Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

Namibia Statistics Agency

NAMIBIA TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT



2022

UNITED NATIONS NAMIBIA

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Economic Commission for Africa



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Foreword



The tourism sector in Namibia has enjoyed steady growth since the country's independence and has been regarded as the third largest contributor to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Government of the Republic of Namibia affirms the importance of tourism, and it is set as a priority sector in national documents such as Vision 2030, the National Development Plans and the Harambee Prosperity Plans. Since independence in 1990, the tourism industry has experienced a growth in the number of international tourist arrivals from 254,978 in 1993 to 1,595,973 in 2019, before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic, specifically from 2020 to 2021 had a devastating impact on the tourism industry in Namibia. International tourist arrivals declined by 89 percent (2020), resulting in the temporary and permanent closure of numerous businesses in the sector, and loss of jobs amongst others.

In an effort to revitalise the sector, the Government, through the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (the Ministry) developed a Namibia Tourism Sector Recovery Plan (2022-2024). Strategic Intervention 4 of the Plan aims to "Increase tourism market intelligence through statistics and data collection". It recommends that both Government authorities and the private sector collect tourism data and client feedback in a timely manner. This data can help to understand and track trends in the sector as well as traveller's behaviour, travel patterns, spending, and more to improve sectoral planning.

The Ministry therefore approached the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Sub-Regional Office for Southern Africa (SRO-SA) for technical support in the construction of the 6th edition of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for Namibia to measure the direct economic contribution of tourism to the economy. Constructing a Tourism Satellite Account is a complex and rigorous process, making the completion of this TSA report a major milestone and achievement for Namibia. The TSA will provide valuable insights into the direct economic contribution of tourism to the country's economy, enabling the formulation of effective policies and strategies for sector enhancement. Additionally, the TSA will serve as a monitoring and evaluation tool for existing policies and strategies, ultimately leading to a better future for Namibia's tourism sector and greater benefits for its citizens.

The Government of the Republic of Namibia remains grateful to UNECA and UN Namibia for their support in the realisation of this project. In addition, heartfelt gratitude is extended to the team of experts and various stakeholders who partook in this important exercise and finalisation of this project.

Hon. Pohamba Shifeta (MP)

Minister of Environment, Forestry and Tourism

Preface



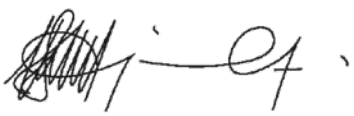
The Namibia Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for the year 2022 is a significant development in the field of tourism statistics for Namibia. This publication is the first using the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) methodology and to which Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) was fully involved, reflecting the commitment to data accuracy, transparency, and the recognition of the importance of the tourism sector in the country's economy.

Tourism is a social, cultural and economic phenomenon related to the movement of people to places outside their usual place of residence, with pleasure being the usual motivation. It has impacts on the economy, environment, local population and the visitors themselves. Owing to this range of impacts and the wide spectrum of stakeholders involved, there is a need for a holistic approach to tourism development, management and monitoring in order to formulate and implement national and local tourism policies. Thus, having reliable statistics is essential for policymakers to make effective decisions that are based on evidence.

Tourism statistics are necessary for designing marketing strategies, strengthening inter-institutional relations, evaluating the efficiency and effectiveness of management decisions and measuring tourism's contribution to the national economy. Statistics help assess the economic impact of tourism on the destinations visited and its interdependence with other social and economic activities.

In order to ensure that the compilation of integrated tourism statistics is in line with the compilation practices of other economic statistics, the concepts and framework are aligned with the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008). The SNA 2008 provides a framework for understanding the interface between demand for goods and services and the supply of these goods and services within an economy, namely the Supply and Use Tables (SUT). The SNA 2008 suggests the use of satellite accounts, annexed to its core, and share its basic concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. One such satellite accounts is the Tourism Satellite Account which analyses in detail all the aspects of demand for goods and services which might be associated with tourism.

The Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) together with the Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism, would like to thank all stakeholders who supported the compilation of this TSA. My sincere gratitude goes to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) who provided technical support during its construction. Furthermore, I wish to thank the technical working committee that consolidated this report.



Alex Shimuafeni
Statistician-General & CEO
Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA)

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Acknowledgement

The Namibia Tourism Satellite Account Report for 2022 is a result of the dedicated efforts and commitment of the TSA Technical Committee that comprised the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT); Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security (MHAISS); Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises (MFPE); Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation (MLIREC); Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA); Bank of Namibia (BoN), Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board (NIPDB); Namibia Tourism Board (NTB); Federation of Namibian Tourism Associations (FENATA); University of Namibia (UNAM); Namibia University of Science and Technology (NUST); International University of Management (IUM); Namibia Airports Company (NAC). Sincere gratitude is thus extended to the Heads of these institutions for nominating officials from their institutions to serve on the committee.

The financial and technical support for the construction of this TSA was provided by the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Sub-Regional Office for Southern Africa (SRO-SA) in partnership with the Sub-Regional Office for East Africa (SRO-EA). Moreover, the technical advice from UNESCO and UN Namibia is acknowledged.

The Ministry acknowledges the funding assistance from UNDP-Namibia and UNECA for the Inbound and Outbound Tourism Expenditure Surveys and expresses its gratitude to the Namibia Statistics Agency for facilitating the data quality process (collection, validation and analysis), the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety, and Security (MHAISS) and Namibia Airports Company for granting permission to conduct the surveys at the designated eight points of entry/exit.

The Namibia TSA development process was spearheaded by Prof. Pius Odunga and Dr. Geoffrey Manyara from UNECA SRO-EA. We are also grateful for the guidance and project management from Ms. Olayinka Bandele and Ms. Voronica Mufudza, and the overall leadership of Ms. Eunice Kamwendo from UNECA SRO-SA. The Ministry treasures their hard work and dedication which led to the accomplishment of this report and the overall skills transfer.

Glossary of Terms

Visitor

A visitor is a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure, or other personal purposes) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited.

Tourist

A tourist is defined as a non-resident visitor staying overnight.

Excursionist

An excursionist (same-day visitor) is a non-resident visitor arriving and leaving the country on the same day.

Inbound tourism

Inbound tourism comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference.

Outbound tourism

Outbound tourism covers the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference as part of an outbound tourism trip.

Domestic tourism

Domestic tourism comprises activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference either as part of a domestic tourism trip or part of an outbound tourism trip.

Internal tourism

Internal tourism comprises domestic and inbound tourism.

System of National Accounts (SNA)

A globally agreed standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of an economic activity.

Supply and Use Tables (SUT)

The SUT describes how goods and services become available in an economy (Supply Table) and how goods and services are used in the economy (Use Table) during a certain period.

Domestic tourism expenditure

Domestic tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure of a resident visitor within the economy of reference.

Inbound tourism expenditure

Inbound tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference.

Outbound tourism expenditure

Outbound tourism expenditure is the tourism expenditure of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference.

Tourism balance of trade

Tourism imports comprise goods and services purchased by residents on a trip outside the country, while tourism exports comprise goods and services purchased by non-residents visitors in the country. The tourism balance of trade is defined as tourism exports net of tourism imports.

Gross output for tourism sector

Gross output for the tourism sector includes the value of goods and services produced by tourism

Glossary of Terms

industries (tourism output) and imported items purchased by tourists.

Intermediate consumption

Intermediate consumption of industries covers non-durable goods and services used up in the production process. For this TSA, intermediate consumption of industries (providing the product) has been calculated as a percentage of gross output assuming the same ratios of the SUT.

Valuation

Gross output is valued at basic prices, meaning that, the amount receivable by the producer, exclusive of taxes payable and inclusive of subsidies receivable on the products. Intermediate consumption is at purchaser's price; meaning that, it includes trade margins of wholesalers and retailers and additional transport charges payable by the purchaser and non-deductible VAT.

Direct employment in the tourism industry

Direct tourism employment is derived by applying the technical ratio (value-added of tourism share over value-added of the whole industry) to the number of people employed in each industry. This approach produces a value for the number of people in each industry because of tourism.

Taxes on products

Taxes on products are payable on goods and services when they are produced, sold, or used. These include excise duties, import duties, and Value Added Tax (VAT).

Taxes on production

Taxes on production are taxes payable out of the value-added of producers. This category of taxes includes taxes levied on property, fixed assets, and labour employed.

Basic price

The basic price is the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output minus any tax payable, and plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.



Specific Definitions

Domestic tourism consumption

Refers to the tourism consumption of a resident visitor within the economy of reference.

Gross margin

The gross margin of a provider of reservation services is the difference between the value at which the intermediated service is sold and the value accrued to the provider of reservation services for this intermediated service.

Inbound tourism consumption

Refers to the tourism consumption of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference.

Internal tourism consumption

Refers to the tourism consumption of both resident and non-resident visitors within the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and inbound tourism consumption.

National tourism consumption

Refers to the tourism consumption of resident visitors, within and outside the economy of reference. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and outbound tourism consumption.

Non-monetary indicators

Refers to the data measured in physical or other non-monetary units should not be considered a secondary part of a satellite account. They are essential components, both for the information they provide directly and to analyse the monetary data adequately.

Outbound tourism consumption

Refers to the tourism consumption of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference.

Production account

Records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the System of National Accounts (SNA). Its balancing item, gross value added, is defined as the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption and is a measure of the contribution to GDP made by an individual producer, industry, or sector. Gross value added (GVA) is the source from which the primary incomes of the SNA are generated and are therefore carried forward into the primary distribution of income account. Value-added and GDP may also be measured net by deducting consumption of fixed capital, a figure representing the decline in value during the period of the fixed capital used in a production process.

Social transfers in kind

This is a special case of transfers in kind which consist of goods and services provided by government and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISHs) that are delivered to individual households. For example, health and education services. Rather than providing a specified amount of money to be used to purchase medical and educational services, the services are often provided in kind to make sure that the need for the services is met. Sometimes the recipient purchases the service and is reimbursed by the insurance or assistance scheme. Such a transaction is still treated as being in kind because the recipient is merely acting as the agent of the insurance scheme.

Total tourism internal demand

Refers to the sum of internal tourism consumption, tourism gross fixed capital formation, and tourism collective consumption. It does not include outbound tourism consumption.

Tourism consumption

Refers to the same formal definition as tourism expenditure. However, the concept of tourism consumption used in the Tourism Satellite Account

goes beyond that of tourism expenditure. Apart from the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, and valuables for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips, which corresponds to monetary transactions (the focus of tourism expenditure), it also includes services associated with vacation accommodation on own account, tourism social transfers in kind and other imputed consumption. These transactions need to be estimated using sources different from information collected directly from the visitors, such as reports on home exchanges, estimations of rents associated with vacation homes, calculations of Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured (FISIM), among others.

Tourism commodity/Product ratio

This ratio measures the proportion of domestic tourism product supply sold to visitors. Generally, tourism characteristic products have a higher tourism ratio than tourism-connected products. Tourism consumption expenditure table provides the statistics on tourist demand for each tourism product. Tourism products supply table reflects the supply of tourism products in domestic industries. Most tourism products are not produced solely for tourism purposes. To separate the tourism and non-tourism components for a product, tourism spending was extracted from tourism product supply to give the tourism ratio of products.

Tourism industry ratio

This is the ratio of the tourism demand for all tourism commodities produced by a given industry to its output of those commodities. The ratio is used specifically in the calculation, by industry, of GDP, employment and GFCF that is attributable to tourism.



Abbreviations and Acronyms

ANA	Annual National Accounts
BoN	Bank of Namibia
BoP	Balance of Payments
COFOG	Classification of the functions of government
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease of 2019
CPC Ver.2	Central Product Classification Version 2
DTGDP	Direct Tourism Gross Domestic Product
DTGVA	Direct Tourism Gross Value Added
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FENATA	Federation of Namibian Tourism Associations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GFCG	Gross Fixed Capital Formation
GVA	Gross Value Added
GVATI	Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries
HKIA	Hosea Kutako International Airport
IUM	International University of Management
IRTS 2008	International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008
ISIC Rev. 4	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities Revision 4
MEFT	Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism
MFPE	Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises
MHAISS	Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security
MLIREC	Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment Creation
NAC	Namibia Airports Company
N$	Namibian Dollars
NCPI	Namibia Consumer Price Index

Abbreviations and Acronyms

NDPs	National Development Plans
NDTES 2015	Namibia Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey 2015
NIPDB	Namibia Investment Promotion and Development Board
NPISH	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
NSA	Namibia Statistics Agency
NTB	Namibia Tourism Board
NUST	Namibia University of Science and Technology
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SNA	System of National Accounts
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
STS	System of Tourism Statistics
SUT	Supply and Use Table
TDGDP	Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product
TDGVA	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
TSA: RMF 2008	Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008
TTDI	Total Tourism Internal Demand
UN	United Nations
UNAM	University of Namibia
UNDP	Namibia United Nations Development Programme - Namibia
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
VFR	Visiting Friends and Relatives
WTTC	World Travel and Tourism Council

Executive Summary



Executive Sumary

Tourism Satellite Accounts provide an internationally recognized and standardized method of assessing the scale of tourism related production and its links across different sectors. The economic contribution of tourism to Namibia's economy was measured through the construction of the 10 TSA tables. Overall, the derived accounts analysed all aspects of demand for goods and services that are associated with tourism within the economy, monitored the operational interface of the supply of such goods and services, and evaluated how the supply interacts with other economic activities.

The primary objective of this TSA was to determine the direct economic contribution of tourism to Namibia's economy. The secondary objectives included estimating tourism demand and supply; assessing value added by tourism activities in the economy; measuring employment generated by tourism activities; the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) by the sector; and the collective consumption of tourism services by the Government.

Namibia's TSA was constructed to achieve the set objectives by establishing macroeconomic aggregates that describes the size and economic contribution of different forms of tourism. This required gathering data on tourism consumption, domestic supply and imports, and constructing detailed production accounts of the tourism industries, including the linkages with other productive economic activities. The data used in the construction of this TSA was the Balance of Payments (BoP) travel statistics for 2022; the Inbound and Outbound Tourist Expenditure Surveys for 2022; Domestic Tourism Expenditure survey for 2015; Tourist Arrivals Statistics for 2022; UNWTO Namibia mirror statistics for 2021; Namibia Labour Force Survey 2018; and macroeconomics aggregates from the National Accounts.

Furthermore, this TSA was also constructed based on various classification schemes and recommended approaches. The methodology that was followed was the UNWTO TSA methodology, with the use of the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008) and International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (2008).

In 2022, inbound tourism generated approximately N$12.4 billion while domestic tourism generated approximately N$12.6 billion. Outbound visitors expenditure was estimated to be about N$2.6 billion. The Internal Tourism Consumption which includes the inbound and domestic tourism expenditure along with other components of tourism consumption was estimated to be about N$25.5 billion. The other tourism consumption components amounted to N$538.9 million. The Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries (GVATI) was estimated at N$43.9 billion. The total national GDP in 2022 was N$ 206.2 billion of which N$14.3 billion was contributed by the tourism sector.

The total direct employment by tourism related industries was 57,571, which represented 7.9 percent of total employment. The direct contribution of Tourism to Gross Fixed Capital Formation was estimated at N$401.8 million accounting for 1.4 percent of the total Capital Fixed Formation of N$29.0 billion. The total collective consumption related to tourism in the 2021/22 financial year was N$447.1 million, representing 1.7 percent of total collective consumption.



General Background



General Background

Namibia Profile

The Republic of Namibia is a large and sparsely populated country located in sub-Saharan Africa on Africa's south-west coast. It borders the Atlantic Ocean to the west as well as Angola in the north, South Africa in the south, Zambia in the north-east and Botswana to the east. Namibia has an area size of 825,615 sq km, 14 administrative regions and an estimated population of about 2.6 million (2022). Its capital city is Windhoek, while regional capitals are Gobabis, Grootfontein, Katima Mulilo, Keetmanshoop, Lüderitz, Mariental, Nkurenkuru, Ondangwa, Oranjemund, Oshakati, Otjiwarongo, Swakopmund, Rundu, Tsumeb and Walvis Bay among others.

Namibia gained its independence on March 21, 1990, after a long liberation struggle against the South African apartheid rule, thereby gaining its commonly known local name "Land of the Brave". It is a country rich in cultural diversity with about 12 ethnic groups, and its nationals are called "Namibians".

Namibia is known for its mesmerising beauty, wide open spaces and abundant sunshine. Its terrain varies from coastal desert to semi-arid mountains, wetlands and plateau. It is an arid country for most parts but blessed with contrasting and pristine landscapes ranging from opulent vegetation and riverine woodlands in the north-eastern areas to mountains, gorges and spectacular desert settings in the southerly west. It has one of the world's highest sand dunes, the second largest canyon in the world, the Fish River Canyon, two UNESCO world heritage sites, namely Twyfelfontein and Namib Sand Sea, and is home to the Welwitschia Mirabilis which is amongst oldest plants alive.

With 20 National Parks covering about 17 percent of the country's land surface, Namibia has established a remarkable system of National Parks that is managed by the State, and constitutes the cornerstone of its hugely successful conservation programme. Namibia's commitment to the conservation of its biodiversity is reflected under Article 95 (l) of the Namibian constitution which provides the foundation for the formulation of policies, legislation and programmes aimed at safeguarding the country's biodiversity and ecosystems for the benefit of current and future generations. It is the first African country to incorporate aspects of conservation and natural resource protection into its constitution.

While having recovered Elephant and Lion populations to complete the Big Five in Namibia, the country also boasts some exemplary conservation successes with the successful reintroduction of the Black Rhino in the Kunene communal areas and Etosha National Park, and the reintroduction of Black Faced Impala. Namibia also boasts the largest population of free-ranging Cheetahs in the world.

Namibia so far has two sites that are listed on the UNESCO world heritage sites list, namely, Twyfelfontein which was inscribed onto the World Heritage List in 2007 and the Namib Sand Sea which was inscribed in 2013. These sites have exceptional universal value and currently act as a magnet for Namibia's tourist industry. The Namibia Naukluft Park in which the Namib Sand Sea is located is the only coastal desert in the world that includes extensive dune fields influenced by fog.

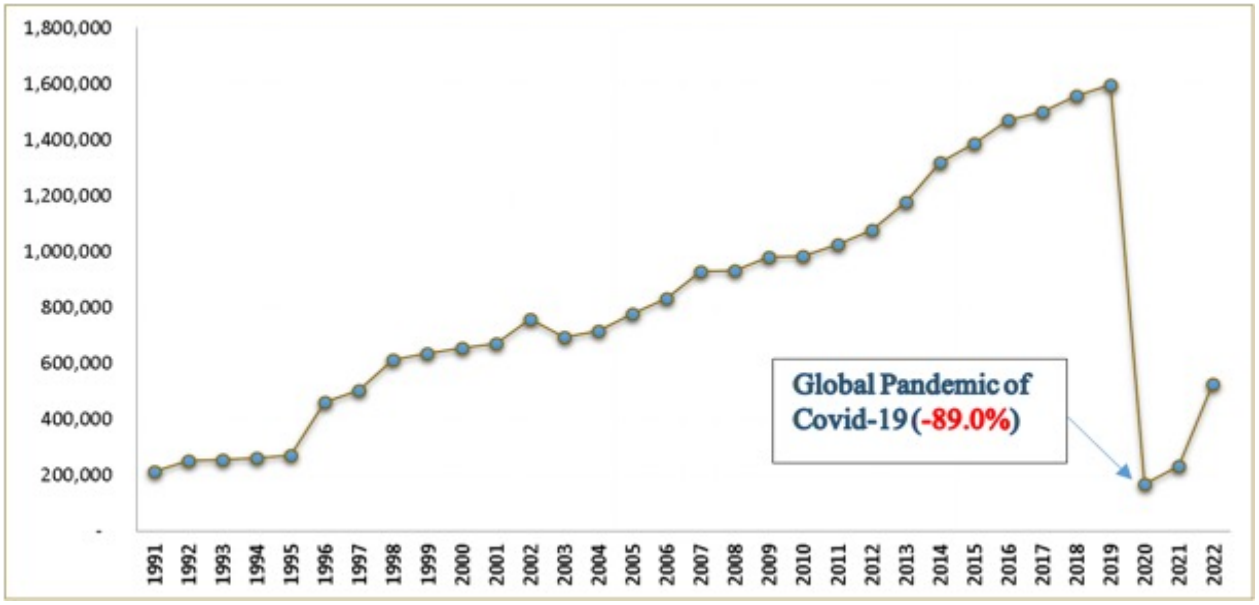
In addition, there are also sites that are on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List in Namibia such as:

Site	Year
Brandberg National Monument Area	2002
Fish River Canyon	2002
Welwitschia Plains	2002
Benguela Current Marine Ecosystem Sites	2016
Etosha Pan	2016
San Living Cultural Landscape	2016
Succulent Karoo Protected Areas	2016
Okavango Delta	2016

Namibia also has thirty (30) museums countrywide which include thirteen in the Northern parts of the country, six in the central parts, three in the south, five in the coast and seven in Windhoek. These museums include Museum of Namibian Music, Nakambale Museum, Onandjokwe Medical Museum, Museum of Namibian Fashion, Helvi Mpingana Kondombolo Cultural Village, Damara Living Museum, Keetmanshoop Museum, Cape Cross Museum, Swakopmund Museum, Independence Memorial Museum, Windhoek City Museum and National Museum of Namibia among others.

International tourist arrivals to Namibia have been displaying a consistent upward trajectory since independence, with the highest tourist arrivals of 1 595 973 recorded in 2019. However, a departure from this trend occurred in 2020, due to the global onset of the devastating COVID-19 pandemic. The year 2020 witnessed a significant decline of about 89.0 percent in the number of inbound overnight visitors. Nonetheless, a positive shift became visible from 2021 to 2022, signifying a gradual recovery and revival. This stark pattern is illustrated in Figure 1 below.

Figure 1: Trends of Inbound Visitor Arrivals, 1991 – 2022



Source: Tourist Statistical Reports (MEFT), 2022

Namibia's key African tourist source markets are South Africa, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana, while Germany, France, United Kingdom, United States of America and Switzerland are the key overseas markets. The peak season for international tourist travel to Namibia is from May to December while the off peak season runs from January to April.

1.2 Namibia Fact Sheet

Official Name: Republic of Namibia

Country code: NA, NAM

Capital City: Windhoek

Area: 825,615 sq km

Population: Approximately 2.6 million (2022)

Currency: Namibian dollars (N$/NAD) pegged to South African rand

Languages: English (official), Oshiwambo, Otjiherero, Khoekhoegowab, RuKwangali, Setswana, Silozi, !Kung, Gciriku, Thimbukushu, Afrikaans, German

Religion: Secular state (>90% Christian; other religions/faiths)

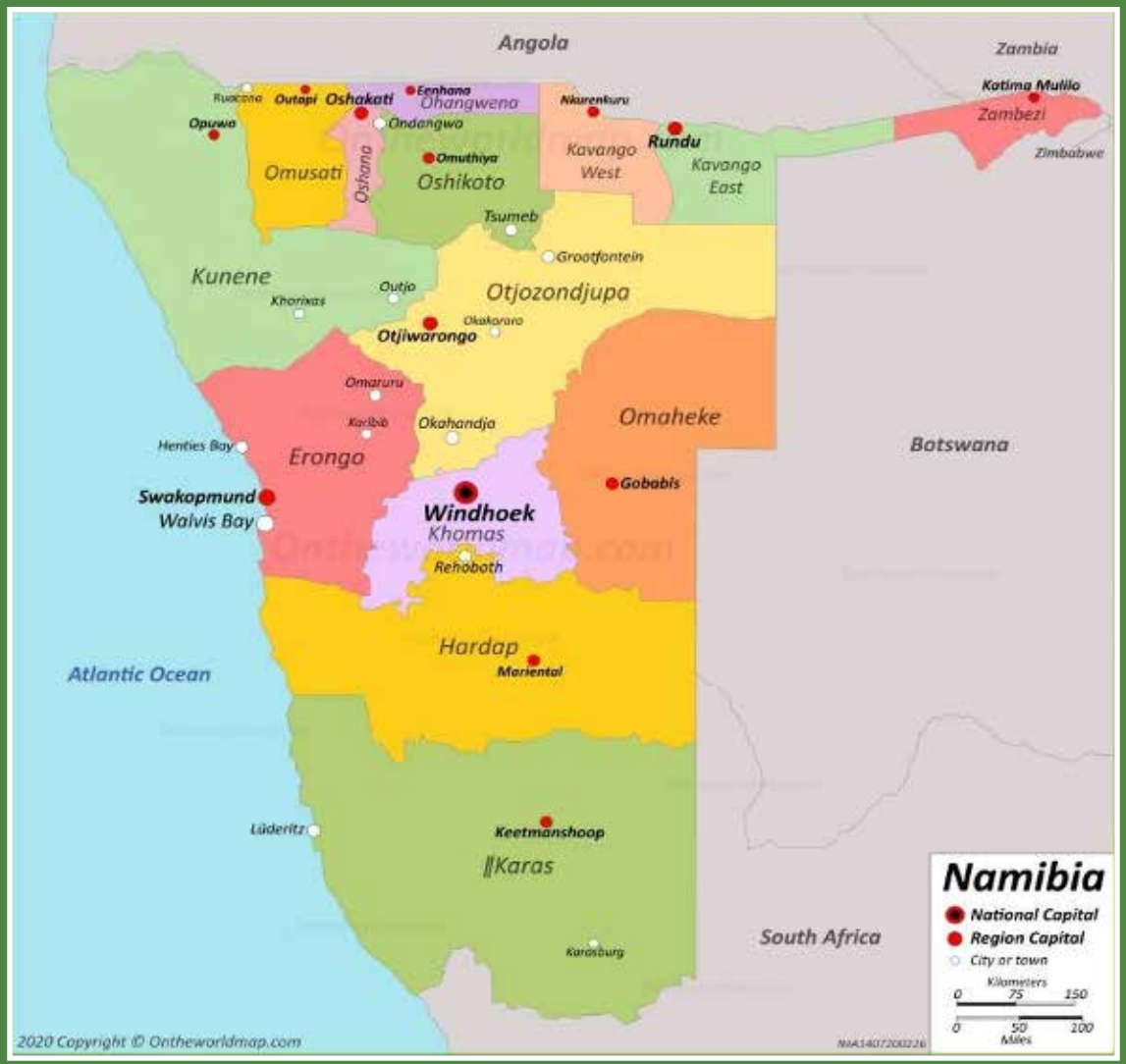
Climate: Mostly hot, varies from hyper-arid and semi-arid to subtropical; cold desert climate in the southwest.

Rainfall: >600mm per year usually in the northeast. Far south and far west receives <50mm per year.



1.3 Namibia Map

Figure 2: Map of Namibia



Source: https://ontheworldmap.com/namibia

1.4 Namibia's need for TSA

The Government of the Republic of Namibia recognizes tourism as a crucial economic sector and Vision 2030 acknowledges tourism as an important employment generator in Namibia. Tourism is one of the prioritised sectors in the National Development Plans (NDPs) and the Harambee Prosperity Plans (HPPs) and is recognized as a significant contributor to the generation of foreign exchange earnings, investments, revenue, employment creation, rural development, poverty reduction and to the growth of the country's economy. Tourism also creates strong direct and peripheral benefits due to its multiplier effect.

The latest available statistical information on tourism in Namibia is very limited and is mainly based on international tourist arrivals and Balance of Payments (BoP) information. In addition, tourism is also not measured as a stand-alone industry in the National Accounts because of its cross-cutting nature; hence a "hotels and restaurants" proxy in the National Accounts is used to measure its contribution to the economy. This information does not capture the whole economic phenomenon of tourism in Namibia, and it also impacts the effective development, implementation and evaluation of policies in the sector, and efficient business operations. These limitations can be overcome by the development of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) as this account combines a comprehensive variety of data sources and aligns them within the national accounts framework.

Namibia developed its first edition of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) in 2006 using the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) methodology and continued to publish the TSA using the same methodology until the fifth edition in 2015. As a member state of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), Namibia is expected to produce a TSA that will allow for international comparison with other member states that uses the UNWTO methodology. This methodology uses national accounts concepts, definitions & classifications and measures different components of the tourism sector and employment in tourism industries.

The development of the Tourism Satellite Account is anchored in the National Strategy on Sustainable Heritage Tourism Development and Employment Creation Opportunities at the Community Level (2020-2030), under the activity "Revise and Strengthen Data and Tourism statistics" which falls under Strategic Objective 2 "To broaden tourism's role in social inclusiveness".

The Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism with the assistance of UN Namibia, in its quest to strengthen the tourism data collection systems and improve tourism statistics, approached the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) Sub-Regional Office for Southern Africa for financial and technical assistance to produce a TSA that uses the UNWTO methodology, and that will also help in determining the contribution of tourism to the Namibian economy. This led to the beginning of the Namibia TSA project, launched on 19 May 2022 in Windhoek, Namibia. A TSA committee was established in this regard and a series of capacity building workshops were held to equip the members with skills required for the construction of the TSA. In addition to the workshops, the inbound and outbound tourism expenditure surveys were conducted from 17th to 30th October 2022 to produce estimates on the expenditure for the peak season of tourist travel for use in compiling the TSA support tables. These surveys were funded by the UNECA and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP-Namibia) and facilitated by Namibia Statistics Agency and the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism.

Overall, it is anticipated that the TSA will provide information to help understand the impact of tourism on the Namibian economy and to monitor it over time. Also, it will allow for the formulation of policies and strategies geared towards improving the tourism sector.

The information contained herein covers the following:

- The contribution of the tourism sector to the GDP
- The size of the tourism industry in relation to other economic sectors
- Tourists' expenditure for inbound, domestic and outbound tourism
- The number of jobs in the sector
- The contribution of tourism to Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF)

1.5 TSA Background

TSA is a standard statistical framework and tool, developed by the UNWTO, for measuring the economic impact of tourism. It helps to harmonise and reconcile tourism statistics and generate tourism economic data. The Namibian TSA follows the international guidelines as set by the UNWTO specifically the Tourism Satellite Account Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008). The key feature of this methodology is that it analyses tourism and its relationship with the rest of the economic sectors within the central framework of the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008).

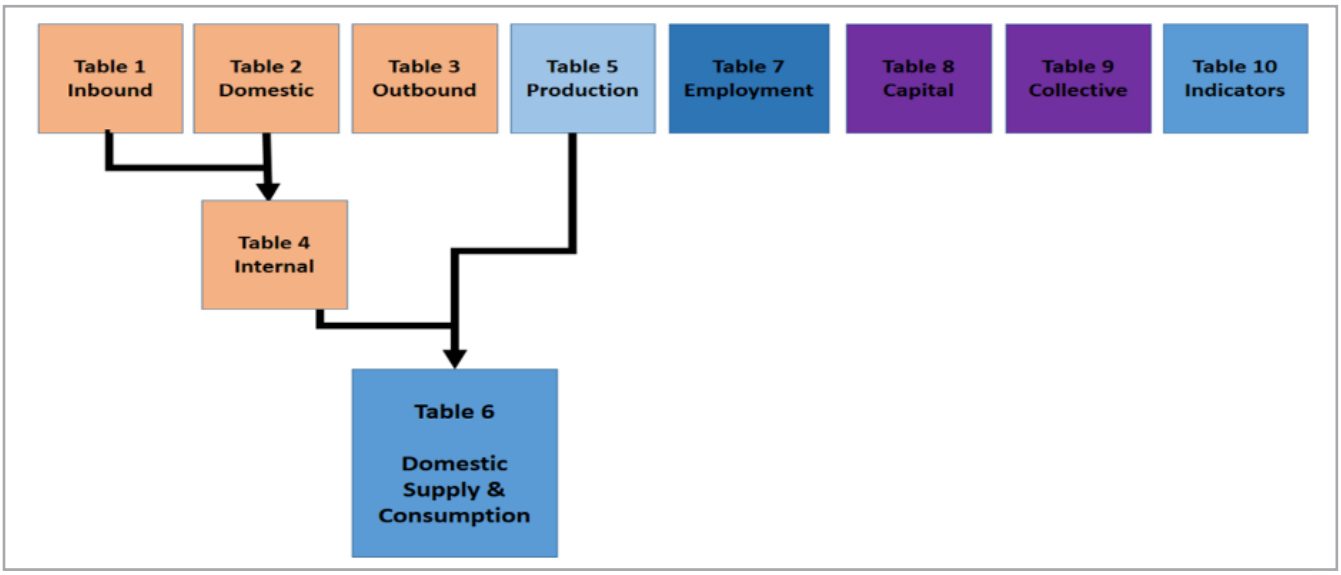
1.5.1 The ten TSA Tables

The UNWTO TSA Recommended Methodological Framework (RMF 2008) recommends the use of ten TSA tables in the compilation process which show the inter-relationship among the economic variables in the TSA system. These tables are designed to show the interaction of the TSA variables and how they link with the variables in the National Accounts. The Namibian TSA used 2022 as a reference year to provide the most up-to-date and relevant data for analysis and comparison.

It was compiled using the ten TSA tables as described below:

- Tables 1 to 6 (1 to 3 TSA tables) cover the tourism consumption expenditures (demand side),
- Tables 7 to 17 (4 to 6 TSA tables) cover tourism demand, supply and reconciliation.
- Tables 18 to 30 (7 to 10 TSA tables) are an extension of the TSA which cover employment in the sector, tourism Gross fixed capital formation, tourism collective consumption as well as the tourism non-monetary indicators.

3: Tourism Satellite Account Tables 1 to 10



1.6 System of National Accounts

The System of National Accounts (SNA) is a globally agreed-upon standard set of recommendations on how to compile measures of an economic activity. It describes a coherent, consistent and integrated set of macroeconomic accounts in the context of a set of universally agreed concepts, definitions, classifications and accounting rules. It also offers an outline of economic processes, recording how production is distributed among consumers, businesses, the government and foreign nations. Furthermore, it displays how income originating in production, modified by taxes and transfers, flows to these groups and how they allocate these flows to consumption, saving and investment.

Subsequently, the national accounts are one of the building blocks of macroeconomic statistics forming the basis for economic analysis and policy formulation. The SNA is intended for use by all countries, having been designed to accommodate the needs of countries at different stages of economic development. It also provides an overarching framework for standards in other domains of economic statistics, facilitating the integration of these statistical systems to achieve consistency with the national accounts.

1.7 Supply and Use Tables

Supply and Use Tables (SUTs) consist of two interlinked tables:

- The Supply table which describes how goods and services become available in an economy during a certain period of time.
- The Use table which shows how goods and services are used in the economy during a certain period of time.

The SUTs show the income generated in the production process and thus are a main source of data in the compilation of the Table 19 (TSA Table 5, Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries) and Table 21 (Table 6, Domestic supply and internal tourism consumption by products).

The recommended valuation principles are the same as those of the SNA, which is, the production should be valued at basic prices, and consumption and use at purchasers' prices.

The two primary purposes served by the SUT are:

- It is central in the establishment of the level of GDP.
- It plays a crucial role in economic analysis in which the effects of policy changes and external shocks can be predicted.

The SUT framework also incorporates the three approaches to measuring GDP:

- Production approach
- Expenditure approach, and
- Income approach

Balancing SUTs provides a framework for estimating data that is not available (filling the gaps) and for eliminating discrepancies in data by ensuring consistency between different sources.

Although Namibia does not have a detailed Supply and Use Tables (SUT); the data from National Accounts was sufficient to derive the total supply and use for the tourism industry that was provided by the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA).

1.8 System of Tourism Statistics

The compilation of the TSA requires an adequate system of tourism statistics as a prerequisite for the preparation of the TSA tables. Many countries struggle with limited data availability and the quality and credibility of data from the existing sources. Also, statistics from existing data sources possess varying degrees of precision and levels of detail. In addition, some of the underlying concepts and definitions in the data do not correspond to the intended uses of the TSA. In consequence, data manipulations and adjustments are required before incorporation into the TSA.

1.9 Classifications and Sources of Data

1.9.1 Classifications

The construction of this TSA used the United Nations international classifications, namely the Central Product Classification (CPC Version 2) to identify tourism products and the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Rev 4) for tourism activities.

1.9.2. Data Sources

The data used in the construction of this TSA was sourced from:

- Namibia Tourist Statistical Report 2022
- Inbound and Outbound Tourism Expenditure Survey 2022
- Namibia Labour Force Survey 2018
- Namibia Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey 2015
- UNWTO Namibia mirror statistics 2021
- Balance of Payments 2022
- Annual National Accounts 2022

1.9.3 Reference compilation manuals

The manuals below were used as a guide in the compilation process of this TSA:

- International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 Compilation Guide, United Nations
- Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008, United Nations

- Measuring Employment in the Tourism Industries: Guide with Best Practices, (2014), International Labour Organization
- Tourism Satellite Accounts in the European Union Volume 2: Comparison of methodology and empirical results, (2009 edition), Eurostat
- System of National Accounts 2008

1.10 Purpose and Objectives of TSA

The TSA provides the framework which allows a country to determine the activities that are most dependent on tourism, and the activities that visitors consume or spend most on. Understanding these relationships allows for robust linkages to be established within economies and helps position the tourism industry to ensure it contributes more significantly to national development. The development of a TSA framework has been driven by the recognition that its implementation will serve to:

- Increase and improve knowledge of the importance of tourism in relation to the overall economic activity in a given country.
- Provide a coherent and credible set of tourism accounts that can be internationally comparable;
- Develop quantitative estimates of tourism value-added and, thus, analyse tourism's importance to an economy;
- Provide an instrument for designing more efficient policies on tourism and its employment aspects;
- Identify employment generation in tourism industries and the role tourism plays in job creation for different types of workers;
- Create awareness on the economic importance of this activity among players directly and indirectly involved in tourism; and
- Overall, TSA provides the basis for applying tourism multipliers and other models to measure the secondary and tertiary impacts of tourism expenditure across the whole economy.



Tourism Satellite Account Tables



Tourism Satellite Account Tables

2.1 TSA TABLE 1: INBOUND TOURISM

2.1.1. Introduction

The Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) Table 1 (Table 5 in the document) focuses on inbound tourism and the activities of non-resident visitors in a country. It details expenditure on tourism-related products and services. The journey is defined from arrival to departure.

As per the UNWTO International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS) of 2008, it is strongly advised that data concerning inbound tourism expenditure be acquired through an inbound tourism survey conducted at points of departure supported by the balance of payments and national accounts statistics. The inbound tourism survey for Namibia was conducted by the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism (MEFT) in conjunction with the Namibia Statistics Agency (NSA) to solicit information relating to the estimated number of inbound visitors, the profile of inbound visitors, their expenditure pattern, and the purpose of visit, among others. The survey of the peak season was conducted during the period of 17th – 30th October 2022.

This section outlines the tourism demand from international visitors, including foreigners and Namibians living abroad. The visitors are categorised as either overnight or same-day visitors. It includes information about their duration of stay and spending behaviour within Namibia during 2022.

2.1.2. Purpose of Visit by Country of Residence

In 2022, Namibia welcomed a total of 527,610 inbound visitors. Among these visitors, the majority, constituting 79.8 percent, visited Namibia for the purpose of holiday, leisure, or recreational activities. Another 9.0 percent visited to reconnect with friends and relatives (commonly referred to as VFR - Visiting Friends and Relatives), while 7.0 percent had business-related reasons for their travel. A smaller portion (1.3%) were in transit, and 2.9 percent arrived in the country for various other purposes of travel (Table 1).



Table 1: Purpose of Visit by Country of Residence, 2022

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	Business	Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Transit	Others	Total	Share of total Arrivals (%)
AFRICA	**22,632**	**113,160**	**34,891**	**2,358**	**12,259**	**185,300**	**35.1**
Angola	3,772	16,974	6,130	-	8,487	35,363	6.7
Botswana	943	7,544	4,715	472	943	14,617	2.8
Kenya	472	1,415	-	-	-	1,886	0.4
South Africa	10,845	78,741	21,218	1,415	943	113,160	21.4
Zambia	1,415	1,415	1,415	472	1,415	6,130	1.2
Zimbabwe	943	2,829	1,415	-	472	5,658	1.1
Other Africa	4,244	4,244	-	-	-	8,487	1.6
EUROPE	**8,016**	**276,771**	**10,845**	**4,715**	**1,415**	**301,761**	**57.2**
Austria	472	9,430	472	-	-	10,373	2.0
Belgium	2,829	16,974	943	-	-	20,746	3.9
Denmark	-	2,358	-	-	-	2,358	0.4
Finland	472	943	-	472	-	1,886	0.4
France	943	37,720	472	-	-	39,135	7.4
Germany	472	111,274	4,244	2,829	943	119,761	22.7
Iceland	472	1,415	-	-	-	1,886	0.4
Italy	-	6,601	943	-	-	7,544	1.4
Netherlands	-	19,332	943	-	-	20,275	3.8
Portugal	-	1,886	-	-	-	1,886	0.4
Spain	-	5,187	-	-	472	5,658	1.1
Switzerland	-	24,047	943	-	-	24,990	4.7
Ukraine	472	943	-	-	-	1,415	0.3
United Kingdom	1,886	28,290	1,415	943	-	32,534	6.2
Other Europe	-	10,373	472	472	-	11,316	2.1
AMERICA	**2,829**	**21,689**	**1,886**	**-**	**472**	**26,876**	**5.1**
Brazil	-	3,301	-	-	-	3,301	0.6
Canada	-	3,301	472	-	472	4,244	0.8
United States	943	13,674	1,415	-	-	16,031	3.0
Other Americas	1,886	1,415	-	-	-	3,301	0.6
ASIA	**1,415**	**5,187**	**-**	**-**	**472**	**7,073**	**1.3**
China	943	472	-	-	472	1,886	0.4
India	-	472	-	-	-	472	0.1
Russian Federation	-	1,415	-	-	-	1,415	0.3
Other Asia	472	2,829	-	-	-	3,301	0.6
Australia	**1,886**	**4,244**	**-**	**-**	**472**	**6,601**	**1.3**
TOTAL	**36,777**	**421,051**	**47,622**	**7,073**	**15,088**	**527,610**	
Share by purpose of visist	**7.0**	**79.8**	**9.0**	**1.3**	**2.9**		**100.0**

2.1.3. Mode of Travel by Country of Residence

Most of the inbound visitors departing from Namibia chose air and road as their preferred modes of transportation in 2022. Out of the total inbound visitors, 319,206 (60.5 percent), opted for air travel, while 208,404 visitors, (39.5 percent) preferred road travel for their departure from Namibia as listed in Table 2.

Table 2: Travelers Mode of Travel by Country of Residence, 2022

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	Air	Road	Grand Total
AFRICA	**48,093**	**137,207**	**185,300**
Angola	8,487	26,876	35,363
Botswana	472	14,145	14,617
Kenya	1,886	-	1,886
South Africa	29,233	83,927	113,160
Zambia	1,886	4,244	6,130
Zimbabwe	-	5,658	5,658
Other Africa	6,130	2,358	8,487
EUROPE	**250,839**	**50,922**	**301,761**
Austria	6,601	3,772	10,373
Belgium	10,373	10,373	20,746
Denmark	1,886	472	2,358
Finland	1,415	472	1,886
France	33,005	6,130	39,135
Germany	105,145	14,617	119,761
Iceland	943	943	1,886
Italy	6,601	943	7,544
Netherlands	16,503	3,772	20,275
Portugal	1,886	-	1,886
Spain	5,658	-	5,658
Switzerland	21,218	3,772	24,990
Ukraine	943	472	1,415
United Kingdom	29,233	3,301	32,534
Other Europe	9,430	1,886	11,316
AMERICA	**16,503**	**10,373**	**26,876**
Brazil	943	2,358	3,301
Canada	2,358	1,886	4,244
United States	13,202	2,829	16,031
Other Americas	-	3,301	3,301
ASIA	**3,301**	**3,772**	**7,073**
China	-	1,886	1,886
India	-	472	472
Russian Federation	1,415	-	1,415
Other Asia	1,886	1,415	3,301
Australia	**472**	**6,130**	**6,601**
TOTAL	**319,206**	**208,404**	**527,610**
Share by mode of travel (%)	**60.5**	**39.5**	**100.0**

2.1.4. Visitor Nights

In Namibia, 522,423 overnight visitors spent a total of approximately 9.7 million nights in 2022. These numbers demonstrate the growing appeal of Namibia as a tourist destination. On average, overnight visitors stayed for 19 nights. Among those who arrived by air for holiday/leisure/recreation purposes, they spent a total of around 5.8 million nights, while those who arrived by road for the same purpose spent approximately 2.5 million nights (Table 3).

Table 3: Overnight Visitors by Mode of Travel and Purpose of Visit, 2022

TOTAL RESPONDENTS = 522,423			
	Total Respondents	**Average Night Spent**	**Total Night Spent**
Air	**314,491**	**20**	**6,336,035**
Business	16,031	8	131,077
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	274,414	21	5,845,674
Visiting friends and relatives	17,917	16	277,714
Transit	3,772	1	2,743
Others	2,358	33	77,798
Road	**207,932**	**16**	**3,367,371**
Business	20,746	15	310,719
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	143,336	17	2,501,786
Visiting friends and relatives	29,705	15	441,797
Transit	1,886	1	1,886
Others	12,259	10	118,818
Grand Total	**522,423**	**19**	**9,711,042**

2.1.5. Visitor Expenditure

A total of 527,610[1] visitors collectively spent approximately N$14.8 billion in Namibia. The majority of these visitors, over 421,000 were categorized as being on holiday, leisure, or recreation, contributing about N$12.0 billion (81.1 percent of the overall inbound expenditure) to the total. Visitors in the category of friends and relatives accounted for about N$1.0 billion in spending (7.0 percent), while, those on business trips and in transit spent almost N$932.3 million and N$145.8 million, respectively (Table 4).

[1] No adjustments made for seasonality and the imputation of expenditure on accommodation, food, and beverages by individuals visiting friends and relatives.

Table 4: Visitors Expenditure by Country of Residence and Purpose of Visit - N$ Million, 2022

Country of Residence	Business	Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Transit	Others	Total Expenditure
AFRICA	**476**	**4,037**	**806**	**33**	**661**	**6,013**
Angola	34	788	141	-	570	1,533
Botswana	78	210	168	6	81	542
Kenya	2	6	-	-	-	9
South Africa	227	2,806	478	22	3	3,536
Zambia	26	5	7	6	7	50
Zimbabwe	29	44	11	-	1	85
Other Africa	80	179	-	-	-	259
EUROPE	**192**	**7,248**	**214**	**113**	**19**	**7,785**
Austria	37	146	10	-	-	193
Belgium	81	485	3	-	-	569
Denmark	-	57	-	-	-	57
Finland	3	18	-	-	-	21
France	19	740	17	-	-	775
Germany	1	2,603	106	96	8	2,813
Iceland	22	59	-	-	-	80
Italy	-	481	11	-	-	492
Netherlands	-	613	29	-	-	642
Portugal	-	100	-	-	-	100
Spain	-	143	-	-	11	154
Switzerland	-	282	5	-	-	287
Ukraine	4	87	-	-	-	91
United Kingdom	25	784	29	12	-	850
Other Europe	-	651	6	5	-	661
AMERICA	**84**	**276**	**18**	**-**	**3**	**381**
Brazil	-	53	-	-	-	53
Canada	-	42	11	-	3	56
United States	7	150	6	-	-	163
Other Americas	77	32	-	-	-	109
ASIA	**31**	**200**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**234**
China	22	16	-	-	3	41
India	-	3	-	-	-	3
Russian Federation	-	72	-	-	-	72
Other Asia	9	109	-	-	-	118
AUSTRALIA	**149**	**260**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**409**
TOTAL	**932**	**12,021**	**1,037**	**146**	**686**	**14,822**
Share by purpose of visist	**6.3**	**81.1**	**7.0**	**1.0**	**4.6**	**100.0**

2.1.6. Breakdown of Visitor Expenditure

The total inbound expenditure was proportionally disaggregated into several expenditure categories by consumption products and category of visitors. About 29.7 percent of the inbound expenditure is spent on accommodation services, followed by transport services (e.g., air, road and others) (28.2%), recreational services (13.5%) and food and beverage-serving services (12.0%) respectively, by overnight and excursionists' visitors (Table 5).

Table 5: Proportion of Inbound Tourism Expenditure by Products and Category of Visitors- percent, 2022

Products	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Visitors (Overnight &Excursionists
Consumption products			
Tourism characteristic products	88.2	94.3	88.3
Accommodation services for visitors	30.1	-	29.7
Food- and beverage-serving services	11.6	44.6	12.0
Transport services (e.g. air,road and others)	28.2	27.8	28.2
Transport equipment rental services	3.6	-	3.5
Travel agencies and other reservation services	0.3	-	0.3
Cultural services	0.9	19.2	1.1
Sports and recreational services	13.6	2.6	13.5
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	-	-	-
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	-	-	-
Other consumption products (a)	9.6	5.7	9.6
Valuables	2.2	-	2.2
Other	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.1.7. Inbound tourism demand

TSA Table 1 deals with the inbound tourism expenditure for international visitors including both tourists (overnight visitors) and excursionists (same-day visitors). The inbound tourism expenditure is classified by products and category of visitors. Additionally, TSA Table 1 feeds Table 4 (Table 17 of the TSA of the document) of the TSA which combines internal tourism expenditure, which comprises both inbound tourism expenditure (TSA Table 1) and Table 10 the domestic tourism expenditure (TSA Table 2).

The TSA Table 1 (Table 5 of the document) depicts the tourism expenditure by international visitors, which gives a breakdown of the expenditure by tourists (overnight visitors) and excursionists (same-day visitors). The TSA Table 1 shows that overnight visitors spent about N$12.2 billion whereas same-day visitors spent around N$145.0 million, which in total gives an overall expenditure for inbound tourism of N$12.4 billion.

As observed, the largest expenditure for overnight visitors in 2022 was on accommodation services which were around N$3.7 billion, followed by transport services (e.g., air, road and others) which was about N$3.4 billion, and 'sports and recreational services' contributing about N$1.7 billion. The least expenditure was on travel agencies and other reservation services amounting to about N$36.0 million. The largest expenditure for the same-day visitors was on food and beverage serving services which gave a total of approximately N$64.8 million, followed by transport services (e.g., air, road and others) with an expenditure of approximately N$40.3 million, and lastly, sports and recreational services which had an expenditure of about N$27.8 million (Table 6).

Table 6: Inbound Tourism Expenditure by Products and Category of Visitors - N$ Million, 2022

Products	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Visitors (Overnight &Excursionists
Consumption products			
Tourism characteristic products	10,780	137	10,917
Accommodation services for visitors	3,675	-	3,675
Food- and beverage-serving services	1,413	65	1,478
Transport services (e.g. air,road and others)	3,447	40	3,487
Transport equipment rental services	434	-	434
Travel agencies and other reservation services	36	-	36
Cultural services	109	28	137
Sports and recreational services	1,666	4	1,670
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	-	-	-
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	-	-	-
Other consumption products (a)	1,173	8	1,181
Valuables	269	-	269
Other	-	-	-
Total	12,222	145	12,367

2.2. TSA TABLE 2: DOMESTIC TOURISM

2.2.1. Introduction

According to the UNWTO, domestic tourism refers to the activities of residents travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment within a country of reference (in this case Namibia) for any purpose other than work-related or remunerated activities.

The usual environment is defined in the Namibia Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey report of 2015 (NDTES, 2015) as all places within a 40-kilometre radius of the place of usual residence of the respondent, and all places that the respondent visits at least once a week, irrespective of the distance from their place of usual residence.

2.2.2. Data sources

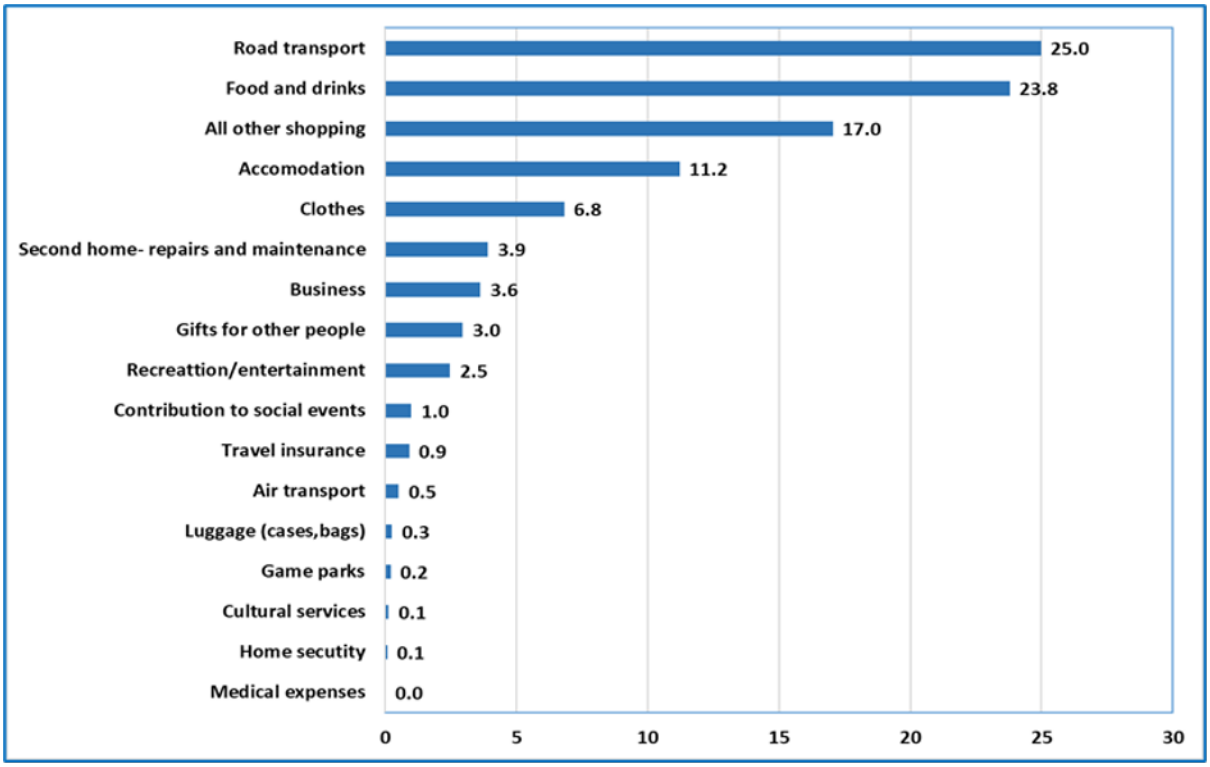
The data presented under domestic tourism was obtained from the following sources:

- Namibia Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey 2015 (NDTES,2015)
- Annual National Accounts 2022 (ANA, 2022)
- Namibia Consumer Price Index (NCPI, 2022)

2.2.3. Domestic tourism expenditure distributions

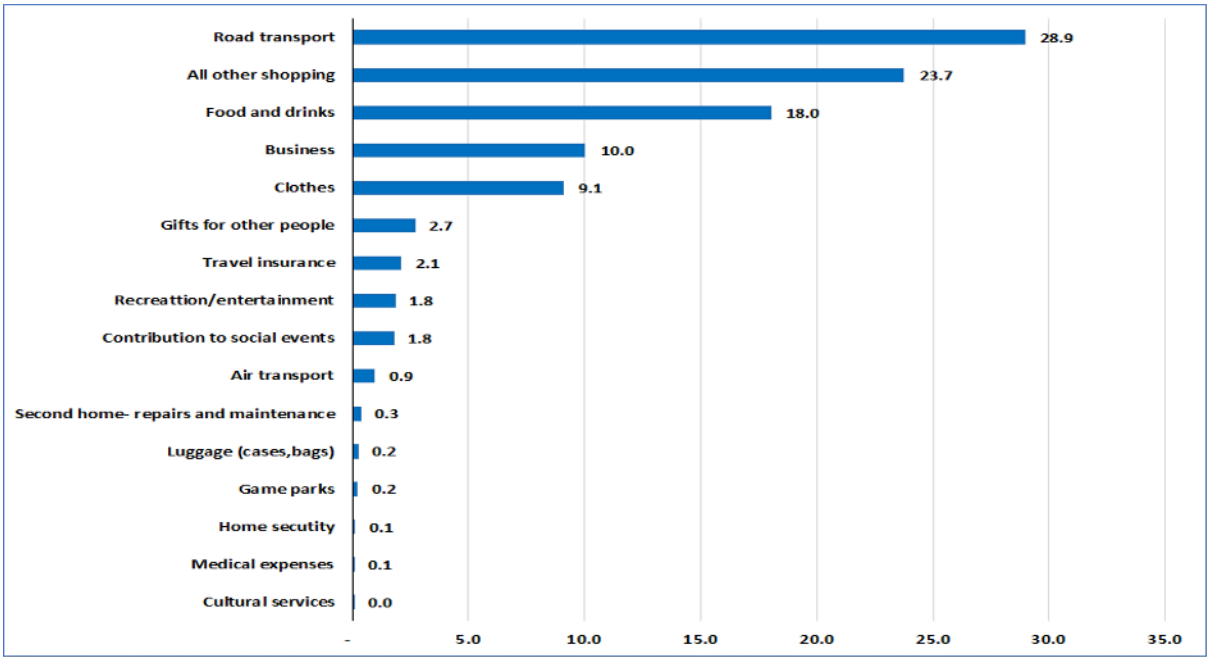
About 25.0 percent of the total domestic expenditure was spent on the road transport category of domestic tourism characteristics. This is then followed by the 'food and drinks' category, which took 23.8 percent of total domestic expenditure, while the small amount was spent on medical expenses (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Total percentage distribution for domestic tourism expenditure, 2022



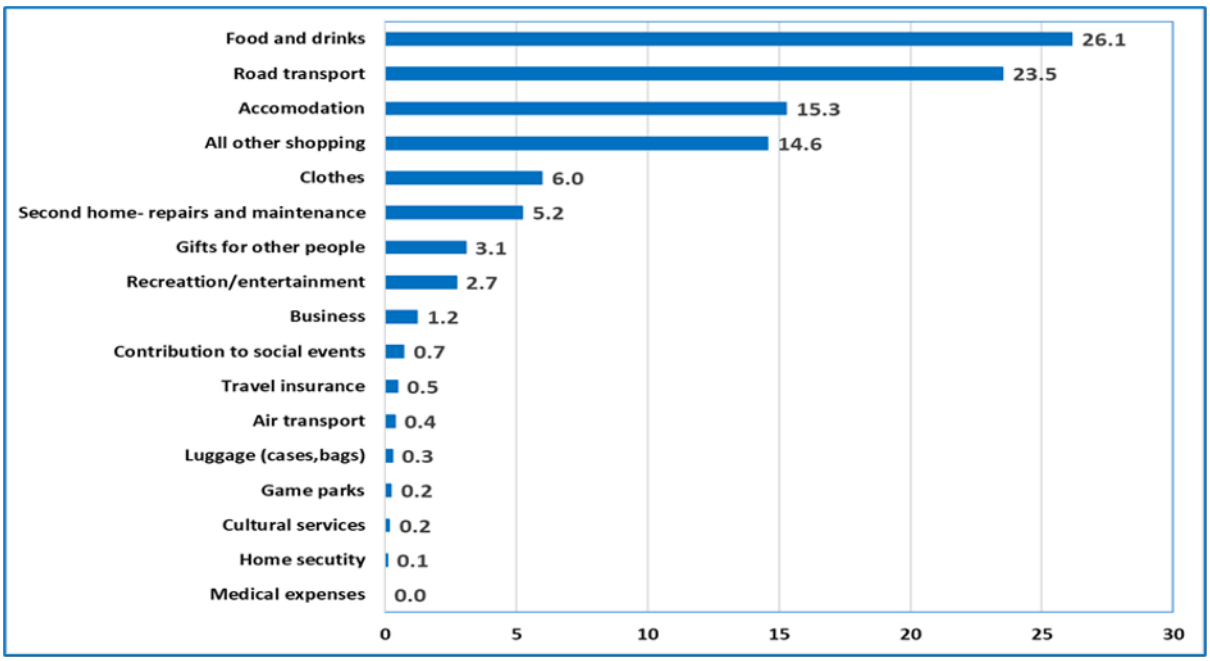
For same day visitors, majorities spent their funds on road transport, representing about 28.9 percent of same day visitors' expenditures. The category of 'all other shopping' accounted for about 23.7 percent of the same day domestic tourism expenditure.

Figure 5: Distribution of domestic tourism expenditure for same day visitors – percent, 2022



Overnight visitors, on the other hand, spent about 26.1 percent of their expenditures on the category of 'food and drinks' with only a few of them spending on the 'home security' and medical expenses categories (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Distribution of domestic tourism expenditure for overnight visitors –percent, 2022



Overnight visitors made about 4.7 million trips, while about 2.6 million trips were made by same day visitors. Based on expenditure, overnight visitors spent about N$8.0 billion whereas the same day visitors spent about N$3.0 billion. On average, each overnight visitor spent about N$1 699.49 per trip and the same day visitors spent about N$1 160.17 per trip.

Table 7: Estimated trips and average spending, 2022

	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)
Estimated number of trips (millions)	4.7	2.6
Estimated spendings per trip(N$)	1,699.5	1,160.2
Total Expenditure-billions (N$)	8.0	3.0

Overnight visitors for domestic tourism spent N$2.1 billion on the category of 'food and beverage-serving services' while the least spending was on cultural services (N$12.8 million). On the other hand, same-day visitors spent most of their expenditures on other consumption products, which recorded about N$1.4 billion. The category of other consumption products included gifts for other people, clothes, business, medical expenses, luggage (cases, bags) and all other shopping.

Table 8: Domestic tourism expenditure by products – N$ million, 2022

Products	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Total Domestic tourism Expenditure
Tourism characteristic products			
Accommodation services for visitors	1,638	-	1,638
Food- and beverage-serving services	2,079	549	2,627
Transport services (e.g. air,road and others)	1,900	889	2,789
Transport equipment rental services	-	-	-
Travel agencies and other reservation services	38	62	100
Cultural services	13	1	14
Sports and recreational services	290	112	403
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	-	-	-
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	-	-	-
Other consumption products	1,997	1,364	3,360
Valuables	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	**7,955**	**2,977**	**10,931**

The domestic tourism aspect of outbound tourism resulted in a total expenditure of about N$1.7 billion. The majority of this expenditure was spent on accommodation services for visitors which accounted for about N$0.8 billion of the overall spending. The category of transport services followed, accounting for N$0.4 billion of the total expenditure from the domestic aspect of outbound tourism.

Table 9: Expenditure of domestic aspect of outbound tourism by product – N$ million

Products	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Total Outbound tourism Expenditure
Tourism characteristic products			
Accommodation services for visitors	**848**	-	848
Food- and beverage-serving services	**150**	30	180
Transport services (e.g. air,road and others)	**376**	19	395
Transport equipment rental services	**-**	-	-
Travel agencies and other reservation services	**-**	0	0
Cultural services	**1**	0	1
Sports and recreational services	**13**	0	14
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	**0**	0	0
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	**14**	1	15
Other consumption products (a)	**90**	3	93
Valuables	**100**	-	100
Other	**-**	-	-
Total	**1,592**	**54**	**1,646**

The overall domestic tourism expenditure resulted in a total expenditure of about N$12.6 billion. Majority of the expenditure was spent on the category of other consumption products which accounted for about N$3.5 billion of the total domestic tourism expenditure.

Table 10: Total domestic tourism Expenditure - N$ Million, 2022

Products	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Total
Tourism characteristic products			
Accommodation services for visitors	2,487	-	2,487
Food- and beverage-serving services	2,229	579	2,807
Transport services (e.g. air,road and others)	2,275	908	3,183
Transport equipment rental services	-	-	-
Travel agencies and other reservation services	38	62	101
Cultural services	14	1	14
Sports and recreational services	304	113	416
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	0	0	0
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	14	1	15
Other consumption products (a)	2,087	1,367	3,453
Valuables	100	-	100
Other	-	-	-
Total	**9,546**	**3,030**	**12,577**

2.3 TSA TABLE 3: OUTBOUND TOURISM

2.3.1 Introduction

Outbound tourism is defined as the tourism activity of a country's residents outside its economic territory. Outbound tourism includes all activities of residents of a given country travelling to and staying in places outside their country of residence and/or their usual environment for not more than twelve consecutive months. In the context of an outbound round trip, travel starts from the time a resident departs from their usual place of residence until they return to the same place, in which their main destination was out of the country. Thus, it is important to note that not all of the expenditure may occur outside the economic territory.

This chapter on Outbound Tourism delves into the trends and patterns observed in outbound tourism based on the data provided in Table 9 (TSA Table 3). This chapter aims to provide insights into the various aspects of outbound tourism, including destinations, travel purposes, transportation modes, outbound visitors' expenditure, and breakdown of expenditure by-products and classes of visitors. The sample data used was obtained from the outbound tourism expenditure survey that collected tourist travel data between 17th - 30 th October 2022.

2.3.2 Travel by country of destination

An important aspect of outbound tourism is the choice of destinations by visitors. The data from Table 11 reveals insights into the preferred destinations for outbound visitors in 2021. The top destination for outbound

visitors during 2021, was South Africa, which took up a share of 47.5 percent of the overall outbound visitors. Botswana, Zambia and Angola took up the second, third and fourth shares of total outbound tourism with shares of 14.7 percent, 9.8 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the geographical preferences of outbound visitors, Table 11 also categorized outbound tourism data by region. This shows that the majority of Namibia's outbound tourism occurs in Africa with a 90.8 percent share of total outbound tourism, followed by Europe and Asia with shares of 5.5 percent and 1.8 percent, respectively.

Table 11: Outbound visitors, by country of destination, purpose of visit, and mode of travel, 2021

Region	Holiday/Leisure/Recreation		Visiting friends and relatives		Business/Professional		Other Purpose of Visit		Total Number of Visitors
	Air	Road	Air	Road	Air	Road	Air	Road	
Africa	**16,832**	**37,547**	**9,351**	**52,796**	**46,179**	**41,144**	**8,488**	**34,382**	**246,719**
South Africa	12,228	8,919	7,912	31,937	31,074	14,242	7,481	15,249	129,042
Botswana	-	16,832	-	7,625	1,295	9,063	-	5,179	39,993
Zambia	-	2,589	-	3,165	432	8,056	-	12,372	26,614
Angola	432	2,446	144	9,063	1,151	4,460	-	432	18,126
Zimbabwe	144	6,042	144	1,007	-	3,596	-	-	10,933
Kenya	-	-	-	-	3,021	-	144	-	3,165
Tanzania	863	144	-	-	1,151	-	288	-	2,446
Uganda	719	-	-	-	1,151	-	288	-	2,158
Nigeria	144	-	288	-	144	-	-	-	575
Seychelles	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
Other Africa	2,158	575	863	-	6,761	1,726	288	1,151	13,523
Asia	**1,295**	**575**	**144**	**-**	**2,014**	**-**	**719**	**-**	**4,747**
India	432	-	-	-	863	-	-	-	1,295
Indonesia	719	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	863
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	432	-	-	-	432
Hong Kong	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	144
Malaysia	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	144
Other Asia	144	575	-	-	432	-	719	-	1,870
Europe	**5,179**	**-**	**3,309**	**-**	**2,158**	**-**	**4,460**	**-**	**15,105**
Turkey	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
France	1,151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,151
Germany	432	-	1,726	-	575	-	719	-	3,453
United Kingdom	432	-	575	-	432	-	-	-	1,439
Portugal	2,014	-	432	-	-	-	-	-	2,446
Switzerland	288	-	144	-	-	-	1,582	-	2,014
Spain	432	-	-	-	144	-	1,295	-	1,870
Greece	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144
Other Europe	144	-	432	-	1,007	-	863	-	2,446
North America	**1,007**	**-**	**432**	**-**	**1,007**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,446**
United States	1,007	-	288	-	1,007	-	-	-	2,302
Cuba	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	144
Oceania	**144**	**-**	**288**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**432**	**-**	**863**
Australia	144	-	288	-	-	-	432	-	863
South America	**719**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,007**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,726**
Brazil	-	-	-	-	863	-	-	-	863
Uruguay	719	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	719
Argentina	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	144
Others	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**144**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**144**
Total	**25,175**	**38,123**	**13,523**	**52,796**	**52,509**	**41,144**	**14,098**	**34,382**	**271,751**

2.3.3 Visitor nights

The average number of nights spent by an outbound visitor was 7 nights. Visitors who travelled to Hong Kong had the longest average length of stay at 156 nights.

Table 12: Visitors' total and average length of stay, 2021

Country	Total Nights Spent	Total Number of Visitors	Average Night Spent
Africa	**1,460,297**	**246,719**	**6**
South Africa	738,384	129,042	6
Botswana	73,838	39,993	2
Zambia	151,227	26,614	6
Angola	33,085	18,126	3
Zimbabwe	140,861	10,933	8
Kenya	13,206	3,165	4
Tanzania	22,436	2,446	39
Uganda	12,922	2,158	5
Nigeria	1,136	575	8
Seychelles	7,242	144	3
Other Africa	265,960	13,523	20
Asia	**109,906**	**4,747**	**23**
India	5,964	1,295	5
Indonesia	6,248	863	7
United Arab Emirates	36,067	432	84
Hong Kong	22,436	144	156
Malaysia	1,136	144	8
Other Asia	38,055	1,870	20
Europe	**291,804**	**15,105**	**19**
Turkey	2,272	144	16
France	11,360	1,151	10
Germany	82,784	3,453	24
United Kingdom	41,747	1,439	29
Portugal	18,318	2,446	7
Switzerland	71,424	2,014	35
Spain	9,656	1,870	5
Greece	2,982	144	21
Other Europe	51,261	2,446	21
North America	**73,554**	**2,446**	**30**
United States	71,140	2,302	31
Cuba	2,414	144	17
Oceania	**7,526**	**863**	**9**
Australia	7,526	863	9
South America	7,384	1,726	4
Brazil	2,982	863	3
Uruguay	1,988	719	3
Argentina	2,414	144	17
Others	**12,780**	**144**	**89**
Total	**1,963,250**	**256,789**	**7**

2.3.4 Visitors Expenditure

The tourist expenditure was proportionally broken down into several categories based on survey estimation (Table 13). The data shows that more than half (52.1%) of the total outbound expenditure was spent on Accommodation, whereas 23.8 percent and 10.3 percent was spent on transportation and 'Food and beverages', respectively.

Table 13: Table and average expenditure of household members that made the outbound trip, 2021

Type Of Activity	Total expenditure (N$ Million)	Average Expenditure (N$)	Share (%)
Accomodation	1,356	4,989	52.1
Food and Beverages	269	990	10.3
Transpotation	619	2,278	23.8
Shopping	6	21	0.2
Sport and recreational services	22	80	0.8
Others	330	1,215	12.7
Total	2,602	9,574	100.0

2.3.5 Outbound Visitors' Expenditure

The expenditure of outbound tourists is a key indicator of the economic impact of international travel. This section of the chapter examines the overall expenditure of outbound visitors, highlighting trends in spending over time. It analyses factors influencing expenditure, such as exchange rates, economic conditions, and travel motivations. By understanding the spending patterns of outbound travellers, stakeholders can identify opportunities to enhance the tourism experience and stimulate local economies.

During the year 2021, mirror statistics provided by the UNWTO estimated that 271,751 outbound visitors originated from Namibia. The majority of these visitors travelled for business-related trips (34.5%). These were followed by those who travelled to visit friends and relatives (24.4%). A small share of outbound visitors travelled for other personal reasons such as education and health-related reasons at 17.8 percent.

Understanding the purpose of travel is crucial for analysing outbound tourism trends. The data in Table 14 above, allows us to identify the average daily expenditure by the primary motivations behind international travel to regions. The data shows that the outbound visitors who travelled for Business/Professional purposes spent about N$1.2 billion making up 45.0 percent of the total outbound tourism expenditure. The least amount was spent by outbound visitors that travelled for other purposes making 9.8 percent of the total outbound tourist expenditure (N$254.8 million), as shown in Table 14.

Table 14: Breakdown of estimated Total outbound tourism expenditure by purpose of visit and mode of travel - N$ Million 2021

Region	Holiday/Leisure/ Recreation		Visiting friends and relatives		Business/ Professional		Other Purpose of Visit		Total Expenditure
	Air	Road	Air	Road	Air	Road	Air	Road	
Africa	242	183	123	196	622	385	73	144	1,968
Asia	37	-	5	-	52	-	-	-	95
Europe	246	-	84	-	69	-	37	-	436
North America	30	-	11	-	28	-	-	-	70
Oceania	4	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	14
South America	4	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	12
Others	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Total	**563**	**183**	**234**	**196**	**787**	**385**	**110**	**144**	**2,602**

The mode of transportation chosen by outbound tourists is another critical element for analysis. The data from Table 15 provides insights into the spending patterns of outbound visitors using different modes of travel.

Table 15: Breakdown of estimated average outbound tourism expenditure by purpose of visit and mode of travel – N$, 2021

Region	Holiday/Leisure/ Recreation		Visiting friends and relatives		Business/ Professional		Other Purpose of Visit		Average Spent
	Air	Road	Air	Road	Air	Road	Air	Road	
Africa	2,090	2,200	762	805	1,824	1,595	758	735	1,348
Asia	3,928	-	4,394	-	525	-	-	-	845
Europe	6,061	-	997	-	922	-	396	-	1,506
North America	584	-	1,551	-	1,853	-	-	-	951
Oceania	1,465	-	3,701	-	-	-	-	-	1,848
South America	1,883	-	-	-	1,550	-	-	-	1,661
Others	-	-	-	-	488	-	-	-	495
Grand Average	2,532	2,174	909	805	1,432	1,595	567	735	1,325

2.3.6 Breakdown of Outbound Visitors' Expenditure by Products and Classes of Visitors

To gain a deeper understanding of outbound visitors' expenditure, this section breaks down expenditure into various categories, such as accommodation, transportation, food and beverages, entertainment, and shopping. This breakdown provides valuable insights into the specific economic sectors that benefit from outbound tourism and helps stakeholders tailor their offerings to meet the preferences of different visitor segments.

TSA Table 3 (Table 16 of the document) focuses on outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors. Over N$2.6 billion was spent on outbound tourism of which about N$1.4 billion was on Accommodation services for visitors while only N$269.0 million was on Food and beverage serving services.

Table 16: Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors – N$ Million, 2021

Products	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Visitors
Consumption products			
Tourism characteristic products			
Accommodation services for visitors	1,356	-	1,356
Food- and beverage-serving services	240	29	269
Transport services (e.g. air,road and others)	-	-	-
Transport equipment rental services	600	19	619
Travel agencies and other reservation services	4	-	4
Cultural services	-	0	0
Sports and recreational services	1	0	1
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	21	0	22
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	0	0	0
Other consumption products	22	1	23
Valuables	144	3	147
Other	160	-	160
Total	**2,549**	**53**	**2,602**

2.4 TSA TABLE 4: INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION

2.4.1 Introduction

TSA Table 4 (Table 17 of the document) presents other components of tourism consumption in addition to tourism expenditure given in TSA Tables 1 and 2.

These components include:

a. Services associated with vacation accommodation on own account; this comprises of all imputed accommodation services related to accommodation units on own account and all other types of vacation home ownership, and expenditure related to their acquisition, that is not capitalised as part of the investment,

b. Tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds); This includes the value of individual non-market services provided by governments and Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households (NPISH) that benefit visitors and exceed the values paid by the visitors themselves;

c. Other imputed consumption: This includes all other imputed items not previously included, such as services benefiting visitors for which they do not pay (costs of vacation residences/ camps provided by producers for the benefit of their employees).

2.4.2 Internal consumption by product and form of tourism

Internal tourism consumption on tourism characteristics products is estimated at N$25.5 billion of which N$6.7 billion (26.2%) was spent on Transport services and N$6.6 billion (25.9%) on Accommodation services for visitors while, Food and beverage-serving services accounted for N$4.3 billion (17.2%). The domestic tourists consumed about N$12.6 billion, representing 49.4 percent of total internal consumption. The consumption by inbound tourists was estimated at N$12.4 billion which accounts for 48.5 percent of total internal consumption. The Other components of tourism consumption amounted to N$538.9 million.

Table 17: Internal tourism consumption by products Million N$, 2022

Products	Internal tourism expenditure (2022)			Other components of tourism consumption	Internal tourism consumption
Consumption products	**Inbound tourism expenditure**	**Domestic tourism expenditure**	**Internal tourism expenditure**		
Tourism characteristic products	10,917	9,023	19,940	539	20,479
Accommodation services for visitors	3,675	2,487	6,161	433	6,594
Food- and beverage-serving services	1,478	2,807	4,285	106	4,391
Transport services	3,487	3,183	6,671	-	6,671
Transport equipment rental services	434	-	434	-	434
Travel agencies and other reservation services	36	101	137	-	137
Cultural services	137	14	151	-	151
Sports and recreational services	1,670	416	2,087	-	2,087
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	-	0	0	-	0
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	-	15	15	-	15
Other consumption products	1,181	3,453	4,635	-	4,635
Valuables	269	100	368	-	368
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**12,367**	**12,577**	**24,944**	**539**	**25,483**



Tourism Supply



Tourism Supply

3. TSA TABLE 5: TOURISM SUPPLY

3.1 Introduction

Tourism supply demonstrates industries that produce tourism consumption products available for internal demand. The data on the supply-side is obtained from the Namibia Statistics Agency Annual National Accounts for the year 2022.

3.2 Tourism Characteristic Industries

Tourism Satellite Accounts defines a tourism characteristic industry as a group of establishments whose principal productive activity is tourism characteristic activity. Tourism industries are the group of all tourism characteristic industries.

Supply is reported for the following main industries:

- Accommodation services for visitors
- Food- and beverage-serving services
- Transport services
- Transport equipment rental services
- Travel agencies and other reservation services
- Cultural services
- Sports and recreational services, et cetera

3.3 Production Accounts

TSA Table 5 (Table 19 of the document) captures the production of products by tourism characteristic industries and the inputs (intermediate consumption) that goes into the production process. National accounts give information on output, intermediate consumption, and gross value added. The output is broken down by product and is valued at basic prices, and the intermediate consumption (inputs) is valued at purchasers' prices. The difference between these two values is the Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices.

The production accounts demonstrate the output at basic prices, intermediate consumption and Value Added for each tourism specific industry. The values are computed based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008.

Industries are classified according to International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 4 while products are classified using the Central Product Classification, revision 2. However, tourism does not form a separate industry in the ISIC consequently, tourism industries and products are highlighted and extracted using Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008.

3.4 Products output

The total output at basic prices for tourism related industries was estimated at N$73.2 billion of the total output at basic prices for the overall economy, of which accommodation services for visitors accounted for N$14.0 billion representing 19.2 percent (Table 18). Transport services was estimated at N$10.9 billion (14.9 percent) while 'Food and Beverage services' was estimated at N$4.6 billion (6.3 percent). Other Consumption products[2] contributed 50.5 percent to the overall domestic supply. The least contributors to the tourism related services were Travel agencies and other reservation services followed by Transport equipment rental services which contributed 0.8 percent and 1.5 percent respectively.

Table 18: Output for tourism related products - N$ Million, 2022

Products	Output of domestic producers (at basic prices)	Share of Output of domestic producers
Accommodation services for visitors	14,028	19.2
Food- and beverage-serving services	4,580	6.3
Transport services	10,901	14.9
Transport equipment rental services	1,107	1.5
Travel agencies and other reservation services	567	0.8
Cultural services	2,007	2.7
Sports and recreational services	3,011	4.1
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	-	0.0
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	-	0.0
Other consumption products	36,984	50.5
Non-consumption products	-	0.0
Valuables	-	0.0
Other non-consumption products	-	0.0
Total output (at basic prices)	**73,186**	**100.0**

TSA Table 5 (Table 19 below) shows the 2022 production accounts of tourism related industries. The table presents an equal number of tourism characteristics products in rows and columns. This is then demonstrated in a diagonal pattern starting on the upper left of the table and the data gradually falls to the right. Each column presents the total supply at basic prices for the tourism characteristic product similarly to the row.

The last second row presents the intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. This represents the inputs required to produce the corresponding outputs in that column. The last row of the table portrays the balancing item between total supply and intermediate consumption known as Value Added at basic prices.

The total output for the overall economy stood at N$314.0 billion at basic prices and Intermediate Consumption at N$124.1 billion resulting in the Value Added of N$189.9 billion. The results of output, intermediate consumption and value additions for the other industries are highlighted in TSA table 19 below.

[2] Other Consumption products is based on total output of wholesale and retail sector

Table 19: Production accounts of tourism industries and other industries at basic prices N$ Million, 2022

Products	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Transport services	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reservation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Other consumption products	Total	Other industries	Output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
Consumption products	14,028	4,580	11,990	1,107	567	2,007	3,011	36,984	74,274		
Tourism characteristic products	146,371	4,580	10,901	1,107	567	2,007	3,011	36,984	73,186		
Accommodation services for visitors	14,028								14,028		14,028
Food- and beverage-serving services		4,580							4,580		4,580
Transport services			10,901						10,901		10,901
Transport equipment rental services				1,107					1,107		1,107
Travel agencies and other reservation services					567				567		567
Cultural services						2,007			2,007		2,007
Sports and recreational services							3,011		3,011		3,011
Other consumption products								36,984	36,984	240,823	277,806
Non-consumption products									-		-
Valuables									-		-
Other non-consumption products									-		-
Total output (at basic prices)	**14,028**	**4,580**	**10,901**	**1,107**	**567**	**2,007**	**3,011**	**36,984**	**73,186**	**240,823**	**314,008**
Intermediate Consumption (at purchasers prices)	**3,642**	**3,789**	**5,014**	**884**	**304**	**853**	**1,279**	**13,484**	**29,249**	**94,868**	**124,117**
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	**10,386**	**791**	**5,887**	**223**	**263**	**1,154**	**1,732**	**23,500**	**43,937**	**145,954**	**189,891**



Reconciliation of Demand and Supply



4. TSA TABLE 6: RECONCILIATION OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY

4.1 Introduction

TSA Table 6 (Table 21 of the document) is the core of the Tourism Satellite Account; it is where the reconciliation between domestic supply and internal tourism consumption takes place. The reconciliation of supply and demand is facilitated through 'Internal Tourism Consumption' (TSA Table 4) and domestic supply. Domestic output (production by resident producers, TSA Table 5) and imports are compared to internal tourism consumption. Conclusions are derived regarding the gross value added attributable to tourism for each of the industries that serve visitors. The main aggregates derived from Table 6 are Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) and Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP).

Gross Value Added (at basic prices) corresponding to tourism is derived for all industries to obtain Tourism Direct Gross Value Added. Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is generated by adding taxes, less subsidies. In the case of goods, only retail trade margins are considered.

4.2 Tourism Contribution Measures

Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008 (TSA: RMF 2008) provides the following as a set of relevant indicators to measure the size of tourism in an economy.

- Share of internal tourism consumption to supply
- Gross Value Added for the Tourism Industries (GVATI)
- Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA)
- Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP)

4.2.1 Gross Value Added

The performance and contribution of a productive economic activity in an economy is generally measured by its value-added (the difference between the value of output and the value of intermediate consumption), a measurement which ensures that there is no duplication when different productive activities are compared and aggregated. The System of National Accounts 2008 provides the following definitions: Gross Value Added is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption. Net Value Added is Gross Value Added less consumption of fixed capital, which represents the corresponding decline in the value of the assets used in the production process.

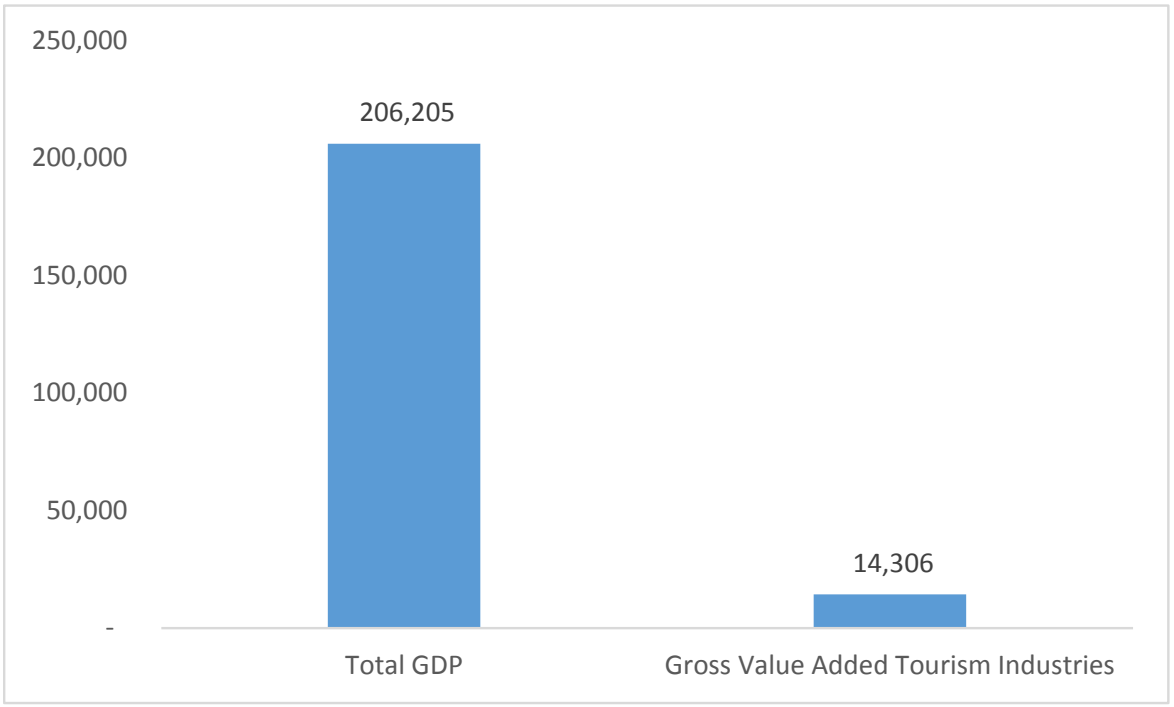
Since value added is intended to measure the additional value created by a production process in an economy, it is measured net because the consumption of fixed capital is a cost of production. However, consumption of

fixed capital can be difficult to measure in practice, and it may not always be possible to make a satisfactory estimate of its value. The Tourism Satellite Account adopts the gross measurement of value added as recommended in the System of National Accounts (SNA 2008). During 2022, the Gross Value Added by all industries stood at N$189.9 billion.

4.2.2 Gross Value Added for the Tourism Industries

Gross Value Added for the Tourism Industries (GVATI) is the sum of the total gross value-added belonging to all tourism industries, regardless of whether all their output is provided to visitors and the degree of specialisation of their production. Although the GVATI is an indicator often used to measure the direct economic contribution of tourism in the economy of reference, it is an inadequate indicator of the size of tourism in a country. During 2022 the Gross Value Added for the Tourism Industries in Namibia was estimated at 6.9 percent. In monetary terms, the total national GDP in 2022 was N$ 206.2 billion of which N$14.3 billion was contributed by the tourism sector.

Figure 7: Gross Value Added - N$ Million, 2022



4.2.3 Tourism Direct Gross Value Added

The production processes by which internal tourism consumption (except imports) is provided were the basis for the compilation of Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA). This aggregate does not cover the effects of other components of Total Tourism Internal Demand (TTID), such as gross investments or collective consumption. The use of the term 'direct' in this aggregate refers to the fact that the Tourism Satellite Account measures only that part of value added (by tourism industries and other industries) due to visitors' consumption and leaves aside the indirect and induced effects that such consumption might generate.

The TDGVA includes the part of gross value added generated by all industries in provision of goods and services to visitors (acquisition before a trip), or by third parties for visitors' benefit. The TDGVA also includes the part of gross value added associated with the output of other (non-tourism) industries as long as this output responds to tourism consumption. Consequently, the TDGVA can be seen to be independent of the definition of tourism characteristic products and tourism industries. This feature enhances its usefulness as an internationally comparable measure of the economic importance of tourism. The Tourism Direct Gross Value Added (TDGVA) was estimated at N$13.2 billion in 2022.

TDGVA measures only the part of gross value added generated by tourism industries and other industries in responding to tourism internal consumption. Thus, it measures the total direct effects of tourism as it excludes the contribution of other components of Total Tourism Internal Demand (TTID).

4.2.4 Tourism direct gross domestic product

The total GDP of an economy is equal to the sum of gross value added by all industries (at basic prices) plus net taxes on products and imports. It is possible to measure the part of GDP attributable directly to internal tourism consumption as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption, plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this consumption expenditure at purchasers' prices. This part of GDP is the Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product (TDGDP).

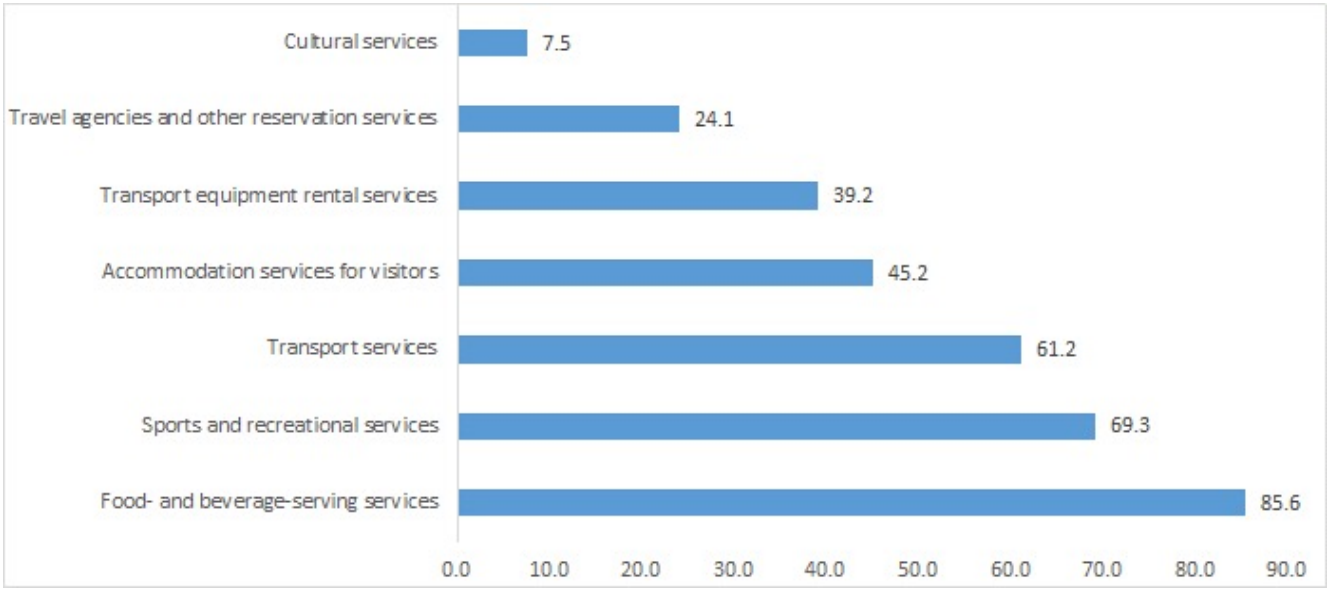
The Tourism ratios show the proportion of goods and services supplied and internally consumed by tourism. Table 20 presents tourism ratios applicable to Namibia's tourism industry in 2022. Around 54.1 percent of total output of goods and services for tourism related industries was internally consumed by inbound and domestic visitors. The findings indicate that transportation services (33.4%), accommodation services for visitors (32.6%), and food and beverage service (20.0%) are the top three contributors to internal tourism expenditures, Table 20.

Table 20: Tourism output shares – N$ Million, 2022

Tourism Industry	Output N$	Tourism share N$ Million	Tourism share (%)
Accommodation services for visitors	14,028	6,379	32.6
Food- and beverage-serving services	4,580	3,914	20.0
Transport services	10,901	6,537	33.4
Transport equipment rental services	1,107	425	2.2
Travel agencies and other reservation services	567	134	0.7
Cultural services	2,007	148	0.8
Sports and recreational services	3,011	2,045	10.4
Total	36,202	19,582	100.0

When internal tourism consumption is compared to total supply within the individual tourism industries, direct tourism has a large impact on Food and beverage serving services where it accounts for 85.6 percent of output. Furthermore, 69.3 percent of the Sports and recreational services was consumed by inbound and domestic visitors, Figure 8.

Figure 8 : Internal tourism consumption (at purchases price) as a share of total Domestic supply (at purchases prices) – percent, 2022



The domestic and inbound visitors consume about 85.1 percent of the total output of the 'Food and beverage serving services', followed by 'Sports and recreational services' with a share of 69.3 percent and Accommodation services for visitors (45.4%). The product with the least consumption share is cultural services with a share of 7.5 percent, Table 21.



Table 21a: Demand and Supply reconciliation table - N$ Million, 2022

	Accommodation for visitors		Food- and beverage-serving industry		Transport services		Transport equipment rental		Travel agencies and other reser-vation services industry	
Products	**Total Val**	**Tourism sha**	**Total Value**	**Tourism share (in value)**	**Total Value**	**Tourism share (in value)**	**Total Val**	**Touris**	**Total Value**	**Tourism share (in value)**
Accommodation services for visitors	14,028	6,379								
Food- and beverage-serving services			4,580	3,914						
Transport services					10,901	6,537				
Transport equipment rental services							1,107	425		
Travel agencies and other reservation services									567	134
Cultural services										
Sports and recreational services										
Other consumption products										
Non-consumption products										
Valuables										
Other non-consumption products										
Total output (at basic prices)	**14,028**	**6,379**	**4,580**	**3,914**	**10,901**	**6,537**	**1,107**	**425**	**567**	**134**
Total intermediate consumption (at purchas	**3,642**	**1,656**	**3,789**	**3,238**	**5,014**	**3,007**	**884**	**340**	**304**	**72**
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	**10,386**	**4,723**	**791**	**676**	**5,887**	**3,531**	**223**	**86**	**263**	**62**

Table 21b: Demand and Supply reconciliation table - N$ Million, 2022 cont.

	Cultural industry		Sports and recreational industry		Other consumption products (retail trade)		Total		Other industries	
Products	**Total Value**	**Tourism share (in value)**	**Total Value**	**Tourism sha**	**Total Value**	**Tourism share (in**	**Total Value**	**Tourism share (in value)**	**Total Value**	**Touris**
Accommodation services for visitors							14,028	6,379	-	-
Food- and beverage-serving services							4,580	3,914	-	-
Transport services							10,901	6,537	-	-
Transport equipment rental services							1,107	425	-	-
Travel agencies and other reservation services							567	134	-	-
Cultural services	2,007	148					2,007	148	-	-
Sports and recreational services			3,011	2,045			3,011	2,045	-	-
Other consumption products					36,984	4,542	36,984	4,542		
Non-consumption products										
Valuables						7				7
Other non-consumption products										
Total output (at basic prices)	**2,007**	**148**	**3,011**	**2,045**	**36,984**	**4,542**	**73,186**	**24,125**	**240,823**	**7**
Total intermediate consumption (at purchas	**853**	**63**	**1,279**	**869**	**13,484**	**1,656**	**29,249**	**10,886**	**94,868**	**3**
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	**1,154**	**85**	**1,732**	**1,176**	**23,500**	**2,886**	**43,937**	**13,239**	**145,954**	**4**

Table 21c: Demand and Supply reconciliation table - N$ Million, 2022 cont.

	Output of domestic producers (at basic prices)		Imports		Taxes less subsidies on products nationally produced and imported		Trade and Transport Margins		Domestic supply (at purchasers' price)	Internal tourism consumption	Tourism ratios (%)
Products	**Total Value**	**Tourism share**	**Total outpu**	**Tourism share (in value)**	**Total output**	**Tourism share (in value)**	**Total output**	**Tourism share (in value)**			
Accommodation services for visitors	14,028	6,379		-	566	257			14,594	6,594	45.2
Food- and beverage-serving services	4,580	3,914		269	550	470			5,130	4,391	85.6
Transport services	10,901	6,537	884,511	619	-	133			10,901	6,671	61.2
Transport equipment rental services	1,107	425	68,221		-	9			1,107	434	39.2
Travel agencies and other reservation service	567	134	-		-	3			567	137	24.1
Cultural services	2,007	148	-		-	3			2,007	151	7.5
Sports and recreational services	3,011	2,045	10,913		-	42			3,011	2,087	69.3
Other consumption products	36,984	4,542			-	93	-	-	36,984	4,635	12.5
Non-consumption products	-	-				-			-		
Valuables	-	7				55			-	368	
Other non-consumption products	-	-	- 963,646	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total output (at basic prices)	**314,008**	**24,132**	**-**	**1,048**	**1,115**	**1,062**	**-**	**-**	**315,123**	**25,468**	**8.1**
Total intermediate consumption (at purchas	**124,117**	**10,903**			**1,115**				**125,233**	**10,903**	**8.7**
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	**189,891**	**13,229**			**16,315**	**1,062**			**206,205**	**14,293**	**6.9**

Summary

During 2022 tourism's direct contribution to GDP was estimated at 6.9 percent. In monetary terms, the total national GDP was N$ 206.2 billion of which N$14.3 billion was contributed by the tourism sector. The Tourism Direct Gross value added (TDGVA) was estimated at N$13.2 billion in 2022.

Extension to the Basic TSA



Extension to the Basic TSA

5.1 TSA TABLE 7: EMPLOYMENT IN TOURISM INDUSTRIES

5.1.1 Introduction

Namibia embraces tourism as a vehicle to drive the reduction of poverty and create a sustainable livelihood for the local communities. As a result, tourism is one of the fastest-growing economic sectors in Namibia. Understanding the economic impact of tourism requires answering important questions regarding employment attributable to tourism. The general outlook of tourism employment in Namibia is characterised by a large group employed in informal, seasonal and low paying jobs.

5.1.1.1 Definition and Concepts

Persons in employment are defined as all those of working age who, during a period of one week preceding the date of interview, were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for others in exchange for pay or profit as per the 19th International Conference for Labour Statisticians (ICLS). They comprise:

Employed persons "at work", that is a person who worked in a job for at least one hour during the reference week.

Employed persons "not at work" due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flex time and compensatory leave for overtime).

Employment in Tourism refers to all jobs (in all occupations) in the tourism Industries (IRTS, 2008)

Tourism employment refers to employment strictly related to the goods and services acquired by visitors.

Number of persons employed refers to a count of employed persons.

Number of jobs refers to the main, 2nd job etc. for the same person.

Employees - are all those workers who hold the type of job defined as 'paid employment jobs.'

Employers - are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of job defined as a 'self-employment job', and, in this capacity, on a continuous basis have engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as 'employee(s).'

Own account workers - are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of job defined as a 'self-employment job' and have not engaged on a continuous basis any 'employees' to work for them during the reference period.

Contributing family workers - are those workers who hold a 'self-employment' job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, who cannot be regarded as partners.

Sources of Data

The main source of employment data in tourism was the 2018 Namibia Labour Force Survey data. In addition, a combination of the Statistical Business Register (SBR) database and the National Accounts database were also used as sources of data to compute employment estimates related to tourism.

5.1.2 Employment by tourism-related industries

Total direct employment in tourism related industries was computed using 2018 Labour Force Survey data (supply side) and the statistical business register (demand side). Tourism ratios from Table 6 (Total domestic supply and internal tourism consumption) were adopted to reconcile the demand and supply side of labour, with an assumption that the share of tourism in the economy does not change significantly over a short period of time.

5.1.2.1 Total Establishments and Employment in Tourism Related Industries

Total establishments in tourism related industries were estimated to be approximately 17,082, which accounts for about 28 percent of all establishments (Table 24). Accommodation services for visitors had the most tourist establishments (10,365) and employed 27,244 persons.

Total direct employment by tourism related industries was 57,571 which translated to 7.9 percent of total employment (Table 22). The tourism contributes 14.4 percent to total employment in Namibia, of which 7.9 percent is directly attributable to tourism. Accommodation service for visitors has the most direct employment, with a contribution of 49.2 percent, whereas food and beverage serving services contributed 30.4 percent and 'Travel agencies and other reservation industry' accounts for the least direct employment of 0.3 percent.

Table 22: Direct contribution of tourism related industries to employment, 2018 Labour Force Survey

	All tourism related industries	% Total contribution to total employment	Direct tourism employment	% Direct contribution to total employment	% Direct contribution to employment in tourism
Total	**104,522**	**14.4**	**57,571**	**7.9**	100.0
Accommodation services for visitors	62,614	8.6	28,301	3.9	49.2
Food- and beverage-serving industry	20,442	2.8	17,499	2.4	30.4
Passenger transport	14,528	2.0	8,891	1.2	15.4
Transport equipment rental	1,341	0.2	526	0.1	0.9
Travel agencies and other reservation industry	687	0.1	166	0.0	0.3
Cultural industry	1,964	0.3	147	0.0	0.3
Sports and recreational industry	2,946	0.4	2,042	0.3	3.5

Total direct informal employment in tourism related industries was estimated at 63.9 percent compared to the national informal employment of 57.7 percent. The accommodation services for visitors accounted for the highest (33.7%) of the direct informal employment in tourism related industries.

Table 23: Direct Formal and Informal Tourism Employment, 2018 Labour Force Survey

Tourism related industries	Number			Percentage	
	Formal Employment	Informal Employment	Total	Formal Employment	Informal Employment
Accommodation services for visitors	8,894	19,408	28,301	15.4	33.7
Food- and beverage-serving industry	5,499	12,000	17,499	9.6	20.8
Transport services	5,043	3,848	8,891	8.8	6.7
Transport equipment rental services	298	228	526	0.5	0.4
Travel agencies and other reservation industry	94	72	166	0.2	0.1
Cultural industry	63	84	147	0.1	0.1
Sports and recreational industry	879	1,163	2,042	1.5	2.0
Tourism Related Industries (Total)	**20,769**	**36,802**	**57,571**	**36.1**	**63.9**
National (all industries)	**307,068**	**418,674**	**725,742**	**42.3**	**57.7**

There were 17,082 establishments in tourism related industries. Employed persons accounted for 49.1 percent (27,117 people) of tourism related jobs, with an assumption that number of jobs equals to persons employed.

Table 24: Number of establishments and jobs in tourism related industries by industry and status in employment[3]

Tourism related industries	Number of establishments	Number of jobs by status in employment		
		Employees	Self-employed	Total Direct employment
Accommodation services for visitors	10,365	12,288	14,956	27,244
Food- and beverage-serving industry	6,314	7,573	9,217	16,790
Passenger transport	208	5,782	2,583	8,365
Transport equipment rental	31	342	153	495
Travel agencies and other reservation i	4	108	48	156
Cultural industry	11	69	75	144
Sports and recreational industry	149	956	1,046	2,002
Total (tourism related industries)	**17,082**	**27,117**	**28,079**	**55,196**
Percentage share	**27.8**	**49.1**	**50.9**	**100.0**

5.2 TSA TABLE 8: TOURISM GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

5.2.1 Introduction

The system of National Account defines the Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) as the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realized by the productive activity of institutional units. It includes tangible assets such as vehicles, machinery, equipment, buildings, and other construction works. In addition to some intangible assets, for example mineral exploration excursion. Fixed assets are tangible or intangible assets produced as outputs from processes of production that are themselves used repeatedly or continuously in other processes of production for more than one year. The availability of physical investment plays a crucial role in relation to tourism as the full extent of tourism is not viable when there is a lack of basic infrastructure in terms of transportation, accommodation, recreation, health services and other vital facilities that can act as a pull factor for the travellers to the destination.

[3] This excludes those who did not specify their status in employment.

5.2.2 Investment by Tourism Related Industries

Tourism Driven Investment can mainly be categorized into the following three main categories as follow:

- Tourism-specific fixed assets
- Investment by the tourism industries in non-tourism-specific fixed assets
- Tourism-related infrastructure

5.2.3 Tourism-specific Fixed Assets

Tourism-specific fixed assets are used exclusively or almost exclusively in the production of tourism-characteristic goods and services. If tourism did not exist, such assets would be of little value as they could not easily be converted to non-tourism applications. Such assets include, for example, railway passenger coaches, cruise ships, sightseeing buses, hotel facilities, convention centres, etc. Vacation homes are also included in this category although, in this case, they might easily be modified from secondary to principal dwelling of a household.

5.2.4. Investment by the tourism industries in non-tourism-specific fixed assets

Investments by tourism industries in non-tourism specific fixed assets are not directly related to the tourism sector but are utilised by the tourism companies. These investments could include facilities for sport, recreational amenities, hotel or travel agency computer systems, hotel laundry facilities etc. The investment in the fixed assets lead to the enhancement of the overall tourism experience and cater to the needs of the travellers which, consequently, contribute to the growth and sustainability of the tourism sector.

5.2.5. Tourism-related infrastructure

The tourism-related infrastructure refers to the infrastructure that is put in place principally by the public authorities to facilitate tourism which is usually even more difficult to identify. This infrastructure might have been developed at a specific moment in time for this specific purpose, or it might in fact facilitate tourism although this was not necessarily the primary or the unique intention.

Tourism-related infrastructure that is put in place principally by the public authorities to facilitate tourism, it might have been developed at a specific moment in time for this specific purpose, or it might in fact facilitate tourism even though this was not necessarily the primary or the unique objective of the investment. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain additions to the value of non- produced assets (such as subsoil assets or major improvements in the quantity, quality or productivity of land) realized by the productive activity of institutional units.

Table 25: Gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other tourism related industries N$ Million, 2022

Fixed assets related to tourism	Accommodation for visitors	Food and beverage-serving industry	Passenger Transportation	Machinery And Other Equipment
Accommodation for visitors	145			
Other non-residential buildings and structures proper to tourism industries		29		
Residential buildings		0		
Passenger transport equipment for tourism purposes			87	
Other machinery and equipment specialized for the production of tourism characteristic products				8
Other Products				
Investment by the tourism industries in other non-tourism specific produced assets	110	4	3	16
TOTAL	**255**	**33**	**89**	**25**

** When calculating the differences manually in the figures above, there may occur slight differences that are due to rounding to the nearest decimal in MS Excel.*

Non-tourism-specific fixed assets were estimated at N$ 132.9 million translating into 32.9 percent of the total gross fixed capital formation for tourism related industries.

In conclusion, the direct contribution of tourism to Gross Fixed Capital Formation was N$401.8 million representing 1.3 percent of the overall total of Fixed Capital Formation of N$29.1 billion.

Table 26: Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other tourism related industries N$ Million, 2022

Fixed assets related to tourism	Tourism gross fixed capital Formation	Other Industries	Total	Share of Toursim (%)
Accommodation for visitors	**144.8**	110.3	255.1	56.8
Other non-residential buildings and structures proper to tourism industries	**29.1**	3.7	32.8	88.8
Passenger transport equipment for tourism purposes	**86.7**	2.6	89.3	97.1
Other machinery and equipment specialized for the production of tourism characteristic products	8.2	16.4	24.6	33.3
TOTAL	**268.9**	**132.9**	**401.8**	**66.9**

TSA Tables 25 and 26 present the Tourism Gross Fixed Capital formation for 2022. In terms of tourism specific assets, GFCF related to accommodation for visitors was estimated at N$144.8 million compared to the total gross fixed capital formation of N$255.1 million, which represented 56.8 percent of the total.

Other non-residential buildings and structures related to tourism industries were estimated at N$ 29.1 million compared to N$ 3.7 million gross fixed capital formation for other industries related to tourism, thus representing 88.8 percent of the overall non-residential buildings and structures. Passenger transport

equipment for tourism purposes was estimated at N$86.7 million for direct tourism industries compared to N$89.3 million gross fixed capital formation for overall passenger transport equipment, representing 97.1 percent. Other machinery and equipment for the production of direct tourism products was estimated at N$8.2 million compared to N$24.6 million overall gross fixed capital formation related industries, thus translating into 33.3 percent share.

5.3 TSA TABLE 9: TOURISM COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION

Tourism Collective Consumption considers the goods and services mainly provided by the Government. These goods and services are automatically accessible and used by all community members. Examples of these services include laws, security and environmental protection. The provision of public goods and services is beneficial for the smooth operation and development of tourism activities. It establishes the operational framework that ensures the rendering of quality goods and services. Collective consumption refers to a service that is provided to the entire community or a specific group within the community.

Sources of Data

- Namibia National Budget 2021/2022 (01 April 2021 – 31 March 2022), whereby actual government expenditure was considered in alignment with the COFOG Functions (Classification of Functions of Government) with respect to budget items and main division functions.
- Government Finance Statistic Manual 2014

Tourism Collective Consumption was determined from the Government spending by focusing on items that are largely related to tourism as obtained from the Office of Ministries and Agencies. These include the Ministry of Défense and Veteran Affairs; Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources; Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture; Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism; Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security. The data was obtained from Namibia National Budget 2021/2022, Actual Expenditures, Classification of Functions of Government Functions; Budget Items and Main Divisions. The total collective consumption related to tourism in the 2021/22 financial year was N$447.1 million which is 1.7 percent of total collective consumption in Namibia.

Table 27: Tourism Collective Consumption, 2021/22

No.	Category	COFOG		Level of Government (Millions N$)		
		Code	Name	National	Regional	Local
1	Military Defence (CS)	70210	Protection of the Maritime Coastline	152.7	...	...
2	Fishing and Hunting (CS)	70423	Operations and Surveillance	23.6	...	...
3	Culture Services (IS)	70820	Arts Services	18.0	...	...
			National Heritage and Culture	22.7	...	...
4	Environment Protection N.E.C	70560	Policy Co-ordination	2.0	...	...
			Co-ordination and support services	44.9	...	...
5	Protection of Biodiversity	70540	Parks and Wildlife Management	19.6	...	...
6	R&D Environment Protection	70550	Natural Resources Management	4.9	...	...
7	Tourism	70473	Infrastructure development and maintenance	7.0	...	...
8	Environment Protection N.E.C	70560	Regulation of Environment protection and sustainable resource management	3.4	...	...
9	Public Order and Safety N.E.C (CS)	70360	Issuance of Visa, Permits, Passport and Citizenship	50.2	...	...
			Establishment and Regulation of ports of entry and exit	98.1	...	...
Total collective consumption related to tourism				**447.1**	...	...
Total collective consumption in Namibia				**25,840.9**		
% Share of tourism in total collective consumption in Namibia				**1.7**		

CS Collective Services
IS Individual Services
... No data available

Source: Ministry of Finance and Public Enterprises

Total collective consumption was estimated at N$25.8 billion of which N$ 447.1 million was consumed by tourists. Therefore, the percentage share of tourism in total collective consumption in Namibia was 1.7 percent.

5.4 TSA TABLE 10: NON-MONETARY INDICATORS

TSA table 10 (table 28 to 30 of the document) presents the non-monetary or quantitative indicators as considered in the previous tables of this document. Table 10 is particularly important for the interpretation of the monetary information presented. Areas of consideration included the number of trips undertaken making a distinction between overnight and same day trips, as well as the mode of travel. Equally, the number of registered establishments with the Hospitality Association of Namibia was used to dissect the number of rooms and beds available against the occupancies.

The TSA Table 10 is divided into three (3) sections;

a. Number of trips and overnights by type of tourism and categories of visitors; and number of arrivals and overnights by means of transport for inbound tourism.

b. Number of establishments and capacity by types of accommodation.

c. Number of establishments in the tourism industries classified according to average number of jobs.

1. Inbound visitors

The total number of inbound visitors is made up of overnight visitors and same day visitors. The number of overnight visitors in 2022 was 522,423 while same day visitors made up about 5,187 amounting to a total of 527,610 visitors. The number of nights was obtained by multiplying the number of overnight visitors by the average length of stay. The average length of stay figure was calculated based on the survey results from inbound visitors at 8 main points of entry into Namibia.

2. Domestic visitors

Out of a total of 7,246,256 trips taken by domestic visitors in the year 2022, about 4,680,656 were overnight trips while same day trips accounted for 2,565,600. The number of nights was obtained by the number of overnight trips taken multiplied by the average length of stay.

3. Outbound visitors

The number of overnight outbound visitors for the year 2022 was 257,796 while same day visitors constituted 13,954 this amounted to the total outbound tourist visits of 271,750. The number of nights spent abroad by the outbound visitors was 1,963,250. The number of outbound overnights was obtained by multiplying the number of overnight trips by the average length of stay (Table 28 of the document).

Table 28: Number of trips and overnights by type of tourism and categories of visitors

	Inbound tourism			Domestic tourism			Outbound tourism		
Indicator	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day	Visitors	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day	Visitors	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day	Visitors
Number of trips	522,423	5,187	527,610	4,680,656	2,565,600	7,246,257	257,796	13,954	271,750
Number of overnights	9,615,580		9,615,580	23,403,280		23,403,280	1,963,250		1,963,250
Air	**314,491**	**4,715**	**319,206**				**99,898**	**5,407**	**105,305**
Scheduled flights			271,325				84,913	4,596	89,509
Unscheduled flight			47,881				14,985	811	15,796
Land	**207,932**	**472**	**208,404**				**157,898**	**8,547**	**166,445**
Total	**522,423**	**5,187**	**527,610**	**4,680,656**	**2,565,600**	**7,246,257**	**257,796**	**13,954**	**271,750**

Air transport remains the most preferred mode of travel by inbound visitors to Namibia. Out of 5,187 same day visitors (excursionists) about 4,715 made use of air transport while only about 472 made use of land transport. The same trend is observed for the overnight visitors, out of 522,423 visitors to Namibia about 314,491 made use of air transport while about 207,932 made use of land transport.

In contrast, the outbound same day visitors had a difference of about 3,140 in favour of land travel as compared to air travel. On the other hand, out of a total of 257,796 overnight outbound visitors about 99 898 made use of air travel, whereas 157,898 made use of land travel.

TSA Table 10 (Table 29 of the document) presents the types and capacity of accommodation as derived from the Hospitality Association of Namibia registered members for the year 2022. The registered accommodation establishments were 2,657, with a total capacity of 1,090,074 rooms and 2,142,039 beds in total. The capacity utilisation of rooms amounted to 448,289 while the beds capacity utilisation amounted to 784,065.

Table 29: Number of establishments and capacity by types of accommodation, 2022

	Accommodation for visitors			Real estate activities in ISIC 68	
	Short-term accommodation activities	Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer	Other accommodation	Real estate activities with own or leased property	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis
Number of establishments	2,657	302	-	-	-
Capacity (rooms)	1,090,074	-	-	-	-
Capacity (beds)	2,142,039	-	-	-	-
Capacity utiliation (rooms)	448,289	-	-	-	-
Capacity utiliation (beds)	784,065	-	-	-	-

Table 30: Number of establishments in tourism industries classified according to average number of jobs, 2022.

Type of Category	Number of establishments
Accommodation services for visitors	10,544
Accommodation services for visitors other than 1.b	-
Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership	-
Food- and beverage-serving industry	19,673
Railway passenger transport	-
Road passenger transport	142
Water passenger transport	-
Air passenger transport	-
Transport equipment rental	230
Travel agencies and other reservation industry	61
Cultural industry	36
Sports and recreational industry	330
Retail trade of country-specific tourism characteristic goods	-
Country-specific tourism industries	-
Total	**31,016**



6. CONCLUSION

This report provided an assessment of the contribution of tourism to the economy of Namibia using the UNWTO Tourism Satellite Account methodology. The 10 (ten) TSA tables were systematically constructed using both primary and secondary information.

The TSA Table 1 focused on inbound tourism and the activities of non-resident visitors in Namibia. It detailed expenditure on tourism-related products and services as obtained from the inbound tourism expenditure survey. The visitors were categorized as either overnight or same-day visitors. In total, the inbound overnight visitors spent about N$12.2 billion, whereas the same-day visitors spent around N$145.0 million which in total gives an overall expenditure for inbound tourism of N$12.4 billion during 2022.

TSA Table 2 focused on categories of tourism expenditure that were obtained from domestic visitors through the Domestic Tourism Expenditure survey (2015). The 2022 estimates revealed that overnight visitors made about 4.7 million trips, while about 2.6 million trips were made by same-day visitors. In addition, domestic overnight visitors spent about N$ 8.0 billion with a daily average spending of about N$ 1,160.17 each. On the other hand, same-day visitors spent about N$ 3.0 billion in total with an average daily spending of about N$ 1,699.46 each. Furthermore, the domestic aspect of outbound tourism resulted in a total expenditure of about N$ 1.6 billion.

The TSA Table 3 provides statistics on the trends and patterns of outbound tourism, including information on destinations, travel purposes, transportation modes, outbound visitors' expenditure, and breakdown of expenditure by products and classes of visitors. The overall outbound tourism expenditure was N$2.6 billion.

Moreover, TSA Table 4 presented other components of tourism consumption in addition to the tourism expenditure given in TSA Tables 1 to 2. These components include: (a) services associated with vacation accommodation on own account which consist of all imputed accommodation services related to accommodation units on own account and to all other types of vacation home ownership, and expenditure related to their acquisition, that is not capitalised as part of the investment, (b) tourism social transfers in kind (except refunds).

TSA Table 5 presented industries that produce tourism consumption products available for internal demand.

TSA Table 6 presented the reconciliation between domestic supply and internal tourism consumption. The findings revealed that during 2022, tourism's direct contribution to GDP was estimated at 6.9 percent. In monetary terms, the tourism sector was valued at N$ 14.3 million compared to the total GDP of N$206.2 billion. The Tourism Direct Gross Value Added was estimated at N$13.2 billion.

TSA Table 7 focused on employment created by tourism characteristic industries and acquired by visitors. The findings revealed that tourism is a significant source of employment in the Namibian economy, accounting for 57,571 direct employment, translating to 7.9 percent of total employment. The table further revealed that there were 17,082 establishments in tourism related industries, highlighting the scale of the sector. Accommodation services for visitors had the most direct employment, with a contribution of 49.2 percent, whereas food and beverage serving services contributed 30.4 percent. Tourism direct contribution to informal employment was estimated at 63.9 percent of tourism employment. Approximately 50.9 percent of the labour force in the tourism related industries was self-employed, while the remaining 49.1 percent were employees.

TSA Table 8 focused on Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and indicated that the direct contribution of tourism to GFCF was N$ 401.8 million which represent 1.3 percent of the overall GFCF in 2022.

TSA Table 9 concentrated on Tourism Collective Consumption (TCC) which considers the goods and services mainly provided by the Government. The total collective consumption related to tourism in the 2021/22 financial year was N$447.1 million which represented a 1.7 percent direct contribution of tourism to collective consumption at the national level.

TSA Table 10 (a) presented the non-monetary indicators. Out of a total of about 8 million trips taken by domestic visitors in the year 2022, about 4.7 million were overnight trips while same day trips accounted for 2.6 million. TSA Table 10 (b) demonstrated that the number of overnight outbound visitors for the year 2022 was 257,796 while same day visitors constituted 13,954 adding up to 271,750 outbound visitors. The number of nights spent abroad by the outbound visitors was 1,989,001. Furthermore, TSA Table 10 (c) presented the types and capacity of accommodation as derived from the Hospitality Association of Namibia registered members for the year 2022. 2,657 registered businesses were considered with a total capacity of 1,090,074 rooms with 2,142,039 total beds. The capacity of utilisation for the rooms was 448,289 while the beds capacity utilisation was 784,065.



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Appendix 1



8. APPENDIX

INBOUND TOURISM

Departure/Arrivals

The inbound tourism survey questionnaire was administered to a random sample of 1,119 respondent visitors who departed through air and road-selected points of entry. The survey was conducted during October 2022.

Table 1A: Visitors by Purpose of Visit and Country of Residence – (Sample Unweighted), 2022

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	Business	Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Transit	Others	Total	Share of Sample (%)
AFRICA	**48**	**240**	**74**	**5**	**26**	**393**	**35.1**
Angola	8	36	13	-	18	75	6.7
Botswana	2	16	10	1	2	31	2.8
Kenya	1	3	-	-	-	4	0.4
South Africa	23	167	45	3	2	240	21.4
Zambia	3	3	3	1	3	13	1.2
Zimbabwe	2	6	3	-	1	12	1.1
Other Africa	9	9	-	-	-	18	1.6
EUROPE	**17**	**587**	**23**	**10**	**3**	**640**	**57.2**
Austria	1	20	1	-	-	22	2.0
Belgium	6	36	2	-	-	44	3.9
Denmark	-	5	-	-	-	5	0.4
Finland	1	2	-	1	-	4	0.4
France	2	80	1	-	-	83	7.4
Germany	1	236	9	6	2	254	22.7
Iceland	1	3	-	-	-	4	0.4
Italy	-	14	2	-	-	16	1.4
Netherlands	-	41	2	-	-	43	3.8
Portugal	-	4	-	-	-	4	0.4
Spain	-	11	-	-	1	12	1.1
Switzerland	-	51	2	-	-	53	4.7
Ukraine	1	2	-	-	-	3	0.3
United Kingdom	4	60	3	2	-	69	6.2
Other Europe	-	22	1	1	-	24	2.1
AMERICA	**6**	**46**	**4**	**-**	**1**	**57**	**5.1**
Brazil	-	7	-	-	-	7	0.6
Canada	-	7	1	-	1	9	0.8
United States	2	29	3	-	-	34	3.0
Other Americas	4	3	-	-	-	7	0.6
ASIA	**3**	**11**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**15**	**1.3**
China	2	1	-	-	1	4	0.4
India	-	1	-	-	-	1	0.1
Russian Federation	-	3	-	-	-	3	0.3
Other Asia	1	6	-	-	-	7	0.6
Australia	**4**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**14**	**1.3**
TOTAL	**78**	**893**	**101**	**15**	**32**	**1,119**	
Share of grand total	**7.0**	**79.8**	**9.0**	**1.3**	**2.9**		**100.0**

The proportion in the table below was used to achieve the estimated number of visitor table.

Table 1B: Visitors by Purpose of Visit and Country of Residence – (Sample Proportion based on inbound survey), 2022

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	Business	Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Transit	Others	Total
AFRICA	**62**	**27**	**73**	**33**	**81**	**35**
Angola	17	15	18	-	69	19
Botswana	4	7	14	20	8	8
Kenya	2	1	-	-	-	1
South Africa	48	70	61	60	8	61
Zambia	6	1	4	20	12	3
Zimbabwe	4	3	4	-	4	3
Other Africa	19	4	-	-	-	5
EUROPE	**22**	**66**	**23**	**67**	**9**	**57**
Austria	6	3	4	-	-	3
Belgium	35	6	9	-	-	7
Denmark	-	1	-	-	-	1
Finland	6	0	-	10	-	1
France	12	14	4	-	-	13
Germany	6	40	39	60	67	40
Iceland	6	1	-	-	-	1
Italy	-	2	9	-	-	3
Netherlands	-	7	9	-	-	7
Portugal	-	1	-	-	-	1
Spain	-	2	-	-	33	2
Switzerland	-	9	9	-	-	8
Ukraine	6	0	-	-	-	0
United Kingdom	24	10	13	20	-	11
Other Europe	-	4	4	10	-	4
AMERICA	**8**	**5**	**4**	**-**	**3**	**5**
Brazil	-	15	-		-	12
Canada	-	15	25		100	16
United States	33	63	75		-	60
Other Americas	67	7	-		-	12
ASIA	**4**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**1**
China	67	9			100	27
India	-	9			-	7
Russian Federation	-	27			-	20
Other Asia	33	55			-	47
Australia	**5**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**3**	**1**
TOTAL	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

The total number of visitors per purpose of visit by country of residence was achieved by multiplying the sample proportion of the inbound visitors by the total arrivals per purpose of visit.



Table 1C: Estimated Visitors by Purpose of Visit and Country of Residence, (2022)

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	Business	Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Transit	Others	Total	Share of total Arrivals
AFRICA	**22,632**	**113,160**	**34,891**	**2,358**	**12,259**	**185,300**	**35.1**
Angola	3,772	16,974	6,130	-	8,487	35,363	**6.7**
Botswana	943	7,544	4,715	472	943	14,617	**2.8**
Kenya	472	1,415	-	-	-	1,886	**0.4**
South Africa	10,845	78,741	21,218	1,415	943	113,160	**21.4**
Zambia	1,415	1,415	1,415	472	1,415	6,130	**1.2**
Zimbabwe	943	2,829	1,415	-	472	5,658	**1.1**
Other Africa	4,244	4,244	-	-	-	8,487	**1.6**
EUROPE	**8,016**	**276,771**	**10,845**	**4,715**	**1,415**	**301,761**	**57.2**
Austria	472	9,430	472	-	-	10,373	**2.0**
Belgium	2,829	16,974	943	-	-	20,746	**3.9**
Denmark	-	2,358	-	-	-	2,358	**0.4**
Finland	472	943	-	472	-	1,886	**0.4**
France	943	37,720	472	-	-	39,135	**7.4**
Germany	472	111,274	4,244	2,829	943	119,761	**22.7**
Iceland	472	1,415	-	-	-	1,886	**0.4**
Italy	-	6,601	943	-	-	7,544	**1.4**
Netherlands	-	19,332	943	-	-	20,275	**3.8**
Portugal	-	1,886	-	-	-	1,886	**0.4**
Spain	-	5,187	-	-	472	5,658	**1.1**
Switzerland	-	24,047	943	-	-	24,990	**4.7**
Ukraine	472	943	-	-	-	1,415	**0.3**
United Kingdom	1,886	28,290	1,415	943	-	32,534	**6.2**
Other Europe	-	10,373	472	472	-	11,316	**2.1**
AMERICA	**2,829**	**21,689**	**1,886**	**-**	**472**	**26,876**	**5.1**
Brazil	-	3,301	-	-	-	3,301	**0.6**
Canada	-	3,301	472	-	472	4,244	**0.8**
United States	943	13,674	1,415	-	-	16,031	**3.0**
Other Americas	1,886	1,415	-	-	-	3,301	**0.6**
ASIA	**1,415**	**5,187**	**-**	**-**	**472**	**7,073**	**1.3**
China	943	472	-	-	472	1,886	**0.4**
India	-	472	-	-	-	472	**0.1**
Russian Federation	-	1,415	-	-	-	1,415	**0.3**
Other Asia	472	2,829	-	-	-	3,301	**0.6**
Australia	**1,886**	**4,244**	**-**	**-**	**472**	**6,601**	**1.3**
TOTAL	**36,777**	**421,051**	**47,622**	**7,073**	**15,088**	**527,610**	
Share by purpose of visist	**7.0**	**79.8**	**9.0**	**1.3**	**2.9**		**100.0**

The universal figure for visitors' departure per the mode of travel was derived by multiplying the sample proportion with the total inbound visitors to Namibia in 2022.



Table 1 D: Mode of Travel by Country of Residence, (2022)

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	Air	Road	Grand Total
AFRICA	**102**	**291**	**393**
Angola	18	57	75
Botswana	1	30	31
Kenya	4	-	4
South Africa	62	178	240
Zambia	4	9	13
Zimbabwe	-	12	12
Other Africa	13	5	18
EUROPE	**532**	**108**	**640**
Austria	14	8	22
Belgium	22	22	44
Denmark	4	1	5
Finland	3	1	4
France	70	13	83
Germany	223	31	254
Iceland	2	2	4
Italy	14	2	16
Netherlands	35	8	43
Portugal	4	-	4
Spain	12	-	12
Switzerland	45	8	53
Ukraine	2	1	3
United Kingdom	62	7	69
Other Europe	20	4	24
AMERICA	**35**	**22**	**57**
Brazil	2	5	7
Canada	5	4	9
United States	28	6	34
Other Americas	-	7	7
ASIA	**7**	**8**	**15**
China	-	4	4
India	-	1	1
Russian Federation	3	-	3
Other Asia	4	3	7
Australia	**1**	**13**	**14**
TOTAL	**677**	**442**	**1,119**
Share of grand total	**60.5**	**39.5**	**100.0**



Table 1E: Mode of Travel by Country of Residence - (Sample Proportion), 2022

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	Air	Road	Grand Total
AFRICA	15.1	0.7	0.4
Angola	2.7	12.9	6.7
Botswana	0.1	6.8	2.8
Kenya	0.6	-	0.4
South Africa	9.2	40.3	21.4
Zambia	0.6	2.0	1.2
Zimbabwe	-	2.7	1.1
Other Africa	1.9	1.1	1.6
EUROPE	78.6	24.4	57.2
Austria	2.1	1.8	2.0
Belgium	3.2	5.0	3.9
Denmark	0.6	0.2	0.4
Finland	0.4	0.2	0.4
France	10.3	2.9	7.4
Germany	32.9	7.0	22.7
Iceland	0.3	0.5	0.4
Italy	2.1	0.5	1.4
Netherlands	5.2	1.8	3.8
Portugal	0.6	-	0.4
Spain	1.8	-	1.1
Switzerland	6.6	1.8	4.7
Ukraine	0.3	0.2	0.3
United Kingdom	9.2	1.6	6.2
Other Europe	3.0	0.9	2.1
AMERICA	5.2	5.0	5.1
Brazil	0.3	1.1	0.6
Canada	0.7	0.9	0.8
United States	4.1	1.4	3.0
Other Americas	-	1.6	0.6
ASIA	1.0	1.8	1.3
China	-	0.9	0.4
India	-	0.2	0.1
Russian Federation	0.4	-	0.3
Other Asia	0.6	0.7	0.6
Australia	0.1	2.9	1.3
TOTAL	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**



Overnight Visitors by Mode of Travel and Purpose of Visit

The survey questionnaire was given to both overnight and same-day visitors to gather information about their experiences and preferences during their visit to Namibia. The same-day visitors were identified by subtracting the number of overnight visitors from the total number of respondents in the sample. The sample consisted of 1,108 respondents who were overnight visitors. In 2022, these visitors collectively spent a total of 20,596 nights in Namibia, with an average stay of 18 nights per visitor. The proportion (percent of Total Arrivals) of the total overnight sample arrivals was computed and the same was applied to achieve the estimated overnight visitors per mode of travel and purpose of visit. The average night spent was computed by dividing the total night spent by the total arrivals.

Table 1F: Overnight Visitors by Mode of Travel and Purpose of Visit (2022) – (Sample unweighted)

TOTAL RESPONDENTS = 1,108					
	Total Respondents	Share of Total Arrival	Average Night Spent	Total Night Spent	Total Night Spent
Air	**667**	**60.2**	**20**	**13,438**	**65.2**
Business	34	3.1	8	278	1.3
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	582	52.5	21	12,398	60.2
Visiting friends and relatives	38	3.4	16	589	2.9
Transit	8	0.7	1	6	0.0
Others	5	0.5	33	165	0.8
Road	**441**	**39.8**	**16**	**7,142**	**34.7**
Business	44	4.0	15	659	3.2
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	304	27.4	17	5,306	25.8
Visiting friends and relatives	63	5.7	15	937	4.5
Transit	4	0.4	1	4	0.0
Others	26	2.3	10	252	1.2
Grand Total	**1,108**	**100.0**	**19**	**20,596**	**100.0**

Table 1G: Estimated Overnight Visitors by Mode of Travel and Purpose of Visit - (Sample weighted) , 2022

TOTAL RESPONDENTS = 522,423			
	Total Respondents	**Average Night Spent**	**Total Night Spent**
Air	**314,491**	**20**	**6,336,035**
Business	16,031	8	131,077
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	274,414	21	5,845,674
Visiting friends and relatives	17,917	16	277,714
Transit	3,772	1	2,743
Others	**2,358**	**33**	**77,798**
Road	207,932	16	3,367,371
Business	20,746	15	310,719
Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	143,336	17	2,501,786
Visiting friends and relatives	29,705	15	441,797
Transit	1,886	1	1,886
Others	12,259	10	118,818
Grand Total	**522,423**	**19**	**9,711,042**

Visitors Expenditure by Purpose of Visit and Country of Residence

The estimated expenditure for the inbound visitors by the purpose of the visit was computed from the sample survey data, below is an illustration of how the total expenditure for business and holiday/leisure/recreation was achieved. Total expenditure in Namibia per the purpose of the visit was derived by multiplying total arrivals by the average night spent and average expenditure per day.

Table 1H: Visitors Expenditure by Products and Category of Visit - (Sample unweighted), 2022

	Business					Holiday/Leisure/Recreation				
Country of Residence	Total Arrivals	Average Night Spent	Total Nights Spent	Average Expenditure Per Day	Total Expenditure in Namibia	Total Arrivals	Average Night Spent	Total Nights Spent	Average Expenditure Per Day	Total Expenditure in Namibia
AFRICA	**48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**240**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Angola	8	12	99	729	72,220	36	14	506	3,301	**1,670,440**
Botswana	2	4	8	20,552	164,419	16	24	376	1,184	**445,147**
Kenya	1	7	7	713	4,993	3	9	27	496	**13,399**
South Africa	23	7	160	3,015	482,333	167	13	2,106	2,825	**5,950,482**
Zambia	3	7	22	2,518	55,398	3	8	23	440	**10,121**
Zimbabwe	2	5	10	6,127	61,268	6	70	419	222	**92,989**
Other Africa	9	6	55	3,089	169,888	9	13	120	3,156	**378,708**
EUROPE	**17**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**587**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Austria	1	33	33	2,398	79,149	20	12	244	1,269	**309,693**
Belgium	6	26	155	1,115	172,779	36	22	805	1,277	**1,028,097**
Denmark	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	66	1,841	**121,538**
Finland	1	2	2	3,002	6,004	2	11	21	1,793	**37,652**
France	2	30	59	690	40,713	80	36	2,898	541	**1,568,661**
Germany	1	29	29	57	1,667	236	19	4,552	1,213	**5,520,254**
Iceland	1	37	37	1,233	45,614	3	27	80	1,563	**125,033**
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	198	5,151	**1,019,930**
Netherlands	-	-	-	-	-	41	34	1,382	941	**1,300,801**
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	4	13	52	4,082	**212,262**
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	129	2,350	**303,095**
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	51	22	1,107	539	**597,058**
Ukraine	1	9	9	1,014	9,130	2	13	25	7,349	**183,737**
United Kingdom	4	12	48	1,096	52,584	60	13	757	2,197	**1,663,448**
Other Europe	-	-	-	-	-	22	37	807	1,711	**1,380,595**
AMERICA	**6**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**46**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	93	1,213	**112,824**
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	91	969	**88,145**
United States	2	18	36	427	15,385	29	14	398	797	**317,119**
Other Americas	4	15	60	2,728	163,679	3	21	64	1,058	**67,703**
ASIA	**3**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
China	2	8	16	2,907	46,509	1	3	3	11,225	**33,675**
India	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	15	477	**7,152**
Russian Federation	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	26	5,854	**152,196**
Other Asia	1	9	9	2,024	18,219	6	21	127	1,828	**232,207**
AUSTRALIA	**4**	**21**	**83**	**3,799**	**315,297**	**9**	**21**	**187**	**2,947**	**551,134**
TOTAL	**78**	**12**	**937**	**2,110**	**1,977,247**	**893**	**20**	**17,704**	**1,440**	**25,495,299**

Table 1I: Estimated Visitors Expenditure by Products and Category of Visit, 2022

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	Business	Holiday/Leisure/Recreation	Visiting friends and relatives	Transit	Others	Total	Share of total Arrivals
AFRICA	**22,632**	**113,160**	**34,891**	**2,358**	**12,259**	**185,300**	**35.1**
Angola	3,772	16,974	6,130	-	8,487	35,363	6.7
Botswana	943	7,544	4,715	472	943	14,617	2.8
Kenya	472	1,415	-	-	-	1,886	0.4
South Africa	10,845	78,741	21,218	1,415	943	113,160	21.4
Zambia	1,415	1,415	1,415	472	1,415	6,130	1.2
Zimbabwe	943	2,829	1,415	-	472	5,658	1.1
Other Africa	4,244	4,244	-	-	-	8,487	1.6
EUROPE	**8,016**	**276,771**	**10,845**	**4,715**	**1,415**	**301,761**	**57.2**
Austria	472	9,430	472	-	-	10,373	2.0
Belgium	2,829	16,974	943	-	-	20,746	3.9
Denmark	-	2,358	-	-	-	2,358	0.4
Finland	472	943	-	472	-	1,886	0.4
France	943	37,720	472	-	-	39,135	7.4
Germany	472	111,274	4,244	2,829	943	119,761	22.7
Iceland	472	1,415	-	-	-	1,886	0.4
Italy	-	6,601	943	-	-	7,544	1.4
Netherlands	-	19,332	943	-	-	20,275	3.8
Portugal	-	1,886	-	-	-	1,886	0.4
Spain	-	5,187	-	-	472	5,658	1.1
Switzerland	-	24,047	943	-	-	24,990	4.7
Ukraine	472	943	-	-	-	1,415	0.3
United Kingdom	1,886	28,290	1,415	943	-	32,534	6.2
Other Europe	-	10,373	472	472	-	11,316	2.1
AMERICA	**2,829**	**21,689**	**1,886**	**-**	**472**	**26,876**	**5.1**
Brazil	-	3,301	-	-	-	3,301	0.6
Canada	-	3,301	472	-	472	4,244	0.8
United States	943	13,674	1,415	-	-	16,031	3.0
Other Americas	1,886	1,415	-	-	-	3,301	0.6
ASIA	**1,415**	**5,187**	**-**	**-**	**472**	**7,073**	**1.3**
China	943	472	-	-	472	1,886	0.4
India	-	472	-	-	-	472	0.1
Russian Federation	-	1,415	-	-	-	1,415	0.3
Other Asia	472	2,829	-	-	-	3,301	0.6
Australia	**1,886**	**4,244**	**-**	**-**	**472**	**6,601**	**1.3**
TOTAL	**36,777**	**421,051**	**47,622**	**7,073**	**15,088**	**527,610**	
Share by purpose of visist	**7.0**	**79.8**	**9.0**	**1.3**	**2.9**		**100.0**

Visitors Expenditure by Products and Category of Visit

The following products and services were consumed by both overnight and same-day inbound visitors in Namibia in 2022. The estimated total sample was computed using the sample proportion while the total expenditure was derived by multiplying total arrivals by the average expenditure. The expenditure on these products and services was grouped to fit the TSA Table 1 format for the inbound tourism expenditure. After grouping the products adjustments were made (see Documentation for TSA Table 1). Also, the proportion for the same was computed.



Table: 1J: Expenditure by Products and Category of Visit - (Sample unweighted), 2022

	Overnight			Same-day			Total		
	Total Sample	Average Spent	Total Expenditure	Total Sample	Average Spent	Total Expenditure	Total Sample	Average Spent	Total Expenditure
Shopping	1,101	6,997	5,198,436	11	7,336	54,453	1,112	7,001	5,252,889
Game Viewing	1,083	2,185	1,596,746	11	1,114	8,266	1,094	2,174	1,605,011
Hunting	1,077	553	401,630	11	-	-	1,088	547	401,630
Skydiving	1,076	26	19,009	11	-	-	1,087	26	19,009
Hiking/Trekking	1,077	134	97,445	11	-	-	1,088	133	97,445
Horse/Camel Riding	1,076	42	30,178	11	-	-	1,087	41	30,178
Cultural Tours	1,077	208	151,394	11	8,182	60,728	1,088	289	212,122
Photographic/filming	1,079	104	75,920	11	-	-	1,090	103	75,920
4x4 Trails	1,080	975	710,825	11	-	-	1,091	966	710,825
Quad biking	1,077	202	146,750	11	-	-	1,088	200	146,750
Archeological/ Historical	1,075	70	51,093	11	-	-	1,086	70	51,093
Stargazing	1,075	5	3,374	11	-	-	1,086	5	3,374
Adventure sports	1,076	71	51,763	11	-	-	1,087	71	51,763
Bird Watching	1,075	91	66,209	11	-	-	1,086	90	66,209
Ballooning	1,075	235	170,538	11	-	-	1,086	233	170,538
Other Products	1,085	1,553	1,137,297	11	-	-	1,096	1,538	1,137,297
Private car	1,087	2,799	2,052,703	11	4,686	34,784	1,098	2,818	2,087,487
Overland truck	1,076	635	461,336	11	-	-	1,087	629	461,336
Public transport	1,081	152	110,968	11	1,664	12,348	1,092	167	123,316
Coach/minibus tour	1,075	422	305,829	11	-	-	1,086	417	305,829
Air (within Namibia)	1,075	427	310,065	11	-	-	1,086	423	310,065
Other mode of transport	1,075	759	550,445	11	-	-	1,086	751	550,445
Accomodation	755	14,798	7,538,796	8	18,788	101,417	763	14,840	7,640,213
Food and drinks	755	5,690	2,898,952	8	7,388	39,878	763	5,708	2,938,830
Road transport	755	7,898	4,023,563	8	7,572	40,873	763	7,895	4,064,436
Transport equipment rentals	755	954	485,845	8	-	-	763	944	485,845
Entertainment	754	482	245,041	8	-	-	762	477	245,041
Capital purchase e.g. house	755	1,150	586,031	8	-	-	763	1,138	586,031
Train	754	-	-	8	-	-	762	-	-
Boat cruise/ canoe	754	331	168,342	8	-	-	762	327	168,342
Sport and recreation	754	40	20,545	8	-	-	762	40	20,545
Cultural service	754	69	35,019	8	-	-	762	68	35,019
Travel agency/ reservation	754	150	76,440	8	-	-	762	149	76,440
Other services	754	2,630	1,337,964	8	-	-	762	2,602	1,337,964
Revise Expenditure in Namibia	**1,108**	**28,083**	**31,116,492**	**11**	**32,068**	**352,747**	**1,119**	**28,123**	**31,469,239**



Table 1K: Visitors Expenditure by Products and Category of Visit - (Sample Proportion), 2022

	Overnight		Same-day		Total	
	Sample propoti	Average Spent	Sample	Average	Sample propotion	Average Spent
Shopping	99.4	6,997	100.0	7,336	99.4	7,001
Game Viewing	97.7	2,185	100.0	1,114	97.8	2,174
Hunting	97.2	553	100.0	-	97.2	547
Skydiving	97.1	26	100.0	-	97.1	26
Hiking/Trekking	97.2	134	100.0	-	97.2	133
Horse/Camel Riding	97.1	42	100.0	-	97.1	41
Cultural Tours	97.2	208	100.0	8,182	97.2	289
Photographic/filming	97.4	104	100.0	-	97.4	103
4x4 Trails	97.5	975	100.0	-	97.5	966
Quad biking	97.2	202	100.0	-	97.2	200
Archeological/ Historical	97.0	70	100.0	-	97.1	70
Stargazing	97.0	5	100.0	-	97.1	5
Adventure sports	97.1	71	100.0	-	97.1	71
Bird Watching	97.0	91	100.0	-	97.1	90
Ballooning	97.0	235	100.0	-	97.1	233
Other Products	97.9	1,553	100.0	-	97.9	1,538
Private car	98.1	2,799	100.0	4,686	98.1	2,818
Overland truck	97.1	635	100.0	-	97.1	629
Public transport	97.6	152	100.0	1,664	97.6	167
Coach/minibus tour	97.0	422	100.0	-	97.1	417
Air (within Namibia)	97.0	427	100.0	-	97.1	423
Other mode of transport	97.0	759	100.0	-	97.1	751
Accomodation	68.1	14,798	72.7	18,788	68.2	14,840
Food and drinks	68.1	5,690	72.7	7,388	68.2	5,708
Road transport	68.1	7,898	72.7	7,572	68.2	7,895
Transport equipment renta	68.1	954	72.7	-	68.2	944
Entertainment	68.1	482	72.7	-	68.1	477
Capital purchase e.g. house	68.1	1,150	72.7	-	68.2	1,138
Train	68.1	-	72.7	-	68.1	-
Boat cruise/ canoe	68.1	331	72.7	-	68.1	327
Sport and recreation	68.1	40	72.7	-	68.1	40
Cultural service	68.1	69	72.7	-	68.1	68
Travel agency/ reservation	68.1	150	72.7	-	68.1	149
Other services	68.1	2,630	72.7	-	68.1	2,602
Revise Expenditure in Nam	**100**	**28,083**	**100.0**	**32,068**	**100.00**	**28,123**

Table 1L: Estimated Visitors Expenditure by Products and Category of Visit, 2022

Tourism Category	Total Arrivals	Average Spent	Total Expenditure	Total Arrivals	Average Spent	Total Expenditure	Total Arrivals	Average Spent	Total Expenditure
Shopping	519,123	6,997	2,451,069,590	5,187	7,336	25,674,761	524,309	7,001	2,476,744,351
Game Viewing	510,636	2,185	752,867,702	5,187	1,114	3,897,346	515,822	2,174	756,765,048
Hunting	507,807	553	189,369,212	5,187	-	-	512,993	547	189,369,212
Skydiving	507,335	26	8,962,623	5,187	-	-	512,522	26	8,962,623
Hiking/Trekking	507,807	134	45,945,415	5,187	-	-	512,993	133	45,945,415
Horse/Camel Riding	507,335	42	14,228,908	5,187	-	-	512,522	41	14,228,908
Cultural Tours	507,807	208	71,382,390	5,187	8,182	28,633,563	512,993	289	100,015,952
Photographic/filming	508,750	104	35,796,407	5,187	-	-	513,936	103	35,796,407
4x4 Trails	509,221	975	335,154,737	5,187	-	-	514,408	966	335,154,737
Quad biking	507,807	202	69,193,004	5,187	-	-	512,993	200	69,193,004
Archeological/ Historical	506,864	70	24,090,625	5,187	-	-	512,050	70	24,090,625
Stargazing	506,864	5	1,590,753	5,187	-	-	512,050	5	1,590,753
Adventure sports	507,335	71	24,406,294	5,187	-	-	512,522	71	24,406,294
Bird Watching	506,864	91	31,217,583	5,187	-	-	512,050	90	31,217,583
Ballooning	506,864	235	80,408,993	5,187	-	-	512,050	233	80,408,993
Other Products	511,579	1,553	536,236,984	5,187	-	-	516,765	1,538	536,236,984
Private car	512,522	2,799	967,852,116	5,187	4,686	16,400,668	517,708	2,818	984,252,785
Overland truck	507,335	635	217,520,776	5,187	-	-	512,522	629	217,520,776
Public transport	509,693	152	52,321,345	5,187	1,664	5,822,158	514,879	167	58,143,503
Coach/minibus tour	506,864	422	144,198,621	5,187	-	-	512,050	417	144,198,621
Air (within Namibia)	506,864	427	146,196,289	5,187	-	-	512,050	423	146,196,289
Other mode of transport	506,864	759	259,535,566	5,187	-	-	512,050	751	259,535,566
Accomodation	355,984	14,798	3,554,552,421	3,772	18,788	47,818,050	359,756	14,840	3,602,370,470
Food and drinks	355,984	5,690	1,366,859,640	3,772	7,388	18,802,706	359,756	5,708	1,385,662,346
Road transport	355,984	7,898	1,897,115,417	3,772	7,572	19,271,660	359,756	7,895	1,916,387,077
Transport equipment rentals	355,984	954	229,076,454	3,772	-	-	359,756	944	229,076,454
Entertainment	355,512	482	115,537,379	3,772	-	-	359,284	477	115,537,379
Capital purchase e.g. house	355,984	1,150	276,314,515	3,772	-	-	359,756	1,138	276,314,515
Train	355,512	-	-	3,772	-	-	359,284	-	-
Boat cruise/ canoe	355,512	331	79,373,604	3,772	-	-	359,284	327	79,373,604
Sport and recreation	355,512	40	9,687,211	3,772	-	-	359,284	40	9,687,211
Cultural service	355,512	69	16,511,703	3,772	-	-	359,284	68	16,511,703
Travel agency/ reservation	355,512	150	36,041,383	3,772	-	-	359,284	149	36,041,383
Other services	355,512	2,630	630,851,819	3,772	-	-	359,284	2,602	630,851,819
Revise Expenditure in Namibia	**522,423**	**28,083**	**14,671,467,481**	**5,187**	**32,068**	**166,320,912**	**527,610**	**28,123**	**14,837,788,392**

The table below indicate how products and services were grouped.

Table 1M: Products Grouping

CONSUMPTION PRODUCTS	PRODUCTS
Accommodation Services for Visitors:	Accommodation
Food and beverage serving services:	Foods and Drinks
Railway passenger transport services:	Train
Road + Air and Other Transport Services:	Private car
	Public transport
	Coach/minibus tour
	Air (within Namibia)
	Other mode of transport
	Road transport
Water Passenger Transport Services:	Boat Cruise/Canoe
Transport Equipment Rental Services:	Transport Equipment Rentals
	Overland Trucks
Travel Agencies and Other Reservation Services:	Travel Agency/Reservation
Cultural Services:	Cultural Service
	Archaeological/Historical
	Cultural Tour
Sports and Recreational Services:	Game viewing
	4x4 Trails
	Hunting
	Entertainment
	Ballooning
	Quad biking
	Hiking/Trekking
	Photographic/firming
	Bird Watching
	Adventure Sport
	Horse/Camel Riding
	Sport and Recreation
	Skydiving
	Stargazing
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods:	-
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	-
Other Consumption Products:	Other Activities
	Shopping
	Other Services
Valuables:	Capital Purchase e.g., House

Table 1N: Estimated Visitors Expenditure by Products and Category of Visit N$, 2022

Products	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Visitors
Consumption products			
Accommodation services for visitors	3,674,917,051		3,674,917,051
Accommodation services for visitors other than	-		-
Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership	-		-
Food- and beverage-serving services	1,413,144,386	64,751,974	1,477,896,360
Road + Air + Other passenger transport services	3,369,960,236	40,330,523	3,410,290,759
Water passenger transport services	77,147,091	-	77,147,091
Transport equipment rental services	434,069,712	-	434,069,712
Travel agencies and other reservation services	36,041,383		36,041,383
Cultural services	108,843,430	27,830,361	136,673,791
Sports and recreational services	1,666,276,461	3,788,021	1,670,064,482
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	-	-	-
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	-	-	-
Other consumption products (a)	3,516,665,277	24,954,557	3,541,619,834
Valuables	268,563,605	-	268,563,605
Total	**14,565,628,633**	**161,655,437**	**14,727,284,070**

Note: Estimated expenditure amount was achieved after adjustments (refer to the documentation for the compilation of the Namibia TSA Table 1).

Table 1O: Estimated Visitors Expenditure by Products and Category of Visit - (Proportion), 2022.

Products	Tourists (overnight visitors)	Excursionists (same-day visitors)	Visitors
Consumption products			
Accommodation services for visitors	25.2	-	25.0
Accommodation services for visitors other than	-	-	-
Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership	-	-	-
Food- and beverage-serving services	9.7	40.1	10.0
Road + Air + Other passenger transport services	23.1	24.9	23.2
Water passenger transport services	0.5	-	0.5
Transport equipment rental services	3.0	-	2.9
Travel agencies and other reservation services	0.2	-	0.2
Cultural services	0.7	17.2	0.9
Sports and recreational services	11.4	2.3	11.3
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	-	-	-
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	-	-	-
Other consumption products (a)	24.1	15.4	24.0
Valuables	1.8	-	1.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Appendix 2



APPENDIX 2: DOMESTIC TOURISM

Introduction

Data from the Namibia Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey report (NDTES, 2015) as published by the Namibia Tourism Board was used as a main source of data to establish the domestic tourism expenditure in 2022. Total Expenditure based on the NDTES 2015 report stood at N$6.3 billion, with N$2.0 billion attributed to same-day visitors while N$4.3 billion associated with overnight visitors' expenditures.

Estimation of expenditure figures from 2015 to 2022

In order to determine 2022 expenditures, a percentage distribution based on average spending was used across the 12 tourism product categories. The average spending per type of tourism products category was obtained from the 2015 Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey report published by the Namibia Tourism Board.

Formula used to obtain proportional expenditure distribution

(Average spending for each category ÷ total average spending for specific trip type**) x** 100

Table 2A: Proportional expenditure distribution: same day visitors

Tourism Expenditure Category	Average N$	Proportion (%)
Accommodation	5.90	0.6
Food and Drink	177.90	17.9
RoadTransport	254.30	25.6
Air Transport	15.00	1.5
Recreation/Entertainment	20.00	2.0
Cultural Services	0.30	0.0
Game Parks	2.00	0.2
Second Home Repairs/Maintenanc	2.90	0.3
Gifts	27.10	2.7
Clothes	91.90	9.3
Luggage	2.40	0.2
Other Shopping	239.80	24.1
Medical	29.00	2.9
Travel Insurance	0.90	0.1
Home Security	1.20	0.1
Social Events	19.30	1.9
Business	103.10	10.4
Total	**993**	**100.0**

Table 2B: Proportional expenditure distribution: overnight visitors

Tourism Expenditure Category	Average N$	Proportion (%)
Accommodation	26.00	11.8
Food and Drink	41.30	18.8
RoadTransport	58.60	26.6
Air Transport	1.70	0.8
Recreation/Entertainment	8.40	3.8
Cultural Services	0.50	0.2
Game Parks	0.70	0.3
Second Home Repairs/Maintenance	6.30	2.9
Gifts	8.80	4.0
Clothes	17.10	7.8
Luggage	0.80	0.4
Other Shopping	41.70	19.0
Medical	1.90	0.9
Travel Insurance	-	-
Home Security	0.40	0.2
Social Events	2.20	1.0
Business	3.60	1.6
Total	**220.00**	**100.0**

To obtain the actual total expenditure for each trip type and by specific category, the proportions obtained above are multiplied by the respective expenditure of each category.

Formula for calculating actual total expenditure per category:

(Average expenditure for a specific type of trip category ÷ total average expenditure for a specific type of trip**)** **x** total expenditure for a specific type of trip in 2015

Note: Total expenditure for same-day trips in 2015 from NTB Domestic survey report = N$ 2.04 billion

Total expenditure for overnight trips in 2015 from NTB Domestic survey report = N$ 4.26 billion

Table 2C: Total expenditure for same day visitors - N$ (weighted), 2015

Tourism Expenditure Category	Total expenditure
Accommodation	12,120,846
Food and Drink	365,474,320
RoadTransport	522,429,003
Air Transport	30,815,710
Recreation/Entertainment	41,087,613
Cultural Services	616,314
Game Parks	4,108,761
Second Home Repairs/Maintenance	5,957,704
Gifts	55,673,716
Clothes	188,797,583
Luggage	4,930,514
Other Shopping	492,640,483
Medical	59,577,039
Travel Insurance	1,848,943
Home Security	2,465,257
Social Events	39,649,547
Business	211,806,647
Total	**2,040,000,000**

Table 2D: Total expenditure for overnight visitors - N$ (weighted), 2015

Tourism Expenditure Category	Total expenditure
Accommodation	503,454,545
Food and Drink	799,718,182
Land Transport	1,134,709,091
Air Transport	32,918,182
Recreation/Entertainment	162,654,545
Cultural Services	9,681,818
Game Parks	13,554,545
Second Home Repairs/Maintenance	121,990,909
Gifts	170,400,000
Clothes	331,118,182
Luggage	15,490,909
Other Shopping	807,463,636
Medical	36,790,909
Travel Insurance	-
Home Security	7,745,455
Social Events	42,600,000
Business	69,709,091
Total	**4,260,000,000**

Extrapolation of 2015 to 2022 Domestic Tourism Expenditure (Weighted)

Specific indicators were carefully chosen and presented below, along with their corresponding tourism product categories. These indicators reflect the performance of the respective sectors at current prices as obtained from the National Accounts. To extrapolate 2015 expenditure for each category to 2022, value added growth rates for different indicators (as obtained from National Accounts) at current prices were used. Current prices refer to the market value or nominal price of a good, service, or asset at a specific moment in time, without accounting for inflation or changes in purchasing power.

Table 2E: Type of category and indicators used for extrapolation

Categories	Sectors' Growth rates
Number of trips	Private Final Consumption Expenditure
Accommodation	Hotels
Food and Drink	Restaurants
RoadTransport	Transport by road, passengers
Air Transport	Air transport
Recreation/Entertainment	Art and entertainment
Cultural Services	Art and entertainment
Game Parks	Art and entertainment
Second Home Repairs/Maintenance	Goods and services for routine household mantainance
Gifts	Wholesale and Retail
Clothes	Wholesale and Retail
Luggage	Wholesale and Retail
Other Shopping	Wholesale and Retail
Medical	Insurance and Pension
Travel Insurance	Insurance and Pension
Home Security	Professional, Scientic services
Social Events	Art and entertainment
Business	Straight avaerage CPI

Table 2F: Indicators value added at current prices as obtained from National Accounts

Indicators at CP (N$)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hotels	2,120	2,356	2,464	2,713	2,904	1,841	1,881	2,212
Restaurants	**644**	**795**	**781**	**762**	**788**	**618**	**639**	**791**
Transport by road, passengers	346	362	385	425	451	432	479	570
Air transport	**457**	**493**	**522**	**536**	**458**	**139**	**189**	**413**
Art and entertainment	2,177	2,413	2,638	2,859	3,056	2,953	2,804	2,886
Goods and services for routine household m	**100**	**108**	**121**	**129**	**134**	**138**	**142**	**173**
Wholesale and Retail	16,395	16,763	18,545	17,942	18,190	17,038	19,601	23,500
Insurance and Pension	**4,301**	**4,404**	**5,213**	**5,581**	**4,598**	**4,136**	**4,873**	**4,473**
Professional, Scientic services	1,152	1,141	1,124	1,170	1,166	1,070	994	999
Straight avaerage CPI	**100**	**107**	**115**	**121**	**127**	**131**	**135**	**141**

Table 2G: Indicators growth rate at current prices

Indicators at CP	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hotels		0.11	0.05	0.10	0.07	-0.37	0.02	0.18
Restaurants		0.23	-0.02	-0.02	0.04	-0.22	0.03	0.24
Transport by road, passengers		0.05	0.06	0.10	0.06	-0.04	0.11	0.19
Air transport		0.08	0.06	0.03	-0.15	-0.70	0.36	1.19
Art and entertainment		0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07	-0.03	-0.05	0.03
Goods and services for routine household mantainance		0.08	0.12	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.22
Wholesale and Retail		0.02	0.11	-0.03	0.01	-0.06	0.15	0.20
Insurance and Pension		0.02	0.18	0.07	-0.18	-0.10	0.18	-0.08
Professional, Scientic services		-0.01	-0.01	0.04	0.00	-0.08	-0.07	0.00
Straight avaerage CPI		0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04

Formula used to extrapolate 2015 expenditures to 2022

Specific category expenditure for the current year x growth rate of the specific indicator used

Table 2H: Breakdown of visitor's expenditure (weighted) in 2022 – same-day visitors: N$ million

Category type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accomodation	12	13	14	16	17	11	11	13
Food and drinks	365	451	443	432	448	351	363	449
Road transport	522	547	582	641	681	652	723	861
Air transport	31	33	35	36	31	9	13	28
Recreattion/entertainment	41	46	50	54	58	56	53	54
Cultural services	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Game parks	4	5	5	5	6	6	5	5
Second home- repairs and maintenance	6	6	7	8	8	8	8	10
Gifts for other people	56	57	63	61	62	58	67	80
Clothes	189	193	214	207	209	196	226	271
Luggage (cases,bags)	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	7
All other shopping	493	504	557	539	547	512	589	706
Travel insurance	60	61	72	77	64	57	67	62
Medical expenses	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Home secutity	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
Contribution to social events	40	44	48	52	56	54	51	53
Business	212	227	243	256	269	278	287	298
Total	**2,040**	**2,197**	**2,344**	**2,395**	**2,465**	**2,257**	**2,474**	**2,902**

Table 2I: Breakdown of visitor's expenditure (weighted) in 2022 – same-day visitors: N$ million

Category type	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Accomodation	503	560	585	644	690	437	447	525
Food and drinks	800	987	970	946	979	767	794	982
Road transport	1,135	1,187	1,263	1,393	1,479	1,415	1,571	1,870
Air transport	33	36	38	39	33	10	14	30
Recreattion/entertainment	163	180	197	214	228	221	210	216
Cultural services	10	11	12	13	14	13	12	13
Game parks	14	15	16	18	19	18	17	18
Second home- repairs and maintenance	122	132	148	157	163	169	173	211
Gifts for other people	170	174	193	186	189	177	204	244
Clothes	331	339	375	362	367	344	396	475
Luggage (cases,bags)	15	16	18	17	17	16	19	22
All other shopping	807	826	913	884	896	839	965	1,157
Travel insurance	37	38	45	48	39	35	42	38
Medical expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home secutity	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7
Contribution to social events	43	47	52	56	60	58	55	56
Business	70	75	80	84	89	91	94	98
Total	**4,260**	**4,630**	**4,911**	**5,068**	**5,270**	**4,619**	**5,019**	**5,963**

Appendix 3



APPENDIX 3: OUTBOUND TOURISM

Introduction

TSA Table 3 presents the outbound tourism consumption in 2021. The table captures visitor's expenditure by-products and category of visit.

Estimating day visitor numbers and tourist numbers

The outbound tourism data in this report was obtained from the 2022 Outbound Tourism Survey. The Data shows the weighted number of outbound visitors by mode of travel and purpose of visit. The data shows that the majority of outbound visitors travelled by road, making up 166,445 of the total outbound visitors.

Table 3A: Total number of visitors by purpose of visitors by mode of travel – weighted, 2021

Mode of Travel	Purpose of Travelling Abroad				Total No. Visitors
	Visiting friends and relatives	Business/Professional	Holiday/Leisure/ Recreation	Others	
Air	13,523	52,509	25,175	14,098	105,305
Road	52,796	41,144	38,123	34,382	166,445
Total	**66,319**	**93,653**	**63,298**	**48480**	**271,750**

Average and total spent by same-day visitors (excursionists)

The table below shows the average and total spending by type of visitors. The data shows that the majority of the total outbound expenditure was spent by the overnight outbound visitors. The Average outbound expenditure of an overnight visitor is N$ 9,573.72 while the average outbound expenditure of the same day visitor is N$ 3,764.26.

Table 3B: Average and total spent by day visitors – weighted, 2021

Type outbound visitor	Total number of travelers returning	Weighted Population	Average Outbound Expenditure	Outbound Expenditure
Same Day Visitors	97	13,954	3,764	52,527,850
Overnight Visitors	1,792	257,796	9,888	2,549,134,866
Grand Total	**1,889**	**271,751**	**9,574**	**2,601,662,716**

Source: 2022 Namibia TSA technical committee estimates based on NDTES,2015

Table 3C: Tourists' total and average lengths of stay by nights (sample weighted)

Number of Night spent	Total number of travelers returning	Calculated Weight	Weighted Population	Percentage
0	97	144	13,954	5.1
1	57	144	8,200	**3.0**
2	187	144	26,902	9.9
3	257	144	36,972	**13.6**
4	221	144	31,793	11.7
5	158	144	22,730	**8.4**
6	118	144	16,975	6.2
7	112	144	16,112	**5.9**
8	84	144	12,084	4.4
9	77	144	11,077	**4.1**
10	29	144	4,172	1.5
11+	492	144	70,779	**26.0**
Grand Total	**1,889**	**144**	**271,751**	100.0

Source: 2022 Namibia TSA Technical Committe estimates based on NDTES, 2015

Figure 1: Percentage distribution of outbound tourists' lengths of stay (weighted)

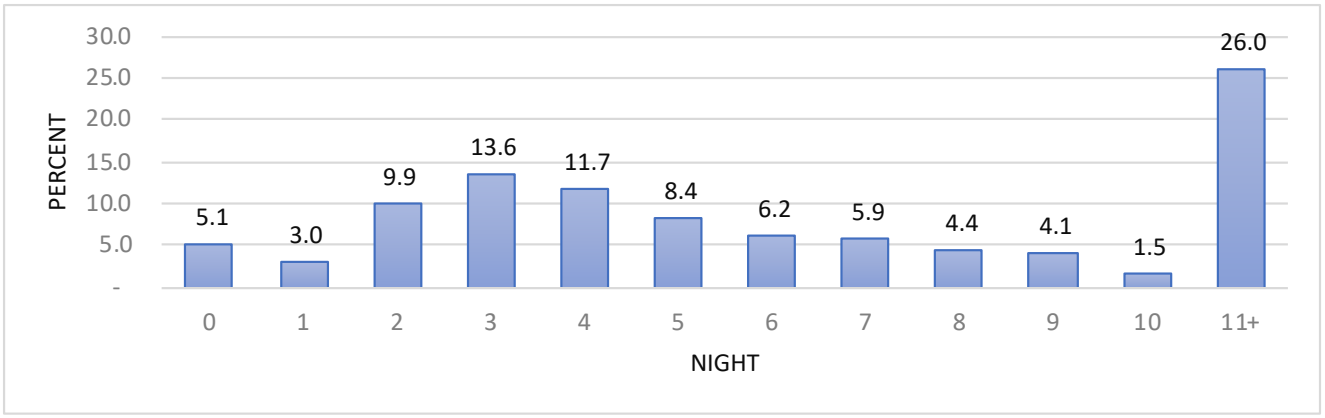




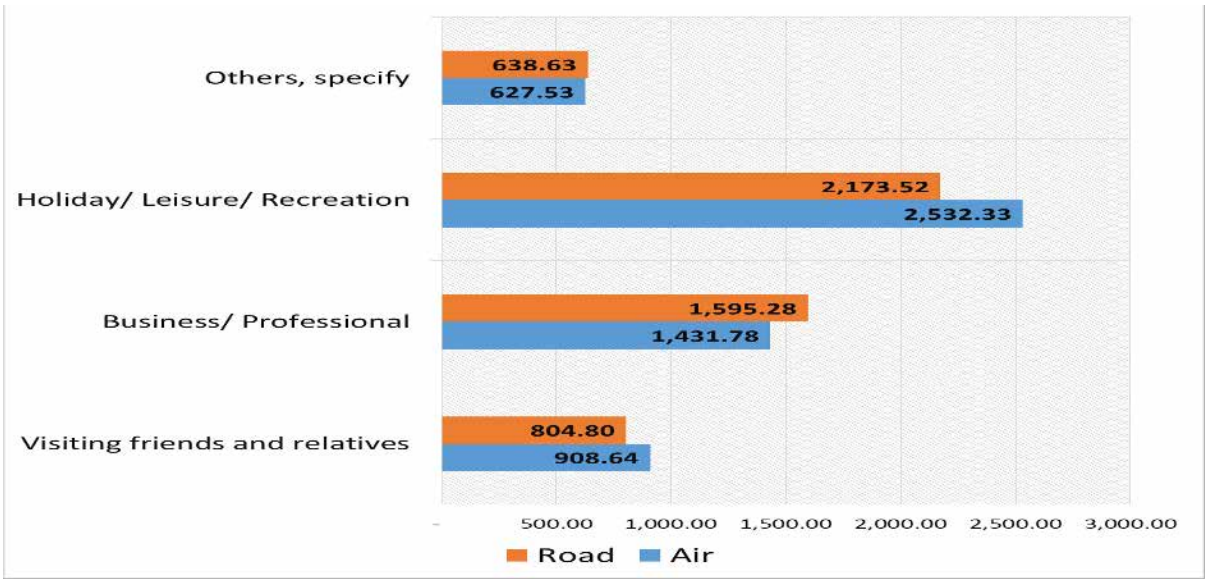
Table 3D: Tourist expenditure per night and total expenditure (sample weighted)

Country	Total Resident Arrivals	Resident Travelor to destination Country	Mean Expenditure	Mean Expenditure Per Person Per Rigion	Weighted Average Expenditure	Total Outbound Expenditure
Algeria	1	144	600	86,316	86,316	86,316
Angola	126	18,126	3,773	542,770	542,770	68,388,960
Argentina	1	144	17,000	2,445,611	2,445,611	2,445,611
Australia	6	863	18,333	2,637,423	2,637,423	15,824,539
Austria	2	288	25,000	3,596,486	3,596,486	7,192,972
Belgium	1	144	30,000	4,315,783	4,315,783	4,315,783
Botswana	278	39,993	3,290	473,288	473,288	131,574,140
Brazil	6	863	8,333	1,198,829	1,198,829	7,192,972
Central African Republic	1	144	-	-	-	-
China	5	719	-	-	-	-
Croatia	1	144	3,500	503,508	503,508	503,508
Cuba	1	144	20,000	2,877,189	2,877,189	2,877,189
Democratic Republic of Congo	14	2,014	1,743	250,726	250,726	3,510,171
Egypt	10	1,439	11,000	1,582,454	1,582,454	15,824,539
Ethiopia	9	1,295	8,556	1,230,798	1,230,798	11,077,178
Finland	2	288	-	-	-	-
France	8	1,151	36,250	5,214,905	5,214,905	41,719,240
Germany	24	3,453	24,688	3,551,530	3,551,530	85,236,724
Ghana	1	144	-	-	-	-
Greece	1	144	150,000	21,578,917	21,578,917	21,578,917
Hong Kong	1	144	45,000	6,473,675	6,473,675	6,473,675
India	9	1,295	13,667	1,966,079	1,966,079	17,694,712
Indonesia	6	863	28,333	4,076,018	4,076,018	24,456,106
Israel	1	144	-	-	-	-
Italy	4	575	37,500	5,394,729	5,394,729	21,578,917
Kenya	22	3,165	7,273	1,046,251	1,046,251	23,017,512
Latvia	2	288	4,000	575,438	575,438	1,150,876
Lesotho	1	144	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1	144	80,000	11,508,756	11,508,756	11,508,756
Malawi	3	432	26,667	3,836,252	3,836,252	11,508,756
Malaysia	1	144	40,000	5,754,378	5,754,378	5,754,378
Mali	2	288	47,500	6,833,324	6,833,324	13,666,648
Mauritius	13	1,870	9,231	1,327,933	1,327,933	17,263,134
Morocco	2	288	30,000	4,315,783	4,315,783	8,631,567
Mozambique	22	3,165	5,100	733,683	733,683	16,141,030
Netherlands	1	144	50,000	7,192,972	7,192,972	7,192,972
Nigeria	4	575	23,750	3,416,662	3,416,662	13,666,648
Norway	1	144	-	-	-	-
Others, Specify	1	144	50,000	7,192,972	7,192,972	7,192,972
Pakistan	1	144	40,000	5,754,378	5,754,378	5,754,378
Portugal	17	2,446	14,824	2,132,505	2,132,505	36,252,581
Qatar	1	144	15,000	2,157,892	2,157,892	2,157,892
Republic of the Congo	2	288	-	-	-	-
Russian Federation	2	288	11,350	1,632,805	1,632,805	3,265,610
Rwanda	10	1,439	5,000	719,297	719,297	7,192,972
Sao Tome and Principe	1	144	20,000	2,877,189	2,877,189	2,877,189
Senegal	1	144	50,000	7,192,972	7,192,972	7,192,972
Seychelles	1	144	150,000	21,578,917	21,578,917	21,578,917
South Africa	897	129,042	11,555	1,662,261	1,662,261	1,491,047,808
Spain	13	1,870	14,615	2,102,561	2,102,561	27,333,295
Sweden	1	144	110,000	15,824,539	15,824,539	15,824,539
Switzerland	14	2,014	14,286	2,055,135	2,055,135	28,771,890
Tanzania	17	2,446	9,824	1,413,208	1,413,208	24,024,528
Thailand	5	719	8,000	1,150,876	1,150,876	5,754,378
Turkey	1	144	60,000	8,631,567	8,631,567	8,631,567
Uganda	15	2,158	8,733	1,256,373	1,256,373	18,845,588
United Arab Emirates	3	432	56,667	8,152,035	8,152,035	24,456,106
United Kingdom	10	1,439	42,880	6,168,693	6,168,693	61,686,932
United States	16	2,302	28,438	4,091,003	4,091,003	65,456,049
Uruguay	5	719	6,000	863,157	863,157	4,315,783
Zambia	185	26,614	3,401	489,311	489,311	90,522,552
Zimbabwe	76	10,933	3,626	521,585	521,585	39,640,471
Grand Total	**1,889**	**271,751**	**9,637**	**1,386,359**	**1,386,359**	**2,618,831,420**

Table 3E: Tourists' expenditure per night and total expenditure (weighted), 2021

Type of Activity	Total expenditure (N	Average Expenditure (N$)
Accommodation	1,355,829,506	4,989.24
Food and Beverages	269,021,891	989.96
Transportation	619,123,456	2,278.28
Shopping	5,765,211	21.22
Sport and recreational services	21,861,736	80.45
Others (Specify)	330,060,916	1,214.57
Total	**2,601,662,716**	**9,574**

Figure 2: Average Daily spending of outbound visitors by purpose of visit. (weighted)





Appendix 4



APPENDIX 4: TOURISM SUPPLY

The main source of data used in compiling TSA Table 5 was the System of National Accounts (output, intermediate consumption, value added).

Assumption:

- **Intermediate Consumption (IC) for retail trade was calculated by:**

IC for wholesale, retail, and trade X ratio of output for hotels and restaurants to total output of the economy.

Tourism supply shows industries that produce tourism consumption products available for internal demand. It encompasses the supply-side of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). The information on the supply-side is obtained from national accounts for the year 2022.

National accounts give information on output, intermediate consumption, and gross value added. The output is broken down by product and is valued at basic prices, and the intermediate consumption (inputs) valued at purchasers' prices. The difference between these two values is the Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices.

The production accounts show the output at basic prices, intermediate consumption and Value Added for each tourism specific industry. The values are computed based on the System of National Accounts (SNA) 2008.

Industries are classified according to International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC) revision 4 while products are classified using the Central Product Classification, revision 2. However, tourism does not form a separate industry in the ISIC consequently, tourism industries and products are highlighted and extracted using the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008.



Appendix 5



APPENDIX 5: ESTIMATION OF BASIC PRICES AND VALUE ADDITION, 2022

Calculation of Direct Tourism Gross Value Added (DTGVA)

1. Identify the products in the economy purchased by visitors.

2. Derive an estimate of internal tourism consumption for each tourism product.

3. Remove product taxes and subsidies, margins and imports from internal tourism consumption of each product at purchasers' prices to derive internal tourism consumption at basic prices this represents the domestic output consumed by visitors.

4. Determine the proportion of domestic output of each product consumed by visitors by dividing tourism consumption at basic prices into the total output of each product at basic prices.

5. For each tourism product, identify the industries that have a direct relationship with visitors. In the case of goods, only include industries that provide retail trade services. In the case of other margins (wholesale and transport margins), all industries are deemed not to have direct relationship with visitors.

6. Apply tourism ratio to the output of each product for those industries that have a direct relationship with visitors to derive the direct tourism output of each industry.

7. Estimate the intermediate consumption required to produce each industry's output of tourism products using relationships in National accounts. The default assumption is that there is a constant ratio of output to intermediate consumption for both tourism and non-tourism products produced by an industry.

8. Calculate direct tourism Gross Value Added at basic prices for each industry as direct tourism output less the intermediate consumption required to produce the direct tourism output, and sum for all industries in the economy. Direct tourism gross value added at basic prices is directly comparable to the value added for all other industries.



Table 5A: Internal tourism Consumption at Basic Prices N$-Million

Products	Internal tourism expenditure (2022)			Other components of tourism consumption	Internal tourism consumption
Consumption products	Inbound tourism expenditure	Domestic tourism expenditure	Internal tourism expenditure		
Tourism characteristic products	10,917	9,023	19,940	539	20,479
Accommodation services for visitors	3,675	2,512	6,187	433	6,620
Food- and beverage-serving services	1,478	2,782	4,260	106	4,366
Transport services	3,487	3,183	6,671	-	6,671
Transport equipment rental services	434	-	434	-	434
Travel agencies and other reservation services	36	101	137	-	137
Cultural services	137	14	151	-	151
Sports and recreational services	1,670	416	2,087	-	2,087
Country-specific tourism characteristic goods	-	0	0	-	0
Country-specific tourism characteristic services	-	15	15	-	15
Other consumption products	1,181	3,453	4,635	-	4,635
Valuables	269	100	368	-	368
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,367	12,577	24,944	539	25,483

Table 5B: Production accounts of tourism related industries - N$ Million, 2022

Products	Accommodation for visitors	Food- and beverage-serving industry	Transport services	Transport equipment rental	Travel agencies and other reser-vation services industry	Cultural industry	Sports and recreational industry	Other consumption products	Total	Other industries	Output of domestic producers (at basic prices)
Consumption products	14,028	4,580	11,990	1,107	567	2,007	3,011	36,984	74,274		
Tourism characteristic products	146,371	4,580	10,901	1,107	567	2,007	3,011	36,984	73,186		
Accommodation services for visitors	14,028								14,028		14,028
Food- and beverage-serving services		4,580							4,580		4,580
Transport services			10,901						10,901		10,901
Transport equipment rental services				1,107					1,107		1,107
Travel agencies and other reservation services					567				567		567
Cultural services						2,007			2,007		2,007
Sports and recreational services							3,011		3,011		3,011
Other consumption products								36,984	36,984	240,823	277,806
Non-consumption products									-		-
Valuables									-		-
Other non-consumption products									-		-
Total output (at basic prices)	14,028	4,580	10,901	1,107	567	2,007	3,011	36,984	73,186	240,823	314,008
Intermediate Consumption (at purchasers prices)	3,642	3,789	5,014	884	304	853	1,279	13,484	29,249	94,868	124,117
Total gross value added (at basic prices)	10,386	791	5,887	223	263	1,154	1,732	23,500	43,937	145,954	189,891


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Appendix 6



EMPLOYMENT IN TOURISM INDUSTRIES

Tourism related industries' employment levels

The 2018 Labour Force Survey classified industries according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC). Therefore, tourism related industries are not classified explicitly. The ISIC industries related to tourism were identified as:

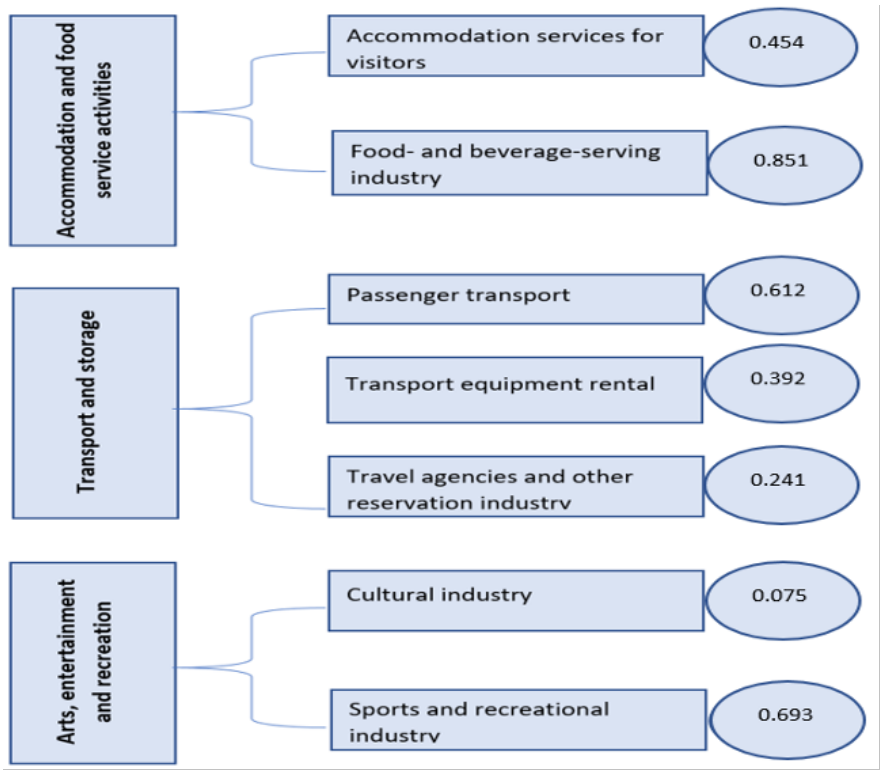
1. Accommodation and food service activities,

2. Transport and storage and

3. Arts, entertainment and recreation.

The ISIC industries related to tourism were then disaggregated into tourism related industries and tourism ratios were applied as recommended by TSA-RMF 2000/2008 to estimate for employment, number of establishments, and earnings.

The tourism related industries with their respective ratios were grouped as follows:



Calculations:

Output from Table 5 for tourism related industries were aggregated to determine the proportion of each tourism industry in their respective ISIC categories.

The proportions are then multiplied with the figures in the ISIC industries to determine the employment and establishments related to tourism.

To compute for the direct contribution attributable to tourism, the value computed in (2) are multiplied directly with the tourism ratios.

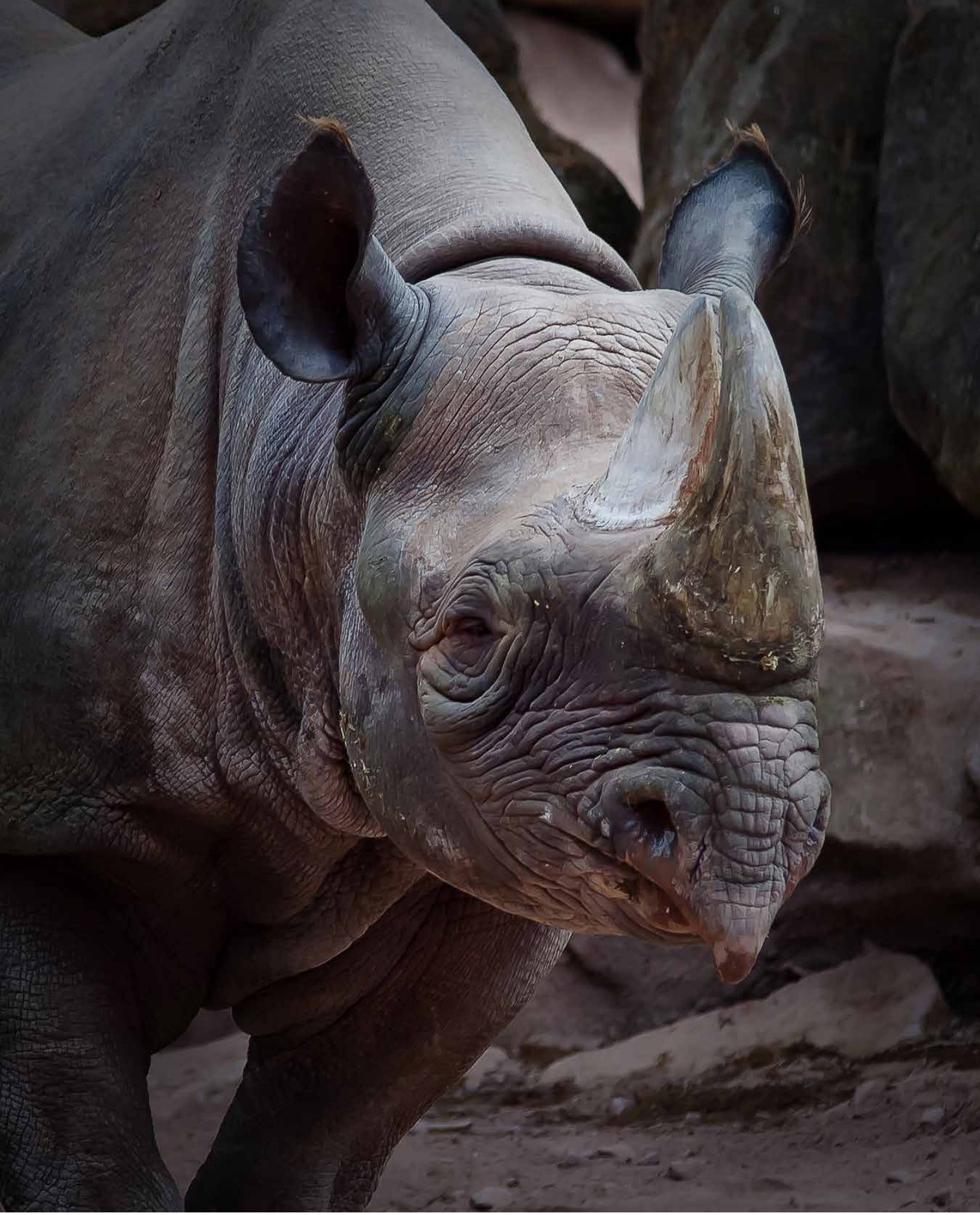
Table 6A: Proportion of employment by economic activity, size of establishment and status in employment

Tourism related industry	Number						Percentage					
	Employees	Employers	Own account worker	Contributing family worker	Workers not classified by status	Total	Percentage	Employees	Employers	Own account worker	Contributing family worker	Workers not classified by status
Accommodation services for visitors	10,667	1,957	12,962	1,592	1,123	28,301	49.2	44.8	47.7	54.8	55.4	46.9
Food- and beverage-serving industry	6,595	1,210	8,015	984	694	17,499	30.4	27.3	29.1	33.4	33.7	28.6
Passenger transport	5,558	596	1,987	224	526	8,891	15.4	20.6	12.9	7.4	6.9	19.5
Transport equipment rental	329	35	118	13	31	526	0.9	3.1	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.9
Travel agencies and other reservation industry	103	11	37	4	10	166	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Cultural industry	63	23	52	6	3	147	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sports and recreational industry	878	321	725	78	40	2,042	3.5	3.6	7.6	3.0	2.6	1.6
Tourism Related Industries (Total)	**24,194**	**4,154**	**23,896**	**2,901**	**2,427**	**57,571**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

The table shows that own-account workers contributed 22.6 percent to total direct employment in tourism, followed by employees in accommodation services (18.6%). Own-account workers in food-and-beverages industry contributed 13.8 percent direct total employment.

Table 6B: Average wages by industry and sex -N$

	Average monthly wage for employees (N$)		
Tourism related industries	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**
Accommodation services for visitors	2,174	969	1,274
Food- and beverage-serving industry	4,117	1,834	2,413
Passenger transport	2,732	5,903	3,246
Transport equipment rental	1,750	3,781	2,079
Travel agencies and other reservation indus	1,076	2,324	1,278
Cultural industry	1,885	1,366	1,527
Sports and recreational industry	3,265	2,367	2,646
Total (tourism industries)	**2,424**	**2,344**	**2,388**
Namibia	**8,052**	**7,789**	**7,935**



Appendix 7



APPENDIX 7 : GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION

Table 7A: Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other industries, 2022

	Average monthly wage for employees (N$)		
Tourism related industries	**Male**	**Female**	**Both sexes**
Accommodation services for visitors	2,174	969	1,274
Food- and beverage-serving industry	4,117	1,834	2,413
Passenger transport	2,732	5,903	3,246
Transport equipment rental	1,750	3,781	2,079
Travel agencies and other reservation indus	1,076	2,324	1,278
Cultural industry	1,885	1,366	1,527
Sports and recreational industry	3,265	2,367	2,646
Total (tourism industries)	**2,424**	**2,344**	**2,388**
Namibia	**8,052**	**7,789**	**7,935**

Table 7B: Tourism gross fixed capital formation of tourism industries and other industries, 2022

	TOTAL	Other Industries	Tourism gross fixed capital Formation	Share of Toursim (%)
Fixed assets related to tourism				
Accommodation for visitors	**145**	110	255	56.8
Other non-residential buildings and structures proper to tourism industries	**29**	4	33	88.8
Residential buildings				-
Passenger transport equipment for tourism purposes	**87**	3	89	97.1
Other machinery and equipment specialized for the production of tourism characteristic products	**8**	16	25	33.3
Other Products				-
Investment by the tourism industries in other non-tourism specific produced assets				
				-
TOTAL	**269**	**133**	**402**	**66.9**

Appendix 8



APPENDIX 8 : TOURISM COLLECTIVE CONSUMPTION

Table 8A: Tourism Collective Consumption

No.	Category	COFOG		Level of Government (Million N$)
		Code	Name	National
1	Military Defence (CS)	70210	Protection of the Maritime Coastline	152.7
2	Fishing and Hunting (CS)	70423	Operations and Surveillance	23.6
3	Culture Services (IS)	70820	Arts Services	18.0
			National Heritage and Culture	22.7
4	Environment Protection N.E.C	70560	Policy Co-ordination	2.0
			Co-ordination and support services	44.9
5	Protection of Biodiversity	70540	Parks and Wildlife Management	19.6
6	R&D Environment Protection	70550	Natural Resources Management	4.9
7	Tourism	70473	Infrastructure development and maintenance	7.0
8	Environment Protection N.E.C	70560	Regulation of Environment protection and sustainable resource management	3.4
9	Public Order and Safety N.E.C (CS)	70360	Issuance of Visa, Permits, Passport and Citizenship	50.2
			Establishment and Regulation of ports of entry and exit	98.1
Total collective consumption related to tourism				**447.1**
Total collective consumption in Namibia				**25,840.9**
% Share of tourism in total collective consumption in Namibia				**1.7**

CS Collective Services
IS Individual Services
… No data available

Source: Ministry of Finance & Public Enterprises: Actual Expenditure for 2021/2022 FY

Assumptions and estimations

◊ **Percentage of Actual Expenditure directly contribute to Tourism is estimated on the following:**

The activity below is managed by the Ministry of Defence, the assumption of 60 percent directly linked to tourism and 40 percent non-tourism, because the protection services provided and collectively consumed by both residents and tourists hence the equal percentage estimate.

◊ **Protection of the Maritime Coastline: 40 percent**

The activity below is managed by the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, with the assumption that 60 percent directly linked to tourism and 40 percent non-tourism, because the operation and surveillance services are provided and collectively consumed by both residents and tourists hence the equal percentage estimate.

◊ **Operations and Surveillance: 40 percent**

The below activity is managed by the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture, to promote creative talents and create employment that benefit the Namibian residents and few percentages (estimate of 30 percent) that tourists come to experience.

◊ **Arts Services: 30 percent**

The below activity is managed by the Ministry of Education, Arts and Culture. It promotes the spiritual culture and heritage of the National pride and promotes cultural festivals which both residents, local tourists and international tourists collectively consume.

◊ **National Heritage and Culture: 50 percent**

The activities below are under the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and most activities promote the tourism industry as well as the main operations benefiting tourism. After considering the budget allocation to the Ministry, the following tourism proportions were calculated for the respective activities.

◊ **Policy Co-ordination: 50 percent**

Apart from the Directorate of Tourism and Gaming whose main mandate is Tourism development, other Directorates have very little focus on tourism. More emphasis is put on tourism development in the Trans frontier National Parks such as KAZA, IONA, AND AI-AIS RICHTERSVELD, while the Directorate of Scientific Services has a policy in place for concessions on state land.

◊ **Coordination and support services: 50 percent**

◊ **Parks and Wildlife Management: 10 percent**

◊ **Natural Resources Management: 20 percent**

CBNRM as it relates to tourism development, include Joint Venture trainings, Joint Venture negotiations and Conservancy capacity building. Most expenditure incurred is on Subsistence and travel and venues for meetings.

◊ **Infrastructure Development and Maintenance: 30 percent**

With a total budget of around N$356,308,494 less than N$6,722,370 is used to upgrade roads and build new roads.

◊ **Regulation of Environment Protection and Sustainable Resource Management: 20 percent**

Tourism Concessions form part of the sustainable resource management under the Directorate of Scientific Services. Concession implementation expenditure usually includes subsistence and travel, venues and material cost to conduct meetings, advertisements and selection process, while actual Concessions are run by external investments.

The below activity is directly contributing to Tourism by the nature of the activity, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Immigration, Safety and Security.

◊ **Issuance of Visa, Permits, Passport and Citizenship: 100 percent**

The last activity is mostly linked to tourism as tourist's use the ports for entry and exit, however there are other activities taking place of non-tourism activities such as imports and exports, refugees, immigrants etc. So, assuming 70 percent contributes to tourism.

◊ **Establishment and Regulation of Ports of Entry and Exit: 70 percent**

Table 8B: COFOG Classifications

No.	Category	Code	Name	Objective and Description	Main Operation
1	**Military Defense (CS)**	70210	Protection of the Maritime Coastaline	In crisis or war, the Maritime Wing has the principle responsibility to defen Namibia's Maritime domain and coastline against attacks. It will train and operate remotely as part of an offshore protection force to develop capability.	The Maritime Wing would augment civil offshore patrol forces. Specific tasks include assisting civil forces to combat illegal immigration, smuggling and threats to environment by conducting surveillance, search and rescue.
2	**Fishing and Hunting (CS)**	70423	Operations and Surveillance	Management, control and rational utilisation of living marine and fresh water resources in the best interest of the country.	Apply measures and operations to ensure protection and regulate the utilisation of marine resources reliably, with scientific results and economic planning to conduct surveillance activities with patrol craft.
3	**Culture Services (IS)**	70820	Arts Services	The objective is to create a conducive environment for Arts development in Namibia. The main components of this programme are to identify, develop and promote the creative talents and artistic skills of Namibians for the purpose of income generation and employment creation.	Arts education and training, School and community support programme, Arts promotion and creative industry development, Development and Maintenance of infrastructure.
			National Heritage and Culture	The main purpose of this programme is to identify, develop and promote the material and spiritual culture and heritage of Namibians for the purpose of nurturing national pride and identity.	The National Facilitation of cultural understanding and tolerance: Cultural festivals are organised at constituency, regional , and national levels, bringing people together from all walks of life in order to create unity.
4	**Environment Potection N.E.C**	70560	Policy Co-ordination	To review, amend or approve policies. Make public the Government's policies and guidelines.	To oversee all Government policies and operations in regard to wildlife, conservation and tourism to ensure that the objectives are achieved.
			Co-ordination and support services	To advise and assist the Minister of Environment and Tourism in the development of relevant policies in accordance with legislative requirements and national objectives, and to facilitate the implementation of the operations of the Ministry.	In addition to the Permanent Secretary's services in assisting the Minister and supervision and co-ordination of the Ministry's activities, the main operations are: The provision of administrative support services, including budgeting, accounting and personnel.
5	**Protection of Biodiversity**	70540	Parks and Wildlife Management	To ensure the conservation and sustainability of the environment and natural resources.	To conserve, care and control the utilization of all indigenous animal and plant life across the country. To control wild animals in and around all proclaimed parks and reserves and provide advisory services to other areas. To administer and perform all required activities for the maintenance of proclaimed parks and reserves. To provide information and education services on wildlife issues. To enforce all laws and regulations pertaining to conservation for the safe- guarding and preservation / recovery/ rehabilitation and natural eco-systems.
6	**R&D Environment Protection**	70550	Natural Resources Management	To provide essential specialist support for the implementation of Article 95 of the constitution of the Republic of Namibia, and thus to enable the Ministry of Environment and Tourism to implement resource management and conservation policies.	Performing specialized function and services primarily to support the decentralized directorate resource management components of the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism, activities and services required for the implementation of national and international
7	**Tourism**	70473	Infrastructure development and maintenance	The development and maintenance of governmental tourism and gambling policies.	Formulation of government planning and policies within tourism and gambling Control through registration.
8	**Environment Potection N.E.C**	70560	Regulation of Environment protection and sustainable resource management	Strategic planning of co-ordination; environmental conservation; establishment of environmental priorities; land resource use planning; co-ordination of community-based conservation programmes; development of policies, action plans, legislation of the environment.	Environmental and Natural Resources planning, co-ordination and protection, within the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Tourism and at National level.
9	**Public Order and Safety N.E.C (CS)**	70360	Issuance of Visa, Permits, Passport and Citizenship	To regulate and control the influx of Alien into Namibia.	To exercise control over the residence of Alien by issuing temporary and permanent residence Permits, Visas, Passports and the granting of citizenship where applicable.
			Establishment and Regulation of ports of entry and exit	To establish and regulate ports of entry and exit.	To administer the Immigration Control Act on behalf of the Minister and the Government of the Republic of Namibia by control over ports of entry and exit.







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