

INDEX

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, 94–95
- Absorptive capacity (ACAP), 178, 181
- Academic discourse, 265
- Actor-Centred Institutionalisation Approach (ACIA), 183
- Adaptation, 114, 228, 332
- Adventure Travel World Summit (ATTA), 112
- Advisory Councils on Tourism, 83
- AFIP, 25
- Africa, migration and Diaspora tourism to, 130–131
- African diaspora, 131
- Airbnb (online platform), 220, 327–328
- double movement theory, 221–224
- wicked problem, 224–227
- Airline industry, 241
- Alpine transport, 294
- Anthropogenic raw material’ to inclusive leadership, 252–255
- Anti-discrimination policy, 255–259
- from ‘anthropogenic raw material’ to inclusive leadership, 252–255
- selected benchmark examples of strategic valorisation in tourism and hospitality sector, 259–263
- Anti-tourism sentiments, 214
- Arctic Finland, 332
- Argentina, 22
- future editions and potential of PreViaje, 30–31
- PreViaje, 27–30
- tourism policy response, 25–27
- wicked problems, 23–24
- Associations, 51
- Australia, indigenous policy in, 95–97
- Australian Great Barrier Reef, 39
- Austria, 332
- Authentic product development, 100–101
- Authenticity, 116
- Authoritative imposition, 331
- Aviation, 333
- Awareness of climate change, 327
- Bidding process, 281
- Body and objectification, 240–241
- Bottom-up impulses, 185
- Brazil, 149
- Brazilian context, 140
- Brazilian Tourism Enterprise (EMBRATUR), 153
- Brazilian Tourism Institute, 155
- Brisbane 2032 Olympic Games, 272, 334
- Brisbane Entertainment Centre (BEC), 279
- Brisbane Olympics (2032), 277, 279–280
- Bulgaria, 80–81
- Bulgarian context and tourism policy, 80–81
- Bulgarian legislation, 85
- Bulgarian tourism industry, The, 81
- Bulgarian tourism policy (BG tourism policy), 85
- context and tourism policy, 80–81
- ecosystem, 82–83, 329
- regional and local ‘wicked’ problems in, 86–87
- wicked problems in, 83–88
- wicked problems in tourism industry, 78–80

- Bumsters, 128
- Bürgerhospital Foundation, The, 259–260
- Business to governance approach (B2G), 71
- Business(es), 51
 - concept, 260
 - ecosystems, 173, 175
 - sociocultural ecosystems for transition enabling of, 188–191
- Candidate linear regression models, 276
- Carbon emissions, 333
- Carbon footprint, 333
- Case studies, 259, 265
- Chile, 108
- China, 127, 331
- China's Zero-COVID strategy, 331
- Circular migration, 127, 132
 - within and to The Gambia, 126–127
- Citizen involvement, 200, 205, 213
- Citizens' in tourism policy, 201–205
 - perspectives, 208–210
 - wicked problem of, 202–205
- Civilisational geopolitics, 143
- Classification approach, 186
- Climate change, 23
- Climate crisis, 332
- Climate emergency, 332–333
- Climate-damaging production
 - methods, 173
- Cognitive social capital, 185, 192
- Collaboration, 44, 329
- Collaborative dialogue, 226
- Collaborative economy, 223
- Complex governance systems, 44
- Complex policy problems, framing and design of policies, 305–306
- Complexity, 23, 51
- Conservative governments, 160–162
- Constituent process, 108
- Constitution (1980), 108
- Constitutional Convention, 108
- Constitutional process, 109
- Constraints placed on industry, 8–10
- Consumer demands, 6
- Convention, 44
- Coordination, 78
 - lack of, 79, 87–88
 - mechanisms, 185
 - of tourism policymaking, 51
- Corporate context, 256
- Cost overruns, 272, 274–277, 279
- Counter-culture movements, 38
- COVID-19, 2, 5
 - pandemic, 56, 260, 304, 330–331, 334
 - strategies, 331
- Creeping crisis, 332, 334
- Culture, 188–189
- Culture–industry pervasiveness and acceptance of ill-treatment, 6–8
- Curricula development, 232
- Customers, 6
- Customs, 50
- Data retrieval process, 149
- Data science
 - mega-events venues as wicked policy problem, 273–274
 - method, 274–277
 - results, 277–279
 - transforming monitoring and evaluation of mega-events, 279–281
- Decision framework
 - assessment of destination's broader context, 309
 - assessment of destination's tourism environment, 310
 - background to development of, 306–307
 - example of diagnostic results, 311
 - for tourism policy interventions, 307–311

- Decision-making processes, 53, 55
- Democratic Republic of Congo, 43
- Democratic transition, 154–156
- Demographic transformation
 - processes, 252
- Destination governance, 194
- Destination management
 - organizations (DMOs), 67, 292, 313, 326
- Destinations
 - network, 293
 - relationship between ecosystems and, 173–177
- Developing countries (DC), 40, 141, 165, 326
- Diaspora
 - members, 131
 - tourists, 131
- Diaspora tourism, 122, 132 (*see also* Indigenous tourism)
 - migration and diaspora tourism to Africa, 130–131
 - in The Gambia, 134–135
 - of West Africans, 133–134
- Disability, diversity dimension of, 259–260
- Discrimination, 108
- Discrimination-and-fairness approach, 253–254
- Disneyfication, 223
- Divergence, 23
- Diversification strategies, 220
- Diversity
 - awareness, 327
 - dimensions, 253
 - of disability, 259–260
 - of gender, 262–263
 - insights into key concepts of, 252–255
 - of sexual orientation, 261–262
- Diversity management, 327
 - insights into key concepts of, 252–255
- Dolomites World Heritage Site, 325
- Domestic tourism, 22, 30, 159
- Double movement theory, 221–224
- Doughnut Economics, 5
- Economic Community of West Africa (ECOWAS), 124, 126
- Economic Complexity Index (ECI), 173
- Economic Development Agency (CORFO), 112
- Economy for the Common Good, 5
- Ecosystem approach, 292–293
- Ecosystem of Hospitality (EoH), 293–294
- Ecosystems, relationship between destinations and, 173–177
- Effectiveness of mitigation and adaptation measures, 328
- Emigrants, 130
- Empirical evidence, 172
- Employment, 2
- Empowerment in tourism, female employment and, 233–234
- Energy & Climate Intelligence Unit (ECIU), 173
- Environmental analysis, 23
- Environmental issues, 87
- Environmentalism, 38
- Ethnocentric customers, 13
- EU Anti-Discrimination Directive, 251, 261
- European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE), 242
- European Union (EU), 10, 124
- European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 11
- European Union Trust Fund for Africa (EUTF), 126
- Eurostat, 10
- Evidence-based policymaking, 226
- Federal Competence Centre for Tourism, 67
- Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate Action, 67
- Federal Republic of Germany, 69, 255

- Federative Republic of Brazil (FRB), 142
- Female employment and empowerment in tourism, 233–234
- Feminism, 237
- Fernando Henrique Cardoso (FHC), 156–158
- Finland, scattered tourism policymaking in, 54–55
- Finnish Government, 54
- Finnish Tourist Board, 51
- Finnish Travel Association, 51
- 'Fire and rehire' approach, 4
- First Nations communities, 325
- First Nations Peoples, 101
- First Nations tourism businesses, 99
- Fiscal crisis, 157
- Foreign Service workers, 13
- Fragmentation, 51
- Fukushima nuclear disaster (2011), 335
- Gabba, The (cricket stadium), 278–280
- GABEK method, 189
- Gambia, 122
 - case study, 133–134
 - circular migration within and to, 126–127
 - diaspora tourism in, 134–135
 - methods, 133
 - migration from, 124–126
 - migration from Africa, 129–132
 - political development of, 123–124
 - tourism in, 127–129
- Gambia Bureau of Statistics, The (GBOS), 124
- Gender, 232
 - analysis, 242–244
 - differences, 232
 - disparity, 232
 - diversity dimension of, 262–263
 - equality, 232
 - gender-analytical investigatory skills, 239
- Gender inequity
 - body and objectification, 240–241
 - female employment and empowerment in tourism, 233–234
 - gender and women in tourism, 233
 - hidden mechanisms, 238–239
 - representation of gender-based stereotypes and power structures, 239–240
 - SDGs as framework for HEIs, 243–244
 - solutions, 242
 - strategy, 242–243
 - in tourism, 233
 - vicious circle, 241–242
 - as wicked problem, 237
 - women in tourism studies, 234–237
- Gentrification, 223
- Geopolitical analysis of TPP, 148
- Geopolitical studies, 145
- Geopolitics, 142–148, 162
- German Hotel and Restaurant Association, 68
- German tourism policy, 66, 70
 - wicked problems in context of, 68–70
- German Travel Association, 68
- Germany, tourism structures in, 67–68
- Global citizenship, 243
- Global Citizenship and Diversity Management, 244
- Global Citizenship Education (GCED), 244
- Global Financial Crisis (2008), 335
- Global megatrends, 288
- Governance, 221
 - concept, 183
 - strategies, 226, 323
- Government of Maldives, 331
- Governments, 304, 318, 323–324
- Grand Tour, 290
- Grass root activism, 38
- Gross national income (GNI), 123
- Hands-off approach, 225
- Heritage, 38

- High-Level Working Group on Tourism, 55
- Higher education institutions (HEI), 232
 - SDGs as framework for, 243–244
- Holistic network approach, 293
- Holistic spatial development approach, 296
- Hospitality, 13
 - benchmark examples of strategic valorisation in, 259–263
 - holistic development of hospitality patterns, 291–294
 - and tourism employment, 4
- Hotel Bristol in Geneva, 262–263
- Hotel Ritter von Böhl in Deidesheim, 259–260
- Human Development Index (HDI), 123
- Human-centric industry, 13
- Ideological geopolitics, 143
- Ill-treatment, culture–industry pervasiveness and acceptance of, 6–8
- Image-based focus groups, 205–208
- Immigration, 12, 50
- Implementation
 - emphasis on, 328–330
 - process, 257
- In-danger-listing, 42–43
- Inclusion, 202
- Inclusive governance approach, 211
- Inclusive leadership, anthropogenic raw material to, 252–255
- Inclusive tourism, 202, 213
- INDAP, 112, 115
- Indigenous culture, 116
- Indigenous entrepreneurs, 113
- Indigenous organizations, 96
- Indigenous participation, 109
- Indigenous peoples, 108
- Indigenous policy and tourism, 110–112
- Indigenous revindication, 115–117
- Indigenous tourism, 110, 112–113, 115
 - development, 94
 - indigenous policy in Australia, 95–97
 - installation and appropriation of concept of, 112–115
 - QFNTTP2020–2025, 97–101
- Indigenous Tourism Association of Canada (ITAC), 114
- Individual policy actors, 51
- Industrialised countries (IC), 172
- Industry, constraints placed on, 8–10
- Innovation-based transformation process, 191
- Institutional analysis of public policy, 147
- Institutional System for the Development of Tourism, 112
- Institutionalisation of TPP and use as geopolitical strategy, 149
 - democratic transition, 154–156
 - Fernando Henrique Cardoso Government, 156–158
 - military dictatorship, 152–154
 - neoliberal and conservative governments, 160–162
 - periods and agendas, 149
 - populism, 151–152
 - Vargas Era, 149–151
 - workers party governments, 158–160
- Instruments and tools, 50–51
- Integral Development Programme for Indigenous Communities, 111
- Integrated policy-making
 - applying ecosystem approach, 292–293
 - EoH, 293–294
 - holistic development of hospitality patterns, 291
 - towards integrative tourism policy, 294–296
 - interfaces between spatial politics and tourism, 290–291
 - new framework, 296–299

- theoretical background, 289
- traditional tourism policymaking, 289–290
- urban policies, 289
- variety of tourism stakeholders, 291–292
- Integrated spatial development
 - approach, 296
- Integration of migrants, 13
- Integrative tourism policy, 294–296
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), 111
- Inter-institutional agreements, 111
- Intercultural competence, 13
- International Forum on Indigenous Tourism, 112
- International Labour Organisation (ILO), 10, 232–233
- International Migrants Day (2022), 10
- International Olympic Committee, 272
- International organizations, 290
- International tourism, 165
- Internet, 222
- Involvement, 202

- Karl Polanyi's Double Movement Theory, 221
- Knowledge, 194
 - creation process, 180

- Labour act, 85
- Labour informality, 24
- Laissez faire approach, 223
- Linear regression, 274
- Local 'wicked' problems in Bulgarian tourism policy, 86–87
- Local authorities, 83
- Local residents, 79
- Local tourism strategy, destination of Yyteri as key development area in, 59–61
- Location network, 293
- Long-term evidenced-based decision-making, 272
- Long-term transformation processes, 334–336

- Main stadium, 273–274
- Mapuche conflict, 108, 113
- Mapuche entrepreneurs, 116
- Mapuche Tourism, 111, 113, 116
- Mapuche Tourism Society, 113
- MAXQDAs analysis tools, 207
- Mega-events
 - transforming monitoring and evaluation of, 279–281
 - venues as wicked policy problem, 273–274
- Micro-management, 324
- Microaggression, 237
- Middle East and North Africa (MENA), 237
- Migration
 - from Africa, 129
 - circular, 132
 - and Diaspora tourism to Africa, 130–131
 - from Gambia, 124–126
 - of labour, 12
 - travel behaviour and economic effects, 131–132
- Military dictatorship, 152–154
- MiniMatka, 53
- Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment, 50, 53–56
- Ministry of Tourism, 82, 84, 159
- Ministry of Trade and Industry, 53
- Ministry of Transportation and Communications, 85
- Mitigation efforts, 41–42
- Mo Ibrahim Foundation (MIF), 130
- Mobility, 325
- Model training, 274
- Motivation–opportunity–ability (MOA) model, 205
- Multi-level governance, 43–44
 - issues, 329
 - system, 38
- Multipolar approach in tourism policymaking, 54

- National Association of Indigenous Tourism (ANTI), 113

- National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI), 108, 113
- National Council of Tourism (CNT), 153
- National culture, 12–14
- National Emergency Operation Centre (NEOC), 331
- National governance, 59
- National Institute for Agricultural Development (INDAP), 110
- National Programme of Tourism Municipalisation, 159
- National Programme of Tourism Regionalisation, 159
- National Register of Tourism organizations, 87
- National States, The, 142, 144
- National Strategy for Sustainable Tourism Development in Bulgaria, 86
- National Tourism Council, The, 82–83
- National Tourism Policy, The, 152–153
- National tourism strategy, 57
- National Working Group on Indigenous Tourism, 112
- Naturalised geopolitics, 143
- Nature-based tourism, 31
- Neoliberal governments, 160–162
- Neoliberal ideology, 322
- Networks, 293
 - network-based governance typology, 53
 - as solution to wicked problems, 55–57
- New South Wales (NSW), 226
- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs), 129, 201

- Objectification, 240–241
- Olympic Games, 280
- Olympics, 272
- Open enterprise, 251, 258

- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 234
- Organisational development process, 251
- Organisations, 8
- Organised tourism activities, 51, 127
- Orígenes Programme, 111

- Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA), 331
- Pandemic, 205
- Paradigm shifts, 333–334
- Paradox theory, 3
 - addressing paradoxes in tourism and hospitality employment, 4
 - cheap/exploited labour, 10–12
 - commodification of labour, 4–6
 - constraints placed on industry, 8–10
 - consumer demands, 6
 - context, 12–14
 - culture–industry pervasiveness and acceptance of ill-treatment, 6–8
- Platform economy, 220–221, 225
- Polanyi's Double Movement Theory, 221, 228
- Polanyi's First Movement, 327
- Polanyian lens, 224
- Policy, 242–244, 312
 - crisis, 273
 - design, 305
 - and destination management, 50
 - development, 101
 - formulation process, 307–308
 - governance strategies, 225
 - implementation, 324
 - interventions, 227
 - levels, 80
 - making, 200
 - outcomes, 312
 - policy-driven initiatives, 2
 - process, 201, 226

- Political project, 325–327
 Polycrisis of inflation, 304
 Populism, 151–152
 Post-pandemic labour shortages, 11
 Practice-driven initiatives, 2
 Prediction, 274
 PreViaje (tourism demand policy), 22,
 25–30, 334
 future editions and potential of,
 30–31
 Problem avoidance, 331–332
 Problem framing, 158
 Problem-solving, 183, 185
 Pro-growth paradigm, 327–328
 Public management theory, 96
 Public policy, 55, 109, 142–148,
 146, 322
 Public policymaking, 53

 QR code systems, 331
 Qualitative research approach,
 206–207
 Queensland First Nations Tourism
 Council (QFNTC), 97
 Queensland First Nations Tourism
 Plan 2020–2025 (QFNTTP
 2020–2025), 97
 authentic product development,
 100–101
 engagement and partnerships,
 98–99
 marketing and awareness, 100
 recognition and respect, 98
 strategic coordination and
 structure, 99
 training, skill development and
 jobs, 99–100
 Queensland Sport and Athletics
 Centre, 279
 Queensland Tourism Industry
 Council (QTIC), 97

 Racism, 108
 Rational ignorance, 204
 Recognition, 115–117
 Regenerative tourism concept, 307

 Regional ‘wicked’ problems in
 Bulgarian tourism policy,
 86–87
 Regional Authorities, 83
 Regional Council of Satakunta, 58
 Regional council promoting tourism
 in Satakunta, 57–59
 Regional network, 293
 Regional policies, 111
 Regional social innovation systems
 (RSIS), 191
 Regional tourism development, 294
 Regulations, 83
 Relational network, 186
 Remittances, 124–125, 129
 Residents, 66
 Resilience, 241
 Resource-oriented learning and-
 effectiveness approach, 255
 Responsibility-and-sensibility
 approach, 253
 Río Negro province, 28
 RIS, 175
 Root tourists, 130
 Russian invasion of Ukraine, 56
 Ruta Natural, 31

 Satakunta, regional council promoting
 tourism in, 57–59
 Scale-free topology, 181
 Scattered tourism policymaking, 57
 in Finland, 54–55
 Science-based technocracy, 331
 Seasonal changes, 8
 Seasonal staff, 9
 Seasonality, 8–10
 Service sector, 13
 Sexual objectification, 240
 Sexual orientation, diversity
 dimension of, 261–262
 Sharing economy, 223
 Social capital, 175
 Social innovation
 governance, 172, 182
 proposals for system-dynamic
 indicators for, 191–193

- relationship between ecosystems and destinations, 173–177
- relationship between ecosystems and social innovation governance, 183–187
- sociocultural ecosystems for transition enabling of business ecosystems, 188–191
- tourist ecosystems as source for sustainable or social innovation, 178–182
- Social innovative capacities, 182
- Social media, 71
- Social network, 293
- Social phenomenon, 305
- Social policies, 110
- Social structures, 264
- Social uprising, 108
- Societal forces, 224
- Socio-cultural meta-processes, 250
- Sociocultural ecosystems for transition enabling of business ecosystems, role of, 188–191
- Sociological concepts, 237
- Sociological theories, 326
- South Africa, 333
- South Korean government, The, 13
- South Tyrol
 - example of, 294–296
 - Tourism Development Concept, 294
- Spatial development, 293, 297
- Spatial politics, interfaces between tourism and, 290–291
- Sports infrastructure, 273
- Stadiums, 272–274
- Stakeholders
 - engagement, 53, 58, 60
 - group, 292
 - as solution to wicked problems, 55–57
 - stakeholder-based approach, 193
 - wicked tourism policy problems across different types of, 87–88
- State action, 146
- Status quo analysis, 295
- Stockholm Conference, 39
- Strategic Advancement Group, 97
- Strategic diversity management, 252, 257, 264
 - approach, 265
 - selected insights into potential of strategic diversity management and open enterprises, 255–259
- Strategic valorisation in tourism and hospitality sector
 - diversity dimension of disability, 259–260
 - diversity dimension of gender, 262–263
 - diversity dimension of sexual orientation, 261–262
 - selected benchmark examples of, 259
- Structural adjustment, 127
- Sustainability, 324–327
- Sustainability paradox, 325
- Sustainable approach, 79
- Sustainable development, 289, 291
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 200, 232
 - as framework for HEIs, 243–244
- Sustainable diversity strategy, 258
- Sustainable innovation, tourist ecosystems as source for, 178–182
- Sustainable Travel Finland, 57
- System-dynamic indicators for social innovation governance, proposals for, 191–193
- System-immanent indicators, 193
- Systemic wickedness, 96
- Technical Intern Training visas, 12
- Three-fold approach, 23–24
- Top-down impulses, 183
- Tourism, 22, 95, 115–117, 140–152, 204, 240, 289, 313
 - impact of, 40–41

- in Argentina, 24
- citizens' perspectives on role in, 208–210
- destination governance, 201
- diversification strategies, 131
- experiences, 111
- female employment and empowerment in, 233–234
- gender and women in, 233
- governance, 201, 210
- indigenous policy and, 110–112
- interfaces between spatial politics and, 290–291
- narratives, 116
- recovery, 306
- research, 201
- resilience, 306
- restrictions, 307
- selected benchmark examples of strategic valorisation in, 259–263
- strategy, 56
- structures in Germany, 67–68
- system, 322
- in The Gambia, 127–129
- tourism-specific institutions, 50
- wicked problems in tourism industry, 78–80
- women in tourism studies, 234–237
- Tourism 'public policies' (TPP), 147–148
- Tourism Act, The, 82, 87
- Tourism and hospitality employment–3, 2 addressing paradoxes in, 4–14
- Tourism demand policy, 22 program, 25
- Tourism Division, 151
- Tourism General Fund (FUNGETUR), 153
- Tourism lobbying, 70–73, 329 model, 72 success factors for, 73
- Tourism Normative Acts (TNAs), 149, 163
- Tourism policies, 67 background to development of decision framework, 306–307 towards decision framework for tourism policy interventions, 307–311 example of outcome selection, 314–315 example of policy selection, 316–317 framing and design of policies to understand complex policy problems, 305–306 tourism policy decision-making, 312–318
- Tourism policy, 77–78, 81, 83, 150, 201 Bulgarian context and, 80–81 citizens' role in, 201–205 decision-making processes, 200 in Germany, 66 response, 25–27 tourism policy-makers, 296 wicked problem of citizen's role in, 202–205 wicked problems in tourism policy on national level, 83–86
- Tourism policymaking, 50, 55–57, 290 destination of Yyteri as key development area in local tourism strategy, 59–61 in Finland, 54 key historical developments of tourism politics in Finland, 52 process, 214 regional council promoting tourism in Satakunta, 57–59 scattered tourism policymaking in Finland, 54–55 stakeholders and network s as solution to wicked problems, 55–57
- Tourism public policies in Brazil geopolitics, public policies, and tourism, 142–148

- institutionalisation of TPP and
 - use as geopolitical strategy, 149–162
 - methodology, 148–149
- Tourism Regions Management
 - Organisations, 83
- Tourism stakeholders, 71, 264
 - variety of, 291–292
- Tourism-traffic paradox, 325
- Tourismut 2030, 296
- Tourist destinations, 191
- Tourist ecosystems as source for
 - sustainable or social innovation, 178–182
- Trade unions, 5, 11
- Traditional spatial policy-making, 297
- Traditional tourism policymaking, 289–290
- Transformation, 336
 - climate emergency, 332–333
 - COVID-19 pandemic, 330–331
 - emphasis on implementation, 328–330
 - long-term transformation
 - processes, 334–336
 - paradigm shifts, 333–334
 - pro-growth paradigm, 327–328
 - processes, 335
 - sustainability, 325–327
 - sustainability paradox, 325
- Transition enabling, 182
- Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU), 10

- Uncertainty, 23, 31, 51
- ‘Uneso-cide’, 40
- United Nations Conference on the Human Environment (1972), 39
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation World Heritage (UNESCO WH), 38
 - competing interests, 41
 - in-danger-listing, 42–43
 - mitigation efforts, 41–42
 - multi-level governance, 43–44
 - impact of tourism, 40–41
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), 244
- United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 22, 94, 331
 - Baseline Research Agenda, 243
- Urban tourism
 - citizens’ perspectives on role in tourism, 208–210
 - citizens’ role in tourism policy, 201–205
 - image-based focus groups, 205–208
 - inclusion, 202
 - involvement, 202
 - methodology, 205
 - participation, 201–202
 - wicked lack of motivation, opportunity, and ability, 210–213
 - wicked problem of citizen’s role in tourism policy, 202–205
- Urbanisation, 289

- Vargas Era, 149–151
- Vicious circle, 241–242
- Visitation
 - process, 308
 - system, 313

- West Africa, 130, 133
- West Africans, diaspora tourism of, 133–134
- Western approaches, 98
- Wicked policy problem, 95–97
 - mega-events venues as, 273–274
- Wicked problems, 2–3, 23, 38, 43, 51, 142, 158–159, 200, 202, 213, 224–227, 250, 288, 305
 - in Argentina, 24
 - in Bulgarian tourism policy, 83

- of citizen's role in tourism policy, 202–205
- in context of German tourism policy, 68–70
- gender inequity as, 237–242
- regional and local 'wicked' problems in Bulgarian tourism policy, 86–87
- stakeholders and networks as solution to, 55–57
- in tourism industry, 78–80
- in tourism policy on national level, 83–86
- 'wicked' tourism policy problems across different types of stakeholders, 87–88
- Winter tourism, 85, 332
- Women in tourism
 - gender and, 233
 - studies, 234–237
- Workers party governments, 158–160
- Workforce, 4, 9–10
- World Bank, 122
- World Bank Group, The, 236, 243
- World Health Organisation (WHO), 330–331
- World Heritage Convention, 38
- World Heritage In Danger List (WH-IDL), 42–44
- World Heritage List (WHL), 39
- World Heritage Site, 44
- World Indigenous Tourism Alliance (WINTA), 112
- World Tourism Organization, 50, 234, 243, 306
- World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), 81, 290
- Youth Empowerment Project (YEP), 126
- Yyteri as key development area in local tourism strategy, destination of, 59–61
- Zweckentfremdungsverbot*, 225