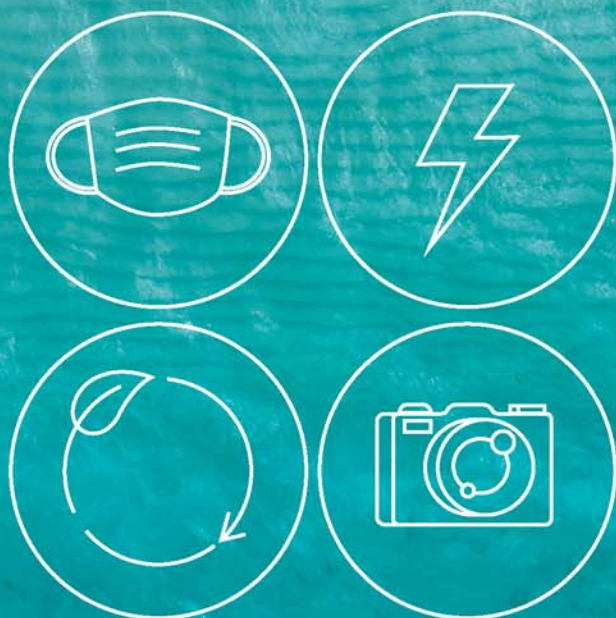


# PANDEMICS, DISASTERS, SUSTAINABILITY, TOURISM

AN EXAMINATION OF IMPACT ON AND  
RESILIENCE IN CARIBBEAN SMALL ISLAND  
DEVELOPING STATES



EDITED BY

IAN BETHELL-BENNETT  
SOPHIA A. ROLLE  
JESSICA MINNIS  
FEVZI OKUMUS

# **Pandemics, Disasters, Sustainability, Tourism**

This page intentionally left blank

# **Pandemics, Disasters, Sustainability, Tourism: An Examination of Impact on and Resilience in Caribbean Small Island Developing States**

EDITED BY

**IAN BETHELL-BENNETT**

*University of The Bahamas, The Bahamas*

**SOPHIA A. ROLLE**

*University of The Bahamas, The Bahamas*

**JESSICA MINNIS**

*University of The Bahamas, The Bahamas*

And

**FEVZI OKUMUS**

*University of Central Florida, USA*



United Kingdom – North America – Japan – India – Malaysia – China

Emerald Publishing Limited  
Howard House, Wagon Lane, Bingley BD16 1WA, UK

First edition 2022

Editorial matter and selection © 2022 Ian Bethell-Bennett, Sophia A. Rolle, Jessica Minnis and Fevzi Okumus.

Individual chapters © 2022 The authors.

Published under exclusive licence by Emerald Publishing Limited.

**Reprints and permissions service**

Contact: [permissions@emeraldinsight.com](mailto:permissions@emeraldinsight.com)

No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted in any form or by any means electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without either the prior written permission of the publisher or a licence permitting restricted copying issued in the UK by The Copyright Licensing Agency and in the USA by The Copyright Clearance Center. Any opinions expressed in the chapters are those of the authors. Whilst Emerald makes every effort to ensure the quality and accuracy of its content, Emerald makes no representation implied or otherwise, as to the chapters' suitability and application and disclaims any warranties, express or implied, to their use.

**British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data**

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN: 978-1-80382-106-1 (Print)

ISBN: 978-1-80382-105-4 (Online)

ISBN: 978-1-80382-107-8 (Epub)



**ISOQAR**  
REGISTERED

Certificate Number 1985  
ISO 14001

ISOQAR certified  
Management System,  
awarded to Emerald  
for adherence to  
Environmental  
standard  
ISO 14001:2004.



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

# Table of Contents

List of Figures and Tables	<i>ix</i>
List of Abbreviations	<i>xiii</i>
About the Editors	<i>xvii</i>
About the Contributors	<i>xxi</i>
Foreword	<i>xxv</i>
Acknowledgments	<i>xxvii</i>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Ian Bethell-Bennett, Sophia A. Rolle and Jessica Minnis</i>	
 <b>Part I The Economic and Social Impacts of Natural Disasters and Pandemics</b>	
<b>Chapter 1 Adaptation Amidst Unprecedented Change: The Impact of COVID-19 on Accommodation Workers in Negril, Jamaica</b>	<b>15</b>
<i>Rose-Ann Smith, Aleem Mahabir, Robert Kinlocke and Jamie-Lee Bassan</i>	
<b>Chapter 2 Expressions of Hope(lessness): Exploring the Psychosocial Impacts of COVID-19 on Accommodation Workers in Negril, Jamaica</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Robert Kinlocke, Aleem Mahabir, Rose-Ann Smith and Jarda Nelson</i>	

**Chapter 3 The Economic and Social Impact of Hurricane Dorian and COVID-19 on Tourism in Selected Islands in The Bahamas** 49  
*Ian Bethell-Bennett, Sophia A. Rolle, Jessica Minnis and Eboni D. Adderley*

**Chapter 4 Community-Based Tourism: A Pandemic Resilient “Fit-for-Purpose” Model** 69  
*Olivene Burke and Shinique Walters*

**Part II Tourism Resilience in Natural Disasters and Pandemics**

**Chapter 5 The Relevance of Heritage Tourism in a Post-Covid Caribbean Economy** 85  
*O. A. Carey Turnquest*

**Chapter 6 Tourism Destination Recovery, a Case Study of Grand Bahama Island** 93  
*Michelle McLeod*

**Chapter 7 Restructuring Island Tourism: Using the Socioeconomic Metabolism (SEM) and Multilevel Perspective (MLP) as Models for Transitioning to Sustainable Island Tourism** 109  
*John N. Telesford*

**Chapter 8 Climate Change in the Strategic Tourism Planning for Small Islands: Key Policy Actors’ Perspectives from The Bahamas** 125  
*Arsum Pathak, Philip E. van Beynen, Fenda A. Akiwumi and Kenyon C. Lindeman*

**Chapter 9 Management of a Changing Natural Environment: The Impact of *Sargassum* Seaweed in the Caribbean Using the Institutional Analysis and Design Framework** 145  
*Kalim U. Shah and Phillip McNeil*

**Chapter 10 Elements of Constitutional Discourse and the Normalization of State of Exception Governance in The Bahamas During the COVID-19 Pandemic** 163  
*Michael T. Stevenson*

<b>Chapter 11 An Analysis of Economic and Political Resilience Strategies Adopted by The Bahamas as a Small Island Development State</b>	183
<i>Sophia A. Rolle</i>	
<b>Chapter 12 When Storms Strike: Performing Tourism, Hurricanes, and a Pandemic in Accumulation and Dispossession</b>	193
<i>Ian Bethell-Bennett</i>	
<b>Chapter 13 Normal No More: The Future of Tourism Planning Post-Pandemic</b>	211
<i>Joshua Carroll</i>	
<b>Chapter 14 Conclusion</b>	221
<i>Ian Bethell-Bennett, Sophia A. Rolle and Jessica Minnis</i>	
Index	225

This page intentionally left blank

# List of Figures and Tables

## Introduction

Map of the Caribbean. 1

## Chapter 1

Figure 1. Map of Study Area. 18

Figure 2. Proportion of Tourism Workers Affected by Various Job Disruptions. 22

Figure 3. Coping Strategies Employed by Accommodation Workers. 25

## Chapter 2

Figure 1. Proportion of Sample by Categories of State Hope, Pathways Thinking, and Agency Thinking. 41

## Chapter 4

Figure 1. The Socioeconomic Impact of COVID-19. 76

Figure 2. Community-Based Tourism Model. 78

## Chapter 6

Figure 1. Visitor Arrivals, Grand Bahama Island (1971–2019) The Bahamas Ministry of Tourism. 98

## Chapter 7

Figure 1. Picture of the Conceptualizing of the Materials Stocks/Flows/Service Nexus in a Socioeconomic System That May Represent an Island System Embedded Within a Domestic and Global Environment. 113

Figure 2.	The Multilevel Perspective (MLP). Showing the Interactions Among the Three Levels, and How the Stable Sociotechnical Regime Can be Disrupted and Transitioned to a More Sustainable Regime.	114
<b>Chapter 9</b>		
Figure 1.	Institutional Analysis and Development Framework.	147
Figure 2.	Relationships between Rules in Use and Elements of the Policy Action Arena.	148
<b>Chapter 2</b>		
Table 1.	Demographic Characteristics of Population Sample.	37
Table 2.	Mean Scores of Various Psychosocial Measures Among Tourism Workers.	38
Table 3.	Mean Scores of Psychosocial Measures Among Male and Female Tourism Workers.	39
Table 4.	Mean Scores of Psychosocial Measures Among Employed and Unemployed Tourism Workers.	39
Table 5.	Adult State Hope Scale.	41
Table 6.	Correlation Matrix Among State Hope and Other Psychosocial Factors.	42
Table 7.	Results of Mann Whitney U Tests Among State Hope Scores and Other Psychosocial Factors.	42
<b>Chapter 3</b>		
Table 1.	Demographic Characteristics in Percentages.	53
<b>Chapter 6</b>		
Table 1.	Tourism Destination Recovery Cases.	95
Table 2.	Tourism Destination Recovery Actors, Actions, and Assets Framework.	105
<b>Chapter 7</b>		
Table 1.	The Transition Model Canvas.	115
Table 2.	Strategy Ideas for the Incumbent and Niche Systems.	118

**Chapter 8**

Table 1.	Description of interviewee’s organizations.	130
Table 2.	Key Planning Documents Related to Tourism and Climate Change in The Bahamas.	131
Table 3.	Various Climate Change Impacts Identified During the Interviews.	133
Table 4.	Summary of Findings and Recommendations.	140

This page intentionally left blank

## List of Abbreviations

BEST	The Bahamas Environment, Science & Technology Commission
BNT	Bahamas National Trust
BTC	Bahamas Tourism Cooperation
CARE	COVID-19 Allocation of Resources for Employees
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CAST	Caribbean Alliance for Sustainable Tourism
CBOs	Community-based Organizations
CBT	Community-based Tourism
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CEPAL	La Comisión Económica para América Latina
CERMES	Center for Resource Management and Environmental Studies
CHTA	Caribbean Hotel and Tourism Association
CNBC	Cable News Broadcasting Corporation
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease
CRFM	Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism
CT	Collaboration Theory
DCNA	Dutch Caribbean Nature Alliance
DMOs	Destination Management Organizations
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
GBI	Grand Bahama Island
GBPA	Grand Bahama Port Authority
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCFI	Gulf Caribbean Fisheries Institute
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF SGP	Global Environment Facility, Small Grants Program

GEO Blue Planet	Group on Earth Observations Blue Planet
GHGs	Greenhouse Gasses
GOOS	Global Ocean Observing System
HCA	Hawksbill Creek Agreement
IAD	Institutional Analysis and Development
IATA	International Air Transport Association
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IDB	Inter-American Development Bank
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
ITour	Island Tourism
JMD	Jamaican Dollar
JR	Job Retention
JTB	Jamaica Tourist Board
MDPMR	Ministry of Disaster Preparedness, Management and Reconstruction
MLP	Multilevel Perspective
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NASA.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
NCCC	National Policy for the Adaptation to Climate Change
NGOs	Nongovernment Organizations
NPIs	Nonpharmaceutical Interventions
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PROBLUE	Blue Economy Program (World Bank)
SARIMA	Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average
SaWS	Sargassum Watch System
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEAS	Sargassum Early Advisory System
SEM	Socioeconomic Metabolism Model
SET	Supporting Employees with Transfer of cash

SHS	State Hope Scale
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SITour	Sustainable Island Tourism
SLR	Sea-Level Rise
SPAW-RAC	Specially Protected Area and Wildlife-Regional Activity Center
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, and Threats
Texas A&M	Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University
TICDMF	Tourism Industry Crisis and Disaster Management Framework
TMC	Transition Model Canvas
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
TOURS	Tourism Recovery Scorecard
UN	United Nations
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Plan
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
USA	United States of America
USD	United States Dollar
USGS	United States Geological Survey
US NASA	United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Utech	University of Technology
UWI	University of the West Indies
WGI	Worldwide Governance Indicator
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council

This page intentionally left blank

## About the Editors

**Ian Bethell-Bennett, PhD**, is an Associate Professor and former dean of Liberal and Fine Arts at the University of The Bahamas. He holds degrees in Trade Policy, Cultural Studies, English, and Spanish. His research interests include gender in development and migration. His recent publications focus on unequal development in the Caribbean, particularly in The Bahamas and Puerto Rico where resorts take over land and disenfranchise locals.

He writes on art and culture and has participated in NE7 and NE8 as well as in 2018 Double Dutch Hot Water with Plastico Fantastico as a part of the Expo 2020 collective. He works around Haitian and Cuban migration to and through The Bahamas and is currently working on a project on Statelessness in The Bahamas. He writes in the daily newspapers on gender and development. He is a member of DESDEMOS, West Indian Literature Conference Organization, and Caribbean Studies Association.

**Dr Sophia A. Rolle** is a well-respected and highly sought-after resource in the areas of sustainable tourism development, education, and research, both locally and internationally. She holds four earned degrees in the areas of Hotel Management, Business Management, Hotel, Restaurant, and Institutional Management, and Family and Consumer Sciences Education with emphasis in Tourism Management.

Professionally, Dr Rolle has kept busy in the world of academia and industry – researching, teaching, and consulting over various pedagogical areas of tourism development and its impact on Small Island Developing States (SIDS), such as The Bahamas. She is also the proud recipient of a plethora of distinguished scholarly certifications, awards, and accolades including the prestigious Cacique Award for Human Resources Development presented to her in 2005 by The Bahamas Ministry of Tourism. Besides teaching and research, Dr Rolle was recommended by the Governor General for the Commonwealth of The Bahamas to serve in the capacity as Justice of the Peace for the entire Bahamas. She maintains active affiliations with many local and international organizations and is a board member for the Governor General Youth Awards; a founding director of Friends of The Arts; member of the Rotary Club of Nassau Sunrise, and lifetime member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Inc. Sophia is an accomplished Fine Artist and owner of the Villa Gemella Art House and Gallery located in Nassau, The Bahamas.

**Jessica Minnis** is a Professor in the School of Social Sciences and Coordinator of the Sociology program at the University of The Bahamas. She has collaborated with several faculty members locally and internationally on several projects and papers related to marine protected areas, male underachievement, school-based sexual behavior studies, community service, family, the profile of sentenced inmates, and currently tourism and tourism development on small island states. She is also coeditor of the book *Junkanoo & Religion* and coeditor of the book *Tourism, Governance and Sustainability in The Bahamas*.

She was a member of the National Crime Commission and Steering Committee-Strategic manpower review of the Police Force and member of the Faculty Senate, University of The Bahamas. She is a member of DESDEMOS, the GEF Small Grants Project, The Bahamas, and Empty Bowls Bahamas.

**Fevzi Okumus, PhD**, is the CFHLA Preeminent Chair Professor within the Hospitality Services Department at the University of Central Florida's Rosen College of Hospitality Management. He joined Rosen College in 2005. He was the founding Chair of the Hospitality Services Department from 2007 to 2013.

He received his PhD in Strategic Hotel Management from Oxford Brookes University, UK. He has a Master of Science degree in International Hotel Management from Oxford Brookes University, UK, and a Bachelor of Science degree in Hospitality and Tourism from Cukurova University, Turkey. He worked in the hotel industry in various functional areas and roles before becoming an educator.

Dr Okumus' teaching and consultancy areas include strategic management, leadership development, hotel/lodging management, generational differences, cross-cultural management, international hospitality management, and introduction to hospitality and tourism. His research areas include competitive advantage, sustainability and green practices, strategy implementation, knowledge management, hotel/lodging management, crisis management, destination marketing, information technology, and developing countries.

Dr Okumus has widely published in leading journals, including *Tourism Management*, *Annals of Tourism Research*, *Journal of Business Research*, *Service Industries Journal*, *Management Decision*, *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, and *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Research*. He has over 250 academic publications (over 150 refereed journal articles, three books, 12 book chapters, and 90 conference presentations and reports). According to Google Scholar, as of September 1, 2020, his publications have received over 10,300 citations and he has an h-index of 50. He chaired/cochaired and served on numerous PhD dissertation and master thesis committees. He secured competitive grants, contracts, and scholarships totaling an amount of \$500,000.

He is the Editor-in-Chief of the *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management* (IJCHM), which has an impact factor of 5.667 and is one of the leading journals in the hospitality and tourism field. He is also the Editor of the *Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Insights*. He serves on the editorial boards of 26 international journals. He is a frequent speaker at international conferences.

He is a Visiting Professor at San Yet Sen University's Business School in Guangzhou, China, and Visiting Chair Professor at the National Kaohsiung University of Hospitality and Tourism.

Recognizing his contributions and accomplishments, Dr Okumus has received numerous highly prestigious awards and recognitions including "The Michael D. Olsen Research Award" in 2016; "The University of Central Florida Scroll & Quill Society Award" in 2017 and the "CFHLA Preeminent Chair Professor" again in 2017; and "The John Wiley & Sons Lifetime Research Achievement Award" from ICHRIE in 2018. He was also recognized and honored for his accomplishments at the University of Central Florida's Board of Trustees Recognition ceremony on November 19, 2018.

This page intentionally left blank

## About the Contributors

**Eboni D. Adderley, MSc**, is an alumna of Iowa State University and The Ohio State University. She has earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Animal Science as well as a Master of Science degree in Agricultural Communication, Education, and Leadership. Her research focuses on building community food capacity and resilience. She currently serves as a Research Coordinator and Lecturer at The Bahamas Agricultural and Marine Science Institute, Andros, The Bahamas.

**Fenda A. Akiwumi** Department of Geography, Environmental Science and Policy, School of Geosciences, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, USA.

**Jamie-Lee Bassan** is a final-year undergraduate student in the Department of Geography and Geology, University of the West Indies (UWI) pursuing a BSc in Geography (Major) and Geology (Minor). Her research interests lie at the intersection of human and environmental systems.

**Olivene Burke, PhD**, is the Executive Director of the Mona Social Services, UWI, and a Justice of the peace in Jamaica. She has joined her academic work to her passion for people development and utilized her skills as a lecturer in Transformational Leadership and Human Resource Management at the postgraduate level, to change lives in underserved communities. Dr Burke is well known and respected as a community development specialist, leader, and project manager, whose research interest centers around education, quality assurance, leadership, community development, and sports. She has authored several publications. Her most recent are: *A Case Study of a Leadership Approach of Transforming Basic Schools to Flourishing Schools in Urban Inner-city Communities in Jamaica (2021)*; *Community Football in the Violence Reduction Response for a Jamaican Community (2020)*; and *Football, Culture and Community Development in August Town (2015)*. Dr Burke was the recipient of three prestigious awards in 2020: The Governor General Achievement and Leadership Award, Anthony N. Sabga Caribbean Award for Public and Civic Contributions, and Vice Chancellor's Award for Outstanding Contribution to Public Service.

**Joshua Carroll, PhD**, is an Associate Professor of Recreation, Parks, and Tourism at Radford University. His teaching and research focus on sustainable, nature-based tourism, and how this can be used as a pathway toward positive community and economic development as well as ecological integrity. He has

worked on many projects with agencies and organizations such as the US National Park Service, US Forest Service, State Parks, various beach communities, and river systems. His work has made valuable contributions in several locations such as New England, California, Colorado, The Bahamas, Virginia, and Alaska.

**Robert Kinlocke, PhD**, is a Lecturer in the Department of Geography and Geology at the University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica. His research and teaching interests center on Urban Planning and Geographic Information Systems.

**Kenyon C. Lindeman** is a faculty member in the Department of Ocean Engineering and Marine Sciences, Florida Institute of Technology, Melbourne, Florida, USA

**Aleem Mahabir** is currently a PhD candidate at the University of the West Indies (UWI), Mona, Jamaica. His research interests lie at the intersection of Social Geography and Psychology. His current work focuses on the link among hope(lessness), exclusion, and underdevelopment in marginalized inner-city communities in Caribbean cities.

**Michelle McLeod, PhD**, is a Senior Lecturer at the University of the West Indies, Mona Campus, Jamaica. Her tourism industry experience spans over 30 years. Her research interests include knowledge networks, destination and policy networks, and service productivity. Dr McLeod's two coedited books are *Knowledge Networks and Tourism* and *Tourism Management in Warm-water Island Destinations*. Dr McLeod received the Principal's Award for the Research Project with Greatest Economic Impact for the Faculty of Social Sciences for the project entitled "Open Data and Interactive Community Mapping: Empowering Local Community Tourism" in 2018, the Principal's Award for Research Project Attracting the Most Research Funds in the Faculty of Social Sciences for the project entitled "Harnessing Open Data to Achieve Development Results in Latin America and the Caribbean" in 2016, Best Researcher in the Mona School of Business and Management in 2016, the Institute of Travel and Tourism, PhD Research Student of the Year in 2010, and the UKAIS (United Kingdom Academy of Information Systems) PhD Consortium, Winner of PhD Consortium Best Presentation Prize in April 2008.

**Phillip McNeil** is associated with the Joseph R. Biden Jr School of Public Policy and Administration, University of Delaware, Newark, United States.

**Jarda Nelson** is a final-year undergraduate student in the Department of Geography and Geology, University of the West Indies (UWI), pursuing a BSc in Geography (major) and Management Studies (Minor). She is a Jamaican Exhibition Scholar whose research interests revolve around climate change, tourism, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

**Arsum Pathak, PhD**, is corresponding author and Professor in the Department of Geography, Environmental Science and Policy, School of Geosciences, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida, USA.

**Kalim Shah, PhD**, is a recognized expert on public policy, regulation, and governance in small island jurisdictions. As an institutional theorist, his research addresses science-based policy and regulatory design and administration for climate change, pollution prevention, clean technology, industrialization, and sustainable production and consumption. His new work is on the effectiveness of tools such as technology needs assessments and regulatory impact assessments for informing policy decisions.

He is currently Director of the Island Policy Lab and a Professor of Energy and Environmental Policy and the Joseph R. Biden Jr. School of Public Policy and Administration, University of Delaware. He has also held faculty posts at the School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, and the University of Trinidad and Tobago in his country of origin.

**Rose-Ann Smith, PhD**, is a Lecturer at the Department of Geography and Geology at the University of the West Indies (UWI), Jamaica. Her broad research interests include Disaster Risk Reduction, Climate Change Adaptation, and Sustainable Livelihoods. More specifically, her research examines how social vulnerability exacerbates disaster risks including climate risks across different social groups and how these groups navigate these challenges.

**Michael T. Stevenson, MA**, holds a LLB degree (Honors) from the University of Warwick, England, and a Master's Degree in Socio-Legal Studies from the University of Sheffield. M. Stevenson is Associate Professor in the Law Department, University of The Bahamas (UB). He teaches and conducts research in the areas of constitutional law, public administrative law, human rights, jurisprudence, criminology, sustainability law and policy, and law and society. He has written numerous articles, papers, and reports, and continues to teach Constitutional Law, Public Law, Commonwealth Caribbean Human Rights, and Jurisprudence at UB. His research focuses on the relation between law, society, and discourse. He has served on a number of national committees and commissions, the latest being the National Constitutional Reform Commission.

**John N. Telesford, DBA**, is a Lecturer and Associate Dean in the School of Continuing Education at the T.A. Marrayshow Community College (TAMCC), Grenada, and a Research Associate with the Institute of Island Studies, University of Prince Edward Island (UPEI), Canada. His academic and practical research is in the sustainable development of islands, especially in the Caribbean. From this perspective, he has applied tools and concepts from industrial ecology into the field of tourism for his doctoral thesis. Between 2019 and 2022, he served as a Coinvestigator and Principal Researcher for Grenada, on the global project titled: "sustainable island futures," with a focus on sustainable tourism in islands. He is also a member of the Metabolism of Islands group, a research community that looks at island development from physical resources perspectives. He also focuses on the implementation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) on

islands. John has published in journals such as: *Sustainability; Sustainable Development; Resources, Conservation and Recycling; Journal of Industrial Ecology and Island Studies Journal*. He has chapters in the books: *Archipelago Tourism: Policy and Practice* (ed. Baldacchino, Ashgate, 2015), and *Small Island Developing States: Vulnerability and Resilience Under Climate Change* (ed. Moncada et al. 2021). John also wrote the piece on the impacts of COVID-19 on Grenada for the Global project: *COVID-19 Island Insights Series*.

**O. A. Carey Turnquest, MBA**, serves as an Adjunct Professor at the University of The Bahamas. He has over a decade of experience in the hospitality and tourism sector and holds an executive position in a leading resort in The Bahamas. He is a member of the Young Leaders Forum in the Caribbean Hotel and Tourism Association (CHTA), a selected group of hoteliers from around the region under the age of 45. Mr. Turnquest holds a Bachelor of Arts (BA) with honors from Brown University and a Master of Business Administration (MBA) from the University of Liverpool.

**Philip E. Van Beynen** is part of the Department of Geography, Environmental Science and Policy, School of Geosciences, University of South Florida, Tampa, Florida 33,620, USA.

**Shinique Walters** holds a PhD from the Department of Government, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of the West Indies, Mona Campus. She obtained a Master's Degree in Gender and Development Studies and a BSC in International Relations (major) Culture Studies and Political Science (minors). She has worked in the areas of Project Management, Institutional Research, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Event Management. Walters is a Lecturer with the Department of Government and Research Fellow at the Center for Leadership and Government. She has worked on several international, regional, and local projects that have contributed to both local and regional development. She has also published several reports and academic papers. Her most recent Book is titled *International Aid Under the Microscope: European Union Project Cycle Management in Jamaica*.

# Foreword

The timing of the publication of *Pandemics, disasters, sustainability, tourism: An examination of impact on and resilience in Caribbean small island developing states* is opportune, coming on the heels of two mega crises that have impacted our nation, region, and wider world, namely the historically devastating Hurricane Dorian of 2019 and the COVID-19 pandemic, the latter of which, at the time of publication, though in regression, is still very much with us.

I take this opportunity to congratulate and commend the powerhouse team of four professors/editors from The University of The Bahamas and Florida International University – Dr Ian Bethel, Ms. Jessica Minnis, Dr Sophia Rolle, and Dr Fevzi Okumus – for assembling this collection of scholarly research on the impact of the recent disasters, hurricanes, pandemic, and environmental threats induced by climate change that have afflicted the nations of the Caribbean region. In the arena of this university textbook, these educators, along with the host of expert contributors, bring sharp focus to the recent crises that have confronted us as a region; they examine the socioeconomic impact on our citizens and open engaging discussion on the way forward to resilience and sustainability.

Given the relevancy of the topics to the present and foreseeable future of our region, this textbook will, no doubt, enjoy a lengthy shelf life. The content of this textbook concerns each and every citizen among the 44 million population of the Caribbean. As such, it is of keen interest and will engage a wide audience: students, educators, policy makers, economists, and members of the general public.

This textbook is replete with real-life case studies of the impact of hurricanes, the COVID-19 pandemic, and natural disasters caused by climate change – from the devastation assailed by Hurricane Dorian on The Bahamas’ two northern islands, Abaco and Grand Bahama; to the pandemic-inflicted economic distress of accommodations workers in Jamaica to the impact of sargassum on the tourism industry in Barbados. The scope of content of this publication makes it ideal for adoption as a mandatory textbook in tourism and sustainability courses of tertiary institutions across the Caribbean.

In my estimation, the key appeal of this publication lies in its ability to create and promote awareness of the threats of natural disasters that we face in the region. It equips us with knowledge of our vulnerability as a small island developing state. Given our geography, we have always been vulnerable to Atlantic hurricanes, a threat which has been magnified in recent times by climate change. Climate change not only intensifies the formation of hurricanes but also ushers in

brand new threats: rising sea levels, sargassum, and the death of marine life that is critical to the livelihoods of people on so many of our islands.

The tone of this textbook inspires a refreshing sense of hopefulness as the content recommends approaches and strategies to laying policy frameworks for sustainability and building resilience in the face of threats.

As a region, we face a future of uncertainty, but we remain undaunted. Our small developing states have been left to grapple with challenges brought about by the runaway carbon emissions produced by the giant economies of the developed nations. At the 2021 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP26) held in Glasgow, Scotland, we watched with pride and admiration as our Caribbean leaders challenged developed countries to up the ante on reducing climate change.

As we wait for a more intentional and robust response from the developed nations, we, small island developing states of the Caribbean, must get on with our agenda to do our part to reduce climate change. The textbook that you hold in your hand shows how to make adaptations to contribute to a more sustainable lifestyle that will contribute in meaningful ways to positively address climate change.

Whether it is meeting targets set to reduce use of fossil fuels, implementing more stringent building codes, conducting tourism activity according to internationally accepted standards of sustainability, increasing our regional collective fund to assist sister nations with disaster relief, or stepping up our public awareness campaigns to promote sustainable lifestyles in all of our islands across the Caribbean, this textbook engages readers in mapping out solutions and strategies to address the potential crises our region faces in the foreseeable future.

The principal tertiary institutions of a country play a crucial role in national development. In the case of young developing nations such as ours in the Caribbean, the role of the university is even more critical. The university is an institution that serves as a catalyst for change. It leads the way in opening and moderating the national conversations that must be had to address the issues that impact the welfare of the citizenry. Today, in the Caribbean, there is no issue more urgent than climate change and the disasters and crises that it can potentially engender.

On behalf of the Government and People of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, I extend sincere thanks to The University of The Bahamas for the collaborative effort led by its three professors, in conjunction with Florida International University, to produce a signature textbook that will prove to be a highly useful tool in preparing the upcoming generation to stage an effective counteroffensive of readiness and resilience in the face of the eventuality of natural disasters.

Editors and contributors, congratulations, again, on a well-executed textbook and guide to sustainability and resilience.

The Honourable I. Chester Cooper, M.P.  
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Tourism,  
Investments & Aviation Commonwealth of The Bahamas

# Acknowledgments

This text would not have been possible had it not been for the hard work, dedication, and professionalism of each contributing author. Each author provided rich perspectives regarding the region's battle with natural disasters and the current COVID-19 pandemic. We are deeply indebted to you all. We are especially thankful to Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Tourism and Aviation, Honorable I. Chester Cooper, for his contributions to the Foreword. We give a special thanks to the University of The Bahamas, Fiona, and her editorial team at Emerald for their advice and support for and throughout this publication. Finally, we are grateful for having such a fertile landscape in which to write such a text. The Caribbean consisting of its many Islands and Cays provided an opportunity to the researchers to delve into the diversity of life and environment in the region. We are very happy to have written it for scholars, enthusiasts, and others interested in the study of tourism.

Dr Ian Bethell-Bennett

I wish to thank my family and friends who journeyed with me through this project. My wife and children have been tremendous. Appreciation to my professional mentors, two of whom I met in my twenties and who have become more than professional mentors, who continue to quietly encourage me to strive and to achieve with this project. To our kitchen table crew who may be physically dispersed now, but remain spiritually united, thank you. We energize and empower one another. Thanks to Sophia and Jessica for their tireless work to bring this project to fruition, and to Fevzi Okumus for his eagle-eyed clarity. Thanks also to those who served as peer reviewers. Thanks also to my family from my old Department for all their camaraderie and encouragement.

Dr Sophia A. Rolle

I would like to dedicate my contributions to this book to my mother Helen Hutcherson. She was with me at the beginning of this journey but suffered a massive setback on February 14, 2021. To date, I have not been able to share with her the good news of the completion of the publication, as she remains in a coma. I know that she has guided my thoughts throughout this journey. I also wish to thank my daughter Eboni D. Adderley and Mrs. Sheena Newton for their editorial expertise. My colleagues all benefited from your assistance. I once again would like to thank Jessica Minnis and Ian Bethell-Bennett for believing that we could produce another textbook and that we can create a further

dent in the paucity of scholarly works coming out of the Caribbean. Thank you Fevzi Okumus for agreeing so readily to join our editorial team. You brought a particular challenge and flavor to our team for which we all benefited. Thank you all.

Jessica Minnis

By HIS GRACE. I wish to thank my family and friends for their encouragement and a listening ear when I had the zoomies and my constant chatter about me coediting this book. You can now rest in peace. I want to thank Gina Carey, Sandra Phillip-Burrows and Christopher Curry, and Eboni Adderley for graciously saving my eyes.

A special thanks to the earth sustainability fan club, Sophia Rolle, and Ian Bethell-Bennett. Through our discussions and experiences with hurricanes and the current COVID-19 pandemic impacting our country and region in so many ways, thought it important for us to edit another textbook focusing on these issues and ways to sustain our beautiful region and where we call home. I hope readers will find the book instructive. I wish to thank the University of The Bahamas who reminds us to publish and be interdisciplinary. I am happy to thank Fevzi Okumus for being a part of the editorial team and willingly incorporating your knowledge and expertise on the tourism and hospitality industry to make this publication a reality. Thanks all for keeping the Caribbean region ever in focus.

Fevzi Okumus

I would like to thank my coeditors, Ian Bethell-Bennett, Sophia Rolle, and Jessica Minnis for inviting me to join this meaningful project. Special thanks to all the authors and reviewers for their contribution to this valuable edited book. Crises and disasters negatively affect destinations. However, destinations in developing countries and islands are more negatively affected by crises and disasters. Sadly, such destinations also appear to face more crises and disasters. I hope that this much needed edited book can help destinations in the Caribbean region and similar regions to better prepare, respond to, and manage possible future crises and disasters.

# Introduction

*Ian Bethell-Bennett, Sophia A. Rolle and Jessica Minnis*



Map of the Caribbean. *Source:* [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Maps\\_of\\_the\\_Caribbean#/media/File:500px-CaribbeanIslands-1-.png](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Maps_of_the_Caribbean#/media/File:500px-CaribbeanIslands-1-.png).

The small island developing states (SIDS) of the Caribbean have witnessed great upheaval and change over the last decade and a half in part due to the global economic meltdown of 2008 that had a long-lasting and sometimes delayed ripple effect on the countries in the region as tourists all but ceased their travels. Similarly, in the aftermath of September 11, 2001, many jobs in the tourism industry were lost. Then, in 2010, Haiti experienced a catastrophic earthquake that registered some 7.0 magnitude at its epicenter, which killed 230,000, displaced more than 1.5 million people, and racked up some 7.8 billion dollars in damages (World Bank, 2019). The outbreak of Zika and Chikungunya deepened the chaos in some islands (Fischer & Staples, 2014; Seelke, Salaam-Blyther, &

Beittel, 2016). The eastern half of Jamaica was obliterated by Hurricane Sandy in 2012, (Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2013), and who could forget the complete wipeout of Barbuda and Dominica as well as absolute devastation in Puerto Rico in 2017 caused by Hurricanes Irma and Maria, one of which also ravaged Ragged Island in The Bahamas. Recently in 2019, the Abacos, and its capital city Marsh Harbour, and Grand Bahama, two important economic centers after New Providence in The Bahamas, saw almost complete devastation from Hurricane Dorian (Neeley, 2019). Combined in the aftermath, these disasters cost the islands billions of dollars to rebuild (Chow, 2020; IDB, 2019).

The cost to redevelop in the wake of disaster has often been yoked on the citizens, or reliant on international aid, as was seen with the 2010 earthquake in Haiti where much of the money disappeared and the Haitian people suffered even 10 years later. The map shows how closely located Caribbean SIDS are. In more recent years, studies have begun to trace the legacies of colonialism and violent settler colonies in post colonies and to underscore the impact policies have had on the post colonies' ability to recover from disasters. Hickel (2017, 2020) and Short (2016) demonstrate how damaging these legacies and interrelations are, as does Nixon in *Slow Violence* (2011). Colonial legacies in the region can be seen as a slow violence that comes into play in the twenty-first century as green grabbing/gentrification, as experienced recently in Barbuda in 2017 after Hurricanes Irma and Maria, and also in Puerto Rico. Tourism, with all its challenges, remains a key economic and developmental driver in the region (Mooney & Zegarra, 2020).

The Caribbean has developed from mostly plantation economies used as extractive spaces by colonial powers in Europe. Some states have changed hands from one colonial power and language to another over time and being aggressively settled by Spain initially then by England, for example. Many islands and mainland territories have evolved from colonial spaces through independence into current day global interconnectivity. While colonialism may have officially ended, the influences of former colonial powers and structures often remain tacitly in place in these states. Old trade patterns have hardly changed; alliances have remained all but written in stone. Structural coloniality and world system theory style dependence continue to determine how Caribbean SIDS succeed or fail, and how their economies run. Tourism is one such Caribbean industry that, like an octopus, has its tentacles linked with tourism development in these states, independent and nonindependent, with bases in the center. Wallerstein (1994) and others have referred to this as world system theory, and Grosfoguel (2003), Maldonado-Torres (2007), Quijano (2000), and Mingolo (2008, 2011) show how interconnected the global south is with the global north, and how the former actually enriches the latter. While Tourism seems an innocuous industry, it continues the power asymmetries often seen with the center-periphery, north-south paradigm developed during colonialism and slavery.

Perhaps one of the easy cultural ways of bridging the Caribbean for easier exploration is through the concept Antonio Benítez-Rojo (1992) develops of the repeating island that ignores borders and boundaries; it is similar yet different from mainland territory in Nicaragua's Caribbean Coast, to Mexico's Caribbean up to The Bahamas, Turks and Caicos, and Bermuda in the north, and beyond.

These spaces are historically, geographically, economically, socially, and developmentally connected, sometimes yoked together by colonialism's legacy. So, Caribbean SIDS' twenty-first century reliance on tourism has been as much about colonial patterns of development as was slavery and the plantation.

Thomas Piketty in *Capital and Ideology* (2020) underscores the significance of the former colonies in enriching the global north or former colonial powers. This establishes a particular kind of economic relativity that continues with tourism and even with how resources are shared to face and then recover from natural disasters and then global pandemics. It also underlines how the Caribbean and other SIDS suffer the most from climate change and sea level rise while they contribute to them the least; this is yet another example of the global north's disproportionate impact on the global south, as the former contributes the most CO<sub>2</sub> gasses that promote climate change (Durant, 2021a; Mott, Razo, & Hamwey, 2021). At the same time, most Caribbean countries, given their reliance on tourism, have extremely open economies and this makes them very open to external shocks, as has been clearly seen with the COVID-19 pandemic (Mulder, 2020).

Presently, the sharp loss of tourism dollars across the Caribbean triggered by the world-wide pandemic of the COVID-19 virus is an even more poignant reminder of how vulnerable and dependent Caribbean SIDS are to external shocks and events caused by climate change, increasingly strong hurricanes, earthquakes, and rising temperatures (Acevedo, La Framboise, & Wong, 2017; Sheller, 2020; Simpson, Scott, & Trotz, 2011).

Under COVID-19 these tourism-dependent economies came to a virtual standstill as air travel has mostly stopped (Gopalakrishnan, Peters, & Vanzetti, 2020; Mooney & Zegarra, 2020). The decline in visitor arrivals by air and cruise ships which also served to underpin many of these economies is further proof that such dependence on external injections to the tourism product is not very sustainable (Lopez-Calva, 2020; Zegarra, Schmid, Palomino, & Seminario, 2020). Due to COVID-19, and the recent hurricanes and earthquakes (Hurricanes in Puerto Rico, 2019 and 2020; earthquake in Haiti, 2021), SIDS are today still grappling with how to restart their economies and embrace a "new normal" in this global reality (Durant, 2021b).

Caribbean SIDS find themselves in a position where they must rely on external factors for their continued survival, mostly based on colonial relations and historical legacies. Their environmental, economic, social, and political success is determined by exogenous activities and sources. Many of these dependencies were rooted in past colonial relationships that have never ended, but simply changed (Su-ming Khoo, 2020). The extent to which Caribbean SIDS as a collective can pivot and implement new initiatives that meet this new reality will demonstrate their resilience and ability to forge new paths inclusive of environmentally sound and policy-driven sustainable tourism and hospitality developments.

Given this backdrop of SIDS vulnerable tourism and hospitality industry and their pivotal role in the development of tourism as well as the interdisciplinary and multidimensional nature of the tourism industry, we examine the resilience of Caribbean SIDS in the face of natural disasters and pandemics, and coloniality. It

must be noted also, economic foreign direct investment (FDI) dependence by SIDS cannot be excluded from this equation.

The book is organized into two parts reflecting the different interests of inquiry of the authors: Economic and Social Impact of Pandemics and Natural Disasters and Tourism Resilience in Natural Disasters and Pandemics.

## **Part I. Economic and Social Impact of Natural Disasters and Pandemics**

As previously mentioned, the Caribbean is the most tourism-dependent region in the world (Jayawardena, 2005; WTTC, 2017), even though there are other industries such as sugar, bauxite, coffee, gold/minerals, and natural gas that make a significant contribution to the economies of several states such as Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, Guyana, and Surinam, but these also remain driven by FDI (MacDonald, 2020).

According to WTTC (2017), the tourism industry accounts for over 15% of Caribbean GDP and 14% of all employment making it a critical generator of economic growth and provider of livelihoods. At the same time, the Caribbean islands and tourism industry are frequently impacted by natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes, sea level rise, and volcanic eruptions (Mackey & Spencer, 2017; Sheller, 2020; Simpson et al., 2011; Taylor, 2017; WTTC, 2017). These disasters affect the tourism and hospitality businesses and structures that are usually centered along coastal areas of the islands and also the residents who live along the coast (Acevedo et al., 2017; Granvorka & Strobl, n.d.).

Added to the Caribbean woes of natural disasters, the region, like the rest of the world, has been greatly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic (Coley-Graham, n.d.). Not only because of lives lost, but also economic loss to the region in terms of a decline in GDP by 58% and jobs by 24.7% (BW Online Bureau, 2021; Wood, 2021). The largest loss being felt in the tourism and hospitality sectors, cruise industry, aviation, and entertainment (ECLAC-UNDRR, 2021). According to Rosenfeld (2021), the COVID-19 pandemic cost the region \$33.9 billion dollars due in part to the decline in visitors and visitor spending, some 68% for international arrivals and 49.6% for domestic visitors. Additionally, residents in the islands were greatly affected by the economic down-turn; the loss of employment that has descended many into poverty, school closures, and extended lockdowns (ECLAC-UNDRR, 2021; OECD, 2020).

The continuation of COVID-19 has also contributed to social and psychological stresses, and domestic violence (Cazare, 2020; OECD, 2020) due in part to residents having to work from home, and interactions limited to close family and friends.

In this section, the chapters examine the economic and social impact of disasters and pandemics that shaped Caribbean resilience and sustainability of tourism in the face of these external shocks and disasters. Chapter 1, *Adaptation Amongst Unprecedented Change: The Impact of COVID-19 on Accommodation Workers in Negril, Jamaica*, by Rose-Ann Smith et al., shed light on the

experiences and impacts COVID-19 had on accommodation workers in Negril, Jamaica. This chapter utilized a concurrent triangulation mixed methods approach to explore the experiences and socioeconomic impacts of COVID-19 on accommodation workers in Negril, Jamaica, and the strategies deployed to navigate challenging circumstances experienced by COVID-19.

Chapter 2, *Expressions of Hope(lessness): Exploring the Psychosocial Impacts of COVID-19 on Accommodation Workers in Negril, Jamaica*, authored by Robert Kinlocke et al., addresses the expression of hope(lessness) felt by accommodation workers in Negril, Jamaica, displaced by COVID-19. The authors conceptualized hope as a cognitive process that entails thinking and planning in order to achieve proposed goals. The authors contend that the sense of hope represents an important psychosocial component of well-being and adaptation. In-depth interviews and a questionnaire were utilized to ascertain various forms of strategies the expressions of hope(lessness) that were manifested from former accommodation workers displaced by COVID-19.

Chapter 3, *The Economic and Social Impact of Hurricane Dorian and COVID-19 on Tourism in Selected Islands of The Bahamas*, by Ian Bethell-Bennett et al., examines the ways in which Bahamians coped with two catastrophes simultaneously, Hurricane Dorian in November 2019, followed by the COVID-19 pandemic four months later in March 2020. The chapter also examines, through the use of a survey, Bahamian's survival strategies and the rebuilding of the economy especially the tourism industry, after Dorian in addition to having to personally function in a COVID-19 environment during constant lockdowns, curfews, social distancing, and mask wearing imposed by the Government. The chapter discusses the survey respondents' views about the future of tourism in The Bahamas in the face of annual hurricanes and the uncertainty of the COVID-19 pandemic longevity globally.

Chapter 4, *Community-Based Tourism: A Pandemic Resilient Fit-for-Purpose Model* by Olivene Burke and Shinique Walters, explores the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 on community-based tourism in rural and urban Jamaica. Prior to COVID-19, community-based tourism was a fast-growing industry that catered to the authentic cultural experience of tourists which became economically viable for rural and inner-city communities. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted this economic success and impacted the livelihood of informal and formal tourism workers.

## **Part II: Tourism Resilience in Natural Disasters and Pandemics**

For decades, the Caribbean region has had to rebrand and restructure itself to maintain its vital tourism industry in the face of natural disasters, and other external shocks that have impacted the region (Conway & Timms, 2010; Golob, 2020; Turner, 2020). Much progress and successes have been made. For example, WTTC (2021) indicated that tourism accounted for 58% of the region's GDP in 2019. On the other hand, after serious devastations to islands, properties, economies, and loss of life, recommendations have been made by residents and

scholars to diversify the economy to reduce the region's heavy reliance on the tourism industry to drive the economy (Sheller, 2020; Thompson, 2020). In spite of this success, the COVID-19 pandemic and its variant strains since March 2020 almost destroyed the region's economies especially the tourism industry (Durant, 2021b; Mulder, 2020).

The Caribbean regional governments and tourism sector, recognizing COVID-19 protocol measures may be around for some time and living in a COVID-19 environment of social distancing and mask wearing in public may be the "new normal," these entities have been implementing new and creative measures to sustain the tourism industry and attract tourists to return to the region (ECLAC-Caribbean, 2020; Mulder, 2020). For instance some islands were offering free COVID-19 testing's and discounted hotel rates, Antigua and Barbuda have established a "travel bubble" that allows citizens from several Caribbean countries to travel to the country without having to present a COVID-19 test and certificates upon entry (Malcom, 2020), Saint Lucia with the recent campaign "Bubblecation" (Saint Lucia Tourism Authority, 2020), and Barbados's Digital work destination and visa program, to attract international persons to work online from Barbados, that began in late 2020 (Steinmetz, 2020).

Despite the new methods to attract tourists to the region during the pandemic, there are calls for tourism stakeholders in the region to recognize that there is "no getting back to normal under COVID-19 conditions anytime soon" (Gossling, Scott, & Hall, 2020; Thompson, 2020). According to Gossling et al. (2020), the COVID-19 crises should be seen as an opportunity to reconsider tourism's growth trajectory and question the logic of how more arrivals imply greater benefits. The COVID-19 pandemic should be seen as an opportunity to move toward the transformation to a more sustainable tourism (Durant, 2021b; Gossling et al., 2020; UNSDG, 2020). Within this context, the chapters in this part examine how Caribbean small island states with tourism economies rebound after experiencing a natural disaster and a pandemic.

Chapter 5, *The Relevance of Heritage Tourism in a Post-COVID-19 Caribbean Economy*, by O.A Carey Turnquest, explores an avenue for Caribbean tourism recovery from COVID-19 through the lens of the region's history and culture. This emphasis on history and culture, although not new as a tourism marketing strategy, is most important now because of the crippling effects of COVID-19 on all tourism industries in the Caribbean. Turnquest analyzes the history and culture of the different islands of the Caribbean such as the Rolle Plantations on Great Exuma in The Bahamas, Kadooment in Barbados, Carnival in several islands such as Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, and Junkanoo Carnival in The Bahamas, as a means to revitalize the islands' ailing economies impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Chapter 6, *A Tourism Policy Framework Tourism Destination Recovery, a Case Study of Grand Bahama Island*, by Michelle McLeod, explores the process of tourism destination recovery as it relates to SIDS which are experiencing numerous external environmental shocks including climate change. Grand Bahama in The Bahamas has over the years been impacted by hurricanes of varying intensities with Hurricane Dorian being the most catastrophic in 2019.

McLeod uses Grand Bahama as a case study to explore the process of tourist destination recovery. Tourism policies are viewed as guidelines for tourism development and being essential in a destination recovery process post a disaster. Data were collected from stakeholder interviews to ascertain the policies and processes of the tourism destination recovery.

Chapter 7, *Restructuring Tourism: Using the Socioeconomic Metabolism (SEM) and Multi-Level Perspective (MLP) as Models for Transitioning to Sustainable Island Tourism* by John Telesford, proposes the socioeconomic metabolism (SEM) and multilevel perspective (MLP) as “novel,” conceptual, and practical models that island policymakers can apply to analyzing the transitioning from the current “island tourism” of sun, sand, and sea, and mass tourism to a sustainable island tourism. The SEM, how the island system functions, and the MLP that explains sustainability transitions are proffered as an alternative and systematic approach to restructuring island tourism. Telesford shows how their application can minimize the risk posed by natural disasters and pandemics to materials and energy flows in the accommodations sector and eventually lead to sustainable island tourism.

Chapter 8, *Climate Change in the Strategic Tourism Planning of Small Islands: Key Policy Actors’ Perspectives From The Bahamas* by Asrum Pathak et al., examines SIDS’ vulnerability to climate change, and that proper planning is important for SIDS to combat such events in the future. Additionally, planning must also be accompanied by climate change policy interventions to tackle these changes. The authors analyze climate policies with emphasis on climate change adaptation relevant to the tourism sector in a small island state – The Bahamas. The Bahamas serves as a case study because of its longevity in tourism and policy innovations developed to survive in severe climate changes. In-depth interviews are conducted with relevant government officials and NGOs.

In Chapter 9, *Management of a Changing Natural Environment: The Impact of Sargassum Seaweed in the Caribbean Using the Institutional Analysis and Design Framework*, Kalim Shah and Phillip McNeil examine the issue of Sargassum seaweed that has been washing up on shores from Mexico to Ghana over the past decade, and the devastating impact it has on tourism, including coastal livelihoods, fishing, and health problems for populations exposed to seaweed decomposition. Scientific information on the spread of the seaweed points to climate change and ocean eutrophication. Shah and McNeil focus on public management and administration of *Sargassum* seaweed to consider how the micro and macro impacts affect Caribbean societies.

Chapter 10, *Elements of Constitutional Discourse and the Normalization of State of Exception Governance in The Bahamas During the Covid-19 pandemic* by Michael Stevenson, examines how elements of liberal democratic constitutional discourse have functioned to normalize emergency and possible state of exception governance during the COVID-19 pandemic in The Bahamas. More specifically, the chapter focuses on the transference of legislative power to the executive under conditions of emergency rule and how it is possible for delegated emergency law-making to operate beyond the limits of what is constitutionally permissible; thus, triggering a state of exception.

In Chapter 11, *An Analysis of Economic and Political Resilience Strategies Adopted by The Bahamas as an Archipelagic Small Island Developing State*, by Sophia Rolle, she examines the various political and economic strategies the Bahamian government officials implemented to mitigate external shocks that have impacted The Bahamas over the years, where other Caribbean islands did not fear as well.

Chapter 12, *When Storms Strike: Performing Tourism, Hurricanes, and a Pandemic in Accumulation and Dispossession*, by Ian Bethell-Bennett, explores how, in the wake of Hurricanes Irma and Maria and Dorian, The Bahamas and Puerto Rico have experienced an accelerated strike on their natural and social resources: from school closures, extractive land deals, and tax concessions to power infrastructure.

In Chapter 13, *Normal No More*, Joshua Carroll points out that the COVID-19 pandemic may have provided SIDS and their tourism-dependent economies an historic moment and an opportunity to reinvent themselves and present a new tourism image as the industry navigates safely and successfully to survive through the unprecedented and uncharted obstacles created by COVID-19 globally.

The book by no means addresses all the issues affecting Caribbean hospitality, tourism, and development. Each year new crises emerge and are added to existing problems that the Caribbean region must contend with and find solutions to mitigate them to sustain the islands, mainland territories, and economies. The book, however, brings to the fore some of the issues currently impacting tourism in the Caribbean and new ways that may be considered to advance the sector's preparation for the economic recovery, while boosting diversification as well as environmental and social sustainability.

## References

- Acevedo, S., La Framboise, N., & Wong, J. (2017). Caribbean tourism in a global marketplace: Trends, drivers, and challenges. In K. Srinivasan, I. Otker, U. Ramakrishnan, & T. S. C. Alleyne (Eds.), *Unleashing growth and strengthening resilience in the Caribbean* (pp. 39–62). Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund. doi:10.5089/9781484315194.071
- Benítez-Rojo, A. (1992). *The repeating island: The Caribbean and the post-modern perspective*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press.
- BW Online Bureau. (2021, July 6). WTTC Economic Trends Report reveals COVID-19's impact on travel & tourism around the world. Retrieved from <http://bwhotelier.businessworld.in/>
- Cazares, J. (2020, November 10). The impact of COVID-19 in Latin America and the Caribbean. Retrieved from <https://infomino.com/>
- Chow, D. E. (2020, June 30). The 5 deadliest hurricanes to hit the Caribbean in the past 40 years. *Loop Caribbean News*. Retrieved from <https://cayman.loopnews.com/>