INDEX

Note: Page numbers followed by “n” with numbers indicate footnotes.

Accumulation by dispossession, 145
Aceh Culture and Tourism
   Agency, 106
Aceh humanitarians, 110
Aceh Tsunami Museum, 106, 112
Activist tourists, 13
Airbnb providers, 10
Ajeg Bali movement, 36–37, 45
Akagera National Park in Eastern
   Rwanda, 131
Al-Sh`abaab’s strategy, 20
Andaman Pilot Project, 148
Angkor, Cambodia, 123–126
Annapurna (trekking route),
   Nepal, 92
Asian Economic Crisis, 36

Baan Rawai (see also Urak Lawoi
   of Baan Rawai, Phuket
   Island), 143, 154
Baan Tungwa (see also Moklen of
   Baan Tungwa, Khao Lak), 143
Badan Rehabilitasi dan Rekonstruksi
   (BRR), 110
Bali
   averting environmental disaster,
      45–48
Badung Regency, 44
   ceremonial place for presenting
      offerings, 40
   communal water management,
      39–42
   contested reclamation of Benoa
      Bay, 44–45
   decentralisation, new tourism
      markets and a growing
      environmental crisis, 37–39
discontents of tourism and
   agricultural development,
      35–36
evolution as Indonesia’s prime
   tourist destination, 35–39
Forum Rakyat Bali Tolak
   Reklamasi Teluk Benoa
   (ForBALI), 45
Kebalian, 37
   limits to agricultural revival and
      government regulation,
      43–44
polluted water canal in Ubud, 42
privatisation of ‘tradition’, 41–42
PT Tirta Wahana Bali
   Internasional (TWBI), 44
   public water crisis, 39
   rice production, 36
   rice terraces, 40
   terrorism, crisis and ‘Ajeg Bali’,
      36–37
   threats to irrigated agriculture,
      cultural heritage, and
      marine environments,
      42–45
   Tri Hita Karana philosophy, 43
water resources, 34
Bali Bombings (2002 and 2005), 6
   ‘Bali for the World’ campaign, 37
Bali Hotel Association, 37
   Bali Tolak Reklamasi, 45
Balinese bomb attacks, 36–37
Balinisation, 37
Baliseering, 37
Banda Aceh, 106, 113
Behavioral and organizational
   response approach, 56–57
Benoa Bay
  contested reclamation of, 44–45
  reclamation project, 43
Bifurcation, 110
Black magic, 159
Blank slate, 142
Bougainville, tourism in, 132–134
Bouncing forward, 90, 98–101
Branding
  ‘gorillas and genocide’ tourism in Rwanda, 24
  PCT and, 120–123
‘Build back better’ concept, 91
Businesses, 89
  resilience, 89
  sectors in Nepal, 88
Cairo Earthquake (1992), 20
Cambodia, tourism in, 123–126
Catastrophes, 56
Cautious travellers, 9
Ceningan Island, Bali, 48
Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (CoHA), Aceh, Indonesia, 108
  ‘Challenger brand’, 122
Chao leh (sea people), 142–143
Chiang Mai Lamphun Valley, 61
Chinese tourism megaproject in southwestern Cambodia, 6
Chumchonthai Foundation, 155
Civil conflict, disasters as triggers and intensifiers of, 18–20
Civil Defence and Emergency Management Agency in Auckland, 10
  ‘Classicist’ model of humanitarianism, 109
Climate change, 54
Coastal vegetation, 6
Commodification, 145, 161, 162
Commodification of disaster, 113–115
Common-pool resource (CPR), 40
Communal land tenure, 75
Communal water management to public water crisis, 39–42
Community leaders, 79
Community Organisation Development Institute, 150
Community-based tourism (CBT), 69, 128, 129
Fiji’s TLTB and influencing on framing, 73–75
Fijian context, 68–72
  methodology, 72
  tourism’s benefits, poverty reduction, and funding, 75–80
  women’s benefits as evidence of new rationalities, 80–82
Conflict, 1–5, 10–23, 120
  perception, 122
  resolution, 20–21
Conscious travellers, 9
Consensus-based decision-making process, 69
Contact hypothesis, 11
Coral Coast of Fiji’s Viti Levu Island, 82
Corporate social responsibility (CSR), 79, 98
Courageous travellers, 9
Cultural cache, 17
Cultural clashes, 15–16
Cultural heritage, 42–45
Cultural risks, 70
Cyclone Marcia in Queensland (2015), 8
Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar (2008), 20
Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu (2015), 7
Danger zone tourism, 12–14
Dark heritage tourism, 12–14
Dark tourism, 13
Decentralisation, 37–39
Decision-making processes, 82
Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), 129–130
Department of National Park (Thailand), 149
Department of Special Investigation (DSI) (Thailand), 156
Destination rebranding, 14–15
Destructive creation, 145, 161, 162
Developing world, 2, 5
Development industry, 69
Disaster, 3, 4, 56–59
  capitalism, 18, 21–22
diplomacy, 20–21
intra-household conflict, 22
knowledge, 57
manmade, 4
natural, 4
rapid-onset, 4, 17–18
risk reduction strategies in tourism sector, 9–10
slow-onset, 4, 17
Dispossession
  facing indigenous communities, 162
practices in tourism, 145
Disruptive events, 88–89
  as catalysts for change, 89–91
Dukuh Sibetan (in Bali), 48
Dutch colonisers (in Bali), 35
Earthquake recovery processes, 96–97
East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami (2011), 4
Ebola outbreak in West Africa, 4
Eco-tourism, 17, 69
‘EcuadorNOW’ tourism recovery campaign, 94
El Salvador, 127
Emergency Events Database, 4
Empowerment, 71
Enclosure, 145, 161, 162
Environmental crisis, 37–39
Environmental disaster, averting, 45
  acknowledging mutual dependence among stakeholders, 47
  avoiding ‘tragedy of open access’ through polycentric resource governance, 46–47
  from quantitative to qualitative growth through ecotourism, 47–48
Environmentally based uncertainties, 57
Epidemics, 4
Erasure, 145, 161, 162
Ethnographic methods, 59
Everest (trekking route), 92
Everyday resistance, 145
Extraction, 145, 161, 162
Fiji
  Bure houses, 16, 77
Fiji’s TLTB and influencing on framing of tourism, 73–75
Fijian context, 68–72, 83
  Mataqali, 73, 74, 78, 84
  Native Land Trust Board (NLTB), 71, 75
  “People-and-land” indivisibility, 75
Sevusevu, 84
Solesolevaki, 78
Turaga ni koro, 78
‘Vinaka Fiji’, 79
Financial events, 4
‘Fire problem’, 57
‘Food banks’ pilot project in Naviti Island, 79
Foreign-owned resorts in Yasawa Islands, 80
Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka, GAM), 106, 108
Fukushima nuclear accident (2011) in Japan, 9
Funding for disaster prevention and recovery, 75–80
Garfuna fishing communities (Nicaragua), 17
Gender-based violence, 22
Geopolitical discourses of haze production, 54
Geopolitical ecologies scholarship, 55
  of tourism, 61–63
Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM), 106, 108
Global South tourism sector, 71
‘Gorillas and genocide’ tourism, 129–132
Green economy, 69
Green Revolution model, 36
Gross domestic product (GDP), 2
Ground Zero in New York City, 13
INDEX

Helsinki Memorandum of Understanding, 106
Heritage, 107–108
Honduras, 127
Human Development Index (HDI), 120
Human Rights Museum, Aceh, Indonesia 106, 112
Human-made disasters, 4
Humanitarianism, 110
‘classicist’ model of, 109
Fassin’s definition, 110
political humanitarianism, 109
Hurricane destruction index, 7
Hurricane Katrina in Gulf of Mexico (2005), 4
Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004), 9, 20, 22, 142, 143, 147
Indigenous Mapuche communities (in Chile), 17
Indigenous Sea Nomads in Southern Thailand, 142–143
Kabang (boats), 142, 148
Katoy Oken (Lord of the Sea), 147
Moken of Koh Surin, Andaman Sea, 146–150
Moklen of Baan Tungwa, Khao Lak, 150–154
ne-en lobong ceremony, 147
Urak Lawoi of Baan Rawai, Phuket Island, 154–161
Indonesian Development of Education and Permaculture Organization (IDEP), Bali, 34
Infra-politics, 145
International Finance Cooperation (IFC), 92
Intra-household conflict in wake of disasters, 22
Intrepid Travel, 92
Intrigued tourists, 13
Irrigated agriculture, threats to, 42–45
Israel–Palestinian conflict, 13
iTaukei Land Trust Board (TLTB), 71
Izmit Earthquake 1999 (Turkey), 20
Jakarta, 112
Jaringan Ekowisata Desa (JED) in Bali, 48
Jimbaran Bay, Bali, 36
Kashmir Earthquake 2005 (Pakistan, India), 20
Kenya, 130
Khao Lak, 142
Khmer Rouge torture prisons in Cambodia, 13
Kiadan Pelaga (Bali), 48
Knowledge and environmental narratives, 56–59
Koh Surin (see also Moken of Koh Surin, Andaman Sea), 143
Komisi Kebenaran dan Rekonsiliasi (KKR), 114
Land, 39
tenure system, 75
Land conflicts, 17
Land grabs, 21–22
Least developed countries (LDCs), 120
Little Ice Age, 18
Luxor Massacre (1997) in Egypt, 6
Maasai communities in Tanzania, 17
Male tourism landscape, 70
Mangrove forests, 6
Marine environments, 42–45
Marine Fisheries Conservation Unit, 146
Market system, 69
Mass tourism, 2
Maya Biosphere Reserve of Guatemala, 17
Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), 106
Memorials, 107–108
Memory, 107–108
Military Operations Zone, 108
Miyamoto (Japan), 92
Moken of Koh Surin, Andaman Sea, Thailand 142, 146–150
Moklen of Baan Tungwa, Khao Lak, Thailand 142, 150–154
Mt Agung on Bali, 35
Museums, 106
Human Rights Museum, Aceh, Indonesia 106, 112
memory, memorials and heritage, 107–108
Tsunami Museum, Aceh, Indonesia 111, 112, 113–115
Myanmar
military government, 2
transboundary blame on, 60–61
Naïve models, 19
National Park, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department (Thailand), 146
Natural disasters, 4
Navala village
household survey in, 77
iconic Bure architecture, 78
modern wooden house in, 78
Nazi concentration camps in Auschwitz, 13
Negative media coverage, 8
(Neo)colonialism, 145, 161, 162
Nepal Tourism Board (NTB), 93
Nepal's tourism sector, 88–89, 98
resilience, 8
tourism business community, 93
‘NepalNOW’ campaign, 94
Netherlands-based Centre, 92
Neutrality politics, 109–111
New Orleans, 4
New tourism markets, 37–39
Nicaragua, tourism in, 126–129
9/11 attack impacts, 7
Non-governmental organisation (NGO), 108
Nusa Dua, Bali, 36
Nyumgwe Forest National Park (Rwanda), 131
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 130
Papua New Guinean mine workers (PNG mine workers), 132
Partai Aceh, 116n2
Partai Aceh-ruled government, 112
Pastoralism, 17
Patriarchal construction of tourism processes, 70
Peace
peace-through-tourism studies, 12
tourism as force for, 10–12
Phang Nga province, 7, 142–144
Philippine island, 16
Phoenix tourism, 14–15, 120, 121
Phuket Province, 142, 143–144
Political
ecologists, 58
ecology, 55
economic/environmental approach, 56–57
economists, 57
events, 4
humanitarianism, 109
political-economic crisis, complications due to, 94–96
Pollution, 54
Post-conflict, 109
tourism development in post-conflict settings, 14–15
Post-conflict destinations, 123
Bosnia and Herzegovina, 12, 15
Bougainville, 132–134
Burundi, 15
Cambodia, 123–126
Nicaragua, 126–129
Rwanda, 129–132
Post-conflict tourism (PCT), 120
and branding, 120–123
Post-disaster discourse, 113–114
Post-revolutionary period, 127
Post-structuralism, 90
Poverty reduction, 75–80
Powers of exclusion, 145
Predatory land grabs, 21
Privatisation of ‘tradition’, 41–42
Ptolemaic Egyptian Empire, 18
Public–private initiatives, 92
Qualitative interviews, 59
Reconceptualisation of tourism studies, 3
Relocation, 162
Recovery process, tourism as, 7–9
Reliable transport, 133
Resilience, 89, 90
Responsible tourism, 68–69
Rice terraces, 43
Rights and Liberties Protection Department, Thailand, 156
Rights-based approach, 47
Rise of Artisans, 97
Robben Island, South Africa, 107
Royal Project, Thailand, 148
Rwanda, tourism in, 129–132
Salacca wood, 149
SARS epidemic (2003), 37
Slow-onset disasters, 4, 17
Small island settings, 16
Social change approach, 56–57
Social conflict, 5
Solidarity tourists, 13
Southwest Pacific, 71
Stability, tourism as force for, 10–12
‘Strategic land grabs’, 22
Subak traditional water governance, Bali, 40–41
Suharto regime (Indonesia), 108
Suharto’s government (Indonesia), 35–36
Sun Fruit Dan, 63
Surin Islands Marine National Park (Thailand), 146
Sustainable development, 69 project, 44
Sustainable development goals (SDGs), 2
Taman Sari Resort and Spa in Pemuteran, Bali, 48
Tanzania, 130
Tenganan Pegringsingan, 48
Tentara Nasional Indonesia (TNI), 114
Thanatourism (see Dark tourism)
Tikar Pandan Community, Aceh, Indonesia, 111–113
Top-down ‘Green Revolution’ campaign, 36
Tourism, 2, 91
benefits, 75–80
checks and balances, 92
complications due to political-economic crisis, 94–96
corporate social responsibility, 98
international visitor arrivals to Nepal, 95
in post-conflict context, 121
post-conflict destinations, 123–134
practices of dispossession, 145
practitioners, 61–62
recovery, 91, 96–97
resort areas, 36
restoring destination image, 93–94
stakeholders, 96, 99–100
Tourism as a Driver of Peace, 11
Tourism business response
bouncing forward or transformation, 98–101
disruptive events as catalysts for change, 89–91
methodology, 91
Nepal’s tourism sector and disruptive events, 88–89
recovering tourism industry, 91–98
Tourism-focused social scientists, 55
Tourism–disaster–conflict nexus, 2
danger zone tourism and dark heritage tourism, 12–14
disaster capitalism, 21–22
disaster diplomacy and conflict resolution, 20–21
disaster risk reduction strategies in tourism sector, 9–10
disasters as triggers and intensifiers of civil conflict, 18–20
entanglements of disaster and conflict, 17–22
gender-based violence and intra-household conflict in wake of disasters, 22
impacts of disasters on tourism industry, 6–7
linkages between, 5–10
tourism and conflicts over land and resources, 16–17
tourism and cultural clashes, 15–16
tourism as driver of recovery process, 7–9
tourism as force for peace and stability, 10–12
tourism as trigger and amplifier of disasters, 6
tourism development in post-conflict settings, 14–15
tourism–conflict interface, 10–17

Tourists, 3, 62–63
Transboundary haze disaster in Thailand, 54, 56, 59
geopolitical ecologies of tourism, 61–63
knowledge and environmental narratives, 56–59
research methods, 59
transboundary blame on Myanmar, 60–61

Transboundary Haze Pollution Act (THPA), 54
Transformation, 98–101
Trophy hunting tourism, 17
Tropical Cyclone Winston (2016), Fiji 71
Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC), Aceh, Indonesia, 107–108

Tsunami (see also Disaster)
boats, 107
disaster in Indonesia’s Aceh province, 20
Indian Ocean Tsunami (2004), 9, 20, 22, 142, 143, 147

Tsunami Museum, Aceh, Indonesia 111, 112, 113–115
Typhoon Haiyan (2013) in the Philippines, 19, 21

UKAID-supported Samarth Nepal Market Development Program, 92
UN Declaration for Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), 163

Única, 126–129
United Nations Department of Safety and Security, 110
United Nations Transitional Authority Cambodia (UNTAC), 124
United States Department of Homeland Security, 5
Urak Lawoi of Baan Rawai, Phuket Island, 142, 154–161

Value-based approach, 34
Vietnam, 125–126
‘Violent tourism geographies’, 145
Virunga Volcanoes, Rwanda, 130–131
Viti Levu, Fiji, 72
Volunteer tourism, 8
Voluntourism, 8
Voluntourists, 3

War zones, 13
Water scarcity, 39
Wet-rice cultivation, 39–40
Wildlife reserves, 17
Women
benefits as evidence of new rationalities, 80–82
identity, 70
violence against, 22
World Bank, 73
‘World ecotourism destination’ of Costa Rica, 127
World Tourism Organization, 2
World Travel & Tourism Council (WTTC), 2