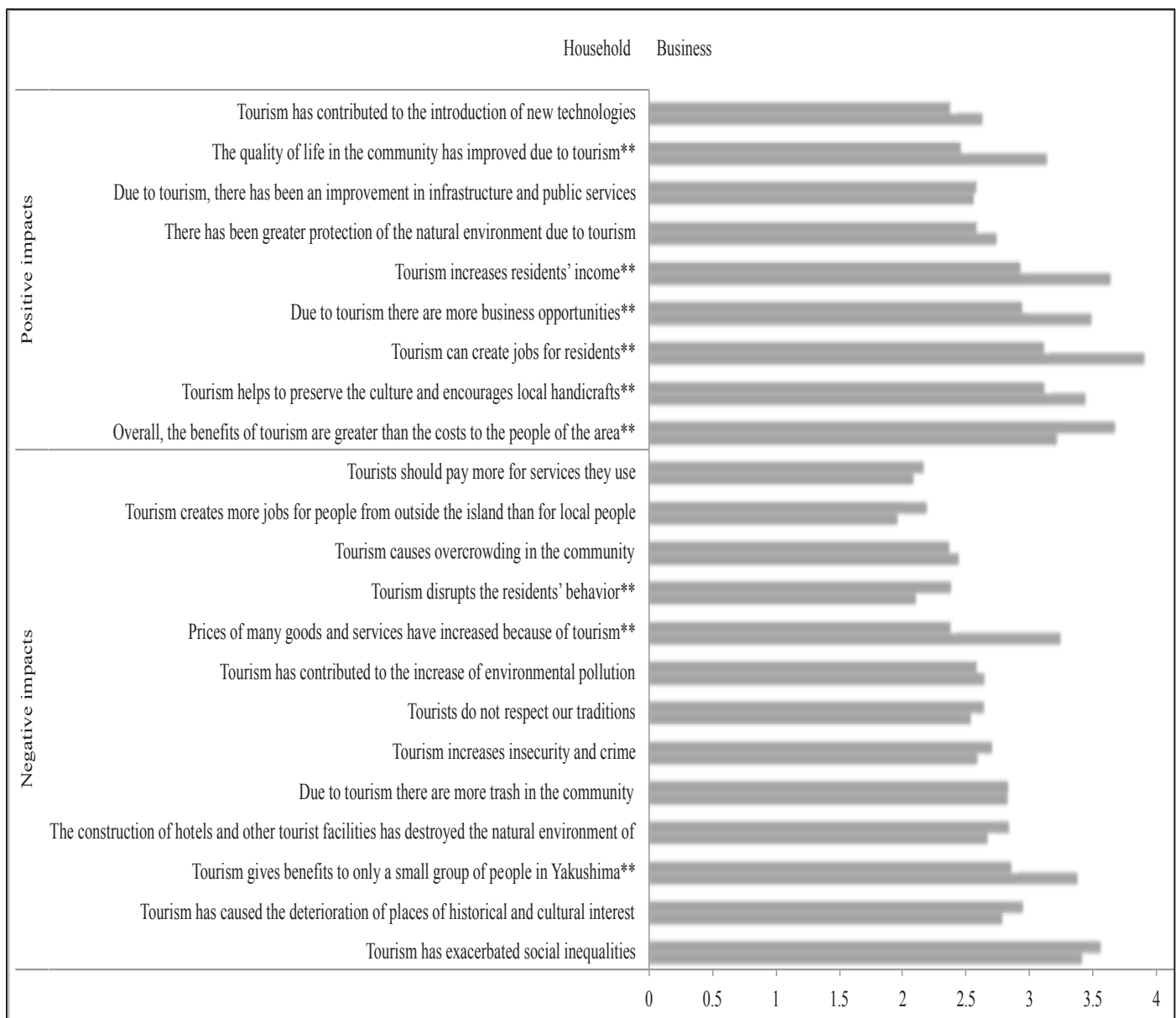


Figure 7.13: Mean score of community groups' ratings of tourism impacts

Note: ** = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 7.23: T-test result of perceptions of household and business about tourism impacts

	Tourism impacts	Stakeholder (Mean)		t	df	Sig.
		Household	Business			
Positive impacts						
1	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services	2.579	2.559	.130	299	.896
2	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	2.453	3.134	-4.540	300	.000*
3	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	2.372	2.627	-1.747	299	.082
4	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	2.581	2.739	-1.116	300	.265
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	3.115	3.441	-2.389	300	.018*
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	3.109	3.902	-6.219	283.039	.000*
7	Tourism increases residents' income	2.924	3.634	-4.963	268.880	.000*
8	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	2.935	3.482	-3.526	294	.000*
9	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	3.670	3.214	3.163	295	.002*
Negative impacts						
10	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people in Yakushima	2.853	3.375	-3.570	294	.000*
11	Tourists do not respect our traditions	2.636	2.536	.651	294	.516
12	Tourism disrupts the residents' behavior	2.375	2.099	2.013	293	.045*
13	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	2.377	3.241	-6.215	293	.000*
14	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	2.362	2.441	-.610	269.076	.542
15	Tourists should pay more for services they use	2.163	2.083	.742	270.832	.458
16	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Yakushima	2.836	2.667	1.117	292	.265
17	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	2.582	2.640	-.426	293	.671
18	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	2.825	2.820	.035	292	.972
19	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	3.557	3.409	.963	291	.336
20	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	2.702	2.586	.764	290	.446
21	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	2.946	2.784	1.025	293	.306
22	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside the island than for local people	2.185	1.955	1.780	252.143	.076

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

7.3.1.3 Stakeholders perceptions of YNP tourists' influx

As shown on Figure 7.14 a higher percentage of the representatives of tourism business want the number of tourist to increase (58.9%), while households strongly disagree with the increment in the number of tourists (63.4%). The Chi-square test of the difference in perception between the two community groups show a statistically significant difference of $p=0.001$ and X^2 value of 14.158. Furthermore, the stakeholder were asked to indicate the possible effect if tourists increase to the community. Interestingly, 47.5% of representatives of tourism business agreed that it would benefit the community as against 27.3% of households. On the other hand, an overwhelming percent of the householder share a different view to those of the representatives of tourism business 72.7% (Figure 7.15).

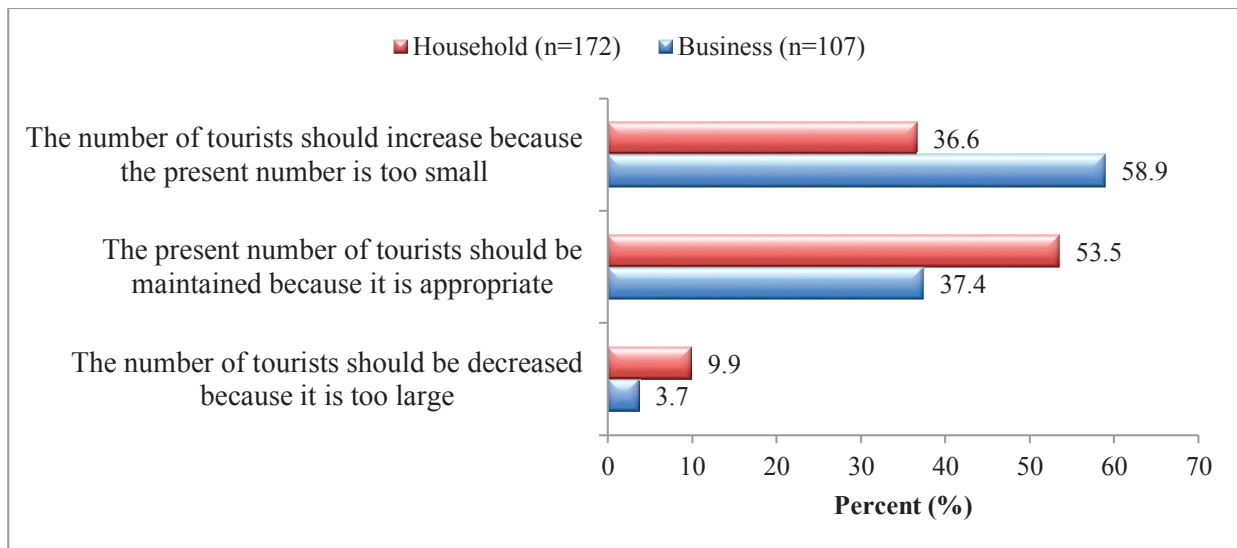


Figure 7.14: Difference in household and business perceptions about tourists' influx
Source: Survey data (2015)

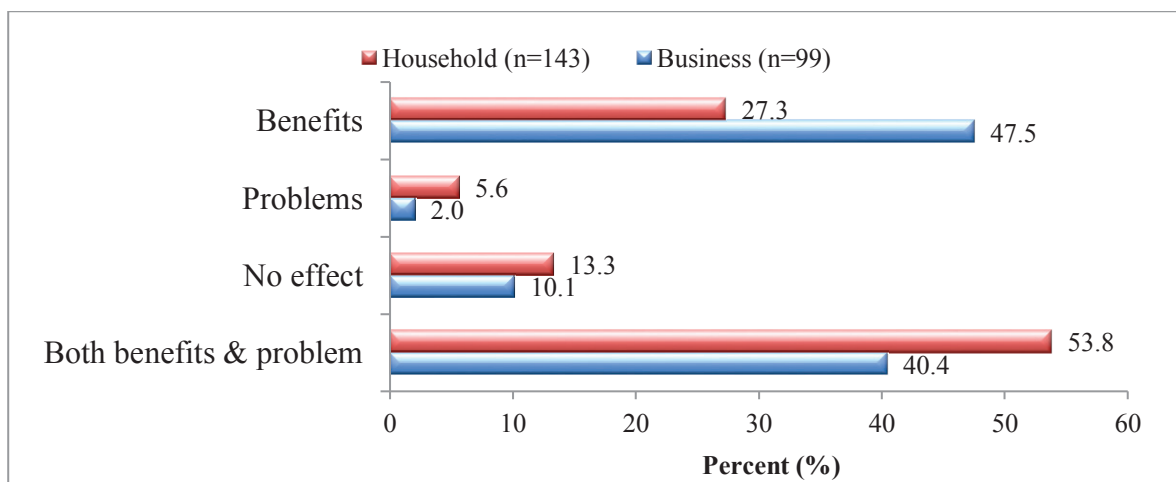


Figure 7.15: Household and business perceptions about effect of tourist increase
Source: Survey data (2015)

7.3.2 Stakeholders' perceptions of tourism in Gashaka-Gumti National Park

7.3.2.1 Knowledge of ecotourism in GGNP

One of the management objectives of GGNP is to promote ecotourism. However, this objective is yet to be maximized as the park attracts an average of 1000 tourists per year. The level of stakeholders' knowledge of ecotourism was investigated to understand if the people living within and around the park know the meaning of this management objective. The findings are presented on Table 7.24 and Figure 7.16.

Clearly, there is a great variation between the perceptions of households and businesses, with p-values of 0.000 (Table 7.24). A higher percentage of the households (37.9%) have never heard the term ecotourism before while 51.0% of the representatives of tourism business have heard the term before but don't know the meaning (Figure 7.16). Only 28.5% of the household and 24.5% of businesses know the meaning of ecotourism.

Table 7.24: Chi-square tests of community groups' knowledge of ecotourism in GGNP

Knowledge of ecotourism	Stakeholder (%)		X ²	Sig.
	Household (n=235)	Business (n=98)		
I have never heard the term 'ecotourism' before	37.9	24.5	20.906	.000*
I have heard the term but I don't know the meaning	33.6	51.0		
I know the meaning of ecotourism and tourism in GGNP is not ecotourism	11.9	20.4		
I know the meaning of ecotourism and it is practiced in GGNP	16.6	4.1		

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2016)

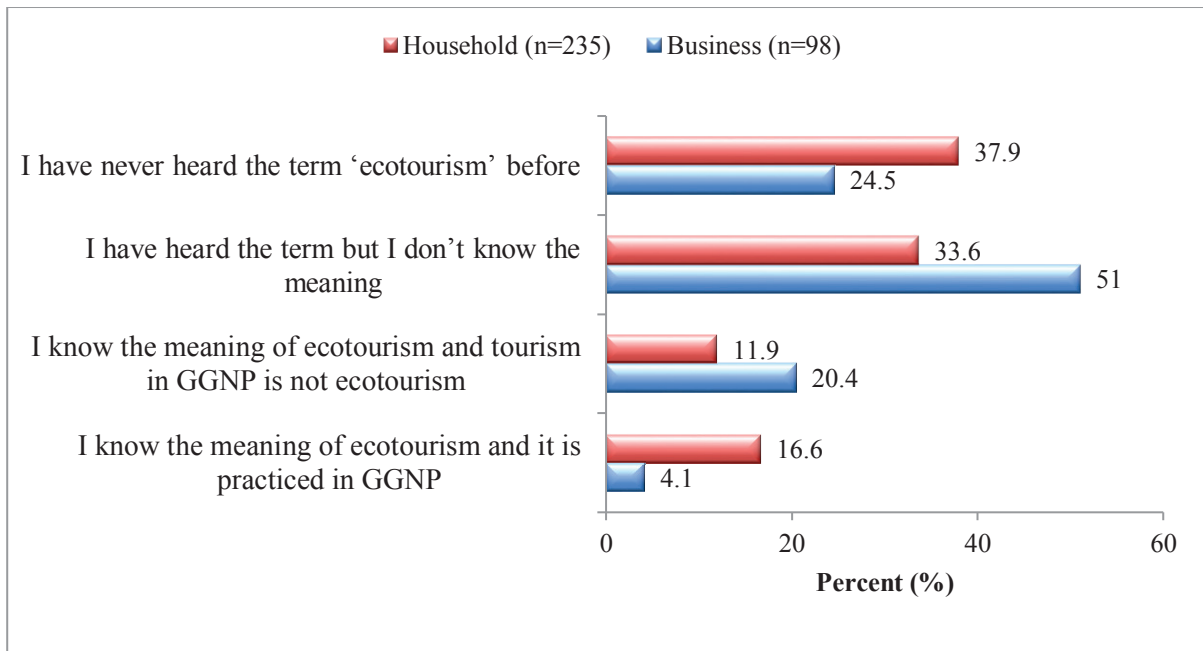


Figure 7.16: Household and business people's knowledge of ecotourism in GGNP

Source: Survey data (2016)

The opinion of household respondents about ecotourism development in GGNP varied from that of business people. Figure 7.17 reveal that 84% of the households want ecotourism development, as against 61% of the representatives of tourism business. These opinions are significantly different ($X^2= 22.059$; Sig. = .000).

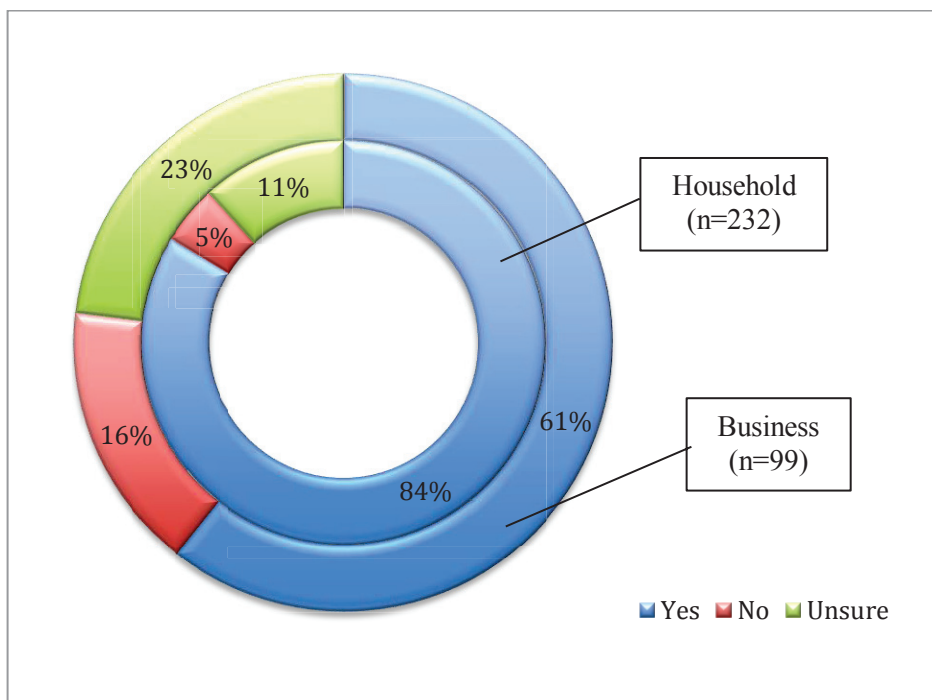


Figure 7.17: Differences in opinion about ecotourism development in GGNP

Source: Survey data (2016)

7.3.2.2 Tourism impacts in GGNP

7.3.2.2.1 Factors analysis for community groups perception of tourism impacts

To extract factors for GGNP, four factors extracted from YNP served as the basis for extracting the factors for GGNP. The results of the PCA are shown on Tables 7.25 and 7.26 for household and businesses. The KMO value for the household perceptions was 0.839. The four factors extracted are labeled as positive social impact (eigenvalue= 2.410), positive cultural and economic impacts, (eigenvalue= 1.717), negative economic impact (eigenvalue of 1.239), and negative social environmental impacts. In the case of the business perception of tourism impacts, the KMO values to 0.671 with four factors extracted. However, no label could be assigned to the factors.

The ANOVA test of factors influencing community groups tourism impacts are summarized in Appendix 9. As seen in Table 9A, the six demographic variables influenced perceptions of household respondents, with dependence on tourism influencing more impact statements than other variables. The tourism impact statement for business perceptions were grouped into positive and negative impacts category were more influenced statistically by the demographic variables that statements in the positive impacts category (Table 9B).

Table 7.25: PCA of perceptions of GGNP households about tourism impact

	Factors	Factor Loadings	Eigenvalue	Communalities	Cronbach Alpha	Mean	SD
I	Positive social impacts		2.410				
1	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services	.793		.671	.900	2.772	1.5967
2	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	.691		.573	.902	2.849	1.5482
3	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	.741		.669	.900	2.885	1.5756
4	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	.586		.564	.903	3.423	1.4648
II	Positive cultural and economic impacts		1.717				
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	-.463		.487	.899	3.438	1.4730
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	-.744		.661	.901	3.649	1.4812
7	Tourism increases residents' income	-.739		.628	.898	3.317	1.5885
8	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	-.834		.727	.898	3.180	1.6495
10	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	-.487		.432	.899	2.608	1.7548
III	Negative economic impacts		1.239				
16	Tourists should pay more for services they use	.732		.647	.902	3.317	1.6252
20	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	.344		.509	.899	2.910	1.5807
21	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside this village than for local people	.473		.458	.901	2.946	1.7050
9	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people	.330		.227	.903	2.865	1.6366
IV	Negative social and environmental impacts		7.364				
11	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	.336		.674	.898	2.585	1.5806
12	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	.631		.525	.898	2.428	1.6571
13	Tourists do not respect our traditions	.704		.572	.898	2.355	1.6335
14	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	.794		.597	.900	2.449	1.6471
15	Tourism disrupts the residents' behavior	.711		.629	.897	2.544	1.5658
17	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Gashaka-Gumti	.843		.667	.897	2.187	1.5582
18	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	.736		.584	.898	2.201	1.5618
19	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	.777		.660	.896	2.235	1.5693
22	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	.457		.571	.900	2.432	1.7491

Note: 1. Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

2. Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization

3. Cumulative % of Explained Variance, 57.864%

4. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7.26: PCA of perceptions of people in tourism about tourism impacts

	Factors	Factor Loadings	Eigen value	Communalities	Cronbach Alpha	Mean	SD
Factor 1		5.124					
1	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	.534		.411	.775	2.276	1.3143
2	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	.520		.624	.767	2.370	1.6356
3	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	.507		.581	.768	2.374	1.5158
4	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	.592		.584	.769	2.755	1.5602
5	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	.737		.560	.782	2.758	1.8849
Factor 2		3.638					
6	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services (road, water supply, electricity, etc.)	.487		.542	.759	2.895	1.7411
7	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	.520		.656	.788	3.408	1.6919
8	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	.538		.501	.788	3.958	1.1509
9	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	.758		.604	.777	3.823	1.4509
10	Tourism can create jobs for residents	.705		.523	.782	3.919	1.2262
11	Tourism increases residents' income	.713		.529	.781	3.848	1.3276
12	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	.712		.534	.781	3.602	1.5042
13	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	.626		.532	.781	3.343	1.6173
14	Tourists should pay more for services they use	.438		.231	.776	3.133	1.5966
Factor 3		2.012					
15	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people	.379		.484	.786	3.165	1.6437
16	Tourism disrupts the residents' behavior	.582		.610	.772	2.611	1.4753
17	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Gashaka-Gumti	.837		.727	.774	2.633	1.5491
18	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	.818		.741	.768	2.521	1.4936
19	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside this village than for local people	.850		.706	.778	2.763	1.5928
Factor 4		1.768					
20	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	.646		.434	.778	3.475	1.5074
21	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	.686		.657	.776	2.375	1.4011
22	Tourists do not respect our traditions	.658		.772	.771	2.385	1.3869

Note: 1. Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

2. Rotation Method: Oblimin with Kaiser Normalization

3. Cumulative % of Explained Variance, 57.010%

4. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2016)

7.3.2.2.2 Comparing perceptions of tourism impact between community groups

The results of the difference in perceptions between households and business in GGNP are illustrated with Figure 7.18 and Table 7.27. Overall, representatives of tourism business had more positive perceptions of the impacts of tourism. Responses to 8 out of 9 impacts statements revealed significant difference between people involved in tourism business and household. This is inline with the findings of Sundufu *et al.* (2012); that people benefiting from tourism tends to have positive perceptions towards ecotourism. The two groups displayed high degree of agreement about their perception of tourism impacts. However, their perception differed with regards to effects of tourism related facility destroying natural environment of GGNP ($p=0.019$).

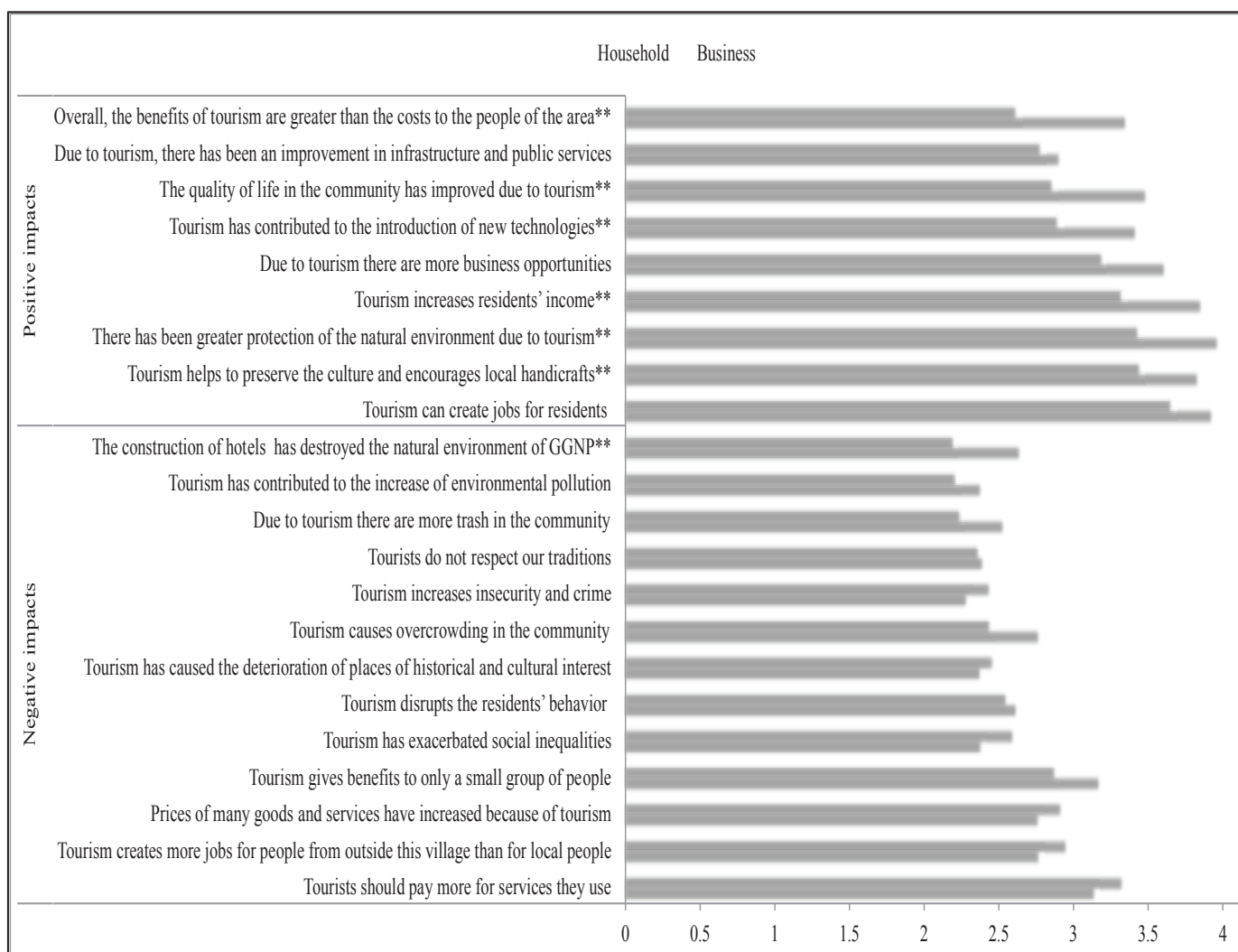


Figure 7.18: Mean score of household and business people's ratings of impacts of tourism in GGNP

Note: ** = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7.27: T-test result of perceptions of household and business about tourism impacts in GGNP

Tourism impacts	Stakeholder (Mean)		t	df	Sig.	
	Household	Business				
Positive impacts						
1	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services (road, water supply, electricity, etc.)	2.772	2.895	-.617	325	.538
2	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	2.849	3.475	-3.392	329	.001*
3	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	2.885	3.408	-2.684	323	.008*
4	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	3.423	3.958	-3.492	226.861	.001*
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	3.438	3.823	-2.165	327	.031*
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	3.649	3.919	-1.717	221.911	.087
7	Tourism increases residents' income	3.317	3.848	-3.131	220.208	.002*
8	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	3.180	3.602	-2.175	324	.030*
9	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	2.608	3.343	-3.693	199.806	.000*
Negative impacts						
10	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people	2.865	3.165	-1.505	317	.133
11	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	2.585	2.375	1.130	323	.259
12	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	2.428	2.276	.886	228.810	.377
13	Tourists do not respect our traditions	2.355	2.385	-.172	211.239	.863
14	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	2.449	2.370	.390	315	.697
15	Tourism disrupts the residents' behavior	2.544	2.611	-.355	321	.723
16	Tourists should pay more for services they use	3.317	3.133	.935	314	.350
17	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Gashaka-Gumti	2.187	2.633	-2.356	315	.019*
18	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	2.201	2.374	-.925	321	.356
19	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	2.235	2.521	-1.501	313	.134
20	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	2.910	2.755	.811	318	.418
21	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside this village than for local people	2.946	2.763	.901	318	.368
22	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	2.432	2.758	-1.502	317	.134

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2016)

7.3.2.3 Stakeholders perceptions of tourists' influx of GGNP

Unlike YNP where representatives of tourism business are more in support of tourist increase, households in GGNP have a slightly higher level of support for tourist's increase (73.0%) than representatives of tourism business (Figure 7.19). However, the differences in perceptions between the two groups are not statistically significant ($X^2=3.127$, $p=0.209$). As depicted in Figures 7.20, respondents that are involved in tourism business are of a stronger opinion that an increase in tourists to GGNP will be beneficial (75.3%) while more households indicate that increase in tourist will have no effect (25.1%).

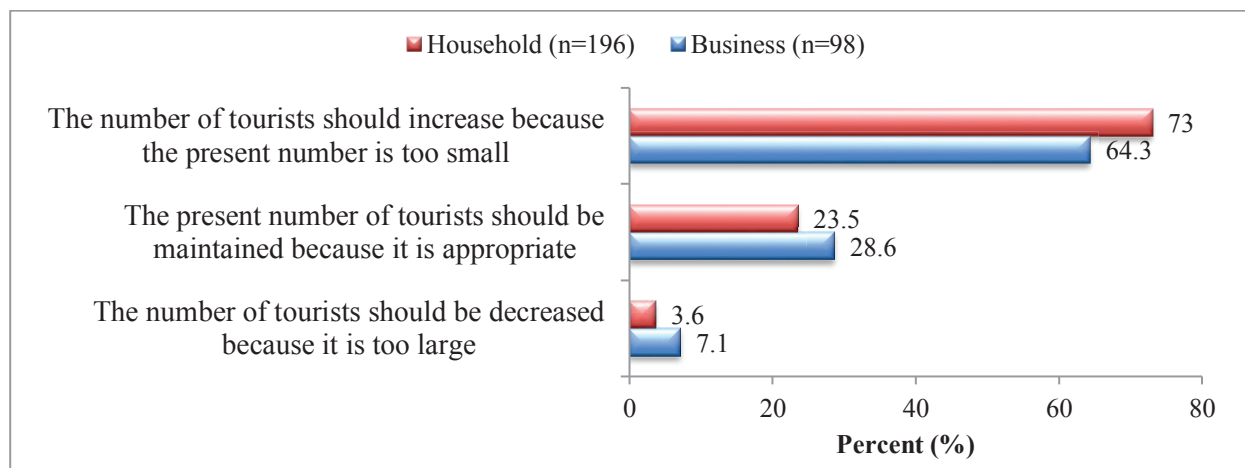


Figure 7.19: Household and business perceptions about the tourists influx to GGNP
Source: Survey data (2016)

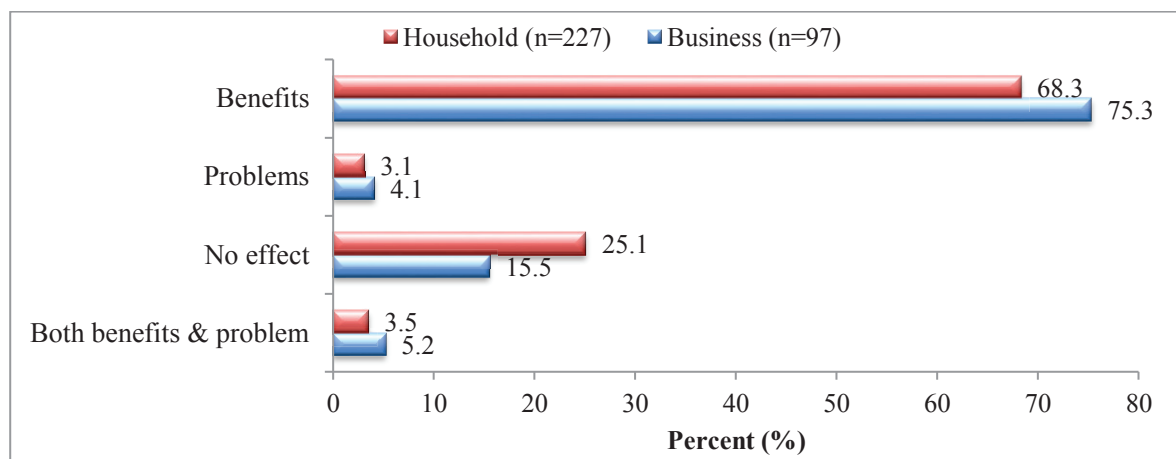


Figure 7.20: Difference in household and business perceptions about effect of tourist increase
Source: Survey data (2016)

7.3.3 Comparison of perceptions about tourism in the study areas

As depicted in Figure 7.21, households in GGNP were more in support of the positive impact of tourism than those of YNP. However, respondents in YNP had a higher level of agreement with the negative impacts of tourism. It can be argued that respondents in GGNP

perceive tourism to be of positive impact because the number of tourist visiting the park are not high enough to impact the community significantly in a negative way. Therefore the negative influences of tourism are yet to be understood. Out of the 9 positive impacts statements, 6 statements were statistically significant within respondent from GGNP having the highest mean score (Table 7.28).

The result of perceptions of the representatives of tourism business in both NPs is similar to those of households. However, the differences in mean score between businesses in both NPs are not as much as those observed between the household results (Figure 7.22). Only 3 positive impact statements are statistically significant between the perceptions of the businesses (Table 7.29).

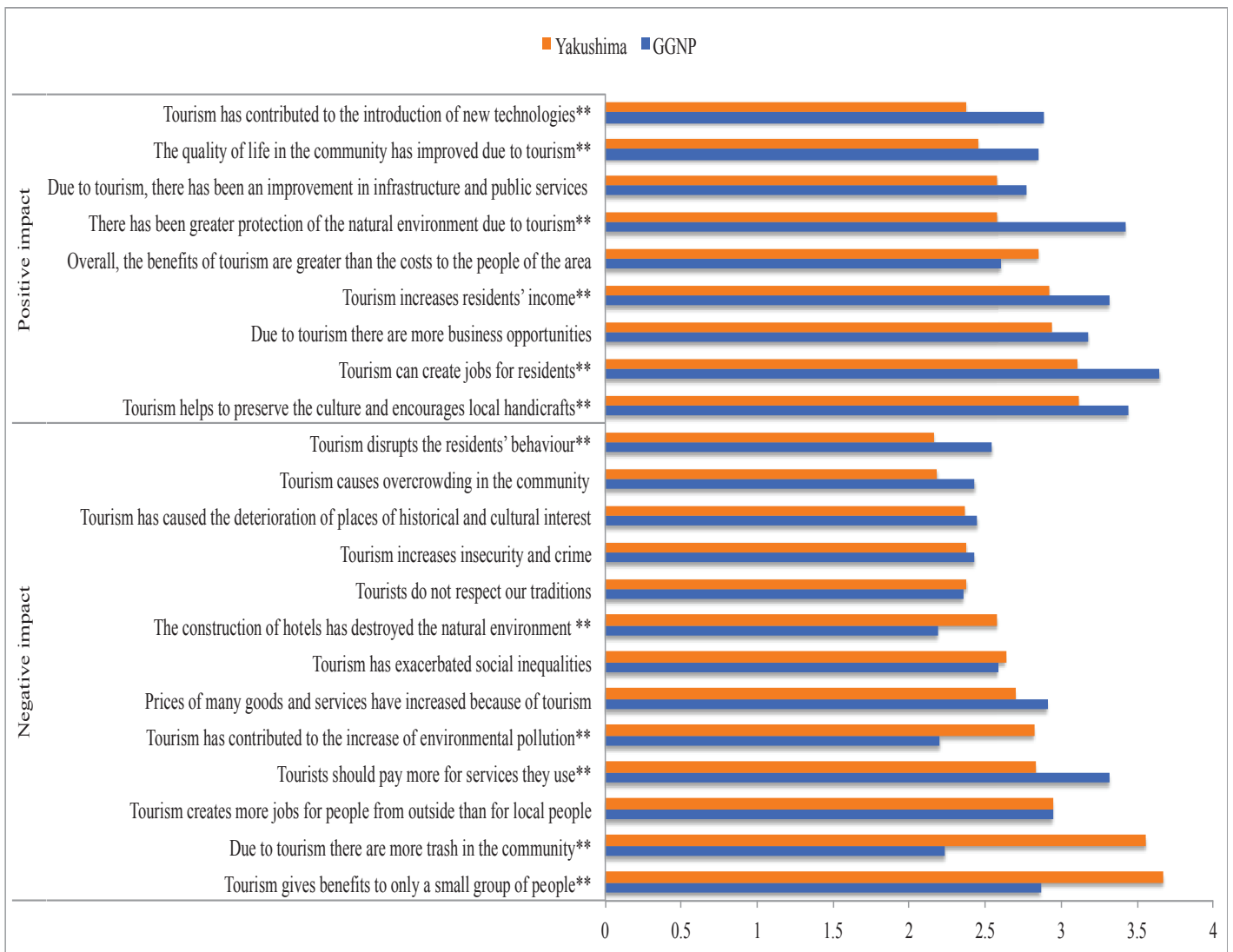


Figure 7.21: Mean score ratings of households perceptions of impacts of tourism in YNP and GGNP

Note: ** = significant at $p \leq 0.05$
 Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

Table 7.28: T-test of household perceptions of impacts of tourism in YNP and GGNP

Perceptions	NP (Mean)		t	df	Sig.	
	Yakushima	GGNP				
Positive impacts						
1	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services	2.579	2.772	-1.383	419.555	.168
2	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	2.453	2.849	-2.933	419.593	.004*
3	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	2.372	2.885	-3.766	412.741	.000*
4	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	2.581	3.423	-6.427	409.963	.000*
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	3.115	3.438	-2.540	420.715	.011*
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	3.109	3.649	-4.061	421.860	.000*
7	Tourism increases residents' income	2.924	3.317	-2.736	412.133	.006*
8	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	2.935	3.180	-1.708	408.870	.088
9	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	2.853	2.608	1.661	409.962	.098
Negative impact						
10	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people	3.670	2.865	5.734	398.036	.000*
11	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	2.636	2.585	.352	409.514	.725
12	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	2.375	2.428	-.377	406.144	.706
13	Tourists do not respect our traditions	2.377	2.355	.160	393.493	.873
14	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	2.362	2.449	-.611	403.923	.541
15	Tourism disrupts the residents' behaviour	2.163	2.544	-2.960	395.205	.003*
16	Tourists should pay more for services they use	2.836	3.317	-3.271	398.498	.001*
17	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment	2.582	2.187	2.896	396.249	.004*
18	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	2.825	2.201	4.411	404.921	.000*
19	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	3.557	2.235	9.376	401.721	.000*
20	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	2.702	2.910	-1.492	399.846	.136
21	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside than for local people	2.946	2.946	-.004	404.014	.997
22	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	2.185	2.432	-1.706	380.461	.089

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

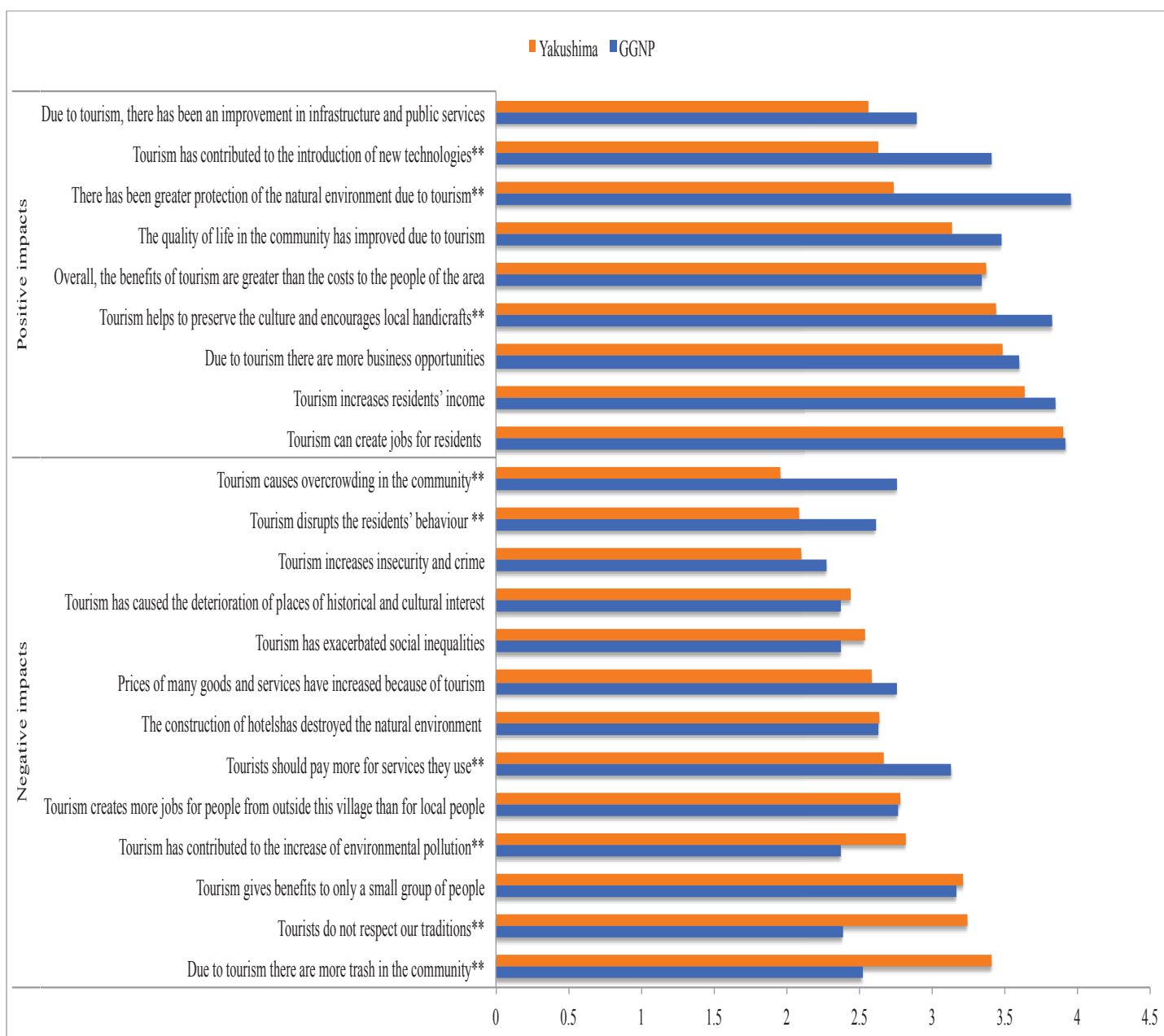


Figure 7.22: Mean score ratings of perceptions of representatives of tourism business about impacts of tourism in YNP and GGNP

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

Table 7.29: T-test of businesses perceptions of impacts of tourism in YNP and GGNP

Perceptions	NP (Mean)		t	df	Sig.	
	Yakushima	GGNP				
Positive impacts						
1	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services	2.559	2.895	-1.518	178.198	.131
2	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	3.134	3.475	-1.741	195.690	.083
3	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	2.627	3.408	-3.757	176.190	.000*
4	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	2.739	3.958	-7.579	205	.000*
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	3.441	3.823	-2.074	180.268	.040*
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	3.902	3.919	-.114	183.737	.909
7	Tourism increases residents' income	3.634	3.848	-1.269	190.827	.206
8	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	3.482	3.602	-.605	196.508	.546
9	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	3.375	3.343	.161	174.962	.872
Negative impacts						
10	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people	3.214	3.165	.243	175.557	.808
11	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	2.536	2.375	.889	185.685	.375
12	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	2.099	2.276	-1.062	185.521	.290
13	Tourists do not respect our traditions	3.241	2.385	4.834	182.652	.000*
14	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	2.441	2.370	.369	143.505	.712
15	Tourism disrupts the residents' behaviour	2.083	2.611	-3.115	139.269	.002*
16	Tourists should pay more for services they use	2.667	3.133	-2.385	175.208	.018*
17	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment	2.640	2.633	.037	170.129	.970
18	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	2.820	2.374	2.350	185.645	.020*
19	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	3.409	2.521	4.498	185.486	.000*
20	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	2.586	2.755	-.841	191.374	.401
21	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside this village than for local people	2.784	2.763	.103	183.419	.918
22	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	1.955	2.758	-3.763	147.872	.000*

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

7.4 Community participation in tourism

As earlier stated in Chapter 1, one of the objectives of the study is to examine community-based tourism by focusing on community participation in tourism in the study area. Since community participation is the most important element of community-based tourism. Consequently, this section is further divided into four sub-sections, so as to effectively address community participation in tourism in the study areas. The first section

examines willingness of households to participate in tourism, while the second section evaluates community groups' perception on how they can be involved in tourism planning and development. The third section considers the view of residents on tourism decision-making in their community. Finally, the fourth section explores the factors limiting community participation in tourism.

7.4.1. Residents' willingness to participate in tourism

In principle, communities are to decide the form and function of tourism developments and have full control over tourism projects, but in reality they often lack the interest needed to establish successful tourism project (Scheyvens, 2002). Claiborne (2010) avers that the willingness of the community to participate in tourism is highly crucial. Hence, the level at which residents are willing to participate in tourism in the NPs were evaluated.

In order to assess household willingness to participate in tourism, respondents were asked to rate their level of agreement or disagreement with three questions on a five point Likert scale ranging from 1=strongly disagree to 5= strongly agree. In general, respondents from both parks are more willing to participate in planning and development of ecotourism projects (Table 7.30). However, respondent from GGNP are more willing to participate in ecotourism planning and development than resident from YNP. Overall, the level of willingness indicated by the respondents from YNP is very low with the high mean score of 2.302, when compared to with the highest mean scores of GGNP's respondents (M=3.702).

Table 7.30: Level of household willingness to participate in tourism

Willing to participate	NP (Mean)		t	df	Sig.
	Yakushima	GGNP			
If given the opportunity, I am willing to participate in ecotourism planning and development	2.302	3.702	-8.169	328.340	.000*
I am willing to accept ecotourism education and training	2.220	3.573	-7.938	328.644	.000*
I have spare time to participate in ecotourism development projects	1.921	3.096	-6.511	381.224	.000*

Note: 1. * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

Factors contributing to household's willingness in YNP and GGNP are present in Tables 7.31 and 7.32 respectively. As shown in Table 7.31 below, it was established that only dependence on tourism income influenced respondents' willingness to participate in ecotourism planning, and accept ecotourism education and training in YNP. The result suggests that respondents with income from tourism were more willing to participate in ecotourism planning and development (M=2.837), and accept ecotourism education and training (M=2.234) at p-values of 0.027 and 0.023 respectively.

Table 7.31: ANOVA result of willingness to participate in tourism in Yakushima

Tourism impacts	Gender	Age	Employment	Nativity	Length of residency	Tourism income
If given the opportunity, I am willing to participate in ecotourism planning and development	2.335	2.315	2.413	2.289	2.301	2.315*
I am willing to accept ecotourism education and training	2.239	2.234	2.342	2.230	2.223	2.234*
I have spare time to participate in ecotourism development projects	1.931	1.933	1.945	1.913	1.920	.176

Note: 1. * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2015)

On the other hand, both gender and tourism dependence of respondents in GGNP influenced all three willingness variables (Table 7.32). Male respondent have higher level of willingness with the three variables (M=3.925; 3.750; 3.231 respectively), than female respondents (M=2.960, 2.840, 2.380 respectively) at p-values of 0.000, 0.000 and 0.006 respectively. Likewise, respondents with income from tourism were also more willing than others (P=0.006, 0.000, 0.000). The low level of willingness shown by the female respondents might be due to the area's custom, where females rarely participate in any community project.

Although respondents indicated high level of willingness in the questionnaire, participant in the FGD from Selbe were of a different opinion (Table 4.2). A participant stated that,

“we don't expect to gain any positive impact from tourism in the park, so in our community, we are not interested in participating in tourism.”

Another person supported the previous statement by saying that:

“we have no potential to support tourism projects because we have no roads, schools and hospital.”

This reluctance to participate in tourism by people in Selbe can be due to the challenges faced by the village. Selbe is located in the mountainous area of the park, with no access roads, electricity or water supply. The on means of getting to the village is by walking on foot for between 6 to 8 hours, while their goods are transported with donkeys.

However, participants in the FGD at Gumti showed high willingness to participate in tourism projects if the park involves them in the planning process. Likewise, participants in Njawai showed willingness to participate in tourism projects with one of the participants stating that:

“we have no jobs and about 50 community members are applicants at the NP but are not employed, if CBT project is started in our community, we will definitely benefit from it. So we want tourism development in our community” (Table 4.2)

Table 7.32: ANOVA result of willingness to participate in tourism GGNP

Tourism impacts	Gender	Age	Nativity	Length of residency	Tourism income
If given the opportunity, I am willing to participate in ecotourism planning and development	3.710*	3.691	3.697	3.764*	3.693*
I am willing to accept ecotourism education and training	3.545*	3.565	3.567	3.624*	3.561*
I have spare time to participate in ecotourism development projects	3.037*	3.084	3.088	3.200	3.093*

Note: 1. * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2016)

7.4.2 Perceptions about participating in tourism planning and development

7.4.2.1 Perceptions in Yakushima and GGNP

Simmons (1994) noted that while many researchers support greater public involvement, few have tested or evaluated appropriate methods to secure local residents' interest and support for tourism planning. Hence, this study explores ways in which the communities can be involved in tourism in the two study sites. In other to achieve this, the difference in perception between household and business in YNP T-test was use to examine their perceptions of how they can participate in tourism planning and development. It was discovered that both groups were positively inclines in perceptions of how they can be involved in tourism. Perceptions between the two groups only differed significantly with statements relating to residents meetings to discuss tourism issues (Table 7.33). It is not unexpected that households were more in support of this statement than representatives of tourism business (p=0.037).

In the case of GGNP, both groups showed their agreements to statements about involvement in tourism. Statistically their views are similar with none of the statements having significant difference (Table 7.34). During the FGD at Adagoro (Table 4.2), when asked how they would like to be involved in tourism activities or projects (Appendix 3), a participant stated,

“our village head should be inform if tourist will be visiting our village so that we can make the necessary preparation to take care of them.”

Another participant responded that, *“we will do our best to make visitors visiting our village comfortable.”*

A participant in Bodel (Table 4.2) noted that,

“the park employs people from outside and not us even though we know the park better than the outsiders, and we will be able to take the tourists to interesting places within the park.”

Another person complained, *“the park determines the tourism projects and calls us for the petty jobs but the best part of the projects are benefited by outsiders.”*

Table 7.33: T-test of perceptions between YNP households and businesses on how the community can be involved in tourism

Perceptions	Stakeholders (Mean)		t	df	Sig.
	Households	Business			
Government should consult with residents before implementing new policies	4.085	3.910	1.415	297	.158
Cooperation between government, residents and business owners is important	4.122	4.180	-.495	298	.621
Residents should have meetings to discuss about tourism issues in Yakushima	3.942	3.640	2.097	299	.037*
Government should acknowledge and understand residents expectations	4.149	4.089	.513	192.107	.609
The people should be provided with information (planning and other initiatives)	4.155	4.045	.909	297	.364
Community should be given feedback as why decisions were made	4.118	4.108	.082	296	.935
Responses should be given to community's complaints and concerns	3.697	3.384	1.929	298	.055

Note: 1. * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 7.34: T-test of perceptions between GGNP households and businesses on how the community can be involved in tourism

Perceptions	Stakeholders (Mean)		t	df	Sig.
	Households	Business			
Government should consult with residents before implementing new policies	3.897	3.790	.638	150.401	.524
Cooperation between government, residents and business owners is important	3.975	3.980	-.035	334	.972
Residents should have meetings to discuss about tourism issues in GGNP	3.911	3.768	.953	332	.341
Government should acknowledge and understand residents expectations	3.786	3.702	.467	154.932	.641
The people should be provided with information	3.775	3.939	-1.013	323	.312
Community should be given feedback as why decisions were made	3.687	3.837	-.897	329	.371
Responses should be given to community's complaints and concerns	3.814	3.660	.872	324	.384

Note: 1. * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2016)

7.4.2.2 Comparing perceptions between respondents in YNP and GGNP

The perception of households in YNP and GGNP were compared with T-test to check for difference and the result presented in Table 7.35. Household respondent in GGNP have a mean score than those of YNP, supporting that staff of GGNP should be from the villages around the park (P=0.000 M=4.224) and resident should actively participate in tourism planning and development (M=3.792; P=0.000) However YNP` respondents have higher mean scores to the other three statement that significant statistically.

On the other hand, in the case of perceptions between business in YNP and GGNP, the perceptions of the respondents were similar for all the statements except one that varied (Table 7.36). Respondents in YNP agree more that government should acknowledge and understand their experience (p=0.039).

Table 7.35: T-test of perceptions between households in YNP and GGNP on how the community can be involved in tourism

Perceptions	NPs (Mean)		t	df	Sig.
	Yakushima	GGNP			
Majority of staff of Yakushima tourism related institutions/ GGNP should be from villages around	3.633	4.224	-4.746	423	.000*
Government should consult with residents before implementing new policies	4.085	3.897	1.780	416.195	.076
Cooperation between government, residents and business owners is important	4.122	3.975	1.354	421.927	.176
Residents should have meetings to discuss about tourism issues in the NPs	3.942	3.911	.263	404.808	.793
Residents should participate in environment protection of the parks to help boost tourism to the NPs	3.989	3.922	.619	418.920	.536
Government should acknowledge and understand residents expectations	4.149	3.786	3.391	394.136	.001*
The people should be provided with information	4.155	3.775	3.313	403.100	.001*
Community should be given feedback as why decisions were made	4.118	3.687	3.735	409.760	.000*
Responses should be given to community's complaints and concerns	3.697	3.814	-.867	408.564	.386
Residents should actively participate in tourism planning and development	2.767	3.792	-6.836	387.303	.000*

Note: 1. * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

Table 7.36: T-test of perceptions between businesses in YNP and GGNP on how the community can be involved in tourism

Perceptions	NP (Mean)		t	df	Sig.
	Yakushima	GGNP			
Government should consult with them before implementing new policies	3.910	3.790	.661	176.259	.510
Cooperation between government, residents and business owners	4.180	3.980	1.275	171.758	.204
Business owners should have meetings to discuss about tourism issues in Yakushima/GGNP	3.640	3.768	-.748	208	.456
Business owners should clean up garbage and take care of the environment	3.857	3.887	-.178	198.261	.859
Government should acknowledge and understand their expectations	4.089	3.702	2.082	160.922	.039*
Business owners should be provided with information	4.045	3.939	.642	193.753	.522
Feedback as to why decisions were made should be given	4.108	3.837	1.615	172.810	.108
Joint projects with business owners and other stakeholders	3.661	3.970	-1.702	209	.090
Responses should be given to stakeholders' complaints/concerns	3.384	3.660	-1.349	210	.179

Note: 1. * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

2. The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

7.4.3 Community's views about tourism decision-making in Yakushima and GGNP

In order to investigate community's view about who is best placed to make decisions of tourism in both NPs the households' respondents were allowed to choose multiple answerers. There were significant difference in the perception between household and business to all the options except town office (Table 7.37). Followed by town office in HH were in support of prefecture government (52.9%) and less in support of Yakushima tourism association and committee selected by locals (40.3% each). A significant number of respondents from both groups were in support of the town office making decisions than any other decision making

body. Perceptions of business are quite low with the highest 28.2% (committee selected by locals) Surprisingly, both respondent groups in GGNP were more in support of the national government in tourism decision making (Table 7.38).

Table 7.37: Chi square result of perception between households and business in YNP about participation in tourism decisions

Perceptions	Stakeholders (%)		X ² value	Sig.
	Household (n=191)	Business (n=110)		
National government	40.8	21.8	11.270	.001*
Prefectural government	52.9	27.3	18.620	.000*
Town office	68.1	71.8	2.380	.304
Yakushima Tourism Association	40.3	26.4	5.954	.015*
Committee selected by the locals	40.3	28.2	7.506	.023*

Note: 1. Percent not equals 100% because multiple answers were chosen

2. * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 7.38: Chi square result of perception between households and business in GGNP about participation in tourism decisions

Perceptions	Stakeholders (%)		X ² value	Sig.
	Household (n=232)	Business (n=93)		
National government	78.4	63.4	7.801	.005*
State government	22.8	46.2	17.453	.000*
Local government	24.1	8.6	10.132	.001*
Committee selected by the locals	40.9	45.2	3.097	.213

Note: 1. Percent not equals 100% because multiple answers were chosen

2. * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2016)

7.4.4 Factors limiting community participation in tourism in the study sites

The findings presented on Figures 7.23 reveals that factors limiting households in YNP are low level of awareness (58.2%) and lack knowledge in tourism (54.3%). Whereas, lack of financial resource was the most frequent factor limiting participation in GGNP (58.3%), followed by low level of awareness (55.7%). Factors limiting participation in both NPs are similar (Table 7.39), except for lack of financial resources that varied between the two groups ($p=0.000$).

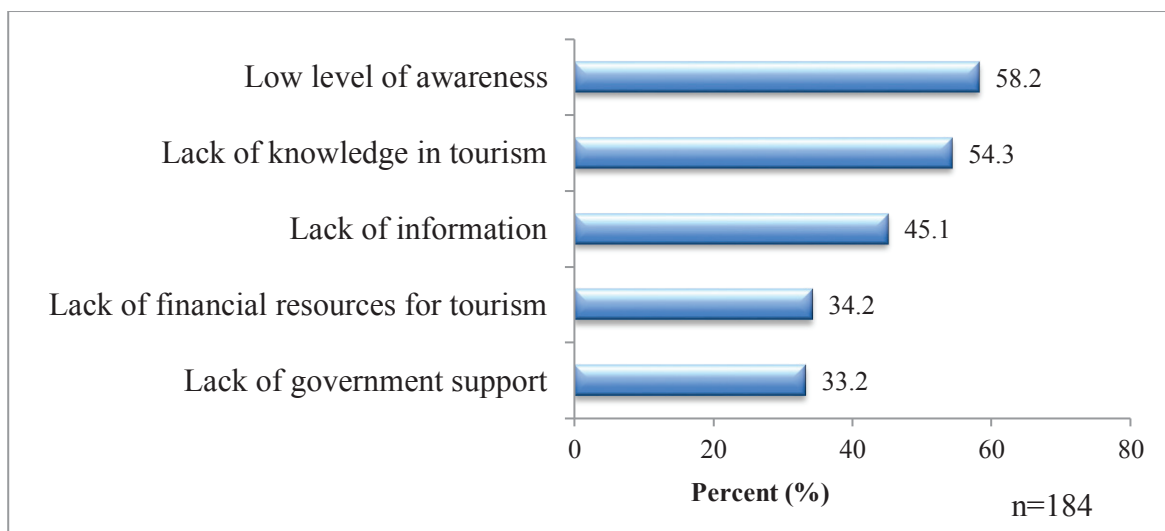


Figure 7.23: Constraints to participating in tourism in YNP
Source: Survey data (2015)

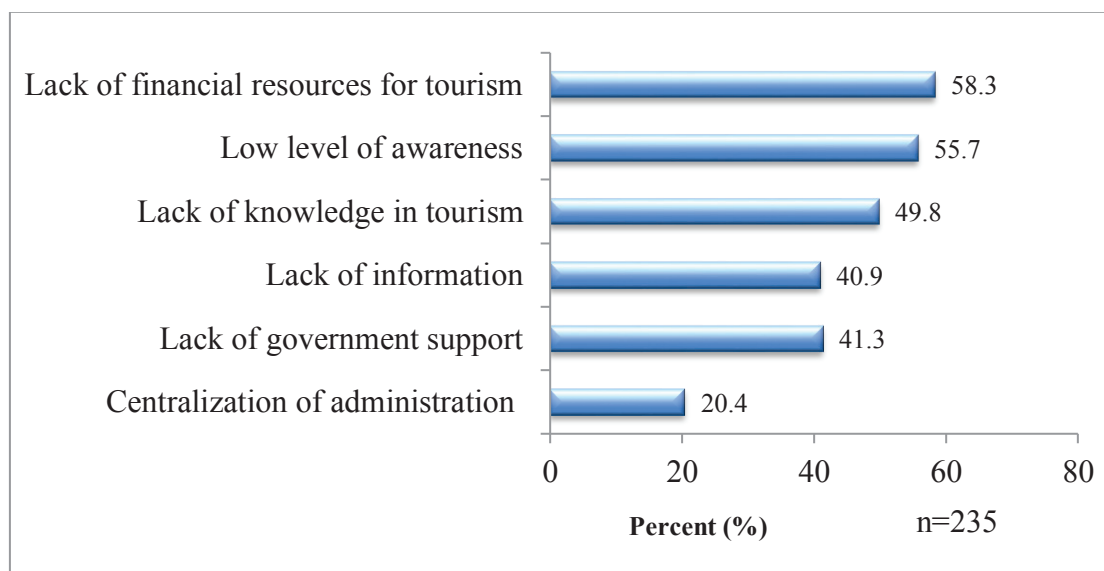


Figure 7.24: Constraints to participating in tourism in GGNP
Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7.39: Chi square result of factors limiting households in YNP and GGNP from participating in tourism

Constraints	Stakeholders (%)		X ² value	Sig.
	Yakushima (n=184)	GGNP (n=235)		
Lack of financial resources for tourism development	34.2	58.3	23.943	.000*
Lack of knowledge in tourism	54.3	49.8	.860	.354
Lack of government support	33.2	41.3	2.900	.089
Low level of awareness	58.2	55.7	.244	.621
Lack of information	45.1	40.9	.764	.382

Note: 1. Percent not equals 100% because multiple answers were chosen

2. * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015; 2016)

7.5 Success cases of community participation in tourism: the case of Yakushima

Existing literatures have explained various ways in which communities can participate in tourism (Mowfort & Munt, 1998; Tosun, 1999; Holden, 2000; Wang & Wall, 2005; Muganda, 2009). According to Tosun (1999; 2002), community members can participate in tourism either through participation in the decision-making process or benefit from tourism development. Likewise, communities can participate in tourism by having active role and influence in every level of decision-making and planning (Bagul, 2009). In the case of Yakushima, two success cases of community participation in tourism were observed during the research work on the island. The first case is that of the Nagata Sea Turtle Liaison Council where the local community planned and implemented the tourism project, while the second case is the ‘Sato-meguri’ – ‘village tours’ initiated by YECV and involved the selected communities in the decision-making process and implementation of the project.

The Nagata Sea Turtle Liaison Council was initiated and run by local people of Nagata village, with the aim of conserving sea turtles while at the same time using them as important natural resources for tourism. This Liaison Council started in 1995 (Okano and Matsuda, 2013) with a total of 20 observation tour guides, native to Nagata village. Conservation activities of sea turtles are conducted from August to October, while the sea turtles observation tours for tourists are usually from May to July. The Nagatahama Sea Turtle Conservation Association comprising of Nagata Sea Turtle Liaison Council, the Yakushima Umigame-kan (NPO), Yakushima Town and Kagoshima Prefecture, organized by the Ministry of Environment introduced a set of rules for tourists in 2009. The number of tourists per tour is limited to 80 tourists. Apart from participating in the decision-making and implementation process, benefits derived from tours organized by the Liaison Council remain within the village. These are usually used to pay the tour guides involved in interpretation during the observation tours and to also clean the beach where the sea turtle lays.

The second example, which is the ‘Sato-meguri’ – village tours was initiated by YECV in 2010, with the goal of diversifying tourism activities on the island. Before the tour started, YECV had meetings with village representatives and the town office so as to get the opinions of the local people on how to promote the villages. As a result, five villages were selected for the program. Local people, especially village leaders offer these tours, to explain the village traditional life. The money generated from these tours goes to the villages (in this case, not the guides), and the villages decide what to do with the money. However, only about 300 people take part in this village tours annually. Efforts are being made to improve on the tours

and get more participants to take part in tours. Due to low revenue generated from the tours, the city office support the project by providing subsidy.

These two cases illustrated some of the various ways in which the community can be involved in tourism development and implementation. These examples will be used in the next chapter to buttress discussion on CBT in the study areas.

7.6 Chapter summary

This Chapter has examined co-management of Yakushima and Gashaka-Gumti National Parks by focusing on community perceptions about both NPs and participation of stakeholders in tourism. This chapter explored these areas in order to address objectives three and four of this study. The result revealed that respondents from both NPs exhibited positive perceptions of the parks. They indicated that the parks have contributed to nature conservation of the area and also attracted tourists to the communities. The chapter also investigated community perceptions of tourism impacts. Significant differences in the views of respondents from YNP and GGNP were noticed. Community groups in GGNP expressed a more positive attitude towards the positive impacts of tourism, while respondents from YNP had a stronger support of the negative impact statements of tourism.

Community groups in both NPs were willing to participate in tourism projects, though the willingness expressed by community in GGNP was higher than those expressed by communities in YNP. However, respondents in both NPs highlighted low level of awareness as the major factor limiting participation in tourism development. Although respondent in YNP complained of low level of awareness as the main factor limiting participation in tourism, they did not show a high level of willingness to accept tourism education and training. There is therefore the need to first address these factors so that community involvement in tourism development can be achieved/improved.

Also, this chapter revealed that very few respondents recognize the need for local people's involvement in tourism decision-making process. Nevertheless, local people acknowledged the need for cooperation between government and other community groups. Likewise, they indicated that government should consult with residents before implementing new tourism policies. Finally, success cases of community participation in tourism as observed in Yakushima were illustrated. The following Chapter will discuss the findings of the study in relation to community-based tourism development.

CHAPTER 8

COMMUNITY-BASED TOURISM IN JAPANESE AND NIGERIAN NATIONAL PARKS

8.1 Introduction

Community-based tourism (CBT), which is been proposed as a means of solving these park-community conflicts, is a form of tourism where the local communities have substantial control over, and participates in its development and management, and a major proportion of the benefits remain within the community. Despite the importance of community participation as a key factor for successful CBT development, NPs in both developed and developing countries are still facing challenges in securing local community participation in tourism management. This study was designed to assess whether the concepts of NP and management influence community participation in tourism in YNP Japan and GGNP Nigeria.

The research examined the concepts of NPs in Japan and Nigeria, challenges facing NP management, co-management, tourism participation and factors limiting participation. This chapter discusses the findings of the research, comparing the findings with previous studies. And to effectively do this, the chapter is divided into six sections. Next to this introduction section is the section that discusses the management of the two NPs and explained the differences and similarities in the perception of the stakeholders about the NPs. The third section is about the perceptions of different communities groups about the impacts of tourism. Furthermore, it explained the finding of the study in regards to difference in perceptions of different stakeholders about the impacts of tourism and factors influencing these perceptions. Section four discussed how perceptions of local communities about tourism impacts affect their support for tourism development. The fifth section is about community perception about participation in tourism, residents' willingness to participate in tourism and factors limiting community participation. The last section concludes this chapter.

8.2 YNP and GGNP: management and perceptions of the community groups

As previously stated, YNP and GGNP have different management structure and the problems faced by the parks' management also vary. In Japan, based on the purpose of park establishment, various land-owners have to be involved in the park's decision and management since the MOE is not the sole owner of the land and hence, cannot singlehandedly enforce the park laws. In the case of Nigeria, since the colonial owners initiated protection of wildlife in the country, the locals have never been involved in the

management of NP. Rather, the local communities were compelled to abide by the rules governing the park. These concepts and methods of establishing NPs invariably influenced the types of management problems faced by NPs in both countries.

Conflicts in YNP arises due to multiple stakeholders involved in the park's management, making it difficult to reach a reasonable and effective solution in a short period of time. As explained in Chapter 5, the issue of resource overuse in the park has been a reoccurring problem for over a long period of time, with no concrete solution proffered. Efforts made by NP authorities or town office to either reduce the number of people visting the mountain area or to provide alternative hiking routes have been hindered by complains of people involved in tourism business. Castro & Nielsen (2001) avers that sometimes, co-management does not necessarily solve conflicts in NPs but can lead to new sets of conflicts or even worsen the old ones. This does not mean that the top-down management of parks adopted in Nigeria is better, but at times, MOE and NP authorities need to take some stand and take strict actions, especially when it has to do with the protection of the park resources.

Likewise, the NPs in Nigeria can learn from Japanese system of including the local communities in decisions that pertain to the park. Conflicts in GGNP results from the top-down approach adopted in GGNP. The consequence is the problem of resource utilization in the park, accounting for the series of park encroachment and threats to the life of park staff in the country. It has been proven by previous studies that conservation management plans can only be successful by putting the perceptions of the local people into consideration (Dimitrakopoulos *et al.*, 2010; Vodouhe *et al.*, 2010). Weladji *et al.* (2003) also noted considering the opinions of the communities is fundamental in effective conservation efforts and improvement of the park-people relationship. Hence, there is a need to balance involvement of the local communities in park decision with the position of the park authorities on stringent matters.

In regard to the perception of the community groups about the regulation governing the parks, quite a number of the household respondents (15.0%) and businesses (14.7%) in YNP expressed their displeasure with the state of the park by indicating that the current regulations governing the NP are not adequate, with 9.6% households and 15.6% businesses wanting the current regulations to be revised because some of the rules are too strict while others are not. These perceptions were also indicated in GGNP. It is therefore obvious that perceptions among community members vary about the regulations governing the parks, with some advocating for stricter regulations and some for the less strict laws. The park authorities

therefore need to be able to strike a balance between the various perceptions so as to ensure that conservation is not jeopardized and the local people are not ignored.

Also, perceptions regarding the contribution of the park to tourism, nature conservation and education were compared between two stakeholders – households and businesses. The findings reveal that in Yakushima, people in tourism business have stronger support about the contribution of YNP to tourism development than household respondents. This finding is similar to previous studies that perceptions vary between stakeholders based on the benefit derived from the park (Lankford & Howard, 1994; Sirakaya *et al.*, 2002; Turker & Ozturk, 2013). Contrary to the findings in YNP, households in GGNP had a higher support of the park's contribution to tourism development than the people in tourism business (Figure 7.8).

Furthermore, in an attempt to answer one of the research questions of “whether differences exists in the way residents within and around the NPs view the parks based on the system of management”, the study compared perceptions about the parks between community groups in YNP and GGNP. It was discovered that the objective of managing each NP actually influenced the perceptions of community groups in both study sites about the parks. There was a great and clear difference between perceptions of the communities in YNP and GGNP about the contributions of the parks. In YNP, where tourism is one of the main objectives for establishing the park, the respondents strongly supported that the park has contributed to tourism development and also influenced the island by attracting tourists. Whereas in GGNP where the park was established with the main objective of nature conservation, there was a stronger view that the park contributes more to nature conservation.

8.3 Perceptions about the impact of tourism

As earlier stated that the perceptions of the community groups are important for tourism development (Williams & Lawson, 2001), this section thus discusses the perception of stakeholders in both NPs. A number of variables were used to test the key factors influencing stakeholders' perceptions that can be used to explain their support for CBT development.

The result of the study reveals that community groups perceive tourism impacts differently. In both YNP and GGNP, household respondents strongly supported statements about the negative impacts of tourism while the people in tourism business had stronger support for statements about the positive impacts of tourism. It has also been discovered in previous studies that the people in tourism business tend to support the positive impact of

tourism over the negative impacts. Similar to the study of Byrd *et al.* (2009) in eastern North Carolina, people in tourism had a lower perception that tourism causes crime and insecurity than the residents. The business people had a higher positive perception that tourism creates job opportunities, increases income and improves quality of life. This is in line with the findings of Banki and Ismail (2014), that tourism entrepreneurs have a higher positive perception of the economic impacts of tourism than other stakeholders. Kibicho (2008) also found that tourism operatives were more interested in participation in the project's activities.

Although the support of the people in tourism business is higher than the households in regards to the positive tourism impacts, in general positive impact of tourism had a higher level of perception in both NPs. It is evident from the result that there was unanimity on the positive economic impacts of tourism by the respondents in both YNP and GGNP. The economic impacts of tourism have been found to be an important influence of tourism development (Yoon *et al.*, 1999; Andriotis, 2000).

Tourism is perceived by respondents in this study to have positive impacts such as business opportunities, income generation, creation of jobs, and improvement of infrastructures. Most of tourism literatures and researches seem to agree that tourism is an effective tool for successful economic development, employment opportunities and revitalization of a destination (Schmallegger & Carson, 2010; Hiwasaki, 2006; Andriotis, 2005). Johnson *et al.* (1994) posited that tourism creates new employment opportunities, increases local revenues and raises standard of living. Andriotis (2000; 2004) averred that tourism generates employment and income for the locals.

Factors such as socio-economic factors have been proven to play major roles in perceptions towards tourism development in and around NPs (King *et al.*, 1993; Kariuki, 2013). Lekovic *et al.* (2014) reported that the perceptions about tourism could be influenced by factors such as sex, age, education, geographical region etc. Hence, this was used to explore factors influencing the perceptions of the stakeholders in both parks. In YNP, the perceptions of the residents about the positive impact of tourism were influenced by employment, length of residency and tourism income, while perceptions of negative impacts were associated with all the variables except tourism income. Similarly, perceptions of people in tourism of the positive impact of tourism were associated with only gender and type of business while the negative perceptions were influenced by all variables except age. The finding reveals that perceptions of household respondents in GGNP about the positive impacts of tourism are influenced by all the demographic variables except length of

residency, while the negative impacts were influenced by all variables except age. Previous studies have also shown that socio-demographic characteristics have some influence on community participation (Kibicho, 2008) Safari *et al.* (2015) found out that age, sex and level of education of an individual were determinants of involvement in tourism related activities.

In the case of business people, the positive perceptions were associated with all variables tested except nativity and negative impacts influenced by all the variables tested. It can be said that there is no consistent pattern in which perceptions of the respondents vary in relation to demographic characteristics because the variables influencing perceptions variable between the stakeholder and among the various impact statements. This has also been seen in past studies with different demographic variables influencing different impact statements. Rasoolimanesh *et al.* (2016), Andriotis (2000) found that economic gain influence residents' perceptions. Also, Sharma & Dyer (2009) noted that perceptions of tourism impacts vary according to respondents' level of household income, ethnic background and occupation. Chen (2000) posits that age influences perception about tourism impact.

Comparing perceptions of stakeholder about tourism impacts in the two study sites shows that, respondents in GGNP viewed tourism to have more positive impact in the community than in YNP. This might be related to the level of tourism development in the sites, because Allen *et al.* (1993) discovered that there is a possibility for decrease in positive impact of tourism as level of tourism in the community increased. Xiaping *et al.* (2014: 793) had a similar finding in China where residents had high approval rates of tourism benefits because tourism was still at developing stage and the number of tourists visiting the sites "was within the social capacity to absorb the negative impacts". Likewise, Johnson *et al.* (2002) ascertained that communities usually have positive perception to tourism when it is still at the developmental stage.

Overall, respondents in both study sites are of the opinion that the positive impacts of tourism to the community are more than the cost of tourism. This positive perception is advantageous to CBT tourism because this has been supported by previous studies. Long (2011) avers that support for tourism development increases when residents perceive tourism impacts positively. Ko & Stewart (2002) and Gursoy *et al.* (2002) noted that residents' perception of the impacts of tourism has implications for community participation. According to Muresan *et al.*, (2016), economic and socio-cultural impacts of tourism on the community affect people's support for CBT development. In the study of Byrd & Gustke (2004), perceived positive impact was one of the main predictors for stakeholder support for

sustainable tourism development. Also, Mensah (2016) found that perceived economic benefits of tourism influences community participation.

8.4 Community support for tourism

Existing literatures confirms that positive perceptions among local residents affects their support for tourism development (Hanafiah *et al.*, 2013). WTO (2004) avers that community satisfaction with tourism affects their support for more tourism/less tourism development. Community support for tourism is necessary for sustainable CBT development. Hence, this study evaluated community satisfaction with tourism by exploring their degree of wanting more tourism/less tourists increases. Respondents were asked to indicate whether they want the number of tourists visiting the parks to increase or decrease. It was discovered that a higher number of the people in tourism business want an increase in number of tourists visiting the park while most of the household respondents indicated that the number of tourist should increase, but rather, the current numbers should be maintained. This is similar to the finding of Lankford (1994) that perceptions of entrepreneurs varied from residents with regard to the level of support for tourism development. Thomason *et al.* (1979) revealed that entrepreneurs had more positive perception about visitors than the other two groups. Comparing perceptions of tourism development between residents, entrepreneur and government officials, Kim and Pennington-Gray (2003) found that only residents thought growth should be minimized and indicated that they do not want more tourists.

The result also reveals that communities within and around GGNP are more in favour towards tourism increase than those of YNP. Imperatively, the positive perception of tourism impacts in GGNP affected they attitude to wards tourism increase in the park. Looking at the perception of tourism impacts in YNP, household had a stronger opinion about the negative impacts of tourism on the island. This in turn affected respondents' support towards tourism increase in YNP was very low few household (36.6%) in favour of tourists increase. This is similar to the finding of Ramseook-Munhurrun & Naidoo (2011), that perceptions of tourism impacts influenced support for tourism development. Therefore, it can be said that CBT is more viable in GGNP than YNP because it will be easier to convince people in GGNP are in support of tourism increase in their area.

8.5 Participation in tourism: perceptions of the communities

8.5.1 Perceptions of how community can participate in tourism

There is a consensus that community participation in tourism development plays

significant roles in benefiting the community as a whole (Kiss, 2004; Armitage, 2005). The opinions of community groups in both NPs were sought on the various ways in which the community can participate in tourism. This was evaluated through ten statements on ways the community can be involved in tourism planning and development. There was high level of agreement between the households and business people in YNP on all the statements (Table 7.33). The households only had stronger level of agreement that there is need for cooperation between government, residents and business owners; acknowledgement and understanding of residents' expectations by the government; provision of information for the communities; and community to be given feedback as to why decisions were made.

In the case of GGNP, the level of agreement was not as high as that seen in YNP. However, community groups have strong level of agreement with some statements similar to those of YNP. The statements with the strongest level of agreements are: cooperation between government, residents and business owners is important; residents should have meetings to discuss about tourism issues in GGNP; government should consult with residents before implementing new policies; and responses should be given to community's complaints and concerns.

Comparing the perceptions between stakeholders in YNP and GGNP, it was discovered that the perceptions of the households differed in relation to some statements. Household in GGNP had a stronger perception than those in YNP regarding the statements that residents should actively participate in tourism planning and development; and majority of staff in GGNP should be from villages around. The disparity in responses between YNP and GGNP might be due to the fact that communities in and around GGNP participate in little or no tourism activity in the park. Likewise, during the FGD, lack of employment and desire to be employed by the park was predominant in the opinions of the communities. However, the perceptions of respondents in YNP were stronger than those of their GGNP counterpart in regards to other statements.

8.5.2 *Willingness to participate*

Likewise, willingness to participate in CBT development is a key factor for sustainable CBT development at any destination. In the study of Phimmakong (2011), household willingness was a key factor that influenced involvement in community-based ecotourism project. Hence, this study assessed community willingness to participate in tourism to discover the possibility of CBT development at both sites based on their willingness to

participate in tourism/ecotourism projects. The results of the study reveal that residents in YNP show very low level of willingness to participate in any type of tourism planning or development with none of the statements having rating above half ($M=2.5$). Unlike YNP, households in GGNP showed high willingness level to participate in tourism project planning and development. This high willingness in GGNP might be because the impacts of tourism are yet to be felt in the communities, hence they tend to be willing so as to benefit from tourism. A study by Tang *et al.* (2012) revealed high willingness to engage in independent ecotourism projects and work in ecotourism enterprises and accept ecotourism education and training at a destination where tourism was at the developmental stage.

Additionally, factors influencing willingness were explored by finding the association between perceptions and demographic characteristics of the respondents. It was found that households involved in tourism were more willing to participate in the tourism project in the two sites. This is in accordance with the findings of previous studies that people who benefit from tourism are motivated to participate in tourism projects (Dolisca *et al.*, 2006; Pollnac & Pomeroy, 2005; Stone & Wall, 2004). In GGNP, females showed low level of willingness to participate in any community project. This lack of enthusiasm to participate in tourism can be explained by the finding of Greene (2005), who asserted that low self-confidence of women from more deprived backgrounds often acts as a barrier to their participation. Low willingness of females to participate in tourism was also discovered by Mensah (2016), where men showed greater level of participation in tourism than women. Likewise, Jaafar *et al.* (2015) found men are more predisposed to participating in tourism developmental processes than females. However, demographics such as age, nativity and employment did not influence respondents' willingness to participate in tourism in both sites. Whereas, Huimin & Wanglin (2011) discovered that residents' genders, education level, among others are factors influencing residents' willingness to participate in tourism training.

Also, the study found that communities in the more disadvantaged region of GGNP have no interest in tourism. The Selbe participants in the FGD revealed this when most of them agreed that they have no interest in tourism because they do not derive any benefit from the park. Hence, they see no point in supporting tourism because they might not also benefit from tourism even if they participate in it, just as they are not deriving any benefit from the park.

Since CBT requires the involvement of the community in the tourism project (EplerWood 2002), the willingness to participate in tourism project observed at some

communities in GGNP can be considered as great opportunity and potential for effective and sustainable CBT development in both national parks. Most especially in the case of GGNP where there is no case of CBT, this is an advantage for the management of the park to explore since the locals are eagerly willing to be involved in tourism in the park.

8.5.3 Limiting factors to community participation in tourism

Community participation in tourism development has been advocated as a possibility of reducing the negative impacts of tourism development (Tang *et al.*, 2012). Nonetheless, some authors have asserted that a number of factors limit community participation in tourism. Thus, this section explores the factors limiting community participation in tourism at both NPs. The research finding shows that the factors limiting community participation are not only limited to developing countries, but are universal.

In GGNP, lack of financial resources ranked highest in the list of constrains to participation in tourism in the park. Lack of financial resource as a factor limiting community participation in tourism is a common theme in developing country. Dogra & Gupta (2012) noted that lack of financial resources or inadequate facilities to provide for tourists are some limiting factors in tourism participation. Some respondents in Nigeria also indicated that centralization of administration limits their participation in tourism. The centralization of administration in Nigerian NPs is as a result of the top-down management adopted in in the country. During the interview with the CP of GGNP (Table 4.1), he stated that even the souvenirs sold in the park are made by the NNPS head office in Abuja. Hence, this limits the rate at which the communities can participate in tourism. Tosun (2000) and Kim *et al.* (2014) also asserted that centralization of governmental systems in developing countries limits community participation in tourism.

In both NPs, low level of awareness and lack knowledge in tourism were highly rated by the respondents as constraints to participation in tourism. Factors limiting community participation in both YNP and GGNP are low level of awareness and lack knowledge in tourism. Similar constraints were also found in Tibetan community, where lack of the funds to participate in tourism, poor knowledge about ecotourism was some of the limiting factors for residents' participation in ecotourism development (Tang *et al.*, 2012). Kim *et al.*, (2014) in their study found lack of knowledge about tourism, lack of financial support as part of the barriers to local community participation. Likewise, inadequate or lack of information about tourism development being made available to residents was discovered by Marzuki *et al.*

(2012) as another constraint to community participation. Kim *et al.* (2014) also discovered that lack of awareness and limited capacity of poor local people hinders community participation.

8.6 Conclusion

The above discussions show that the concept of NP adopted in each country influenced perceptions of community groups about the NPs and the level of community participation in tourism. In both parks, it was discovered that the perceptions of households varied from those of tourism business representatives, with households having stronger perceptions of negative impacts of tourism while business people have higher level of agreement to the positive impacts of tourism

Residents of GGNP have higher positive perceptions of tourism and are more willing to participate in the development of tourism projects than their YNP counterpart, which is a good foundation for CBT development. Overall, respondents in both NPs suggested that the overall benefits of tourism are more than the cost of tourism. This positive perception is advantageous to CBT tourism because this has been supported by previous studies. Finally, by comparing this study with past studies, a number of similarities with communities were revealed.

CHAPTER 9

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

9.1 Introduction

This study was undertaken to investigate CBT in both developed and developing countries, with the aim assessing how the concept of NPs adopted in Japan and Nigeria influences community participation in tourism as prerequisites for CBT development. In order to achieve this, the management systems of NPs in both countries were compared; relations between national, regional and local level in NP management in Japan and Nigeria were examined; perceptions of communities about YNP and GGNP were evaluated; and communities willingness to participate in tourism development were assessed. To better understand issue relating to the research topic and form the basis for the theoretical framework of the study, literatures were reviewed in chapter two. Chapters three and four gave an overview of how the research was planned and carried out. In Chapter five, the institutional and policy aspects of the Japanese and Nigerian NP systems were considered to provide a broader perspective on management of NPs in both countries and challenges faced in managing the parks. The characteristics of the stakeholders sampled for the study were presented in chapter six. Co-management in YNP and GGNP were explored by presenting the findings of the primary data gathered in chapter seven. This chapter attempts to summarize the research findings and see if the objects of the study has been met and recommend strategies that can be used to promote participation in community-based tourism within the study areas.

9.2 Conclusions

The study found that the main disparity between national parks in both countries, which is the purpose of establishing parks, influences many aspects of policy and management in the parks, administration systems and tourism development/ management in the NPs. In Japan, the parks are managed through regional Environmental Affairs Offices and 95 Rangers office all over the country where as each NP in Nigeria has it own administrative headquarter within the park. The system in Japan works because of the involvement of various stakeholders such as the prefectures, town offices, and landowners among others. Although parks in Nigeria are managed through a top-down approach, the location of each headquarters in the park has its own advantage because it brings the park authorities closer to the people and makes it easier to enforce the park laws and monitor the park resources. Also,

in case community participation is to be adopted in the parks it will be easy since the park's headquarter has direct access to the communities.

Likewise, the methods of management adopted also influence the types of problem faced by the park authorities. In YNP, due to multiple and overlapping conservation systems and stakeholders, it is hard to come to easy and applicable solutions to problems that have been existing for over a decade, notwithstanding that it is a developed country. In the case of GGNP where an exclusive system of management is used, the park authorities are confronted with problems relating to park encroachment and habitat loss due to illegal activities. Although the system in Japan encourages community participation, there is still a need for the MOE and Forestry Agency to take a firmer stand when it comes to nature conservation. Also, NNPS needs to adopt community participation not only in paper, but also in reality to be able to minimize the illegal activities in the park. Examples of cases where involvement of communities in park and tourism management has helped to reduce illegal activities have been extensively discussed in the literature review section.

Perceptions study of community groups in this research support previous studies that though community groups live in the same locality, their perceptions vary based on different factors. The evaluation of perceptions of the community groups about the contribution of YNP to the island reveals that people in tourism business were more inclined to the idea that the establishment of the park has contributed to tourism development on the island, while more household respondents supported the contribution of the park to education. Contrary to Yakushima, households in GGNP had a higher perception that the park contributes to tourism development. The comparison of perception between household in both national parks about the contributions and impacts of the parks reveals that respondents in GGNP were more in support of the park's contribution to conservation while opinion in YNP was stronger about the impact of the park in attracting tourists to the island. Perceptions between businesses in both national parks differ in respect to the parks impact on businesses with higher percent of respondents in GGNP indicating that the park has impacted their businesses negatively. This view might have been triggered by the perception that the park has restricted their access to the park, which was higher among household with income from tourism.

Another issue this research addressed is that of community perceptions of tourism impacts. The findings of this research are inline with existing literatures which have shown that community groups that benefit from tourism have stronger positive perceptions towards tourism impacts and development. In the two case studies, people involved in tourism

showed higher level of positivity about the impacts of tourism and support for tourism growth than household respondents. However, it can be said that there is no particular pattern in which demographic characteristics influence perception, but rather destination specific.

As previously mentioned, CBT is only possible if the locals participate in its planning, implementations and benefit from the project. To investigate the possibility of CBT developments in both national parks, household willingness to participate in tourism projects was evaluated. The level of willingness indicated by households in GGNP to participate in ecotourism planning and development was greater than those expressed in YNP. The similarity observed in the willingness level of respondents in both parks is that those who earn income from tourism were more willing to participate in the planning and development of ecotourism.

Despite the low level of willingness to participate in tourism depicted by respondents in Yakushima, two cases of existing tourism projects with presence community participation were discovered. The first project is the Nagata Sea Turtle Liaison Council, which was developed based on the initiatives taken by the community. Hence, the community members were involved in the planning, implementation and management of the project. The second project is the village tours initiated by YECV with the input of various communities in Yakushima and other stakeholders, after which it was handed over to the community to make decisions and manage the program. However, both projects also face problems concerning the number of participants – too many from the aspect of conservation in the case of Nagata, and too few from the aspect of diversification of attraction in the case of the village tours.

Although respondents in GGNP displayed positives aspects that support CBT development, it was discovered that lack of financial assistance and low level of awareness about tourism are the main factors limiting community participation in tourism. Furthermore, only a few respondents are of the opinion that community representatives should be involved in tourism decision-making process. During the FGD in GGNP, communities did not show any initiative to start a tourism project similar to YNP, but rather depend on the park to take the initiative. Nonetheless, their high level of willingness to participate in tourism projects and accept tourism training and education is a strong point for consideration by the management of GGNP.

9.3 Recommendations

The research has shown that to achieve successful CBT development in YNP and GGNP, the surrounding communities need to be involved with the following recommendations proposed.

1. Better and effective management of resources in the NPs

For CBT to be successful, the tourism destination, NPs must be managed effectively so that the touristic resources can be sustained. In the case of Japan where the main attraction of the park is threatened by resource over use, there is a need for all the stakeholders involved in the management and conservation of nature of the park to come to a feasible and long-term plan. As it has been discussed earlier, series of recommendations has been proposed but they have not been able to solve the problems in the park. Hence, there is a need for better co-ordination among the conservation agencies in Yakushima.

As shown in the result, about quarter of the respondents in YNP want better regulations that ensure the protection of the park. Therefore, MOE needs to enforce stricter measures to ensure that the conservation of resources in the park is not compromised, since one of the objectives of CBT is for tourism to have positive impact on the conservation of natural and cultural resources. Ensuring that visit to the Nagata beaches, especially during the sea turtle breeding season, is exclusively carried out by the Sea Turtle Liaison Council will not only reduce the threats to sea turtles, but also ensure that more benefits are retained in the community.

The problem of habitat fragmentation and degradation is the main challenges faced by GGNP. CBT cannot be developed in the park unless the problems of illegal activity and hostility to the park are reduced or halted. It was discovered that the local communities have not been consulted on how to curb poaching and other illegal activities in the park. Hence, the park should make more efforts in securing the support of the host communities. Based on the result of this study, community members are willing to support the park only if they derive benefits from the park. It is therefore recommended that the park should seek the help of private companies and both national and international NGOs in providing basic infrastructures such as roads, portable water etc. The provision of these tangible benefits will encourage them to become more supportive of the park than enforcing stricter measures. Also, since one of the major occupations of the communities surrounding the park is nomadic grazing, it is suggested that part of the park with little or now wild animals be set aside as a

cattle ranch for the herdsmen. This may help reduce illegal grazing in the park and lose of life of the park staff.

2. Involvement of community members in CBT planning and development

It is not enough to solve the management problems facing the parks, but the host communities should also be involved in the planning and development of CBT in the parks. Involving them in the planning and development process will not only make them support CBT but will also give them a sense of ownership. Consequently, the community members will want to see it succeed, most especially in GGNP where poverty level is very high. Since respondents in GGNP showed high level of willingness to participate in tourism development, it is encouraged that the park authorities explore this possibility.

3. Training, educating and raising awareness about CBT

In both NPs, lack of knowledge and low level of awareness about tourism was stated as factors limiting community participation. It is therefore imperative for the park authorities to train, educate, and raise the awareness level of the communities about tourism and its benefits and impacts.

Also, the local people need to be educated on how to plan and execute a successful CBT project since majority of them indicated that they are not knowledgeable in the area of tourism development. Hence inviting tourism experts to organize workshops and seminars in the park might be a good way to educate the community members. Unless the communities are well educated, CBT initiatives cannot generate the necessary outcome.

4. Financial support for host communities

The communities in GGNP showed positive perceptions and willingness to participate in tourism development, however they are limited by lack of finance. There is a need to make loans and other forms of financial assistance available to community member. The help of NGOs and private sectors could be sought to help in providing financial support or initiating CBT development in the communities.

9.4 Future Research

Although this study has provided some insights into community participation in tourism in YNP and GGNP, there is still a need for more research to further support the findings of the present study. Areas for further research are: research into comparing of NP concepts as it affects community participation in other developed and developing countries,

possible tourism projects that can be developed in GGNP and possibility of MOE enforcing stricter measures in Japanese NPs.

This study is limited to only comparing Japanese and Nigerian NPs, there is need to apply the finding of this research to other developed and developing countries to see if the concept of NPs adopted by developed and developing countries influences community participation in tourism. Also, there is the need to analyze tourism potentials of GGNP that could be developed and managed by the local communities in order to help improve their livelihood. Finally, there is the need to investigate ways in which the MOE can effectively manage the various stakeholders involved in parklands so to be able to balance development and conservation in Japanese NPs.

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APPENDIX 1
CONSENT LETTER



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport Expressway, P.M.B. 0258, Garki - Abuja.
Tel: 09-6714926. E-mail: consgenparks@hotmail.com

Our Ref: NPH/GEN/121/XIV/523

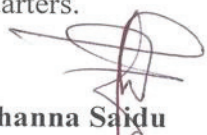
Date: 11th March, 2014

Kayode Ifeoluwa Bolanle,
Building 11, Room 311,
2-812-62 Kagamiyama,
Higashi-Hiroshima,
739-0046.

RE: PERMISSION FOR RESEARCH IN GASHAKA-GUMTI NATIONAL PARK

Your letter dated 28th January, 2014 on the above subject matter refers please.

2. I am directed to convey approval for you to visit Gashaka-Gumti National Park for your Ph.D research, titled; **"Local Community in Nature-Based Tourism Management in Developed and Developing Countries: Comparative Study of Yakushima and Seto-Inland Sea National Parks, Japan and Gashaka-Gumti National Park, Nigeria."** By this approval, the Conservator-General has granted you permission to visit the Park once (lasting for two months) each year to cover the duration of your three years study.
3. As a policy of the National Park Service, you are expected to submit two copies of your findings to the National Park Service Headquarters.
4. Thank you.


Yohanna Saidu
For: Conservator-General

CC: Caroline Funk (Ph.D)
Graduate School of Integrated arts and Sciences
1-7-1 Kagamiyama
Higashi-Hiroshima(739-8521)

All Correspondence to the Conservator-General

APPENDIX 2
LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR INTERVIEW

APPENDIX 2A: LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR TOURISM RELATED INSTITUTIONS

観光産業関連団体への質問票

Yakushima Environmental Culture Village Center : 屋久島環境文化村センター

1. This center promotes the nature and culture of Yakushima, but it looks like majority of tourists come to Yakushima for the nature. What is YECVC doing in promoting the culture?
貴センターは屋久島の自然と生活文化を普及啓発することが目的であると思われませんが、殆どの観光客は屋久島の自然を求めて訪問しているようです。センターでは屋久島の生活文化を知ってもらうためにどのような取り組みをされていますか？
2. (a) As reported by various tourists' destinations in the world, tourism has been said to influence the culture of these areas, do you have concerns that the increase in tourists might influence the culture of Yakushima?
(b) If yes, what is been done to preserve the culture of Yakushima?
(a) 世界中の様々な観光地で報告されているように、観光は訪問地の生活文化に影響を与えると考えられています。屋久島でも、観光客の増加は屋久島特有の生活文化に影響をもたらすと考えますか？
(b) 「はい」とお答えの場合、屋久島の生活文化を保存する為に何をされていますか？
3. One of the function of this center is to teach tourists about the culture of Yakushima, are local involved in teaching tourist about the culture and indigenous knowledge of this island?
センターの役割の1つに、屋久島の生活文化を伝える活動がありますが、島特有の生活文化の情報提供に島民は関わっていますか？
4. (a) From your organization's standpoint, what are the most common concerns or problems of tourism in Yakushima nowadays?
(b) What are some of your organizations effort in solving these problems?
(a) 今日の屋久島観光における一番の懸念事項や問題点は何だと思われませんか？
(b) このような問題を解決するためにどのような努力をされていますか？
5. It has been reported that YECVC offers various environmental study seminars on the importance of symbiosis among people, nature and environment preservation. In what ways is this center ensuring good symbiosis among people, nature and environment?
センターでは人と自然との共生、環境保全活動とのバランスの重要性を学ぶための様々なセミナーを開かれていると聞いていますが、良い共生やバランスをどのような方法で紹介されていますか？
6. (a) While drawing up the master plan of this center in 1992, it was said that residents were involved in creation of the master plan, are residents still consulted on various issues regarding Yakushima after the Master plan was created?
(b) If they yes, what issues are they consulted on?
(c) How often is the master plan updated?
(a) 同センター設置構想が練られていた 1992 年当時、島民もこの構想に関わっていたと言われていたようですが、策定後も屋久島の様々な問題について住民と協議されてきましたか？
(b) 「はい」とお答えの場合、どのような問題について協議されていますか？
(c) 文化村構想は策定以降何度更新されましたか？
7. Do you hold trainings, programs or meetings with the residents of Yakushima? If yes, what is the nature of the trainings, programs or meetings; and how often is it done?
住民と共同の研修、計画、話し合いを持っていますか？「はい」とお答えの場合、それらはどのような内容のものでしょうか？また頻度は？

8. What efforts are the center making in securing community participation in nature conservation?
自然保護の観点から地元住民の参加を確保するためにセンターではどのような取り組みをされていますか？
9. There are many organizations and regulatory bodies in Yakushima, do you have any difficulties in collaborating with each other?
屋久島には数多くの組織や監督機関が存在しますが、これらの関係各局と連携していく上で難しいと感じる点はありますか？

Tourism Association of Yakushima : 屋久島観光協会

1. (a) What are the roles of Tourism association in Yakushima?
(b) How does the tourism association promote Yakushima?
(a) 観光協会の役割は何ですか？
(b) 観光協会では屋久島観光をどのように推進していますか？
2. (a) Do you have promotional plans to help increase the number of tourists in low season?
(b) If yes, how are they done and what media are used for the promotion?
(a) オフシーズンにも観光客数を増やすための観光推進計画はありますか？
(b) 「はい」とお答えの場合、どのような取り組みをされていますか？また、推進のためにどのような媒体を利用していますか？
3. (a) What is the staff strength of this association? And are they enough?
(b) What percentage of your staff strength is native of Yakushima?
(a) 協会スタッフの強みは何ですか？また、それは十分だと思われませんか？
(b) スタッフの中で屋久島出身者は何割ぐらいですか？
4. (a) From your organization's standpoint, what are the most common concerns or problems of tourism in Yakushima nowadays?
(b) What are some of your organization's effort in solving these problems?
(a) 協会から見て、現在の屋久島観光における懸念や問題点は何だと思われませんか？
(b) これらの問題を解決するためにどのような努力をされていますか？
5. (a) Do you have any standardized way or method in accommodating complains, opinions and suggestion from residents and tourists?
(b) What complaints are most numerous from (i) tourists (ii) residents?
(c) Are these complains, opinions and suggestions put into consideration during the association's final decision-making?
(a) 住民や観光客からの不満・意見・提案等に対応するための判断基準はありますか？
(b) どのような不満が一番多いですか？ (i) 観光客の場合 (ii) 住民の場合
(c) このような不満・意見・提案は協会における最終決定までの過程で反映されていますか？
6. What efforts are being made by the tourism association in reducing resource overuse due to tourism on the Island?
屋久島観光において、資源の酷使（環境負荷）を低減するために、協会ではどのような取り組みをされていますか？
7. Does the tourism association work together with the National park and World heritage center in managing the impacts of tourism in Yakushima?
屋久島観光における影響を管理するため、国立公園や世界遺産の関係者と協力していますか？

Yakushima Eco-tour Group : 屋久島エコツアーガイドグループ

1. (a) What are the functions of this group?
(b) How does the group operate?
(c) What is the role of tour operator in preserving the culture and environment of Yakushima?

- (a) エコツアーガイドとはどのようなものですか？
- (b) 活動内容について教えてください？
- (c) 屋久島の生活文化や自然環境を保護していく上で、ツアーオペレーターとしての役割は何だと思われませんか？
2. How many guides are registered with this group, and how many of them are native to Yakushima?
エコツアーグループに登録しているガイドは何人ですか？またその内、屋久島出身者は何人ですか？
3. Its been said that the eco-tour group is planning a new registration system for the guides,
(a) What was wrong with the old method of registration?
(b) How do you plan on improving the registration system?
エコツアーグループはガイドのための新たな登録システムを考案中であると聞いていますが、
(c) 旧登録システムの何に問題がありましたか？
(d) 登録システム改善のために何をしようと考えていますか？
4. (a) What skills are most important as an eco-tour guide?
(b) How about the qualifications needed in becoming an eco-tour guide, are there differences in the requirements needed by native, non-native and foreigners in becoming eco-tour guides?
(c) If yes, what are these differences?
(a) エコツアーガイドになるために最も重要なスキルは何ですか？
(b) エコツアーガイドになるための資格に関してはどうですか？日本人と外国人ではガイドになるための要件に違いはありますか？
(d) 「はい」とお答えの場合、その違いは何ですか？
5. (a) Are there policies for enhancing the quality of guides in the group?
(b) Do you organize interpretation/ education programs and trainings for eco-tour guides?
(a) グループツアーにおけるガイド能力の強化のための方策はありますか？
(b) エコツアーのための通訳や教育プログラム、研修等を用意されていますか？
6. Do you see the increasing number of tour operator in Yakushima as an opportunity or challenge?
屋久島で旅行会社が増えているということはチャンスと捉えていますかそれとも脅威と捉えていますか？
7. In what direction should ecotourism in Yakushima develop?
屋久島のエコツーリズムはどのような方向に発展していくべきだと考えますか？

Yakushima World Heritage Center (Park rangers office) : 屋久島世界遺産センター (自然保護官事務所)

1. What are the specific approaches of this center towards sustainable management of the WHS?
持続的可能な世界遺産の管理に向けてセンターで特に取り組んでいる事はありますか？
2. How does the function and system of the World heritage center overlap with the National Park?
センターの機能やシステム面において国立公園とオーバーラップしている点はありますか？それはどのような点においてですか？
3. Is there any collaboration between the WHC and other conservation designations bodies?
センターと他の環境保護指定団体との間で協力している事はありますか？
4. What effort is the WHC making in involving residents in tourism and Nature conservation?
センターは観光や自然保護の分野で島民に参加してもらうためにどのような取り組みをされていますか？
5. After registration as a world heritage, what are some of the merits and demerits due to the registration?

世界遺産に登録されて以降のメリットやデメリットは何ですか？

6. What positive and negative impacts has the increase in tourism had on the world heritage site?
世界遺産に登録され、観光客が増加したことによるプラス面とマイナス面は何ですか？
7. (a) As the World Heritage, do you have any agenda in comparative study site with other World Heritage sites?
(b) If yes, what is the main focus of these scientific researches?
(a) 他の世界遺産登録地と比較調査を行う計画はありますか？
(b) 「はい」とお答えの場合、調査の中で一番中重視しているのは何ですか？
8. (a) Do you have park rangers?
(b) How many park rangers do you have and how many are native of Yakushima?
(c) What are their functions?
(a) パークレンジャー(自然保護官)はいますか？
(b) パークレンジャーは全部で何人ですか？またその内何人が屋久島出身者ですか？
(c) パークレンジャーの職務にはどのようなものが含まれますか？
9. How often do the park rangers go on patrol activities in the park?
どのくらいの頻度でパトロールを行っていますか？
10. Do the rangers report to the National park or the world heritage center?
パークレンジャーは国立公園管理団体や世界遺産センターに報告を行いますか？
11. (a) Are there parks interpretation trainings for the park rangers?
(b) If no, what types of trainings do the park rangers under go?
(a) パークレンジャーはインタープリテーション（自然解説）の訓練を受けていますか？
(b) 「いいえ」とお答えの場合、彼らはどのような訓練を受けていますか？

Yakushima forest conservation center : 屋久島森林生態系保全センター

1. How many staff does the forest conservation center have? Would you describe the staff strength of this center as enough or not?
センターのスタッフは何人ですか？スタッフの能力は十分であると考えますか？
2. What is the main source of income for the management of the reserve?
保護区管理のための財源は主にどこから出ていますか？
3. What are the current issues faced by this center in preserving the forest ecosystem of Yakushima Island?
屋久島の森林保護・保全においてセンターが現在直面している課題は何ですか？
4. (a) Do you monitor the changes in the natural resources of this island?
(b) If yes, do you have data on the natural resources that have been lost after many people started relocating to this island and also due to tourists increase?
(c) What are the current issues faces by this center in preserving the forest ecosystem of Yakushima Island?
(a) 屋久島の自然資源の変化観察を行っていますか？
(b) 「はい」とお答えの場合、島に移住してきた人や観光客が増えたために失われた自然資源のデータはありますか？
(c) 屋久島の森林生態系保全のためにセンターが現在直面している課題は何ですか？
5. (a) In regards to research activity, does this center have a research team, or do you cooperate with universities and other research institutions?
(b) From the result of these researches, do you provide any suggestion to the local people and the local government?
(a) 研究活動に関し、貴センターには研究グループがありますか？また、大学や他の研究センターとの連携はありますか？

- (b) 研究結果から島民や地元自治体に提案をする事がありますか？
6. Are there any complaints from the residents about the forest reserves, and how are they addressed?
森林保護に関し島民からの苦情はありますか？またそのような苦情にどのように対処していますか？
7. Do you have any way of creating awareness about nature conservation among residents?
自然保護の観点から島民の意識をどのように高めていますか？
8. Are the native of Yakushima involved in any program or activity carried out by this center?
If yes, how many?
島民に貴センターが取り組んでいるプログラムや活動に関わっている人はいますか？
「はい」とお答えの場合、何人ぐらいいますか？
9. Have you ever received assistance or participated in any forest-ecosystem management program organized by external organizations such as the central government, NGOs etc.?
貴センターは、中央政府や NGO といった外部組織による森林生態系管理計画に参加した、もしくは援助を受けた事がありますか？

Sea Turtle Conservation Association : ウミガメ保全協議会

1. (a) How does this organization work and who are involved in the conservation/ protection activities? Are local people also involved in these activities?
(b) How many people work in this organization?
(c) Would you describe the number of people working with the organization as enough or not?
(a) 貴協議会はどのような組織で、保全/保護活動にはどのような人々関わっているのですか？また島民はこの活動に参加していますか？
(b) 協議会のメンバーは何人ですか？
(c) 協議会で働いているスタッフの数は十分だと思いますか？
2. a) Can you give us an overview of the status of sea turtle in Yakushima since the protection started?
(b) How successful has the association been in conserving sea turtles?
(a) 保護が始まってからの屋久島のウミガメの状況を教えてください。
(b) ウミガメ保全にどのくらい成功していると感じますか？
3. (a) In your opinion, are the regulations for the conservation of sea turtle enough?
(b) Do many people follow the rules?
(a) 協議会としてウミガメ保護に関する規制は十分であると思いますか？
(b) 多くの方がルールを守っていますか？
4. There used to be the culture of using sea turtle as a material for living, how about now, are they still being used?
ウミガメ製品を生活に取り入れる文化がかつて存在しましたが、現在ではどうですか？
今でもウミガメ製品は利用されているのでしょうか？
5. (a) What is the main challenge facing sea turtle conservation in Yakushima,
(b) Does the increase in number of tourist coming to the island affect the population of the sea turtles?
(a) 屋久島のウミガメ保全における主な課題は何ですか？
(b) 屋久島を訪れる観光客の増加はウミガメの個体数に影響をもたらしていますか？

6. Do you create awareness for residents of Yakushima and Tourists about sea turtle conservation? If yes, how do you do it?
島民と観光客の両方にウミガメに関する啓発活動を行っていますか？「はい」とお答えの場合、どのような取り組みをされていますか？
7. (a) Is there any collaboration between this association and other conservation designations bodies?
(b) Do you cooperate/collaborate with the eco-tour guide in the conservation of sea turtles?
(c) Are there problems caused by the guides when they bring tourists to the conservation site?
(a) 他の保護指定団体との連携はありますか？
(b) ウミガメ保全においてエコツアーガイドと協力する事はありますか？
(c) ガイドがウミガメ保護区域に観光客を連れてきたがために起きた問題はありますか？

Town Office : 町役場

a. Commerce and tourism department : 商工観光課

1. Is there any collaboration between this department, world heritage center and National Park in promoting tourism in Yakushima?
屋久島の観光振興において、観光課と世界遺産センターや国立公園とで何か連携して行っていることはありますか？
2. What are the relationships between city office and local communities in terms of tourism development and management?
観光開発や管理において町役場と地元との関係はどのようなものですか？
3. (a) Do you receive complains or suggestions from the residents of Yakushima?
(b) If yes, is it usually used in decision-making process?
(a) 島民から不満や提案を受けることはありますか？
(b) 「はい」とお答えの場合、それらの意見は最終決定までの過程で反映されていますか？
4. (a) How do you support local tourism activity development?
(b) Could you tell us of the town office's plan that can result to ecotourism development in the future?
(a) 観光活動開発のためにどのような支援をされていますか？
(b) 将来エコツーリズムの開発につながるような計画があれば教えてください。
5. What type of commercial activities might be important to increase tourism in low seasons (months)?
オフシーズンにも観光客を増やすにはどのような商業活動が必要であると考えますか？
6. a) What percentage of the government budget is directed toward tourism development projects?
(b) What percentage of the government revenue is from tourism and other sectors?
(a) 予算のどのくらいが観光開発プロジェクトに割り当てられていますか？
(b) 財政において観光及び関連産業からの収入はどれくらいの割合を占めていますか？
7. What are some ways to sustain development and reduce impact of tourists' activities over time?
開発を維持し、観光活動による影響を低減するための取り組みがあれば教えてください。
8. How can Yakushima better use its existing resources to promote sustainable socio-economic development?
持続可能な社会経済発展を遂げるために、現在ある資源をよりよく活用していくにはどのようにすればよいと思いますか？

b. Environment department : 環境政策課

1. Is there any collaboration between this department, World Heritage Center, NP and other conservation area in protecting the nature of Yakushima?
屋久島の自然保護において、環境課は世界遺産センター、国立公園、その他の保全団体と協力していますか？
2. How do you support ecotourism activity development?
エコツーリズム活動を開発する為にどのような支援をしていますか？
3. (a) What development projects have taken place in terms of ecotourism in the past 5 years to enhance sustainable development?
(b) Could you tell us of this department's plans that can result in ecotourism development in the future?
(c) What type of commercial activities might be important for ecotourism development?
(a) 持続可能な開発を奨めるにあたり、過去5年間においてエコツーリズムの分野でどのような開発プロジェクトが行われましたか？
(b) 将来的にエコツーリズムの開発に繋がると思われる環境政策課の取り組みについて教えてください。
(c) エコツーリズムの開発において、どのようなタイプの商業活動が重要であると思いますか？
4. (a) Do you receive complains or suggestions from the residents of Yakushima?
(b) If yes, is it usually used in decision-making process?
(a) 島民から不満や提案を受けることはありますか？
(b) 「はい」とお答えの場合、最終決定までの過程でこれらの意見は反映されていますか？
5. Could you tell me about the experience of the island with natural disaster (typhoon, earthquake) and what was the effort of the city office?
屋久島の自然災害（台風、地震）について教えてください。また役場としてこのような災害にどのように対応されましたか？
6. What are some ways to sustain development and reduce impact of tourists' activities over time?
開発を持続させ、観光活動から受ける影響を低減していくにはどうすれば良いと思いますか？
7. What are the efforts of this department in these areas:
 - i. Garbage problem on the island
 - ii. Energy conservation
 - iii. Road development
 - iv. Town planning and construction of accommodation facilities and other tourism facilities

以下の分野において環境政策課の取り組みを教えてください:

- v. 島におけるゴミ問題
- vi. 省エネルギー
- vii. 道路整備
- viii. 町計画と居住施設やその他観光施設の建設

APPENDIX 3

FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

APPENDIX 3: FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION QUESTIONS CHECKLIST IN GASHAKA-GUMTI NATIONAL PARK

Introduction

Welcome and thank you for taking time off your schedule to be here for the meeting despite the short notice. My name is Ifeoluwa Bolanle Kayode, a student of Hiroshima University, Japan.

The study seeks to examine CBT in GGNP by evaluating your level of participation in tourism projects in GGNP, and to explore your willingness to participate in tourism activities and projects in and around the park.

Your thoughts, stories and experiences relating to the research topic would be appreciated during this meeting. Everyone is allowed to respond to the questions. There is no right or wrong answer. If someone is making a contribution, please allow him/her to finish before you make yours.

Please note that all your responses during this discussion will remain confidential.

Permission to proceed

Any questions? If it is all right with you all, I will like to begin.

Questions

Gashaka-Gumti National Park

1. Are you proud of the rich resources in your area?
2. Are you satisfied with the various restrictions placed on resource use by the park/ government?
3. Do you experience wildlife damages? If yes, is the park aware?
4. If yes, has the park done anything to assist?
5. Are you aware of various projects undertaken by the park?
6. If yes, please list some of the projects that you know.
7. Are you willing to support these projects?
8. In what ways/ how do you want the park to involve you in the park projects?

The next is about tourism in and around GGNP

1. Do you have any idea of what tourism is? If so, tell me about tourism in your village
2. Do you think that tourism can have positive or negative impact on your community?
3. Do you want more benefits from tourism in your village?
4. If yes, how do you think these benefits can be derived?
5. Tourism can help share our culture with visitors

Now we will be discussing about community involvement

1. Are you involved in tourism activities in any way in this village?
2. Do you think your village has the potential to support and maintain tourism projects?
3. How would you like to be involved in tourism activities or projects?
4. What type of tourism project/ activity do you think can be started in this village?
5. Do you think that the government should support with finances for better livelihood? HOW?
6. What type of benefit do you think that your village deserves from the national park/ Government?
7. What do you think is needed to improve the standard of living in this village?

That is all for the meeting unless there is anything else anybody would like to add.

Thank you for your time and participation

**APPENDIX 4: QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY ON TOURISM IN YAKUSHIMA NATIONAL
PARK**

I: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: 各世帯へのアンケート

屋久島の観光に関するアンケート調査へのご協力をお願い

私はナイジェリアからきた留学生で、カヨデ イフォルワ ボランレと申します。広島大学大学院総合科学研究科の博士課程で研究しています。研究テーマは「日本とナイジェリアの国立公園における地域住民の活動と役割」です。このアンケートは、その研究の一環として屋久島で住民の皆様が国立公園および観光についてお尋ねするものです。

皆様から得たご回答は集計、分析した後、博士論文、または学術論文として発表します。また、屋久島町にも報告書を送り、観光振興に役立てたいと考えております。なお、このアンケートの実施と内容について事前に屋久島町役場に知らせてあります。

本アンケートは無記名となっており、調査表番号だけで情報を入力します。ご回答いただいた内容は統計的に処理いたしますので、個人を特定する情報が公表されることは一切ありません。調査表そのものは大学の研究室で安全に保管します。

ご多忙とは存じますが、本調査にご協力くださいますようお願い申し上げます。

なお、屋久島の観光にご興味のある方には、ご希望により後日アンケート結果を配布させていただきます。下記のお問い合わせ先までご連絡ください。

2015年10月

広島大学大学院院生 カヨデ イフォルワ ボランレ

第1部: ご自身についてお尋ねします。全ての質問にお答えください。

1. 年齢: 10代・20代・30代・40代・50代・60代・70歳以上
2. 性別: 1. 男 2. 女
3. 同居家族総数: ____人
4. 出生地: _____都道府県 _____市町村 海外(国名)_____
5. 現在の居住地: 屋久島町 _____地区
6. 屋久島には何年お住まいですか?
 1. 生まれてからずっと
 2. 昭和・平成 _____年から
 3. Uターン: (昭和・平成) _____年から(昭和・平成) _____年まで屋久島に住み、その後(昭和・平成) _____年に戻る
7. 職業: _____
8. あなた自身は観光産業からの収入を得ていますか? 1. はい 2. いいえ
9. ご家庭の主な収入源は観光産業からですか? 1. はい 2. いいえ
10. ご家族の中で観光産業から収入を得ている人はいますか? 1. はい 2. いいえ
11. お仕事で観光客と直接接することはありますか? 1. はい 2. いいえ

第2部: 国立公園としての屋久島に関する質問です。

12. 屋久島国立公園は以下の項目にどの程度貢献していると思いますか？それぞれの貢献度を
選んで○を付けてください:

	非常に低い	低い	どちらとも言えない	高い	非常に高い	わからない
観光開発						
環境保全						
教育						
その他:						

13. 屋久島の自然は国立公園など、様々な規制によって守られています。これらの規制があること
について、あなたのお考えに近いものを、それぞれ1つ選んで○を付けてください。

屋久島町にとって

1. 自然を守るためには、規制が必要である
2. 自然が観光資源になるので、規制が必要である
3. 規制は必要だが、現状では不十分である
4. 規制が町の発展の障害になっている
5. 規制が厳しすぎる部分と、緩すぎる部分があるので、再検討が必要である
6. 規制があろうがなかろうが、町にとっては関係ない

あなたご自身にとって

1. 規制は当然で、むしろ世界自然遺産の島に住んでいることを誇りに思う
2. 自然の価値を守るために、規制はやむをえない
3. 今の規制はかなり厳しいので、緩くしてほしい
4. 規制が迷惑なだけなので、なくしてほしい
5. 自分には関係ない

14. 国立公園の指定は屋久島にどのような影響をもたらしていると感じていますか？

0= わからない 1=全く影響をしていない 2=影響をしていない 3= どちらともいえない 4= 影響している 5=非常に強く影響している	0	1	2	3	4	5
道路が整備された						
インフラ全般(水道、下水など)が整備された						
屋久島への観光客が増えた						
その他(記入):						

15. 国立公園としての屋久島と世界遺産としての屋久島において、どちらがより重要だと思いま
すか？ 1. 国立公園 2. 世界遺産 その理由: _____

第3部: 屋久島のエコツーリズムと観光についての質問です。

16. 屋久島のエコツーリズムについて、ご自身の知識で以下の項目より適当だと思うものを、1つ選
んで○を付けてください。

1. エコツーリズムという言葉を知ったことがない
2. 言葉は聞いたことがあるが意味は知らない
3. 言葉の意味は知っているが、屋久島が当てはまるとは思わない
4. 言葉の意味を知っており、屋久島でも実践されている

17. 「4」と答えた方、屋久島でエコツーリズムの活動だと思われるもの全てを挙げてください。

18. 屋久島でエコツーリズムの推進と開発を望みますか？ 1. はい 2. いいえ 3. わからない
その理由: _____

19. 屋久島のエコツーリズムにどの程度関わりたいと思いますか？

0= わからない 1= 全く思わない 2= 思わない 3= 興味が無い 4= 思う 5= 強く思う							
1	私はエコツーリズムの推進・発展に関わりたい	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	エコツーリズムに関する教育や訓練を受けたい	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	エコツーリズムの推進・発展のための教育や訓練に関わるための時間の余裕がある	0	1	2	3	4	5

20. 地域住民は屋久島の観光計画や開発にどのような形で参加できるとお考えですか？

0= わからない 1= 全く思わない 2= 思わない 3= 興味が無い 4= 思う 5= 強く思う							
1	観光関連施設のスタッフの大多数を地域住民から雇用すべきだ	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	行政は新しい政策を実施する前に地域住民と話し合うべきだ	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	行政、地域住民、関連業者間の連携が重要	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	会合を開いて屋久島観光における課題や問題点について話し合うべきだ	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	地域住民も島の清掃を行うなど環境保全に関わるべきだ	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	行政は地域住民が求めている事を把握し理解すべきだ	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	地域住民にも情報が提供されるべきだ(観光計画他の構想)	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	様々な行政決定理由の説明はなされるべきだ	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	地域社会や利害関係者の不満や懸念には対応すべきだ	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	島に新しく入ってきた住民は積極的に観光計画・開発に参加すべきだ	0	1	2	3	4	5

21. 地域住民の観光産業への参加における問題点は何だと思えますか？当てはまるものすべてに○を付けてください。

1. 地域住民が観光開発に関わるための資金が不足している
2. 地域住民の観光に対する知識が不足している
3. 行政の支援が不足している
4. 地域住民の意識が不足している
5. 情報が不足している

22. どの組織が屋久島の観光推進と発展を進めるべきだと思えますか？(複数回答可)。 1. 国 2. 県 3. 町 4. 屋久島観光協会 5. 環境文化村 6. 地域住民から選出された委員会・団体 7. その他(具体的に)

第4部: 屋久島観光とその影響について、ご自身の意識や感じ方についてお尋ねします。

23. 以下の項目で適当だと思うものに1つずつ、○をつけてください:

0= わからない 1= 全く当てはまらない 2= 当てはまらない 3= どちらともいえない 4= 当てはまる 5= とっても当てはまる							
1	観光によりインフラや公共サービスが改善された(水道、電気等)	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	観光により生活が向上した	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	観光は新しい技術をもたらした	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	観光は自然環境保護に大きく貢献している	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	観光は地元文化の文化保護や特産品作りにも貢献している	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	観光は地域住民の雇用に貢献している	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	観光は地域住民の収入を向上させている	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	観光によりビジネスチャンスが増えた	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	観光による恩恵を受けているのは屋久島でも限られた人々だけである	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	全体として見れば地域住民は観光から受けるデメリットよりもメリットの方が大きい	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	観光は地域住民の格差を拡大している	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	観光は治安を悪化させ犯罪を増やしている	0	1	2	3	4	5

13	観光客は地元の文化を尊重してくれていない	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	観光は歴史的、文化的に意義のある場所を悪化させた	0	1	2	3	4	5
15	観光は地域住民の生活の邪魔になっている	0	1	2	3	4	5
16	観光客は利用するサービスにもっと対価を支払うべきだ	0	1	2	3	4	5
17	ホテルや観光施設の増加は屋久島の自然環境を損ねた	0	1	2	3	4	5
18	観光は環境破壊を進めた	0	1	2	3	4	5
19	観光によってゴミが増えた	0	1	2	3	4	5
20	観光によって島内の多くの物やサービスの価格が上昇した	0	1	2	3	4	5
21	観光は地域住民よりも島外からの人々の雇用を増やしている	0	1	2	3	4	5
22	観光によって集落で観光客が増えすぎている	0	1	2	3	4	5

24. 以下の組織の役割について、どのように思いますか？ 重要と思う分野に、すべて○を付けてください

	環境保護	観光客向けのサービス	観光産業の発展
屋久島町役場			
観光協会			
環境文化村			
世界遺産センター			

25. 屋久島を訪れる観光客の数についてどう思われますか？ 当てはまると思うもの1つに○をつけてください。

- 現在の観光客の数では少ないのもっと増やすべきだ。
- 現在の観光客の数は妥当であるためこの数を維持すべきだ。
- 現在の観光客の数では多すぎるので減らすべきだ。

26. 今後も観光が発展するとすれば、それにおいてメリットもしくはデメリットを感じますか？

1. メリットがある 2. デメリットがある 3. 特に影響は無い 4. どちらもある

ご自身にとって、また地域にとってのメリットやデメリットを挙げてください。

	メリット	デメリット
ご自身にとって		
地域にとって		

27. 最後に、あなたと地域との関係についてお尋ねします。以下の項目で適当だと思うものに1つづつ、○をつけてください：

0=わからない 1= 全くそう思わない 2= そう思わない 3= どちらともいえない 4=そう 思う 5= とてもそう思う							
1	住んでいる地区内の地域活動(自治会など)に積極的に関わっている	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	屋久島町全治の地域活動に積極的に関わっている						
3	地域活動が負担になることもある						
4	今住んでいる地区は移住者にとって住みやすい						
5	屋久島全体は移住者にとって住みやすい						
6	屋久島外に友人・知り合いが多い						
7	住んでいる地区内の人とのつきあいが多い						
8	屋久島の中で、住んでいる地区以外の人とのつきあいが多い						

ご協力をいただき、ありがとうございます。

II: BUSINESS PEOPLE QUESTIONNAIRE: 事業者の方へのアンケート

屋久島の観光に関するアンケート調査へのご協力をお願い

拝啓

初夏の候、益々ご清栄のこととお慶び申し上げます。本アンケートは、広島大学大学院総合科学研究科の博士課程の研究の一環として実施しております。研究テーマは「日本とナイジェリアの国立公園における地域住民の活動と役割」です。屋久島で事業を営む皆様に、事業について、また国立公園および観光についてお尋ねするものです。

皆様から得たご回答は集計、分析した後、屋久島の観光振興に役立てたいと考えております。

また、本アンケートは無記名となっており、ご回答いただいた内容は統計的に処理いたしますので、個人を特定する情報が公表されることは一切ありません。

ご多忙とは存じますが、本調査にご協力くださいますようお願い申し上げます。

なお、屋久島の観光に興味のある方には、ご希望により後日アンケート結果を配布させていただきます。下記のお問い合わせ先までご連絡ください。

2015年6月

広島大学大学院 総合科学研究科教授

フンク・カロリン

第1部: ご自身と事業についてお尋ねします。

- 業種(複数回答可能): 1. 土産店 2. 飲食店 3. 日常生活用品
4. 観光施設 5. 宿泊施設 6. ガイド 7. レンタカー 8. その他()
- 「あなたの立場」に当てはまるものに○をつけて下さい(複数回答可)。
1. オーナー 2. マネージャー(経営者) 3. オーナー家族
4. マネージャー(経営者)家族 5. スタッフ 6. その他(具体的に)
- 年齢: 10代・20代・30代・40代・50代・60代・70歳以上
- 性別: 1. 男 2. 女
- 出生地: _____ 都道府県 _____ 市町村 海外(国名)_____
- 屋久島には何年お住まいですか?
1. 生まれてからずっと
2. 昭和・平成 _____ 年から
3. Uターン: (昭和・平成)_____ 年から (昭和・平成) _____ 年まで屋久島に住み、その後(昭和・平成)_____ 年に屋久島に戻る
- 事業所の場所: _____ 地区
- 住んでいる場所: _____ 地区
- この事業所の営業はいつ始まりましたか? (昭和・平成) _____ 年
あなたはいつから営業にかかわっていますか? (昭和・平成) _____ 年
- 各季節にどのような客が主にあなたの事業を利用していますか?
観光繁忙期: 1. 観光客 2. 地域住民
観光通常期: 1. 観光客 2. 地域住民
観光閑散期: 1. 観光客 2. 地域住民

11. 年間を通して営業をされていますか？ 1. はい 2. いいえ
 いいえの場合：閉鎖期間：
12. あなたの事業で、地域住民が物資、サービスや労働力を提供していますか？（例. 工芸品、食品、パートとしての仕事など）
 1. 定期的に 2. 不規則に 3. 提供していない
13. ご家族の中で他に観光産業から収入を得ている人はいますか？
 1. はい 2. いいえ
 はいの場合： 1. 同じ事業で働いている 2. 他事業で働いている

第2部: 屋久島国立公園に関する質問です。

14. 屋久島国立公園は以下の項目にどの程度貢献していると思いますか？それぞれの貢献度を選んで○を付けてください：

	非常に低い	低い	どちらとも言えない	高い	非常に高い	わからない
観光の発展						
環境保全						
教育						
その他(.....)						

15. 屋久島の自然は国立公園など、様々な規制によって守られています。これらの規制について、あなたのお考えに近いものを、1つ選んで○を付けてください。

屋久島町にとって

1. 自然を守るためには、規制が必要である
2. 自然が観光資源になるので、規制が必要である
3. 規制は必要だが、現状では不十分である
4. 規制が町の発展の障害になっている
5. 規制が厳しすぎる部分と、緩すぎる部分があるので、再検討が必要である
6. 規制があろうがなかろうが、町にとっては関係ない

あなたご自身にとって

1. 規制は当然で、むしろ世界自然遺産の島に住んでいることを誇りに思う
2. 自然の価値を守るために、規制はやむをえない
3. 今の規制はかなり厳しいので、緩くしてほしい
4. 規制が迷惑なだけなので、なくしてほしい
5. 自分には関係ない

16. 屋久島国立公園はあなたの事業・営業にどのような影響をもたらしていますか？あなたのお考えに近いものを、1つ選んで○を付けてください。

1. 良い影響
 2. 悪い影響
 3. 影響は無い
 4. 良い影響も悪い影響もある
- 事業・営業への影響について詳しく教えてください。

良い影響	悪い影響

17. 国立公園としての屋久島と、世界遺産としての屋久島のどちらがより重要だと思いますか？ 1. 国立公園 2. 世界遺産
その理由: _____

第3部 屋久島のエコツーリズムと観光についての質問です。

18. 屋久島のエコツーリズムについて、ご自身の知識で以下の項目より適当だと思うものを、1つ選んで○を付けてください。

1. エコツーリズムという言葉聞いたことがない
2. 言葉は聞いたことがあるが意味は知らない
3. 言葉の意味は知っているが、屋久島が当てはまるとは思わない
4. 言葉の意味を知っており、屋久島でも実践されていると思う

19. 「4」と答えた方、屋久島でエコツーリズムの活動だと思うもの全てを挙げてください。

20. 屋久島でエコツーリズムの推進と発展を望みますか？ 1. はい 2. いいえ 3. わからない その理由: _____

21. 屋久島の事業者・自営業者は島の観光推進や管理に携わるべきだと思いますか？ 1. はい 2. いいえ

22. 屋久島の事業者・自営業者は島の観光推進や管理にどのように関わるべきだと思いますか？

1= 全くそう思わない 2= そう思わない 3= どちらともいえない 4= そう思う 5= とてもそう思う		1	2	3	4	5	わからない
1.	行政は新しい政策を実施する前に島の事業者と話し合うべきだ						
2.	行政、地域住民、業者間の連携が重要						
3.	事業者同士で会合を開いて屋久島観光について話し合うべきだ						
4.	事業者も島の清掃を行うなど環境保全に携わるべきだ						
5.	行政は島の事業者が求めている事を把握し理解すべきだ						
6.	計画や政策について事業者にも情報が提供されるべきだ						
7.	様々な行政決定の理由の説明はなされるべきだ						
8.	他業種間の共同プロジェクトやネットワークが重要						
9.	利害関係者の不満や懸念には対応すべきだ						

23. どの組織が屋久島の観光推進を進めるべきだと思いますか？ (複数回答可)
1. 国 2. 県 3. 町 4. 屋久島観光協会 5. 地域住民から選出された委員会 6. その他 (具体的に _____)

第4部: 屋久島観光について、ご自身の意識や感じ方についてお尋ねします

24. 屋久島の観光についてお尋ねします。以下の項目で適当だと思うものに1つづつ、○をつけてください:

1= 全くそう思わない 2= そう思わない 3= どちらともいえない 4= そう思う 5= とてもそう思う		1	2	3	4	5	わからない
1.	観光によりインフラや公共サービスが改善された(水道等)						

2.	観光により生活が向上した						
3.	観光は新しい技術をもたらした						
4.	観光は自然環境保護に大きく貢献している						
5.	観光は地元の文化保護や特産品作りにも貢献している						
6.	観光は地域住民の雇用に貢献している						
7.	観光は地域住民の収入を向上させている						
8.	観光によりビジネスチャンスが増えた						
9.	観光による恩恵を受けているのは屋久島でもごく限られた人々だけである						
10.	全体として見れば地域住民は観光から受けるデメリットよりもメリットの方が大きい						
11.	観光は地域住民の間の格差を拡大している						
12.	観光は治安を悪化させ犯罪を増やしている						
13.	観光客は地元の文化を尊重してくれている						
14.	観光は歴史的、文化的に意義のある場所を悪化させた						
15.	観光は地域住民の生活の邪魔になっている						
16.	観光客は利用するサービスにもっと対価を支払うべきだ						
17.	ホテルや観光施設の増加は屋久島の自然環境を損ねた						
18.	観光は環境破壊を進めた						
19.	観光によってゴミが増えた						
20.	観光によって島の多くの物資やサービスの価格が上昇した						
21.	観光は地域住民より島外からの人々の雇を増やしている						
22.	観光によって集落で人が増えすぎている						

25. 屋久島を訪れる観光客の数についてどう思われますか？ 当てはまるもの1つに○をつけてください。

1. 現在の観光客の数では少ないのもっと増やすべきだ。
2. 現在の観光客の数は妥当であるためこの数を維持すべきだ。
3. 現在の観光客の数では多すぎるため減らすべきだ。

26. 今後も観光が発展すると、それによってメリットもしくはデメリットがあると感じますか？ 1.メリットがある 2. デメリットがある 3. 特に影響は無い 4. どちらもある

ご自身にとって、また地域にとってのメリット、デメリットを挙げてください。

	メリット	デメリット
ご自身の事業にとって		
地域にとって		

27. 最後に、あなたと地域との関係についてお尋ねします。以下の項目で適当だと思うものに1つづつ、○をつけてください:

0=わからない 1= 全くそう思わない 2= そう思わない 3= どちらともいえない 4=そう 思う 5= とてもそう思う							
1.	住んでいる地区内の地域活動(自治会など)に積極的に関わっている	0	1	2	3	4	5
2.	事業所のある地区の地域活動(自治会など)に積極的に関わっている						

3.	屋久島町全治の地域活動に積極的に関わっている						
4.	地域活動が負担になることもある						
5.	今住んでいる地区は移住者にとって住みやすい						
6.	屋久島全体は移住者にとって住みやすい						
7.	屋久島外に友人・知り合いが多い						
8.	住んでいる地区内の人とのつきあいが多い						
9.	屋久島の中で、住んでいる地区以外の人とのつきあいが多い						

ご協力をいただき、ありがとうございます。

III (a): QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TOURISTS

Request for your cooperation

This questionnaire survey is conducted as part of my Doctoral thesis research in the Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University. The research theme is ‘Community-based tourism in national parks in Japan and Nigeria’. This questionnaire is to evaluate your perception of Yakushima National Park and tourism in Yakushima, your motivation for coming to and your tourism experience in Yakushima.

The answers provided will be treated confidentially and the data would be used solely for academic purposes and to make recommendations for tourism promotion in Yakushima.

If you have any concerns or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your acceptance to participate in the survey despite your busy schedule.

August, 2015
 Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences
 Hiroshima University
 Kayode Ifeoluwa
 E-mail : d132431@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

Section 1: This section contains questions about you. Please answer all questions.

1. Place of birth: Japan (City _____ Prefecture _____) Abroad _____
2. Residency: Japan (City _____ Prefecture _____) Abroad _____
3. Age group: 10s · 20s · 30s · 40s · 50s · 60s · 70 upwards
4. Gender: 1. Male 2. Female
5. How many times have you been to Yakushima? 1. First time 2. _____ times
6. Who did you come to Yakushima with? (Multiple answers allowed)
 1. Spouse 2. Children 3. Parents 4. Friends 5. Workplace · School trip 6. Others (specify) _____
7. Including yourself, what is the size of the group you are traveling with?
 1. Alone 2. 2 people 3. 3- 5 people 4. 6 people and above
8. How long do you intend to stay in Yakushima during this trip?
 1. A day-trip 2. _____ days

Section 2: This section is about your perception of Yakushima National Park and tourism.

9. What do you think is the establishment of Yakushima National Park important for?

	Very important	Little importance	Not important	I don't know
Develop tourism				
Nature conservation				
Education				
Others:				

10. Would you be willing to pay an entry fee in order to support conservation in Yakushima National Park? 1. Yes 2. No If yes, please state how much: ¥ _____
11. Which of these best describes your knowledge about ecotourism? (**Please choose just one answer**).
 1. I have never heard the term ‘ecotourism’ before
 2. I have heard the term but I don’t know the meaning
 3. I know the meaning of ecotourism, but tourism in Yakushima is not ecotourism
 4. I know the meaning of ecotourism and I came to Yakushima for ecotourism
12. If you chose 4 above, please list the activities you would describe as ecotourism in Yakushima _____

13. Please indicate your level of agreement with the statements below:

0= I don't know; 1 = Strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = Neutral; 4= Agree; 5 = Strongly agree							
1	Tourism can lead to improvement in infrastructure and public services (road, water supply, electricity)	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	Tourism helps in the improvement of quality of life	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Tourism contributes to the introduction of new technologies	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	Tourism leads to greater protection of the natural environment	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	Tourism increases residents' income	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Tourism can help increasing business opportunities	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than its costs	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	Tourism exacerbates social inequalities	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	Tourism disrupts residents' daily life	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	Construction of hotels and other tourist facilities destroys the natural environment of Yakushima	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	Tourism contributes to an increase in environmental pollution	0	1	2	3	4	5
15	Tourism causes increase in prices of goods and services	0	1	2	3	4	5

14. Do you think that residents of Yakushima take full advantage of the area's economic potential related to tourism? 1. No, definitely not 2. Not really 3. Neutral 4. Yes, to some extent 5. Yes, definitely 6. Do not know

Section 3: This section is to ask about your motivation for coming to Yakushima.

15. What motivated you to come to Yakushima?

0= I don't know; 1 = Strongly disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Neutral; 4= Agree; 5 = Strongly agree							
1	To enjoy my time off	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	I just like to travel	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	To help release some stress	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	To get away from my normal environment	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	To do something with my friends and family	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	To share my experience of Yakushima with friends and others	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	To experience new things by myself	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Because Yakushima is a famous World Heritage Site	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	To meet new people	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	To experience different cultures and ways of life	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	To enjoy the scenery	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	The climate	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	To visit the famous Jomon-sugi tree	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	To enjoy the local cuisine	0	1	2	3	4	5
15	To enjoy nature	0	1	2	3	4	5
16	To learn about nature and wildlife	0	1	2	3	4	5
17	To enjoy leisure like hiking, kayaking or diving	0	1	2	3	4	5
18	A holiday in line with my budget	0	1	2	3	4	5
19	Easy holiday to arrange	0	1	2	3	4	5
20	Others (Specify):	0	1	2	3	4	5

Section 4: This section is to ask about your tourism experience in Yakushima

16. For the activities you took part in during your visit, please indicate your level of satisfaction.

0 = I didn't participate; 1 = Completely unsatisfied; 2 = Not satisfied; 3=Neutral 4=Satisfied; 5=Very Satisfied							
1	Guided eco-tour	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	Visit to Jumon-sugi tree	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Kayak	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	Relaxing	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	Diving	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	Hiking	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	Sightseeing	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Cycling	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	Camping/Picnicking	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	Swimming	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	Wildlife viewing/bird watching	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	Research	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	School excursion	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	Others:	0	1	2	3	4	5

17. How would you describe your satisfaction with the following?

0 = I don't know; 1 = Completely unsatisfied; 2 = Not satisfied; 3= Neutral; 4=Satisfied 5=Very Satisfied							
1	The quality of the natural environment	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	Information available about the nature of Yakushima	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	The tourist information center	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	Transportation system	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	Lodges/Hotel	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	The tour guide/interpretation	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	Souvenirs	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Signage	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	The cost of the trip	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	Rental car	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	Landscape of the town - village	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	Restaurants and Food	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	Services and Hospitality	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	Toilets in the mountains	0	1	2	3	4	5

18. Did you encounter any problem during your visit? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes, what are these problems? _____

19. Can you give recommendations for the improvement of tourism in Yakushima?

20. What is your overall satisfaction with your experience in Yakushima National Park? 1. Not at all satisfied 2. Somewhat dissatisfied 3. Neutral 4. Satisfied 5. Very satisfied

21. Would you be willing to revisit? 1. Yes 2. No

Reasons for your answer _____

22. Would you recommend Yakushima to friends? 1. Yes 2. No

Reasons for your answer _____

Thank you for your time and valuable input

III (b): 屋久島訪問者へのアンケート

屋久島の観光に関するアンケート調査へのご協力をお願い

本アンケートは、広島大学大学院総合科学研究科の博士課程の研究の一環として実施しております。研究テーマは「日本とナイジェリアの国立公園における地域住民の活動と役割」です。屋久島国立公園及び屋久島の観光に対する認識、屋久島を訪問された動機、屋久島での観光体験についてお尋ねするものです。

皆様から得たご回答は集計、分析した後、屋久島の観光振興に役立てたいと考えております。また、本アンケートは無記名となっており、ご回答いただいた内容は統計的に処理いたしますので、個人を特定する情報が公表されることは一切ありません。

尚、ご質問等がございましたら下記のお問い合わせ先までご連絡ください。ご多忙とは存じますが、本調査にご協力くださいますようお願い申し上げます。

2015年8月

広島大学大学院 総合科学研究

カヨデ・イフォルワ

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第1部: ご自身についてお尋ねします。全ての質問にお答えください。

1. 出生地: _____ 都道府県 _____ 市町村 海外(国名) _____
2. 居住地: _____ 都道府県 _____ 市町村 海外(国名) _____
3. 年齢: 10代・20代・30代・40代・50代・60代・70歳以上
4. 性別: 1. 男 2. 女
5. 屋久島へは何回目の訪問ですか? 1. はじめて 2. _____ 回目
6. 屋久島へはどなたと来られましたか?(複数回答可) 1. 配偶者 2. 子供 3. 親 4. 友達
5. 職場・学校関係者 6. その他(記入) _____
7. ご自身も含めて何人で訪問されましたか? 1人 2人 3-5人 6人以上
8. 今回の旅行では屋久島に何日滞在される予定ですか? 1. 日帰り 2. _____ 泊

第2部: 国立公園と観光に関する質問です。

9. 以下の項目において屋久島国立公園は役に立っていると思いますか?

	大変役立っている	少し役立っている	役立っていない	わからない
観光の発展				
環境保全				
教育				
その他: ……………				

10. 屋久島国立公園の環境保全のためなら入園料を払ってもいいと思いますか?

1. はい 2. いいえ 「はい」と答えた方、いくらなら払いますか?: _____ 円

11. エコツーリズムについて、ご自身の知識で以下の項目より適当だと思うものを、1つ選んで○を付けてください。

1. エコツーリズムという言葉聞いたことがない
 2. 言葉は聞いたことがあるが意味は知らない
 3. 言葉の意味は知っているが、屋久島が当てはまるとは思わない
 4. 言葉の意味を知っており、エコツーリズムのために屋久島を訪れている
12. 「4」と答えた方、屋久島でエコツーリズムの活動だと思われるもの全てを挙げてください。
-
13. 観光は屋久島にどのような影響をもたらしていると思いますか？以下の項目に関して自分の意見に最も近いものにそれぞれ1つずつ○をつけてください：

0= わからない 1= 全く思わない 2= 思わない 3= どちらでもいえない 4= 思う 5= 強く思う							
1	観光によりインフラや公共サービスが改善される(道路、水道、電気等)	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	観光により生活が向上している	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	観光は新しい技術をもたらしている	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	観光は自然環境保護に大きく貢献している	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	観光は地元の文化保護や特産品作りにも貢献している	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	観光は島民の雇用に貢献している	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	観光は島民の収入を向上させている	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	観光によりビジネスチャンスが増えている	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	全体として見れば島民は観光で失うものよりそこから受ける恩恵の方が大きい	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	観光は島民の格差を拡大している	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	観光は治安を悪化させ犯罪を増やしている	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	観光は住民の日々の生活の支障となっている	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	ホテルや観光施設の増加は屋久島の自然環境を損ねている	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	観光は環境への被害を増加させている	0	1	2	3	4	5
15	観光によって地域内の多くの物やサービスの価格が上昇する	0	1	2	3	4	5

14. 屋久島の島民は観光による経済的機会を十分に活用していると思いますか？

1. 全く思わない
2. あまり思わない
3. どちらとも言えない
4. ある程度そう思う
5. その通りだと思う
6. わからない

第3部:屋久島に来る動機についての質問です。

15. 屋久島に来た動機は何ですか？

0= わからない; 1 = 全く思わない; 2 = 思わない; 3 = どちらともいえない; 4= 思う 5 = 強く思う							
1	自身の休暇を楽しむため	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	観光が好きだから	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	ストレス解消のため	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	日常の生活環境から離れるため	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	友達や家族と過ごすため	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	屋久島での体験を友人や他人にシェアするため	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	一人で新しいことに挑戦するため	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	屋久島は世界自然遺産に登録されており有名だから	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	新たな人達との出会いを求めて	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	異なる文化や生活を体験するため	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	景色を楽しむため	0	1	2	3	4	5

12	気候	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	有名な縄文杉を見るため	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	郷土料理を味わうため	0	1	2	3	4	5
15	自然を楽しむため	0	1	2	3	4	5
16	自然や野生生物について学ぶため	0	1	2	3	4	5
17	ハイキング、カヤック、ダイビングなどのレジャー活動を楽しむため	0	1	2	3	4	5
18	旅行予算に見合った目的地だったから	0	1	2	3	4	5
19	気軽に来ることが出来たから	0	1	2	3	4	5
20	その他(記入):	0	1	2	3	4	5

第4部:屋久島での観光経験についての質問です。

16. 屋久島で行った活動について、満足度を教えてください。それぞれの項目に、○を付けてください。

0=参加しなかった 1=全く満足しなかった 2=満足しなかった 3=どちらともいえない 4=満足した 5=とても満足した							
1	ガイド付きエコツアー	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	縄文杉訪問	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	カヤック	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	リラックス・休養	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	ダイビング	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	ハイキング	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	観光	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	サイクリング	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	キャンピング/ピクニック	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	水泳	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	野生動物の観察/バードウォッチング	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	研究活動	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	修学旅行	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	その他:.....	0	1	2	3	4	5

17. 以下の項目についての満足度を教えてください。

0=わからない 1=全く満足しなかった 2=満足しなかった 3=どちらともいえない 4=満足した 5=とても満足した							
1	自然環境の質	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	屋久島の自然についての情報	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	観光案内所、ビジターセンター	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	公共交通手段	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	宿泊施設	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	ガイド/通訳	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	土産物	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	標識/看板	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	旅行にかかった費用	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	レンタカー	0	1	2	3	4	5

11	町・村の風景	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	レストラン・食堂	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	サービス・ホスピタリティー	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	山間地の公共手洗い	0	1	2	3	4	5

18. 屋久島訪問中、何か問題がありましたか？ 1. はい 2. いいえ
「はい」と答えた方は、どのような問題がありましたか？ _____
19. 屋久島の観光を向上させるために何か提案はありますか？ _____
20. 屋久島訪問について総合的な満足度を教えてください。
1. 全く満足しなかった 2. あまり満足しなかった 3. どちらとも言えない 4. 満足した 5. 大変満足した
21. また訪れたいですか？ 1. はい 2. いいえ
理由：_____
22. 屋久島訪問を友達に薦めますか？ 1. はい 2. いいえ
理由：_____

ご協力をいただき、ありがとうございます。

APPENDIX 5: QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY ON TOURISM IN GASHAKA-GUMTI NATIONAL PARK

I: HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Request for your cooperation

This questionnaire survey is conducted as part of my research for my Doctoral thesis in the Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University. The aim of my research is to compare community-based tourism in national parks in Japan and Nigeria. This questionnaire is to evaluate your perception of Gashaka-Gumti National Park, attitudes towards tourism and its impact and your involvement in your community.

The answers provided will be treated confidentially and would be used solely for academic purposes and to make recommendations to Gashaka-Gumti National Park. If you have any concerns or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your acceptance to participate in the survey despite your busy schedule.

Kayode Ifeoluwa
Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences,
Hiroshima University
E-mail : d132431@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

Section I: Questions about yourself. Please circle [O] where appropriate and answer all questions.

1. Age group: 10s · 20s · 30s · 40s · 50s · 60s · 70 upwards
2. Gender: 1. Male 2. Female
3. Household members: _____ people
4. Place of birth: Nigeria (Town _____ State _____) Oversea Country _____
5. Current residence: Town/Village _____
6. How long have you been living in this town? 1. Since I was born 2. From _____ (yr) 3. I lived here from: _____ to _____ (yr) ; and from: _____ to _____ (yr)
7. Occupation? _____
8. Do you earn your living through tourism? 1. Yes 2. No
9. Is tourism the main source of income of your household? 1. Yes 2. No
10. Does any member of your household generate income from tourism? 1. Yes 2. No
11. Do you have direct contact with tourists as part of your work? 1. Yes 2. No

Section II: This section is about Gashaka-Gumti National park.

12. To what extent do you think GGNP has contributed to the following areas? Please circle (O) all applicable options:

0=Unsure; 1=Very low; 2=Low; 3=Neutral; 4=High; 5=Very High							
1	Develop tourism	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	Nature conservation	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Education	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	Others: (Specify)	0	1	2	3	4	5

13. GGNP is protected by a variety of regulations, Please choose **one answer** that best describes your opinion about these regulations.

With regards to the community:

1. We need the regulations to protect the nature of GGNP
2. We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources
3. We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate
4. The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop

5. Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not
6. It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not

With regards to yourself

1. Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living in the community close to GGNP
2. I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature
3. The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict
4. The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated
5. I don't care about the regulations

14. How has the establishment of the nation park affect your community?

0= Unsure; 1=Strongly insignificant; 2= Insignificant; 3=Neutral; 4= significant 5=strongly significant							
1	Improvement of roads	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	Improvement of general infrastructures (water supply, power supply etc.)	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Attract tourists to Gashaka-Gumti	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	No access to major resources in the park	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	Other (Specify):	0	1	2	3	4	5

Section III: This section is about tourism in Gashaka-Gumti national park.

15. Which of these best describes your knowledge about ecotourism in GGNP? (*Please choose only one answer*).

1. I have never heard the term 'ecotourism' before
2. I have heard the term but I don't know the meaning
3. I know the meaning of ecotourism and tourism in Gashaka-Gumti is not ecotourism
4. I know the meaning of ecotourism and it is practiced in Gashaka-Gumti

16. If you chose '4' above, please list **any** activities you would describe as ecotourism in GGNP _____

17. Do you want ecotourism in Gashaka-Gumti to be developed?

1. Yes
2. No
3. Unsure: State reasons for your answer: _____

18. How willing are you to participate in the development of ecotourism in GGNP

0= Unsure; 1= Not willing at all; 2= Not willing; 3= Indifferent; 4= Willing; 5= Very willing							
1	If given the opportunity, I am willing to participate in ecotourism planning and development	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	I am willing to accept ecotourism education and training	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	I have spare time to participate in ecotourism development projects	0	1	2	3	4	5

19. How do you think residents can be involved in tourism planning and development in Gashaka-Gumti national park?

0=Unsure; 1 = Strongly disagree; 2= Disagree; 3=Neutral; 4= Agree; 5 = Strongly agree							
1	Majority of staff of GGNP should be from villages around the park	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	Government should consult with residents before implementing new policies	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Cooperation between government, residents and business owners is important	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	Residents should have meetings to discuss about tourism issues in GGNP	0	1	2	3	4	5

5	Residents should participate in environment protection of GGNP to help boost tourism to the national park	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	Government should acknowledge and understand residents expectations	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	The people should be provided with information (planning and other initiatives)	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Community should be given feedback as why decisions were made	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	Responses should be given to community's complaints and concerns	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	Residents should actively participate in tourism planning and development	0	1	2	3	4	5

20. What do you think are some of the constraints of residents' participation in tourism? (You can choose multiple answers)

1. Lack of financial resources for tourism development
2. Lack of knowledge in tourism
3. Lack of government support
4. Low level of awareness
5. Lack of information
6. Centralization of administration

21. Who do you think should make decisions concerning tourism in Gashaka-Gumti? (You can choose multiple answers)

1. National Government
2. State Government
3. Local Government
4. Committee selected by the local people

Section IV: This section is on perception and attitudes towards tourism and its impact

22. Who do you think benefits more from tourism in Gashaka-Gumti national park?

1. Government
2. Residents
3. NGOs
4. Business owners
4. Others:.....

23. Indicate your level of agreement with the statements below:

0=Unsure; 1 = Strongly disagree 2= Disagree; 3=Neutral; 4= Agree; 5 = Strongly agree							
1	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services (road, water supply, electricity, etc.)	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	Tourism increases residents' income	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	Tourists do not respect our traditions	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	0	1	2	3	4	5
15	Tourism disrupts the residents' behaviour	0	1	2	3	4	5
16	Tourists should pay more for services they use	0	1	2	3	4	5
17	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Gashaka-Gumti	0	1	2	3	4	5
18	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	0	1	2	3	4	5
19	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	0	1	2	3	4	5

20	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	0	1	2	3	4	5
21	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside this village than for local people	0	1	2	3	4	5
22	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	0	1	2	3	4	5

24. What do you think about the number of tourists visiting GGNP? Circle the only **one** answer

1. The number of tourists should increase because the present number is too small
2. The present number of tourists should be maintained because it is appropriate
3. The number of tourists should be decreased because it is too large

25. Do you see any benefits or problems if tourism was to increase?

1. Benefits
2. Problems
3. No effect

Please state the benefits or problems to you and/or the community

	Benefits	Problems
Personal		
Community		

26. Lastly, these following questions are to inquire about your involvement in your community.

0=Unsure; 1 = Strongly disagree 2= Disagree; 3=Neutral; 4= Agree; 5 = Strongly agree							
1	I actively participate in the town events and meetings where I live	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	I sometimes find the community events burdensome	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	We are willing to accommodate people moving to our community	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	I don't have many friends and acquaintances in my community	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	I often socialize with people in my residential community	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	I often socialize with people in neighbouring community	0	1	2	3	4	5

Thank you for your cooperation

II: BUSINESS PEOPLE QUESTIONNAIRE

Request for your cooperation

This questionnaire survey is conducted as part of my research for my Doctoral thesis in the Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University. The aim of my research is to compare community-based tourism in national parks in Japan and Nigeria. This questionnaire is to evaluate your perception of Gashaka-Gumti National Park, attitudes towards tourism and its impact and your involvement in your community.

The answers provided will be treated confidentially and would be used solely for academic purposes and to make recommendations to Gashaka-Gumti National Park. If you have any concerns or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your acceptance to participate in the survey despite your busy schedule.

Kayode Ifeoluwa
Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences,
Hiroshima University
E-mail : d132431@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

Section I: Questions about you and your business. Please answer all questions and circle [O] where appropriate.

1. Type of business: 1. Restaurant 2. Daily life supplies 3. Lodging 4. Others
2. Position held: 1. Owner 2. Manager 3. Owner's family 4. Manager's family 5. Staff
6. Others (Specify) _____
3. Age group: 10s • 20s • 30s • 40s • 50s • 60s • 70 upwards
4. Gender: 1. Male 2. Female
5. Place of birth: City _____ State _____ Oversea (Country _____)
6. Place of residence: _____ Town/Village
7. How long have you been living in this town/Village? 1. Since I was born 2. From ____ (yr) 3. I lived here from: ____ to ____ (yr); and from: ____ to ____ (yr)
8. Location of your business: _____ Town/Village
9. a. When was the business established? _____ Year
b. When did you start working here? _____ Year
10. Can you give an average percentage of your customers during:
 - a. Peak season: Tourists _____%; Residents _____%
 - b. Shoulder season: Tourists _____%; Residents _____%
 - c. Low season: Tourists _____%; Residents _____%
11. Is your business open all year? 1. Yes 2. No
12. Do residents supply any goods and services to your business (e.g. crafts, food products)? 1. Regularly 2. Not regularly 3. Not at all
13. Is any other member of your household involved in tourism as a source of income or employment? 1. Yes 2. No

Section II: This section is about Gashaka-Gumti national park.

14. To what extent do you think GGNP has contributed to the following areas? Please circle (O) all applicable options:

0=Unsure; 1=Very low; 2=Low; 3=Neutral; 4=High; 5=Very High							
1	Develop tourism	0	1	2	3	4	5

2	Nature conservation	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Education	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	Others: (Specify)	0	1	2	3	4	5

15. GGNP is protected by a variety of regulations, Please choose **one answer** that best describes your opinion about these regulations.

With regards to the community:

1. We need the regulations to protect the nature of GGNP
2. We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources
3. We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate
4. The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop
5. Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not
6. It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not

With regards to yourself

1. Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living in the community close to GGNP
2. I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature
3. The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict
4. The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated
5. I don't care about the regulations

16. In what ways has the establishment of GGNP impacted your business?

1. Positively
2. Negatively
3. No impact
4. Both positively and negatively

Please state the impacts to your business

Positive impact	Negative impact

Section III: This section is about tourism in Gashaka-Gumti national park

17. Which of these best describes your knowledge about ecotourism in GGNP? (**You can only choose one answer**).

1. I have never heard the term 'ecotourism' before
2. I have heard the term but I don't know the meaning
3. I know the meaning of ecotourism and tourism in GGNP is not ecotourism
4. I know the meaning of ecotourism and it is practiced in GGNP

18. If you chose '4' above, please list **any** activity you would describe as ecotourism in GGNP:

19. Do you want ecotourism in GGNP to develop? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Unsure

State reasons for your answer: _____

20. Do you think business owners should participate in tourism development and management in GGNP? 1. Yes 2. No

21. How do you think business owners can be involved in tourism planning and management in GGNP?

0=Unsure; 1 = Strongly disagree; 2= Disagree; 3=Neutral; 4= Agree; 5 = Strongly agree							
1	Government should consult with them before implementing new policies	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	Cooperation between government, residents and business owners	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Business owners should have meetings to discuss about tourism issues in GGNP	0	1	2	3	4	5

4	Business owners should clean up garbage and take care of the environment	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	Government should acknowledge and understand their expectations	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	Business owners should be provided with information (planning and other initiatives)	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	Feedback as to why decisions were made should be given	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Joint projects with business owners and other stakeholders	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	Responses should be given to stakeholders' complaints/concerns	0	1	2	3	4	5

22. Who do you think should make decisions concerning tourism in Gashaka-Gumti? (You can choose multiple answers): 1. National Government 2. State Government 3. Local Government 4. Committee selected by the local people

Section IV: This section is on perception and attitudes towards tourism and its impact

23. Indicate your level of agreement with the statements below:

0=Unsure; 1 = Strongly disagree 2= Disagree; 3=Neutral; 4= Agree; 5 = Strongly agree							
1	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services (road, water supply, electricity, etc.)	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	Tourism increases residents' income	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	Tourists do not respect our traditions	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	0	1	2	3	4	5
15	Tourism disrupts the residents' behaviour	0	1	2	3	4	5
16	Tourists should pay more for services they use	0	1	2	3	4	5
17	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Gashaka-Gumti	0	1	2	3	4	5
18	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	0	1	2	3	4	5
19	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	0	1	2	3	4	5

20	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	0	1	2	3	4	5
21	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside this village than for local people	0	1	2	3	4	5
22	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	0	1	2	3	4	5

24. What do you think about the number of tourists visiting GGNP? Circle the only **one** answer

- The number of tourists should increase because the present number is too small
- The present number of tourists should be maintained because it is appropriate
- The number of tourists should be decreased because it is too large

25. Do you see any benefits or problems if tourism was to increase?

- Benefits
- Problems
- No effect

Please state the benefits of problems to you and/or the community

	Benefits	Problems
Your Business		
The Community		

26. Lastly, these following questions are to inquire about your involvement in your community.

0=Unsure; 1 = Strongly disagree 2= Disagree; 3=Neutral; 4= Agree; 5 = Strongly agree							
1	I actively participate in the town events and meetings where I live	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	I actively participate in the town events and meetings where I work						
3	I sometimes find the community events burdensome	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	We are willing to accommodate people moving to our community	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	I don't have many friends and acquaintances in my community	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	I often socialize with people in my residential community	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	I often socialize with people in neighbouring community	0	1	2	3	4	5

Thank you for your cooperation

III: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TOURISTS

Dear respondent,

Request for your cooperation

This questionnaire survey is conducted as part of my research for my Doctoral thesis in the Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Hiroshima University. The aim of my research is to compare community-based tourism in national parks in Japan and Nigeria. This questionnaire is to evaluate your perception of tourism in Gashaka-Gumti National Park, your motivation for coming and your level of satisfaction with your experience here.

The answers provided will be treated confidentially and would be used solely for academic purposes and to make recommendations to Gashaka-Gumti National Park. If you have any concerns or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me. Thank you for your acceptance to participate in the survey despite your busy schedule.

Kayode Ifeoluwa

Graduate School of Integrated Arts and Sciences,

Hiroshima University

E-mail : d132431@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TOURISTS

Section 1: This section contains questions about yourself. Please answer all questions and circle [O] the correct answer where appropriate.

1. Place of birth: Nigeria (City _____ State _____) Abroad _____
2. Residency: Nigeria (City _____ Nigeria _____) Abroad _____
3. Age group: 10's • 20's • 30's • 40's • 50's • 60's • 70 upwards
4. Gender: 1. Male 2. Female
5. Level of education: 1. None 2. Primary 3. Secondary 4. Tertiary institution
6. Have you visited any other national park in Nigeria? 1. Yes (Specify:) 2. No
7. How many times have you been to Gashaka-Gumti National Park? 1. First time 2. _____ times
8. Who did you come with? (Multiple answers allowed)
 1. Spouse 2. Children 3. Parents 4. Friends 5. Workplace • School trip
 6. Others (specify) _____
9. Including yourself, what is the size of the group you are traveling with?
 1. Alone 2. 2 people 3. 3- 5 people 4. 6 people and above
10. How long do you intend to stay in Gashaka-Gumti National Park during this trip?
 1. A day trip 2. _____ nights

Section 2: This section is to learn about your perception of Gashaka-Gumti National park and tourism.

11. How important do you think Gashaka-Gumti National Park is in the following areas?

	Very important	Little importance	Not important	I don't know
Tourism development				
Nature conservation				
Education				
Others:				

12. Would you be willing to pay more for entry fee in order to support conservation in Gashaka-Gumti National Park? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes, please state how much you can pay: ₦ _____

13. Which of these best describes your knowledge about ecotourism? (Please choose just one answer).

1. I have never heard the term ‘ecotourism’ before
2. I have heard the term but I don’t know the meaning
3. I know the meaning of ecotourism, and tourism in Gashaka-Gumti National Park is not ecotourism
4. I know the meaning of ecotourism and I came here for ecotourism

14. If you chose answer 4, please list the activities you would describe as ecotourism

15. Indicate your level of agreement with the statements about tourism below:

(0= I don’t know; 1 = Strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = Neutral; 4= Agree 5 = Strongly agree)							
1	Tourism can lead to improvement in infrastructure and public services (road, water supply, electricity, etc.)	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	Tourism helps in the improvement of quality of life	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Tourism contributes to the introduction of new technologies	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	Tourism leads to greater protection of the natural environment	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents of Gashaka	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	Tourism increases residents’ income	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Tourism can help increase business opportunities	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than its costs	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	Tourism exacerbates social inequalities	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	Tourism disrupts residents’ daily life	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	Construction of hotels and other tourist facilities destroys the natural environment of Gashaka-Gumti National Park	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	Tourism contributes to an increase in environmental pollution	0	1	2	3	4	5
15	Tourism causes increase in prices of goods and services	0	1	2	3	4	5

16. Do you think that residents of communities in and around GGNP take full advantage of the area’s economic potential from tourism? 1. No, definitely not 2. Not really 3. Neutral 4. Yes, to some extent 5. Yes, definitely 6. Do not know

Section 3: This section is to ask about your motivation for coming to GGNP

17. What motivated you to come to Gashaka-Gumti National Park?

0= I don’t know; 1 = Strongly disagree; 2 = disagree; 3 = Neutral; 4= Agree 5 = Strongly agree							
1	To enjoy my vacation	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	I just like to travel	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	To help release some stress	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	To get away from my normal environment	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	To do something with my friends and family	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	To share my experience here with friends	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	To experience new things by myself	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Because Gashaka is famous for its chimpanzees	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	To meet new people	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	To experience different cultures and ways of life	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	To enjoy the scenery	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	The climate	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	To visit the highest mountain in Nigeria	0	1	2	3	4	5
14	To enjoy the local cuisine	0	1	2	3	4	5
15	To enjoy nature	0	1	2	3	4	5
16	To learn more about nature and wildlife	0	1	2	3	4	5
17	To enjoy leisure like hiking, and wildlife viewing	0	1	2	3	4	5

18	A holiday in line with my budget	0	1	2	3	4	5
19	Easy holiday to arrange	0	1	2	3	4	5
20	Others (Specify):	0	1	2	3	4	5

Section 4: This section is to ask about your tourism experience in Gashaka-Gumti National Park

18. For the activities you took part in during your visit, please indicate your level of satisfaction.

0 = I didn't participate; 1 = Completely unsatisfied; 2 = Not satisfied; 3= Neutral 4=Satisfied; 5=Very Satisfied							
1	Drive within the park	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	Relaxing	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	Hiking	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	Sightseeing	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	Camping/Picnicking	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	Swimming	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	Wildlife viewing/bird watching	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Research	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	School excursion	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	Others (specify):	0	1	2	3	4	5

19. How would you describe your satisfaction with the following?

0 = I don't know; 1 = Completely unsatisfied; 2 = Not satisfied; 3= Neutral 4= Satisfied 5=Very Satisfied							
1	The quality of the natural environment	0	1	2	3	4	5
2	Information available about the nature of the park	0	1	2	3	4	5
3	The tourist information center	0	1	2	3	4	5
4	Transportation system	0	1	2	3	4	5
5	Lodges/Hotel	0	1	2	3	4	5
6	The tour guide/interpretation	0	1	2	3	4	5
7	Souvenirs	0	1	2	3	4	5
8	Signage	0	1	2	3	4	5
9	The cost of the trip	0	1	2	3	4	5
10	Landscape of the town - village	0	1	2	3	4	5
11	Restaurants and Food	0	1	2	3	4	5
12	Services and Hospitality	0	1	2	3	4	5
13	Toilets availability in the park	0	1	2	3	4	5

20. Did you encounter any problem during your visit? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes, what are these problems? _____

21. Can you give recommendations for the improvement of tourism in Gashaka-Gumti National Park? _____

22. What is your overall satisfaction with your experience in Gashaka-Gumti National Park? 1. Not at all satisfied 2. A little dissatisfied 3. Neutral 4. Satisfied 5. Very satisfied

23. Would you like to revisit? 1. Yes 2. No []

Reasons for your answer _____

24. Would you recommend Gashaka-Gumti National Park to friends? 1. Yes 2. No

Reasons for your answer _____

Thank you for your time and valuable input

APPENDIX 6
PERCEPTIONS ABOUT YAKUSHIMA NATIONAL PARK

**APPENDIX 6A: YAKUSHIMA HOUSEHOLD ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA)
TESTS**

Independent variables: Gender, age, employment, nativity, length of residency and tourism dependence

Table 6A.1: Perception about contribution of YNP and its impact based on gender

Perceptions	Gender (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Male	Female		
Contribution of YNP				
Tourism development	3.035	2.592	4.670	.032*
Nature conservation	3.319	2.829	6.186	.014*
Education	2.876	2.507	4.044	.046*
Impact of YNP				
Improvement of roads	3.15	3.16	.002	.964
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.59	2.74	.601	.439
Attract tourists to Yakushima	3.90	3.80	.360	.549
Others	2.67	3.38	.403	.537

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6A.2: Perception about contribution of YNP and its impact based on age

Perceptions	Age (Mean)						F ratio	Sig.
	≤ 20 yrs	30s	40s	50	60	≥ 70 yrs		
Contribution of YNP								
Tourism development	2.57	2.59	2.74	3.05	2.95	2.74	.479	.792
Nature conservation	3.14	3.53	3.09	3.39	3.13	2.55	1.875	.101
Education	2.71	2.59	2.78	2.80	2.80	2.50	1.875	.101
Impact of YNP								
Improvement of roads	3.43	2.88	2.68	3.05	3.30	3.67	1.636	.153
Improvement of general infrastructures	3.00	2.75	1.91	2.63	2.72	3.00	2.060	.073
Attract tourists to Yakushima	4.00	4.25	3.14	3.90	3.99	3.79	2.356	.042*
Others	0	5.00	0	2.00	3.29	2.00	1.141	.379

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6A.3: Perception about contribution of YNP and its impact based on employment

Perceptions	Employment (Mean)				F ratio	Sig.
	Employed	Unemployed	Retired	Part-time		
Contribution of YNP						
Tourism development	3.00	2.56	3.33	2.88	1.165	.325
Nature conservation	3.29	2.60	2.67	3.38	3.190	.025*
Education	2.89	2.36	2.33	2.81	2.058	.108
Impact of YNP						
Improvement of roads	3.17	3.24	2.67	3.14	.153	.928
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.49	3.02	2.67	2.79	1.745	.160
Attract tourists to Yakushima	3.83	3.90	5.00	3.57	1.304	.275
Others	3.40	2.17	4.00	0	.603	.568

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6A.4: Perception about contribution of YNP and its impact based on nativity

Perceptions	Nativity (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Yakushima	I-turn		
Contribution of YNP				
Tourism development	2.81	2.92	.264	.608
Nature conservation	3.02	3.19	.769	.382
Education	2.67	2.82	.640	.425
Impact of YNP				
Improvement of roads	3.05	3.42	2.785	.097
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.61	2.73	.312	.577
Attract tourists to Yakushima	3.88	3.79	.256	.614
Others	3.10	3.00	.006	.937

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6A.5: Perception about contribution of YNP and its impact based on length of residency

Perceptions	Length of residency (Mean)			F ratio	Sig.
	Since birth	I-turn	U-turn		
Contribution of YNP					
Tourism development	3.15	2.72	2.80	1.519	.222
Nature conservation	3.23	3.06	3.04	.328	.721
Education	3.04	2.73	2.51	2.421	.092
Impact of YNP					
Improvement of roads	3.26	3.25	3.02	.504	.605
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.70	2.59	2.76	.277	.758
Attract tourists to Yakushima	4.05	3.71	3.89	1.221	.297
Others	5.00	3.67	2.00	1.610	.248

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6A.6: Perception about contribution of YNP and its impact based on income from tourism

Perceptions	Income from tourism (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Income	None		
Contribution of YNP				
Tourism development	2.92	2.84	.118	.731
Nature conservation	3.25	3.06	.714	.399
Education	2.67	2.76	.200	.655
Impact of YNP				
Improvement of roads	3.40	3.10	1.571	.212
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.73	2.61	.289	.592
Attract tourists to Yakushima	3.85	3.87	.008	.929
Others	4.00	2.82	.796	.390

Source: Survey data (2015)

APPENDIX 6B: YAKUSHIMA HOUSEHOLDS PEARSON CHI SQUARE (X²) TESTS

Independent variables: Gender, age, employment, nativity, length of residency and income from tourism
 Table 6B: Perception about regulations governing YNP and designation more important

Perceptions	Gender		Age		Employment		Nativity		Length of residency		Tourism income	
	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.
<i>With regards to the community</i>												
We need the regulations to protect the nature of YNP												
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources												
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate												
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	8.020	.155	35.471	.080	18.334	.246	8.216	.145	13.234	.211	7.361	.195
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not												
It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not												
<i>With regards to yourself</i>												
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living on the island of WHS												
I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature												
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	4.201	.379	16.528	.683	6.639	.881	4.147	.386	11.013	.201	1.526	.822
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated												
I don't care about the regulations												
<i>Which designation is more important</i>												
NP												
World heritage	2.939	.401	23.990	.065	10.808	.289	3.139	.371	6.968	.324	3.272	.352
Both												

Source: Survey data (2015)

APPENDIX 6C: YAKUSHIMA BUSINESSES ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) TESTS

Table 6C.1: Perception about contribution of YNP based on gender

Contribution of YNP	Gender (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Male	Female		
Tourism development	3.92	3.27	6.225	.014*
Nature conservation	3.64	3.25	2.740	.101
Education	2.70	2.52	.418	.519

Note: *= significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6C.2: Perception about contribution of YNP based on age

Contribution of YNP	Age (Mean)				F ratio	Sig.
	≤ 30s	40s	50	≥ 60yrs		
Tourism development	3.48	3.81	3.58	3.54	.273	.845
Nature conservation	3.26	3.38	3.50	3.53	.284	.837
Education	2.39	2.71	2.79	2.66	.368	.776

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6C.3: Perception about contribution of YNP based on nativity

Contribution of YNP	Nativity (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Yakushima	I-turn		
Tourism development	3.48	3.74	.965	.328
Nature conservation	3.43	3.41	.004	.948
Education	2.61	2.61	.000	.995

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6C.4: Perception about contribution of YNP based on length of residency

Contribution of YNP	Nativity (Mean)			F ratio	Sig.
	Since birth	I-turn	U-turn		
Tourism development	3.47	3.55	3.84	.663	.518
Nature conservation	3.29	3.45	3.61	.447	.641
Education	2.14	2.64	2.97	1.839	.164

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6C.5: Perception about contribution of YNP based type of business

Contribution of YNP	Type of business (Mean)								F ratio	Sig.
	SS	RST	AGR	RG	ACM	GD	RC	OT		
Tourism development	3.00	3.46	5.00	2.00	3.58	4.00	3.88	4.80	1.597	.135
Nature conservation	3.23	3.14	4.00	3.58	2.83	3.50	4.00	3.00	.737	.659
Education	1.92	2.33	3.00	0	2.79	2.33	3.13	4.40	2.676	.011*

Note: SS = Souvenir shop; RST = Restaurant; AGR= Accommodation, guide & rental car; RG = Restaurant & Guide; ACM = Accommodation; GD= Guide; RC = Rental car; OT = Others

*= significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6C.6: Perception about contribution of YNP based position at the facility

Contribution of YNP	Position at facility (Mean)							F ratio	Sig.
	OW	MG	OF	MF	ST	OT			
Tourism development	3.72	3.53	3.29	4.00	3.33	2.00	.905	.481	
Nature conservation	3.48	3.53	3.47	3.33	3.28	2.00	.408	.842	
Education	2.83	2.33	2.77	2.33	2.39	3.00	.568	.725	

Note: OW = Owner; MG = Manager; OF = Owner's family; MF = Manager's family; ST = Staff; OT = Others

Source: Survey data (2015)

APPENDIX 6D: YAKUSHIMA BUSINESS PEARSON CHI SQUARE (X²) TESTS
Independent variables: Gender, age, nativity, length of residency, type of business and position at facility

Table 6D: Business people's perception of regulations governing YNP and the park's impacts

Perceptions	Gender		Age		Nativity		Length of residency		Type of business		Position at facility	
	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.
<i>With regards to the community</i>												
We need the regulations to protect the nature of YNP												
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources												
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate												
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	11.758	.019*	6.525	.887	5.255	.262	12.693	.123	33.851	.378	16.837	.664
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not												
It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not												
<i>With regards to yourself</i>												
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living on the island of WHS												
I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature												
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	3.162	.367	9.209	.418	2.232	.526	2.522	.866	6.355	1.000	14.405	.495
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated												
I don't care about the regulations												
<i>Impact of YNP to business</i>												
Positive												
Negative	3.046	.385	7.557	.579	1.787	.618	4.010	.675	22.498	.550	11.954	.449
No impact												
Both positive and negative												
<i>Which designation is more important</i>												
NP												
World heritage	3.772	.152	8.584	.198	.189	.910	3.531	.473	13.507	.487	9.976	.267
Both												

Note: * = significant at p ≤ 0.05 (Source: Survey data, 2015)

APPENDIX 6E: YAKUSHIMA TOURISTS ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) TESTS
Independent variables: Gender, age, residence, and number of visits

Table 6E.1: Perception about contribution of YNP by gender

Contribution of YNP	Gender (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Male	Female		
Tourism development	1.17	1.17	.000	1.000
Nature conservation	1.10	1.16	.894	.345
Education	1.21	1.11	1.184	.277

Note: The lower the mean, the higher the level of agreement
Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6E.2: Perception about contribution of YNP by age

Contribution of YNP	Age (Mean)					F ratio	Sig.
	≤ 20 yrs	30s	40s	50s	≥ 60 yrs		
Tourism development	1.15	1.32	1.17	1.10	1.05	2.085	.082
Nature conservation	1.07	1.09	1.22	1.24	1.16	1.430	.223
Education	1.10	1.20	1.24	1.43	1.05	1.359	.248

Note: The lower the mean, the higher the level of agreement
Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6E.3: Perception about contribution of YNP by residence

Contribution of YNP	Region (Mean)								F ratio	Sig.
	HT	KT	CB	KN	CGK	SKK	KS	OS		
Tourism development	.86	1.15	1.30	1.13	1.31	1.00	1.02	1.64	5.581	.000*
Nature conservation	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.22	1.00	1.33	1.13	1.03	.780	.604
Education	.714	1.23	1.03	1.18	.93	1.67	1.19	1.21	.739	.639

Note: 1. HT = Hokkaido/Tohoku; KT = Kanto; CB = Chubu; KN = Kansai; CGK = Chugoku SKK= Shikoku; KS = Kyushu; OS = Oversea

2. The lower the mean, the higher the level of agreement
Source: Survey data (2015)

Table 6E.4: Perception about contribution of YNP by number of visits

Contribution of YNP	Number of visits (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	First	Repeat		
Tourism development	1.20	1.09	2.28	.132
Nature conservation	1.10	1.20	2.15	.143
Education	1.18	1.16	.05	.825

Note: The lower the mean, the higher the level of agreement
Source: Survey data (2015)

APPENDIX 6F: YAKUSHIMA TOURISTS PEARSON CHI SQUARE (X²) TESTS

Independent variables: Gender, age, residence, and number of visits

Table 6F: Tourists willingness to pay by gender, age, residence, and number of visits

Characteristic	Willingness to pay		X ²	Sig.
	Yes	No		
Gender				
Male	200	10	2.296	.107
Female	159	3		
Age				
20 years and Below	127	9	7.816	.099
30	90	3		
40	59	0		
50	40	0		
60 years and above	45	1		
Place of Residence				
Hokkaido/Tohoku	7	0	6.959	.433
Kanto	90	1		
Chubu	30	0		
Kansai	74	3		
Chugoku	16	0		
Shikoku	3	0		
Kyushu	98	7		
Abroad/Oversea	38	2		
Number of visits				
Fist time	264	11	.850	.286
Repeat visit	97	2		

Source: Survey data (2015)

**APPENDIX 6G: YAKUSHIMA HOUSEHOLD AND BUSINESS PEARSON CHI SQUARE
(X²) TESTS**

Table 6G: Perceptions of household and business about YNP's regulations and importance of YNP/WHS designations

Perceptions	Stakeholder (%)		X ² value	Sig.
	Household	Business		
<i>With regards to the community</i>				
1. We need the regulations to protect the nature of YNP	42.8	31.2	8.316	.140
2. We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources	25.7	34.9		
3. We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate	15.0	14.7		
4. The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	5.9	3.7		
5. Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not	9.6	15.6		
6. It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not	1.1	0		
<i>With regards to yourself</i>				
1. Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living on the island of WHS	46.4	43.9	1.859	.762
2. I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature	47.5	52.3		
3. The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	3.9	2.8		
4. The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated	1.1	0		
5. I don't care about the regulations	1.1	0.9		
<i>Which designation is more important</i>				
1. NP	14.6	10.3	2.238	.327
2. World heritage	83.6	85.6		
3. Both	1.8	4.1		

Source: Survey data (2015)

APPENDIX 7
PERCEPTIONS ABOUT GASHAKA-GUMTI NATIONAL PARK

APPENDIX 7A: GGNP HOUSEHOLD ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) TESTS

Independent variables: Gender, age, employment, nativity, length of residency and tourism dependence

Table 7A.1: Perceptions about contributions of GGNP and its impact based on gender

Perceptions	Gender (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Male	Female		
Contribution of GGNP				
Tourism development	3.00	3.18	.509	.476
Nature conservation	3.48	3.59	.231	.631
Education	2.57	2.39	.515	.474
Impact of GGNP				
Improvement of roads	2.23	2.24	.004	.950
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.03	2.04	.002	.963
Attract tourists to GGNP	3.40	3.14	.993	.320
No access to major resources in the park	2.60	2.74	.230	.632
Others	1.94	1.82	.132	.717

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7A.2: Perceptions about contributions of GGNP and its impact based on age

Perceptions	Age (Mean)					F ratio	Sig.
	≤ 20 yrs	30s	40s	50	≥ 60 yrs		
Contribution of GGNP							
Tourism development	3.044	3.07	3.34	2.96	2.60	1.071	.371
Nature conservation	3.32	3.42	3.70	3.57	3.56	.637	.637
Education	2.53	2.43	3.09	2.25	1.84	3.859	.005*
Impact of GGNP							
Improvement of roads	1.98	2.07	2.55	2.61	2.00	1.800	.130
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.05	1.99	2.36	1.89	1.54	1.444	.220
Attract tourists to GGNP	3.14	3.16	3.79	3.04	3.54	2.211	.069
No access to major resources in the park	3.00	2.22	3.07	2.14	2.58	2.918	.022*
Others	2.22	1.64	2.41	1.38	1.93	1.950	.105

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7A.3: Perceptions about contribution of GGNP and its impact based on occupation

Perceptions	Employment (Mean)								F ratio	Sig.
	CS	FM	ST	SE	UE	HM	RT	OT		
Contribution of GGNP										
Tourism development	3.18	3.91	2.81	3.00	3.33	3.09	2.50	2.87	1.465	.181
Nature conservation	3.74	4.00	3.31	4.00	3.89	2.82	3.75	3.23	1.595	.138
Education	2.72	3.41	2.47	2.00	2.67	1.82	1.25	2.58	1.867	.076
Impact of GGNP										
Improvement of roads	2.51	2.43	2.14	1.33	2.33	1.67	2.50	1.93	.993	.437
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.03	2.48	2.14	.67	1.56	1.75	2.00	2.13	.815	.576
Attract tourists to GGNP	3.50	3.71	3.36	2.67	2.75	3.75	3.75	2.73	1.371	.219
No access to major resources in the park	2.78	3.45	2.49	1.67	4.22	2.33	2.75	2.13	2.189	.036*
Others	1.77	2.75	2.83	1.00	1.40	1.44	1.00	1.44	2.371	.026*

Note: CS = Civil servant; FM = Farmer; ST = Student; SE = Self employed; UE = Unemployed; HM = Herdsman; RT = Retired; OT = Others

* = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7A.4: Perception about contribution of GGNP and its impact based on nativity

Perceptions	Hometown (Mean)			F ratio	Sig.
	Taraba	Adamawa	Others		
Contribution of GGNP					
Tourism development	3.14	2.75	2.79	.955	.386
Nature conservation	3.57	3.29	3.15	.901	.408
Education	2.65	2.21	1.93	2.075	.128
Impact of GGNP					
Improvement of roads	2.31	2.00	2.14	.469	.626
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.17	1.50	1.50	2.987	.052
Attract tourists to GGNP	3.35	3.57	3.64	.394	.675
No access to major resources in the park	2.63	2.38	3.43	1.575	.209
Others	1.93	2.64	2.11	1.013	.366

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7A. 5: Perception about contribution of GGNP and its impact based on length of residency

Perceptions	Length of residency (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Since birth	Migrated to GGNP		
Contribution of GGNP				
Tourism development	3.02	3.21	.794	.374
Nature conservation	3.41	3.701	2.205	.139
Education	2.66	2.35	2.020	.157
Impact of GGNP				
Improvement of roads	2.02	2.63	8.047	.005*
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.02	2.10	.123	.726
Attract tourists to GGNP	3.25	3.58	2.223	.137
No access to major resources in the park	2.68	2.70	.007	.934
Others	2.25	1.81	2.172	.143

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7A.6: Perception about contribution of GGNP and its impact based on income from tourism

Perceptions	Income from tourism (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Income	None		
Contribution of GGNP				
Tourism development	3.42	2.97	4.104	.044*
Nature conservation	3.73	3.46	1.880	.172
Education	3.33	2.28	24.054	.000*
Impact of GGNP				
Improvement of roads	2.77	2.06	10.428	.001*
Improvement of general infrastructures	2.61	1.86	11.203	.001*
Attract tourists to GGNP	3.65	3.28	2.590	.109
No access to major resources in the park	3.26	2.41	10.712	.001*
Others	3.24	1.57	29.737	.000*

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2016)

APPENDIX 7B: GGNP HOUSEHOLDS PEARSON CHI SQUARE (X²) TESTS

Independent variables: Gender, age, employment, nativity, length of residency and income from tourism
 Table 7B: Perception about regulations governing GGNP and designation more important

Perceptions	Gender X ²	Age X ²	Occupation X ²	Nativity X ²	Length of residency X ²	Tourism income X ²
	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.	Sig.
<i>With regards to the community</i>						
We need the regulations to protect the nature of GGNP						
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources						
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate						
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	7.412	21.875	37.751	9.352	11.447	7.344
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not	.116	.147	.103	.314	.022*	.119
It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not						
<i>With regards to yourself</i>						
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living in the community close to GGNP						
I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature						
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	6.433	13.641	32.017	8.654	2.480	1.305
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated	.169	.625	.274	.372	.648	.861
I don't care about the regulations						

Source: Survey data (2016)

APPENDIX 7C: GGNP BUSINESSES ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE (ANOVA) TESTS
Independent variables: Gender, age, nativity, length of residency, type of business and position at facility

Table 7C.1: Perception about contribution of GGNP based on gender

Contribution of GGNP	Gender (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Male	Female		
Tourism development	2.76	3.02	.677	.413
Nature conservation	3.72	3.47	.927	.338
Education	2.442	2.80	1.174	.281

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7C.2: Perception about contribution of GGNP based on age

Contribution of GGNP	Age (Mean)				F ratio	Sig.
	10s	20s	30	≥40 yrs		
Tourism development	3.24	2.78	2.82	3.11	.441	.724
Nature conservation	3.81	3.61	3.53	3.56	.214	.886
Education	3.29	2.40	2.46	2.56	1.619	.190

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7C.3: Perception about contribution of GGNP based on nativity

Contribution of GGNP	Hometown (Mean)			F ratio	Sig.
	Taraba	Adamawa	Others		
Tourism development	2.91	3.40	2.60	.317	.729
Nature conservation	3.62	3.60	3.60	.001	.999
Education	2.56	4.00	2.40	2.063	.133

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7C.4: Perception about contribution of GGNP based on length of residency

Contribution of GGNP	Length of residency (Mean)		F ratio	Sig.
	Since birth	Migrated to GGNP		
Tourism development	2.67	3.62	7.783	.006*
Nature conservation	3.57	3.76	.434	.511
Education	2.24	3.62	18.811	.000*

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$ (Source: Survey data, 2016)

Table 7C. 5: Perception about contribution of GGNP based type of business

Contribution of GGNP	Type of business (Mean)				F ratio	Sig.
	RST	DLS	ACM	OT		
Tourism development	2.98	3.07	3.23	2.29	1.119	.345
Nature conservation	3.61	3.96	3.39	3.29	1.173	.324
Education	2.74	2.78	2.58	2.12	.734	.534

Note: RST = Restaurant; DLS = Daily life supplies; ACM = Accommodation; OT = Others

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7C. 6: Perception about contribution of GGNP based position at the facility

Contribution of GGNP	Position at facility (Mean)						F ratio	Sig.
	OW	MG	OF	MF	ST	OT		
Tourism development	2.77	2.91	2.71	4.00	3.20	3.33	.705	.621
Nature conservation	3.58	3.55	3.71	3.80	3.60	4.00	.103	.991
Education	2.48	2.27	3.08	3.60	2.60	3.00	.802	.551

Note: OW = Owner; MG = Manager; OF = Owner's family; MF = Manager's family; ST = Staff; OT = Others

Source: Survey data (2016)

APPENDIX 7D: GGNP BUSINESS PEARSON CHI SQUARE (X²) TESTS
Independent variables: Gender, age, nativity, length of residency, type of business and position at facility

Table 7D: Business people's perception of regulations governing GGNP and the park's impacts

Perceptions	Gender		Age		Nativity		Length of residency		Type of business		Position at facility	
	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.	X ²	Sig.
<i>With regards to the community</i>												
We need the regulations to protect the nature of GGNP												
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources												
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate												
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	10.142	.038*	20.838	.053	10.976	.203	13.406	.009*	18.140	.112	14.636	.797
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not												
It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not												
<i>With regards to yourself</i>												
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living in the community close to GGNP												
I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature												
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	5.159	.271	17.856	.120	26.794	.001*	3.185	.527	14.833	.251	23.465	.267
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated												
I don't care about the regulations												
<i>Impact of GGNP to business</i>												
Positive												
Negative	2.613	.455	5.849	.755	13.255	.039*	2.524	.471	29.715	.000*	44.128	.000
No impact												
Both positive and negative												

Note: *= significant at p≤0.05 (Source: Survey data, 2016)

APPENDIX 7E: GGNP HOUSEHOLD AND BUSINESS T-TEST AND PEARSON CHI SQUARE (X²) TEST

Table 7E.1: Differences in perceptions between household and business about contributions of GGNP

Contributions of GGNP	Stakeholder (Mean)		t	df	Sig.
	Household	Business			
Tourism development	3.086	2.920	.892	342	.373
Nature conservation	3.525	3.620	-.585	340	.559
Education	2.561	2.622	-.324	340	.746

Source: Survey data (2016)

Table 7E.2: Perceptions of household and business about GGNP's regulations

Perceptions	Stakeholder (%)		X ² value	Sig.
	Household	Business		
<i>With regards to the community</i>				
We need the regulations to protect the nature of GGNP	57.0	32.0	27.752	.000*
We need the regulations to protect the nature as tourism resources	22.4	32.0		
We need the regulations, but the current regulations are not adequate	7.6	17.0		
The regulations have created hurdles for the community to develop	5.1	15.0		
Revision of the current regulations is required as some rules are too strict while others are not	8.0	4.0		
It doesn't matter to the community whether the regulations are implemented or not	0	0		
<i>With regards to yourself</i>				
Regulations are necessary and I am rather proud of living in the community close to GGNP	73.5	64.6	11.946	.018*
I can't help but to follow the regulations to protect the value of the nature	15.0	16.7		
The current regulations are very strict, so I want them to be less strict	8.5	10.4		
The regulations are nothing but bothersome, so I want them to be eliminated	.9	7.3		
I don't care about the regulations	2.1	1.0		

Note: * = significant at p≤0.05

Source: Survey data (2016)

APPENDIX 8
PERCEPTIONS ABOUT TOURISM IN YAKUSHIMA NATIONAL PARK

APPENDIX 8A
HOUSEHOLD PERCEPTIONS OF TOURISM IMPACTS

Table 8A: Oneway ANOVA of factors influencing households' perceptions of tourism impacts

	Tourism impacts	Gender	Age	Employment	Nativity	Length of residency	Tourism income
I: Positive economic impact							
1	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	2.832	2.858	2.867	2.840	2.867	2.852*
2	Tourism increases residents' income	2.939	2.924	2.958*	2.923	2.755	2.929*
3	Tourism can create jobs for residents	3.128	3.109*	3.145*	3.105*	3.138	3.115*
4	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	2.950	2.934	2.945*	2.928	2.939	2.934*
II: Positive social and environmental impact							
5	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	2.376	2.374	2.388*	2.367	2.390*	2.368*
6	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	2.459	2.450	2.473	2.449	2.457	2.455*
7	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services	2.560	2.579	2.609	2.578	2.602	2.582
8	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	2.591	2.579	2.571	2.585	2.588*	2.579
9	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	3.124	3.116	3.159	3.117	3.144*	3.116
III: Negative socio-economic impact							
10	Tourism disrupts the residents' behavior	2.140	2.158*	2.139	2.166	2.167	2.158
11	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	2.168*	2.175*	2.170	2.193	2.189	2.186
12	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	2.346	2.372	2.364	2.376	2.394	2.372
13	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	2.631	2.634	2.667	2.635	2.667	2.628
14	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	2.705*	2.700*	2.706	2.697	2.712	2.700
15	Tourists should pay more for services they use	2.837	2.835*	2.799	2.856*	2.860*	2.835
16	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside the island than for local people	2.950*	2.945	2.964	2.950	2.967	2.940
17	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people in Yakushima	3.661	3.674*	3.723	3.670	3.717	3.668
IV: Negative cultural and environmental impacts							
18	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	2.339	2.364	2.325	2.363	2.359	2.353
19	Tourists do not respect our traditions	2.371	2.374	2.412	2.383	2.402	2.374
20	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Yakushima	2.564	2.585	2.564*	2.586	2.583	2.574
21	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	2.820	2.830	2.829	2.817	2.838	2.824
22	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	3.534	3.555*	3.561	3.550*	3.592	3.560

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$; The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2015)

APPENDIX 8B

BUSINESS PERCEPTIONS OF TOURISM IMPACTS

Table 8B: Oneway ANOVA of factors influencing perceptions of representatives of tourism business about tourism impacts

Tourism impacts	Gender	Age	Nativity	Length of residency	Type of business	Position at facility	
I: Positive environmental and social impact							
1	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services	2.554*	2.560	2.538	2.575	2.559	2.578
2	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	3.119	3.127	3.143	3.159	3.134	3.145
3	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	2.580	2.593	2.635	2.651	2.627	2.611
4	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	2.760	2.716	2.750	2.764	2.739	2.734
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	3.480	3.422	3.471	3.453	3.441	3.431
II: Positive economic impacts							
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	3.891	3.900	3.933	3.925	3.902	3.909
7	Tourism increases residents' income	3.614	3.627	3.638	3.645	3.634	3.645
8	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	3.455*	3.473	3.476	3.514	3.482*	3.482
9	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	3.396	3.364	3.352	3.364	3.375	3.382
III Negative impacts							
10	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people in Yakushima	3.198	3.227	3.219*	3.187*	3.214	3.209*
11	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	2.505*	2.545	2.571	2.570*	2.536	2.527
12	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	2.089*	2.119	2.086	2.132*	2.099	2.101
13	Tourists do not respect our traditions	3.287	3.218	3.229	3.290	3.241	3.236
14	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	2.390*	2.459	2.413	2.443*	2.441	2.440
15	Tourism disrupts the residents' behavior	2.051	2.094	2.098	2.087	2.083	2.085
16	Tourists should pay more for services they use	2.590*	2.679	2.644	2.623*	2.667	2.661
17	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Yakushima	2.610	2.661	2.577	2.623	2.640	2.642
18	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	2.800*	2.844	2.788	2.811	2.820	2.826
19	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	3.394	3.417	3.359	3.400	3.409*	3.389
20	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	2.580	2.615	2.567	2.594*	2.586	2.596
21	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside the island than for local people	2.710*	2.743	2.760*	2.774*	2.784	2.761
22	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	1.921	1.973	1.943	1.963	1.955	1.955*

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$; The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement

Source: Survey data (2015)

APPENDIX 8C
TOURISTS PERCEPTIONS OF TOURISM IMPACTS

Table 8c: Oneway ANOVA of factors influencing perceptions of tourists about tourism impacts

Tourism impacts		Gender	Age	Residence	Number of visits
I: Positive impacts					
1	Tourism can lead to improvement in infrastructure and public services (road, water supply, electricity)	3.733	3.732	3.728	3.735
2	Tourism helps in the improvement of quality of life	3.363	3.364	3.355	3.372
3	Tourism contributes to the introduction of new technologies	3.038	3.041	3.036	3.044
4	Tourism leads to greater protection of the natural environment	3.033	3.030	3.028	3.030
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	3.891	3.892	3.887	3.892
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	4.144	4.146	4.137	4.151
7	Tourism increases residents' income	3.870	3.868	3.858	3.873
8	Tourism can help increasing business opportunities	3.956	3.954*	3.942*	3.957
9	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than its costs	3.264	3.270	3.260	3.268
II: Negative impacts					
10	Tourism exacerbates social inequalities	2.313	2.309	2.316*	2.312
11	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	2.217	2.216	2.227	2.216
12	Tourism disrupts residents' daily life	2.409	2.404	2.407*	2.404
13	Construction of hotels and other tourist facilities destroys the natural environment of Yakushima	2.946	2.941	2.956	2.943
14	Tourism contributes to an increase in environmental pollution	3.146	3.146	3.156*	3.148
15	Tourism causes increase in prices of goods and services	3.138	3.137	3.153	3.140

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$; The higher the mean, the higher the level of agreement
Source: Survey data (2015)

APPENDIX 9
PERCEPTIONS AND TOURISM IN GASHAKA-GUMTI NATIONAL PARK

APPENDIX 9A
HOUSEHOLD PERCEPTIONS OF TOURISM IMPACTS

Table 9A: Oneway ANOVA of factors influencing households' perceptions of tourism impacts

Tourism impacts		Gender	Age	Employment	Nativity	Length of residency	Tourism income
I Positive social impact							
1	Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services (road, water supply, electricity, etc.)	2.774	2.752	2.762	2.775	2.726	2.763*
2	The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	2.842*	2.835	2.893	2.861*	2.859	2.846
3	Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	2.903	2.871*	2.923	2.898	2.904	2.879*
4	There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	3.401	3.418	3.403*	3.421*	3.461	3.413
II Positive cultural and economic impact							
5	Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	3.401*	3.429	3.442*	3.431	3.451	3.428*
6	Tourism can create jobs for residents	3.668	3.638	3.681*	3.652	3.668	3.648*
7	Tourism increases residents' income	3.333*	3.303	3.349	3.319	3.412	3.310*
8	Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	3.171	3.168	3.233	3.172	3.254	3.174*
10	Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	2.597	2.600	2.617	2.602	2.723	2.605*
III Negative economic impact							
16	Tourists should pay more for services they use	3.398	3.301	3.373*	3.323	3.415	3.346
20	Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	2.933	2.918	3.024	2.910	2.956	2.931
21	Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside this village than for local people	2.925	2.928	2.995	2.937	2.966	2.941
9	Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people	2.901*	2.868	2.888	2.860	2.917	2.881
IV Negative social and environmental impacts							
11	Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	2.576	2.573	2.623	2.592	2.640	2.587
12	Tourism increases insecurity and crime	2.422	2.423	2.453*	2.421	2.431	2.449*
13	Tourists do not respect our traditions	2.356	2.367	2.392	2.352	2.413*	2.356*
14	Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	2.463	2.457	2.519	2.442*	2.538*	2.448
15	Tourism disrupts the residents' behaviour	2.544	2.558	2.604	2.537	2.614	2.545*
17	The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Gashaka-Gumti	2.202	2.193	2.249	2.179	2.188	2.214
18	Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	2.189	2.212	2.285	2.193	2.250	2.209*
19	Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	2.252	2.247	2.332	2.232	2.271	2.244*
22	Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	2.413	2.434	2.500	2.425	2.490	2.440*

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2016)

APPENDIX 9B
BUSINESS PERCEPTIONS OF TOURISM IMPACTS

Table 9B: Oneway ANOVA of factors influencing perceptions of representatives of tourism business about tourism impacts

Tourism impacts	Gender	Age	Nativity	Length of residency	Type of business	Position at facility
Positive impacts						
Due to tourism, there has been an improvement in infrastructure and public services (road, water supply, electricity, etc.)	2.860	2.895	2.895	2.872	2.895	2.895
The quality of life in the community has improved due to tourism	3.464	3.475	3.475	3.459	3.475	3.475
Tourism has contributed to the introduction of new technologies	3.402	3.408	3.408	3.392	3.408	3.408*
There has been greater protection of the natural environment due to tourism	3.968*	3.958	3.958	3.947	3.958	3.958
Tourism helps to preserve the culture and encourages local handicrafts	3.821*	3.823	3.823	3.811	3.823*	3.823*
Tourism can create jobs for residents	3.938*	3.919	3.919	3.908	3.919	3.919
Tourism increases residents' income	3.825	3.848*	3.848	3.837*	3.848	3.848
Due to tourism there are more business opportunities	3.594	3.602	3.602	3.608*	3.602	3.602
Overall, the benefits of tourism are greater than the costs to the people of the area	3.340*	3.343	3.343	3.347	3.343	3.343
Negative impacts						
Tourism has exacerbated social inequalities	2.351*	2.375*	2.375	2.368	2.375*	2.375*
Tourism gives benefits to only a small group of people	3.165	3.165	3.165	3.167*	3.165	3.165
Tourism increases insecurity and crime	2.258	2.276	2.276	2.268	2.276	2.276
Tourists do not respect our traditions	2.379*	2.385*	2.385*	2.379	2.385*	2.385*
Tourism has caused the deterioration of places of historical and cultural interest	2.341	2.370	2.370	2.374*	2.370	2.370*
Tourism disrupts the residents' behavior	2.602	2.611*	2.611	2.617*	2.611*	2.611
Tourists should pay more for services they use	3.113	3.133	3.133	3.144	3.133	3.133
The construction of hotels and other tourist facilities has destroyed the natural environment of Gashaka-Gumti	2.635	2.633*	2.633	2.639	2.633	2.633
Tourism has contributed to the increase of environmental pollution	2.351*	2.374*	2.374*	2.388	2.374*	2.374*
Due to tourism there are more trash in the community	2.478	2.521	2.521	2.538	2.521*	2.521*
Prices of many goods and services have increased because of tourism	2.732	2.755	2.755	2.763*	2.755*	2.755
Tourism creates more jobs for people from outside this village than for local people	2.747	2.763	2.763*	2.771	2.763	2.763
Tourism causes overcrowding in the community	2.773	2.758	2.758	2.776	2.758*	2.758*

Note: * = significant at $p \leq 0.05$

Source: Survey data (2016)