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 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 (WGI), 139–140