



European Institute of Innovation,
Entrepreneurship, and Technology

B.A. IN TOURISM AND RECREATION

HEALTH THREATS IN TOURISM

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Q1: What can governments do to prevent a new wave of COVID-19?

1. Increasing Testing and surveillance :

In order to adequately track COVID-19 trends, governments need to improve their monitoring systems.

Frequent testing is crucial, particularly for cases of influenza-like illness (ILI) and severe acute respiratory illness (SARI)

Genomic sequencing should be performed on positive samples in order to quickly identify and novel variations.

2. **Making sure you are Ready for Healthcare :**

Personal protective equipment (PPE), isolation wards, ventilator- supported beds, necessary medications, and sufficient diagnostics must all be present in healthcare settings.

Mock drills can be used to confirm overall preparedness and oxygen supply.

3. Campaigns for Public Health :

Public health campaigns are essential for encouraging vulnerable groups to use masks, maintain good hygiene, and exercise caution.

Severe cases can be avoided by encouraging people with respiratory symptoms to get medical help right away.

Q2: How can the tourism sector help reduce the spread of the virus while keeping international travel open?

1. Establishing Green Zones and Travel Bubbles :

In order to promote safe international travel, bilateral quarantine-

free travel programs, such as Singapore's "air travel bubble," should be established.

In order to balance tourism and safety, Thailand's "Phuket Sandbox" program let vaccinated visitors to enter certain regions without a quarantine.

2. Improving Electronic Solutions :

Crowding in tourist locations can be reduced by using digital visitor management systems.

Visitors were directed to less congested places by Germany's beach traffic light systems, which provided information about population levels.

3. Encouraging Domestic and Sustainable Travel :

The damage of virus transmission can be decreased by promoting domestic travel to less crowded, nature-focused locations.

During the epidemic, Germany experienced a surge in demand for vacation rentals and coastal and natural attractions.

Q3: What lessons from the earlier stages of the COVID-19 pandemic can help countries respond better now and in the future?

1. **The value of prompt intervention :**

The excess mortality rate was lower in nations that took action early.

The spread was successfully stopped by prompt measures like travel bans and lockdowns.

2. Good Leadership and Communication :

Clear communication and firm leadership encourage public confidence and obedience.

The strategy used in New Zealand placed a strong emphasis on clear communications and group responsibility.

3. Infrastructure Investment in Public Health :

To be prepared for pandemics, healthcare systems must be strengthened and sufficient resources must be made available.

It turned out to be economical to spend money on surveillance systems and safety gear for medical personnel.

Q4: Choose one country(Germany, India, Nepal, Hong Kong, or Thailand) and explain how its tourism industry reacted to earlier waves of COVID-19?

1. A focus on domestic travel :

Demand surged as a result of Germany's promotion of domestic travel to natural and seaside locations.

Because they made social distancing possible, vacation rentals gained popularity.

2. Visitor management and digitization :

The beach traffic light system is one example of a digital instrument that was used to control visitor flow and avoid crowding.

Digital advertisements and virtual encounters kept prospective travelers interested.

3. Campaigns for Sustainable Tourism :

In response to shifting visitor ideals, the German National Tourist Board started ads emphasizing safety and sustainability.

Q5: What actions worked well?

1. Activities that were successful :

The “Phuket Sandbox” program, which Thailand implemented in 2021, permits immunized visitors to enter designated areas with little limitations. This kept risk under control while permitting economic activity.

2. Health and Safety Certifications :

By certifying establishments that adhered to hygienic requirements, the “SHA+” (Safety and Health Administration) program helped to increase visitor confidence.

3. Government Promotion and Subsidies :

To keep the domestic tourism sector afloat during the closing of international borders, the government provided travel subsidies and promotions.

Q6: What actions did not work well?

1. Inconsistent Entry Rules :

Travelers faith was damaged by frequent changes to quarantine regulations and testing procedures.

2. Slow Digital Transition :

Initially, there were bottlenecks and frustrations due to issue with online systems for health declarations, travel registration(Thailand Pass) and immunization records.

3. Over- Reliance on Tourism :

Thailands significant reliance on foreign tourism (almost 20% of GDP before to COVID) revealed its sensitivity to the economic consequences.

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thank you