Travel & Tourism Risk & Development Landscape

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Accelerating global risks

- Natural disasters/extreme weather
- Failure to mitigate climate change
- Failure to climate change adaption
- Biodiversity loss/ecosystem collapse
- Involuntary migration
- Natural resource crisis
- Erosion of social cohesion
- Cybercrime/insecurity
- Geoeconomic confrontation
- Environmental damage incidents
- Ineffectiveness of multilateral institutions/international cooperation
- Illicit economic activity
- Digital inequality
- Environmental damage incidents

**Short and Long-term Severity** asked respondents to estimate the likely impact (severity) for each of the 32 global risks, on a 1-7 scale [1 – Low severity, 7 – High severity], over both a two-year and ten-year period. Respondents were asked to evaluate the severity, considering the impact on populations, GDP or environmental resources on a global scale.
Benchmarking travel and tourism enablers

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High-income economies and those in Europe and Asia-Pacific tend to lead in overall TTDI results, indicating their T&T sectors are likely better positioned to manage future risks and leverage the sector for development.

Key differentiators between index leaders and laggards include:

- Distribution and promotion of natural, cultural and non-leisure assets and activities
- Availability of quality transport and tourist service infrastructure
- International openness
- Broad enablers such as increasingly important ICT readiness, healthcare systems, availability of skilled workers

Close to 70% of the top scorers for natural resources are low to middle-income economies, giving them an advantage in growing nature-based tourism.

States can leverage natural resources to drive tourism investment to bolster areas such as infrastructure and encourage more policies that create conducive business and labor conditions and more.
Results call out:

Out of the 30 economies that rank in the top quartile for natural resources, 17 score below the global average for environmental sustainability and eight rank in the bottom 25.

In 2020, over 75% of the global T&T workforce (ranked in TTDI) was based in economies with below average socioeconomic resilience and conditions.

Demand pressure challenges affect economies of all levels of development. For instance, the difference in the average score for T&T Demand Pressure & Impact between low- and lower middle-income and high-income economies covered by the index is just 0.8% and 2.5%, respectively.