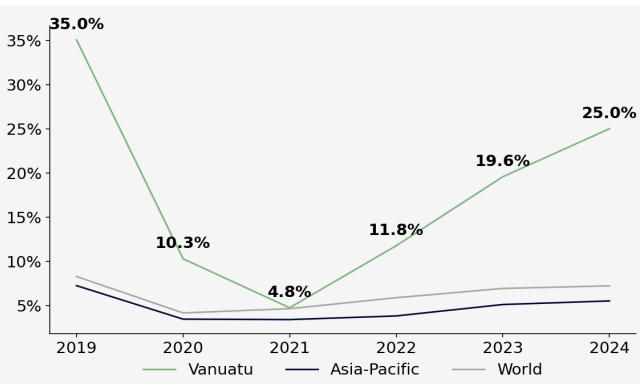


### Environmental footprint of Travel & Tourism

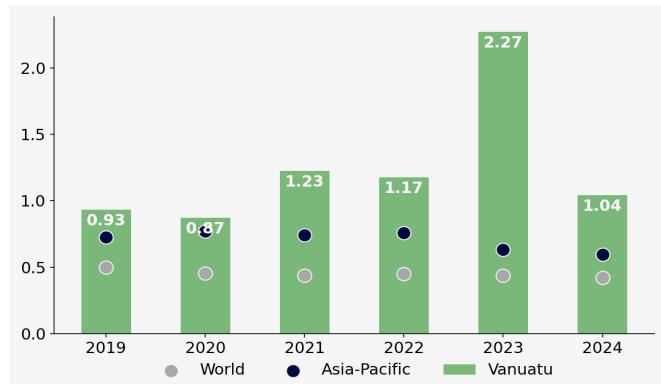
#### Travel & Tourism's contribution to total greenhouse gas emissions

% of total GHG emissions



#### Travel & Tourism's GHG emissions intensity

GHG emissions (kg CO<sub>2</sub>e) per USD of GDP\*



#### Annual change in Travel & Tourism GDP\*

Average growth rate,^ 2019-2024

**-9.5%**  
Vanuatu

**+0.4%**  
Asia-Pacific

**1.3%**  
World

#### Annual change in GHGs linked to Travel & Tourism

Average growth rate,^ 2019-2024

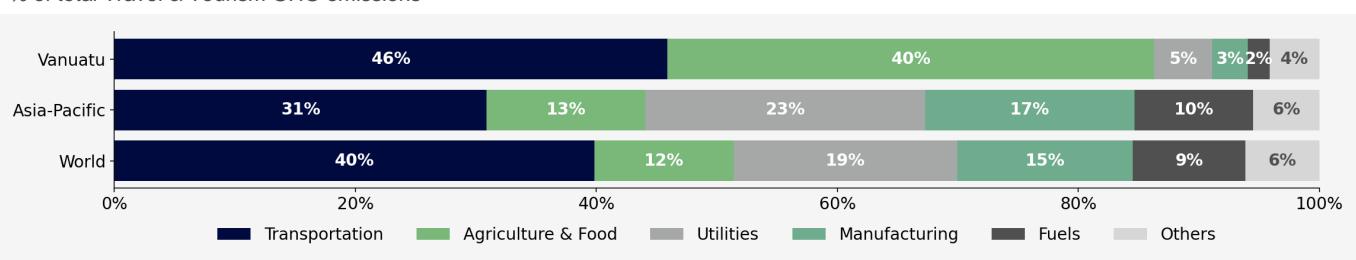
**-7.5%**  
Vanuatu

**-3.4%**  
Asia-Pacific

**-1.9%**  
World

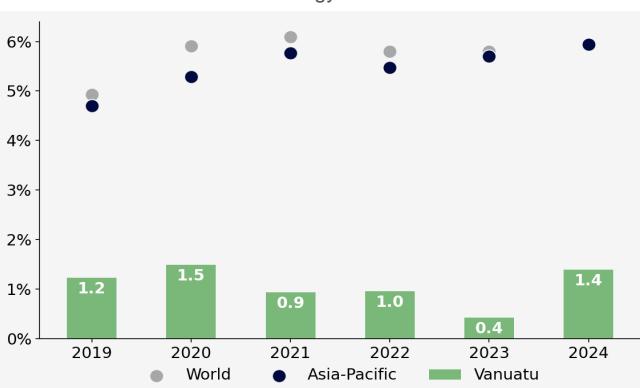
#### Industries contributing the most to Travel & Tourism's GHG emissions in 2024

% of total Travel & Tourism GHG emissions



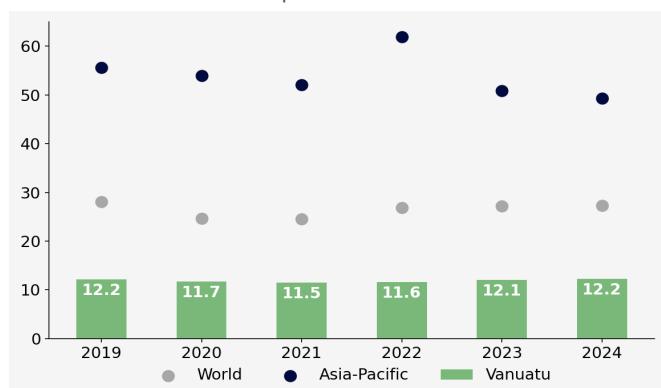
#### Low-carbon energy usage linked to Travel & Tourism

% of total Travel & Tourism energy use



#### Freshwater consumption linked to Travel & Tourism

Cubic metres of withdrawals per thousand USD of GDP\*

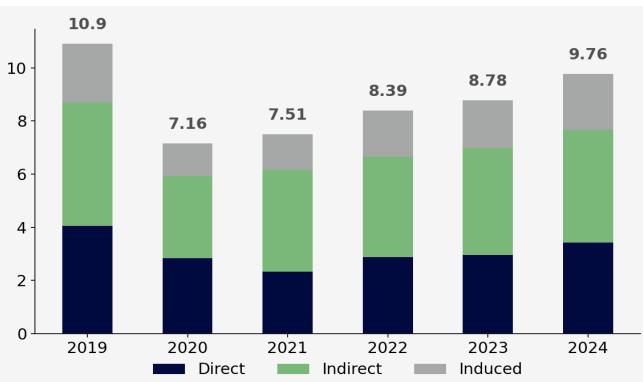


\*Direct and indirect T&T GDP impacts only. ^Measured as compound annual growth rates (CAGR). Full methodological detail is available from WTTC. Notes: (1) In 2024 prices & exchange rates. (2) GHG emissions include Scope 1, 2 and 3 plus international transport; except where presented as a share of national totals, when international scope 3 is removed. (3) Transport activity includes all modes of transport. (4) Low-carbon energy is defined as renewable energy (wind, wave, solar & geothermal), plus hydro and nuclear.

### Social footprint of Travel & Tourism

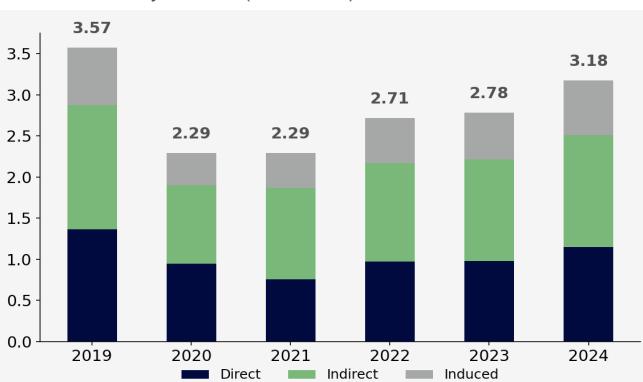
#### Female employment supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs for females (thousands)



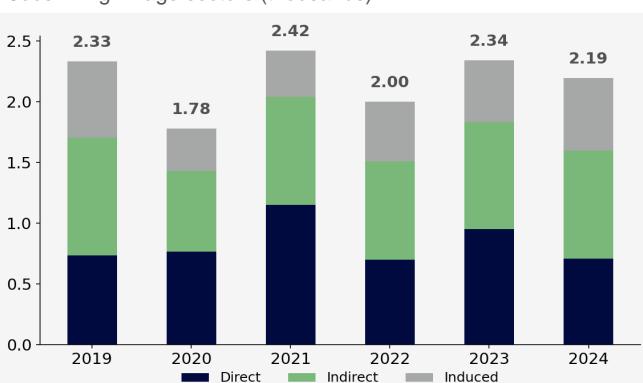
#### Youth employment supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs for 15-24 year olds (thousands)



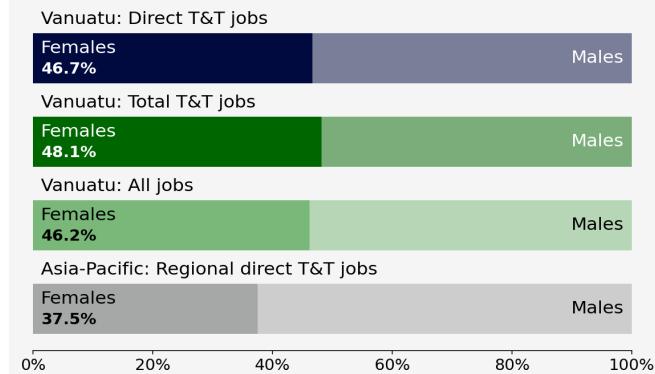
#### High-wage employment\* supported by Travel & Tourism

Jobs in high wage sectors (thousands)



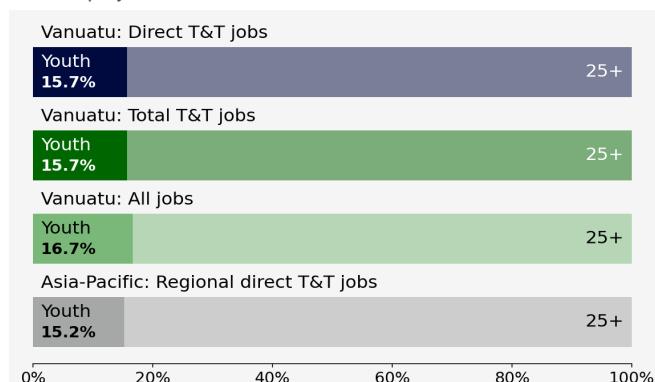
#### Female employment as a share of total employment in 2024

% of employees



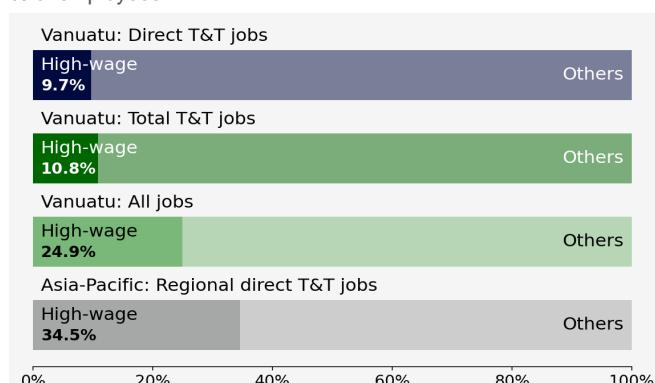
#### Youth employment as a share of total employment in 2024

% of employees



#### High-wage employment\* as a share of total employment in 2024

% of employees



\*'High-wage employment' is defined as employment within industries whose average wage is above the 65th percentile of earnings in the country.

| Goal  | Target  | 2019 - 2024  |
|---|---|--|
| <b>5</b> GENDER EQUALITY<br>                   | <b>ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWERMENT FOR ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS</b><br><b>5.A Women's equal rights to economic resources</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,420 women directly employed in Travel &amp; Tourism in 2024</li> <li>46.7% of direct Travel &amp; Tourism employees are women</li> </ul>   | <b>-15.5%</b><br><b>-0.3ppts</b>   |
| <b>6</b> CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION<br>        | <b>ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION</b><br><b>6.4 Water use efficiency</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12.2 m<sup>3</sup> per thousand USD: Travel &amp; Tourism's water use intensity, compared to - m<sup>3</sup> per thousand USD in the wider economy</li> <li>Incomplete data available</li> </ul>  | <b>+0.28%</b><br>-   |
| <b>7</b> AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY<br>      | <b>ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL</b><br><b>7.2 Renewable energy use</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.39% of Travel &amp; Tourism's energy consumption is from low-carbon sources</li> <li>7.99% of total low-carbon energy use is linked to Travel &amp; Tourism</li> </ul> <b>7.3 Improve energy efficiency</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7.73 MJ per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism energy intensity, compared to 3.44 MJ per USD in the wider economy</li> </ul>  | <b>+0.16ppts</b><br><b>-8.1ppts</b><br><b>+25.5%</b>                                 |
| <b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH<br> | <b>PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL</b><br><b>8.2 Achieve higher economic productivity</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$10,300 real GDP per worker for direct Travel &amp; Tourism activity, compared to \$10,500 in the wider economy</li> </ul> <b>8.3 Employment and job creation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20,300 jobs are supported by Travel &amp; Tourism and its supply chains</li> <li>18% of total jobs are supported by Travel &amp; Tourism and its supply chains</li> </ul> <b>8.4 Improve resource efficiency</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.86 kg per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism material use intensity, compared to 1.86 kg per USD in the wider economy</li> </ul> <b>8.5 Achieve decent work for all</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>9.66% of direct Travel &amp; Tourism jobs are higher-wage sectors, compared to 24.9% in the wider economy</li> </ul> | <b>-29.8%</b><br><b>-10.5%</b><br><b>-5.0ppts</b><br><b>+5.3%</b><br><b>+1.1ppts</b> |

Notes: National figures provide broader context for the Travel & Tourism figures. Note that these are not always like-for-like comparators. The percentage changes are the total change in each value between 2019 and 2024, rather than compound annual growth rates, to illustrate the full extent of change.

| Goal   | Target   | 2019 - 2024                                  |
|--|--|--|
| <b>8</b> DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH         | <b>PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL</b>   |  |
|  | <b>8.6</b> Reduce youth unemployment   |  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1,150 young people directly employed by Travel &amp; Tourism</li> <li>6.13% of total youth employment directly supported by Travel &amp; Tourism</li> </ul>                                   | <span>-15.8%</span><br><span>-2.1ppts</span> |
|  | <b>8.9</b> Promote sustainable tourism   |  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.4% of total GDP is supported by Travel &amp; Tourism</li> <li>-40.3% real change in direct Travel &amp; Tourism GDP between 2019 and 2024, compared to 9.1% in the wider economy</li> </ul> | <span>-5.3ppts</span><br><span>N/A</span>    |
| <b>9</b> INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | <b>BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION</b>   |  |
|  | <b>9.2</b> Inclusive & sustainable industrialization   |  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$0.0415bn in manufacturing GDP supported by Travel &amp; Tourism</li> <li>Incomplete data available</li> </ul>   | <span>-39.0%</span><br><span>-</span>        |
|  | <b>9.4</b> Increase resource use efficiency  |  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.04 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism GHG emissions intensity, compared to 0.444 kgCO<sub>2</sub>e per USD in the wider economy</li> </ul>                                     | <span>+11.8%</span>                          |
|  | <b>9.B</b> Technological development and industrial diversification  |  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>\$0.0132bn in medium- and high-tech GDP supported by Travel &amp; Tourism</li> <li>13.8% of total medium- and high-tech GDP supported by Travel &amp; Tourism</li> </ul>                      | <span>-37.4%</span><br><span>-7.3ppts</span> |
| <b>10</b> REDUCED INEQUALITIES                   | <b>REDUCE INEQUALITIES WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES</b>  |  |
|  | <b>10.2</b> Promote social, economic & political inclusion   |  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3,420 women directly employed in Travel &amp; Tourism in 2024</li> <li>46.7% of direct Travel &amp; Tourism employees are women</li> </ul>  | <span>-15.5%</span><br><span>-0.3ppts</span> |
|  | <b>10.4</b> Achieve greater equality   |  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>33.6% of Travel &amp; Tourism GDP associated with labour, compared to 36.2% in the wider economy</li> </ul>   | <span>+0.31ppts</span>                       |
| <b>12</b> RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION | <b>ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS</b>  |  |
|  | <b>12.2</b> Sustainable management of natural resources  |  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.86 kg per USD: Travel &amp; Tourism material use intensity, compared to 1.86 kg per USD in the wider economy</li> </ul>   | <span>+5.3%</span>                           |

\* GDP can be understood as an economic surplus that is split between company owners in the form of profits, and workers (labour) in the form of wages. A higher labour share of GDP can indicate that gains from economic growth are shared more broadly, i.e. distributed among households rather than concentrated among (relatively fewer) owners of capital.