

Index

- Accommodation infrastructure, 110
Accommodation workers in Negril,
 16–17, 32, 35–36
 coping strategies among tourism
 workers, 24–25
 COVID-19 impact on, 16
 experiences of women versus men,
 23
 implications of socioeconomic
 challenges faced by workers,
 23–24
 Jamaica’s tourism and hospitality
 industry, COVID-19 impact
 on, 19–20
 map of study area, 18
 methodology, 18–19
 socioeconomic profile of tourism
 workers in Negril, 20–23
- Accumulation by dispossession,
 200–204
- Actor Action Asset Framework, 97
- Actors, actions, and assets framework,
 105–106
- Adaptation, 128–129
 of Hope theory, 35
 mitigation vs., 134–135
- African-Americans, 88
- Agency, 34–35
- Anglo-Caribbean nations, 174–175
- Antonio concept, 2–3
- Asociacion de Clubes Vacacionales de
 Quintana Roo
 (ACLUVAQ), 154
- Attorney General, 170–171
- Bahamas, 49–50, 129, 193–194
 in “Hurricane Alley”, 56
 archipelagic, 184
 Bahamas’ tourism industry, 50–51
 economic recovery strategies,
 186–187
 economic resilience strategies,
 185–186
 Grand Bahama, 50
 political resilience, 188–189
 tourism and climate change in, 131
- Bahamas Environment, Science &
 Technology Commission
 (BEST Commission),
 129–130
- Bahamas Ministry of Health, 54
- Bahamas National Development Plan,
 187
- Bahamas Tourism Development
 Corporation, 129–130
- Bottom-up approach, 71
- Capital and Ideology*, 3
- Caribbean
 culture, 89
 interactions in Caribbean action
 situation, 154–155
 tourism stakeholders, 86, 90
 tourist economy, 85–86
- Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance
 Facility, 150
- Caribbean region
 Capital and Ideology, 3
 COVID-19, 3
 economic and social impact of
 natural disasters and
 pandemics, 4–5
 map of, 1
 tourism resilience in natural
 disasters and pandemics, 5–8
- Caribbean *Sargassum* mitigation and
 adaptive management
 strategies, 147–149

- Caribbean SIDs, 221–223
- Caribbean tourism industry, physical and material conditions
 - analysis of, 149–150
- Caribbean Tourism Organization, 154
- CCoral project, 135–136
- Center for Disease Control (CDC), 58
- Center for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES), 151
- Clifton Cay Project, 203–204
- Climate adaptation, political support and awareness for, 134
- Climate change, 126, 194
 - climate adaptation, 129
 - description of interviewee’s organizations, 130
 - future of, 137–138
 - and impacts, 132–133
 - policies, 134
 - policy cycle framework, 127–128
 - policy formulation, 134–135
 - policy implementation, 135–137
 - strategic planning in tourism, 128
 - The Bahamas, 129
 - tourism and climate change policies in Bahamas, 131–132
- Collaboration process, 72, 106
- Collaboration Theory (CT), 72
- Collaborative planning, 216–217
- Collaborative theory, 71–72
- Community
 - cultural assets, 75–79
 - information, 150–152
- Community tourism. *See* Community-based tourism (CBT)
- Community-based organizations (CBOs), 72
- Community-based tourism (CBT), 5, 70–71, 78, 96–97
 - education and training, 79
 - local people working together in ventures, 74
 - management and control, 79
 - marketing of assets/products, 79
 - methodology, 72
 - need for, 73
 - ownership of, 79
 - persons external to community, 73
 - services and exploration of
 - community cultural assets, 75–79
 - theoretical underpinning, 71–72
 - utilization of local community products, 74–75
- Community-owned tourism venture (COV), 73
- Competent authority, 54–55, 165, 173
- Constitutional limitations, 175–177
- Constitutionalism, 164–165, 174–175
- Convenience sampling, 18–19
- Coordination, 103
- Coping strategies among tourism workers, 24–25
- “Coronaphobia”, 34
- Coronavirus pandemic, 85–86
- COVID-19 Allocation of Resources for Employees program (CARE program), 20, 25
- COVID-19 Compassionate Grant, 25
- COVID-19, 16, 49–50, 111, 184, 211–212
 - on accommodation workers, 16–17
 - concurrent triangulation mixed methods design, 18
 - coping strategies among tourism workers, 24–25
 - experiences of women *vs.* men, 23
 - on health and well-being of survey participants, 58
 - impact on resort tourism, 212–213
 - implications of socioeconomic challenges, 23–24
 - on Jamaica’s tourism and hospitality industry, 19–20
 - mental health and, 33–34
 - micro-level studies, 17–18
 - psychosocial impact of, 38–40
 - on residents, 57–58
 - socioeconomic profile of tourism workers, 20–23
- Creativity, 87–88

- Cultural tourism, 87–89
- Delegated legislation, 169
- Demographics and dependency, 36–38
- Department of Social Services, 57
- Destination Management
 - Organizations (DMOs), 98
- Dicey's Rule of Law, 175–177
- Digital engagement, 217
- "Digitalization", 17
- Disaster capitalism, 193–194, 197–198, 203, 205
- Disaster Reconstruction Authority (DRA), 188–189
- Dispositional hope, 35
- Dispossession
 - accumulation by, 200–204
 - Emergency Orders, 198–199
 - FDI, 197–198
 - framing tourism, 200
 - pandemic and Maria/Dorian, 204–207
 - in Puerto Rico, 199
 - structural inequalities, 196
 - in tourism, 193–194
 - tourism, 195–196
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), 17–18
- Economic impact of Hurricane Dorian, 53–57
- Economic recovery strategies, 186–187
- Economic resilience strategies, 185–186
- Emergency
 - regulations, 165–168, 170–173
 - rule, 164–165, 167
- Emergency Orders, 54–55, 198–199
- Emergency Powers Act, 167–168, 170–171
- Emergency Powers Orders (EPOs), 187
- Environmental stakeholders, 151–152
- European Commission, 150
- Exigency Orders, 55–56
- Experience-knowledge, 175–177
- "Family Island Development Encouragement Act", 203
- "Family Islands", 186–187
- "Fit-for-purpose" model, 70
 - for CBT, 77–78
- Foreign direct investment (FDI), 3–4, 194–195, 197–198
- Fragmented planning, 136–137
- Freeport, 102
- Funding, 136
- Global pandemic, 32–33
- Goals, 34–35
- Government Unemployment Extension Programme, 57
- Grand Bahama Island (GBI), 93–94
 - coordination, 103
 - destination characteristics after hurricane, 100–101
 - marketing after hurricane, 101–102
 - product development after hurricane, 102–103
 - research methods, 98–99
 - tourism on, 97–98
 - tourism product development, 99
- Grand Bahama Port Authority (GBPA), 50, 93–94, 97
- Green Climate Fund (GCF), 136
- Gulf Caribbean Fisheries Institute (GCFI), 155
- Hawksbill Creek Agreement (HCA), 97
- Heritage tourism, 86–88
 - culture in, 89–90
 - historical elements in, 88
 - opportunities for development, 90–91
- Historical tourism, 87–88
- Hope(s), 43
 - functions, 34–35
 - scale, 35
 - theory, 35
- "Hotels Encouragement Act", 203
- Human capacity, 136
- Hurricane

- destination characteristics after, 100–101
 - marketing after, 101–102
 - product development after, 102–103
- Hurricane Dorian, 49–52, 94
 - and COVID-19 on health and well-being of survey participants, 58
 - demographic background, 53
 - economic impact, 53–57
 - individuals fight against COVID-19, 60
 - positive and negative impacts of, 58–59
 - social impact of, 57–58
 - social influences of, 52
 - tourists visiting islands during COVID-19, 60–61
- Implementation gaps, 135–136
- Inclusive planning, 135
- Incumbent and Niche Systems, 117–119
- Institutional Analysis and Development framework (IAD framework), 146–147
- Institutional barriers, 128–129
- Integrated Coastal Management Framework, 135–136
- Inter-American Development Bank, 139, 184
- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 128
- International Conference on Climate Change and Tourism, 126
- International Labour Organization (ILO), 17–18
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), 56, 184, 201
- Interorganizational domain, 72
- Interpretation and General Clauses Act, 170
- Island tourism, 7, 32
 - Caribbean islands, 110
 - interpreting models in, 115–119
 - island policy makers, 110
 - MLP and TCM to, 116–119
 - MLP model, 112–115
 - models to and recommendations for policy makers, 119–121
 - SEM, 112
 - SEM and, 115–116
 - two-step approach, 112
- Jamaica
 - accommodation workers in Negril, 35–36
 - CBT, 70
 - COVID-19 impact on Jamaica’s tourism and hospitality industry, 19–20
 - Questionnaire surveys, 18
- Job Retention schemes (JR schemes), 23
- Junkanoo, 90
- “k-shape”, 32
- Kadooment, 90
- Local community products, utilization of, 74–75
- Mechanical removal, 148
- Membership, 36
- Mental effects of COVID-19, 33
- Mental health, 33–34
- Mexican Association of Tourism Developers (AMDETUR), 154
- Micro-level studies, 17–18
- Millennium Development Goals, 51
- Ministry of Disaster Preparedness, Management and Reconstruction (MDPMR), 184–185
- Ministry of Environment, 134–135
- Ministry of Tourism, 132, 135–136
- Mitigation, 128
 - adaptation *vs.*, 134–135
- Multi-level perspective (MLP), 7, 110, 114

- to island tourism, 116–119
- model, 112–115
- National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), 132
- National Development Plan, 132, 139
- National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA), 188–189
- National Insurance Board (NIB), 57
- National Resilience Recovery Policy, 188
- Natural disasters, 94, 96, 104
- Negril, 17
 - quantitative survey of
 - accommodation workers in, 35–36
 - socioeconomic profile of tourism workers in, 20–23
- Non-probability-based sampling techniques, 35–36
- Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), 96–97, 127–128, 150–151
- Nonpharmaceutical interventions (NPIs), 16, 33–34
- Normalization of state of exception, 173–175
- Official Development Assistance (ODA), 139
- Open market, 217
- Open source, 217
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 23
- Participatory approach, 71
- Pathways, 34–35
- Personal Protection Equipment (PPE), 186
- Police-power, 164
- Policy
 - cycle framework, 127–128
 - formulation, 134–135
 - policy-making level, 152–153
- Political resilience, 188–189
- Positive psychology, 33
- Post COVID-19, new navigational aids for SIDS, 216–218
- Pricing, 214–215
- Prime Minister (PM), 165–166
- Probability-based sampling method, 36
- PROBLUE fund, 150
- Psychological capital theory, 33
- Psychological frame, 33
 - COVID-19 pandemic, 33–34
 - demographic characteristics of population sample, 37
 - demographics and dependency, 36–38
 - exploring hope, 40–43
 - hopes, 43
 - mental health, 33–34
 - psychosocial impact of COVID-19, 38–40
 - theorizing hope, 34–35
- Psychosocial indicators, 38
- Psychosocial well-being, 32–33
- Public–private partnerships, 77, 85–86, 186
- Puerto Rico, 193–194
- Qualtrics survey, 52
- “Quarantine Act”, 54
- Regional governments, 146
- Renewable energy, 128
- Rescue operation, 100
- Resilience
 - economic resilience strategies, 185–186
 - political, 188–189
- Resilient Recovery Policy, 188–189
- Resort tourism, COVID-19 impact on, 212–213
- Resort-based mass tourism, 116–117
- Sand, sea, and sun tourism (3Ss tourism), 110
- Sargassum Early Advisory System (SEAS), 150–151
- Sargassum* management, 146

- action situation analysis, 153–154
- action situation rules, 152–153
- Caribbean *Sargassum* mitigation
 - and adaptive management strategies, 147–149
- community information, 150–152
- interactions in Caribbean action situation, 154–155
- physical and material conditions analysis of, 149–150
- policy outcome analysis, 155–157
- Sargassum Watch System (SaWS), 151
- Sea-level rise (SLR), 110
- Seasonal autoregressive integrated moving average model (SARIMA model), 96
- Separation of powers, 164, 167–170
- Short-term social assistance, 187
- Slow Violence*, 2
- Small Business Development Centre (SBDC), 184, 187
- Small Grants Programme (SGP), 150
- Small Island Developing States (SIDS), 1–2, 51, 126, 184, 212, 221
 - Caribbean, 3
 - future of tourism for, 214–216
 - tourism planning, 216–218
- Small island nations, sustainability in, 184–185
- Snowball research method, 52
- Snowball sampling method, 35–36
- Social capital, 24–26, 97
- Social impact of Hurricane Dorian, 57–58
- Socioeconomic challenges, 17
 - facing by Workers, 23–24
- Socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 on CBT, 75–76
- Socioeconomic metabolism (SEM), 7, 110, 112
 - and island tourism, 115–116
- Socioeconomic profile of tourism workers, 20–23
- State Hope Scale (SHS), 35, 40–41
- State of exception, 166
 - constitutional limitations, 175–177
 - normalization of, 173–175
- Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), 36
- Structural coloniality, 2
- Support Employees with Transfer of Cash Program (SET Program), 20, 25
- Sustainability
 - in small island nations, 184–185
 - transition process, 112
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 51, 184–185
- Sustainable tourism, 110–111
- Temporary shift in tourism model, 186–187
- Thailand Community Based Tourism Institute, 70
- Tourism, 195–196
 - and climate change policies in Bahamas, 132
 - future of, 137–138
 - on GBI, 97–98
 - industry, 93–94
 - planning, SIDS, 216–218
 - recovery, 94, 96
 - resilience, 97
 - stakeholders, 87–88
 - strategic planning in, 128
 - transformation, 213
- Tourism destination recovery, 94, 97
 - actors, actions, and assets framework, 105
 - cases, 95
- Tourism Industry Crisis and Disaster Management Framework (TICDMF), 96
- “Tourism phobia”, 214
- Tourism workers
 - coping strategies among, 24–25
 - socioeconomic profile of, 20–23
- Transition goal, 117
- Transition model canvas (TMC), 110, 115
- Tsunami disasters, 96–97

Two-step approach, 112

United Nations (UN), 53–54

United Nations Framework
Convention on Climate
Change (UNFCCC), 132

Westminster-style constitutions,
168–169

World Health Organization (WHO),
70

World system theory, 2

World Tourism Organization, 126

World Travel and Tourism Council,
17, 126

Worldwide Governance Indicators
(WGIs), 139–140