

**Czech University of Life Sciences Prague**

**Faculty of Economics and Management**

**Department of Economics**



## **Bachelor Thesis**

**Economic development and international tourism in  
selected countries**

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**Czech University of Life Sciences Prague  
Faculty of Economics and Management**

### **BACHELOR THESIS TOPIC**

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Objectives of thesis:	<p>The main aim of the bachelor thesis is to evaluate the contribution of tourism to the economic development of selected countries. The main aim will be concretised by partial aims.</p> <p>Partial aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- identification of modern trends and forms of the impact of international tourism on the economy of countries (South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania) in Africa;</li><li>- identification of the main problems facing the development of tourism services in these countries (South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania)</li></ul>
Methodology:	<p>The bachelor thesis consists of three parts.</p> <p>The first part is theoretical, and it will be based on literature and articles. It will define the economic condition of African countries.</p> <p>The second part is practical, and it is the most crucial part of the thesis. This part of the thesis will use statistical methods to evaluate the contribution of tourism to economic development.</p> <p>The third part is the final, and it will conclude the results of the previous parts.</p>
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1. Ekeocha, D. O., Ogbuabor, J. E., Orji, A., & Kalu, U. I. (2021). International tourism and economic growth in Africa: A post-global financial crisis analysis. *Tourism Management Perspectives*, 40, 100896. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.TMP.2021.100896>
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## **Declaration**

I declare that I have worked on my bachelor thesis titled "Economic development and international tourism in selected countries" by myself and I have used only the sources mentioned at the end of the thesis. As the author of the bachelor thesis, I declare that the thesis does not break any copyrights.

In Prague on 14.03.2022

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### **Acknowledgement**

I would like to thank Irena Benešová and all other persons, for their advice and support during my work on this thesis.

# **Economic development and international tourism in chosen selected countries**

## **Abstract**

The purpose of my bachelor's thesis is to describe and analyze the economic development and international tourism in individual countries. The theoretical part describes the main causes and aspects of international tourism that affect the economic situation of South Africa, Namibia and Tanzania. In the practical part, I analyze the data on tourism and GDP for the period 2000-2019, they consist of current prices. This helps to determine the growth of the economy as a whole and the growth of tourism in South Africa, Tanzania and Namibia. Based on the results, it may be concluded that Namibia has the highest contribution to employment.

**Keywords:** International tourism, sustainable development, economic conditions, economic potential, South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania

# **Ekonomický rozvoj a mezinárodní cestovní ruch ve vybraných zemích**

## **Abstrakt**

Cílem mé bakalářské práce je popsat a analyzovat ekonomický vývoj a mezinárodní cestovní ruch v jednotlivých zemích. Teoretická část popisuje hlavní příčiny a aspekty mezinárodního cestovního ruchu, které ovlivňují ekonomickou situaci zemí, jako je Jihoafrická republika, Namibie a Tanzanie. V praktické části analyzuji data o cestovním ruchu a HDP za období 2000-2019, skládají se z aktuálních cen. To pomáhá určit růst ekonomiky jako celku a růst cestovního ruchu v Jižní Africe, Tanzanii a Namibii. Na základě výsledků lze konstatovat, že v případě Namibia je nevyšší příspěvek k zaměstnanosti u sledovaných zemí.

**Klíčová slova:** Mezinárodní cestovní ruch, udržitelný rozvoj, ekonomické podmínky, ekonomický potenciál, Jižní Afrika, Namibie, Tanzanie

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# 1 Introduction

Today, Africa is a dynamically developing continent characterised by a contradictory combination of successes and problems. On the one hand, in terms of economic growth, some African countries have overtaken other regions of the world. At the same time, some regions of Africa face threats and challenges such as, for example, incessant violence and lack of human security, which hinder development. Ongoing conflicts are turning into a serious threat of famine, and today three quarters of the countries facing such a threat are African countries.

In economic terms, the African continent is still heavily dependent on the commodity sector, and due to the volatility of world commodity prices, unstable export revenues in many African countries have a significant impact on the dynamics of their economic growth.

According to demographic growth forecasts, it is in Africa that the population will grow the fastest, and the proportion of young people in the total population will reach about 60 percent by 2050. The African continent can use this demographic dividend to its advantage if it invests in quality education, teacher training, technology and innovation that will lead to increased productivity, job creation and the promotion of inclusive economic growth and prosperity (Development of Africa, n.d.).

International tourism is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. However, first of all, the tourism industry is a key sector of the world economy and one of the most dynamic sectors of the world economy. The growth of international tourism is one of the most important factors of socio-economic development.

The importance of international tourism is also determined by the fact that it is not only a part of economic activity that affects the structures of production and consumption, but also has many other aspects, including political, social, cultural, environmental, which contribute to the development of society and the economy.

Developing countries in Africa that have made a bet on the development of the tourism industry face many problems - political instability, visa restrictions, lack of infrastructure and qualified personnel, sanitary and epidemiological threats.

At the same time, international tourism in African countries contributes to the diversification of the economy, in particular, strengthening the service sector, creating opportunities for expanding employment, reducing unemployment, and increasing the incomes of the state and individuals.

The COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic, which emerged in late 2019 - early 2020, like any other global crisis, generated new threats and created new opportunities for building policy and business in the field of international tourism in a reformatted world. And tourism can serve as a platform to overcome the pandemic's consequences, bring people together, and contribute to strengthening solidarity and trust - the most important conditions for enhancing global cooperation. Moreover, Africa has everything to position itself as a world leader in tourism in the near future!

## 2 Objectives and Methodology

### 2.1 Objectives

International tourism is one of the three largest export areas of the world economy.

Every sixth inhabitant of the Earth is a tourist. The total contribution of tourism to world GDP reaches \$7.2 trillion. The industry directly or indirectly supports one in 11 jobs in the world.

New jobs are being created that directly serve tourists— in travel agencies, hotels, air transport, and restaurants. The share of tourism in global exports of goods and services has increased to 7%, the industry is second only to the fuel and chemical industries and overtakes food production and the auto industry.

According to the forecast of the world tourism organisation (UNWTO), the number of tourists will continue to increase in the coming years and will reach 1.8 billion by 2030. The number of tourists in developing countries will grow faster than in developed countries. As a result, by 2030, Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe will account for 57% of all international arrivals.

At present, many General aspects of international tourism development have been sufficiently studied.

This bachelor thesis will develop the topic of international tourism in Africa, in countries such as South Africa, Namibia and Tanzania. Therefore, the purpose of this dissertation is to determine the place and role of international tourism in the economic development of these African countries.

The aim of my thesis:

- identification of modern trends and forms of impact of international tourism on the economy of countries (South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania) in Africa;
- identification of the main problems facing the development of tourism services in these countries (South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania);
- identification of specific features in the development of tourism in these countries;
- identification of the most promising areas and forms of tourism in South Africa, Namibia, and Tanzania.



## 2.2 Methodology

The bachelor thesis consists of three parts: theoretical part, practical part and conclusion.

The first part is based on a literature review, this part contains relevant information from various resources, such as scientific books or articles on the Internet. This part presents some knowledge that describes general information, a brief description and the main characteristics of individual African countries - South Africa, Namibia and Tanzania.

The second part is of a practical nature and relates to a literature review and consists of an analysis of the main aspects that were mentioned in the first part. The most important task of this dissertation is the analysis of such a branch of the economy as tourism. The most commonly used method is quantitative method, particularly linear correlation- regression analysis for the aspect such as tourism. The dependent variable (Y) is the calculated value for a specific sector, and the independent variable (X) is the year. This helps to determine the growth of the economy as a whole and the growth of tourism in South Africa, Tanzania and Namibia.

Correlation (1) is a number that describe the degree of relationship between two variables.

*Equation 1 Correlation*

$$r_{yx} = \frac{N \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{\sqrt{[N \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2][N \sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2]}} \quad (1)$$

*(Nickolas, 2021)*

where n is the sample size,  $x^i$  and  $y^i$  are the  $i^{th}$  sampling point, and  $\bar{x}$  and  $\bar{y}$  are the sample averages for random variables x and y.

R indicates the strength of linear relationships between variables;

If r is close to 1, then the two variables have a strong linear relationship;

If r is close to 0, then both variables have no linear relationship;

If r is close to -1, then the two variables have a negative linear relationship. The third part is the final and it will conclude the results of previous parts.

Simple linear regression (2) (3) (4) is a parametric test that can be used to determine assumptions about data.

*Equation 2 Simple linear regression*

$$y = a + bx \quad (2)$$

$$b = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - \sum x_i \sum y_i}{n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2} \quad (3)$$

$$a = \frac{\sum y - b \sum x}{n} \quad (4)$$

*(Bevans, 2020)*

Where,

N – number of observations, or years

X – a year index (decade)

Y – population size for given census years

The third part is the final and it will conclude the results of previous parts.

## **3 Literature Review**

### **3.1 International tourism in Africa**

Tourism is a type of activity that intersects with established sectors of the economy. This requires contributions of a social, economic, environmental and cultural nature. However, there is a problem when describing such an "industry" as tourism, and it lies in the fact that, for example, it does not have a volume of production that could be measured physically (Ekeocha, D. O., Ogbuabor, J. E., Orji, A., & Kalu, U. I., 2021).

#### **3.1.1 Current situation and future prospects**

Tourism can be an engine of stable economic development. Since the 1990s, tourism has increasingly contributed to employment, economic growth and trade in Africa. In 1995-2014, there were more international tourists in Africa, the influx increased by an average of 6 percent per year, and tourism revenues increased by 9 percent per year. It was expected that the number of international tourists who come to Africa will increase and by 2030 will reach about 134,000,000. Also, in 2011-2014, tourism created on average more than 21,000,000 jobs, which is about 7.1 percent of all jobs in Africa. Although, history shows that countries cannot rely on tourism alone, as this is not the only way that will help to get out of poverty and achieve sustainable economic development. In 2019, Africa ranked second in the world in terms of the growth rate of the tourism sector. 70 million tourists from different countries visited Africa, and tourism itself brought the gross domestic product of the continent about 170,000,000,000 US dollars. However, COVID-19 has had a devastating impact on all socio-economic sectors, particularly affecting tourism. According to the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), 1,000,000,000 fewer tourists travelled worldwide in 2020. In Africa, there was a decrease in the number of tourists by as much as 74% and there was a decrease in exports by 64%, which is closely related to tourism. The recovery is expected to be very slow and uneven across regions, and supporting this sector in Africa is crucial in adapting to a more or less sustainable model. At the continental level, the African Union's 2063 Agenda and the Tourism Action Plan under its New Partnership for Africa's Development recognise that tourism is important in advancing Africa's socio-economic development, it needs jobs, more young people and women can be involved in work, and it also encourages growth in other productive sectors.

### **3.1.2 Popular types of tourism in Africa**

Africa and African safaris, beach tourism in Africa and enotourism (wine tourism) are gaining popularity all over the world. Reports show that tours to Africa are growing, with more tourists coming from Europe, Brazil, China, India and the Middle East. The most popular countries for safari in Africa are Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Africa, Uganda, Kenya and Botswana. Botswana, South Africa and Namibia are upper-middle-income countries, Zambia and Kenya are lower-middle-income countries, and Tanzania, Zimbabwe and Uganda are low-income countries (Manrai, Lascu & Manrai, 2020). Countries with a higher level of income and economic development have a more developed infrastructure that provides more efficient transport and, of course, higher safety and comfort.

On the other hand, tourists also consider other factors when choosing a country, such as the variety of animals and the safari itself.

Winemaking in Africa is one of the few national industrial sectors that is concentrated outside the continent and, accordingly, plays a vital role in economic development, investment, job creation, tourism and business growth (Ferreira & Hunter, 2017). Wine is one of the main products of related activities: wine tourism, the creation of a wine region brand and much more. For example, in South Africa, wineries are among the oldest outside Europe, the first vineyards were planted in the 1650s, and wine is still produced there.

Beach tourism is one of the important and popular types of tourism in West and East Africa, in South Africa this type of tourism is not so common.

### **3.1.3 Tourism contribution to GDP**

Tourism in Africa is one of the largest sources of income for most countries of the continent. The tourism industry generates a combined revenue of \$168 billion and there are jobs for 24.6 million people in 2019 alone. In 2019, the total contribution of tourism to the economy of Africa was 7.1% of the total GDP compared to Europe (GDP was 9.1%) and in Southeast Asia, GDP was 12.1% (The Contribution of Tourism to GDP in Africa, 2020). The most visited country in Africa is South Africa. In 2017, 14.98 million tourists arrived there, in 2018 – 15 million tourists, in 2019 – 14.8 million tourists.

### 3.2 South Africa

The Republic of South Africa (South Africa) is located in the extreme south of Africa (Area: 1,221,000 km<sup>2</sup>), south of the Southern Tropic and is washed by the waters of two oceans - the Atlantic and the Indian (Figure 1).

*Figure 1 Map of South Africa*



*Source: Encyclopædia Britannica, 2019*

The bowels of the country are extremely rich in manganese ores, chromites, platinum, diamonds, gold, coal, iron and uranium ores. South Africa is the richest country in Africa in terms of mineral resources.

The ethnic composition of the population of South Africa is very complex. About 80% of the country's citizens are black Africans who belong to various ethnic groups - Zulu, Xhosa, Suto, Shangaan, Tsonga and others.

The population of European origin is less than 10%. The third largest population group in South Africa is mulattoes and mestizos. The number of Asian origin is significant. According to the employment structure of the population, South Africa is a post-industrial country (65% of the working population is employed in the service sector, more than 25% - in industry) (South Africa Perspective: Population, n.d.).

The capital is the city of Pretoria, the population of the agglomeration is 1,619,438

people in 2021. The urban population is 66.7% - 39,550,889 people (South Africa Population (Live), 2022). South Africa is dominated by small towns with a population of up to 10 thousand people. In addition to Johannesburg and Pretoria, the largest port cities are Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth.

### **3.2.1 Industry**

The country's economy produces 2/3 of the continent's GDP. The country's economy is determined by its mining industry. About 52% of the country's exports are mining products. The country ranks second in the world in diamond mining, third in uranium ore mining. Almost all types of minerals have been found in South Africa, excluding oil. Coal mining is developed — South Africa ranks 3rd in the world in terms of the use of coal for energy (An Overview of Leading Industry Sectors, 2021).

The production of gold bars (25% of world production) and platinum is closely connected with the mining industry. The main center of gold mining is Johannesburg, the largest city in South Africa, the "economic capital" of the country. Several dozen gold mines are operating here, an urban agglomeration has formed (about 5 million people). The branch of specialisation of the country is ferrous metallurgy. South African steel is the cheapest in the world. Non-ferrous metallurgy is represented by the production of most non-ferrous metals: from copper, antimony and chromium to rare earth metals.

The service sector is developing intensively. The banking sector and trade have received the greatest development.

### **3.2.2 Agricultural industry**

In agriculture, the leading role is played by animal husbandry, first of all - wool sheep breeding. Sheep wool and leather make up a significant part of exports. Cattle and goats are also bred. South Africa is the world's largest producer of mohair from the wool of Angora goats. South African mohair is considered the best in the world. They are also engaged in breeding ostriches.

The development of agriculture is affected by droughts, 1/3 of all lands are subject to erosion. Cultivated lands make up about 12% of the territory. The main grain crops are corn, wheat, sorghum. South Africa provides itself with all basic foodstuffs, exports sugar, vegetables, fruits and berries, citrus fruits.

### **3.2.3 Transport**

South Africa has an excellent infrastructure and, first of all, a transport network. It has the densest network of railways and highways in Africa, the length of highways is 276 thousand km, railways - 20 thousand km, almost half of them are electrified. All railways and almost all highways belong to the state (Transport, n.d.).

The main seaports are Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, technically the most equipped in Africa. The port of Richards Bay is used for the export of minerals, in terms of cargo turnover it ranks first in Africa and 20th in the world.

### **3.2.4 Tourism**

South Africa is very popular with tourists. This is the most visited country on the African continent.

Kruger National Park, which is located in the northeastern part of the country, is one of the largest nature reserves on the entire African continent. In this national park there is an opportunity to see zebras, buffaloes, giraffes, lions, cheetahs, elephants, rhinos, hippos, etc.. An endangered black rhinoceros also lives in Kruger. The area of Kruger National Park is more than 7,511 square miles, and its terrain consists of flat plains and 6 large rivers.

Hermanus is a small resort town, the recognized world capital of whales. Hundreds of whales come here to Walker Bay every year to mate and raise offspring. Whales come very close to the shore, they can be observed both from special viewing platforms and sitting in one of the many restaurants or cafes. A unique notification service works here, like which there is nowhere else in the world. The herald notifies tourists and locals by blowing his bugle every time he sees a whale from the shore.

In Hermanus, the whale festival is held annually in late September – early October with many performances and live music (Figure 2).

Figure 2 Map of National Parks in South Africa

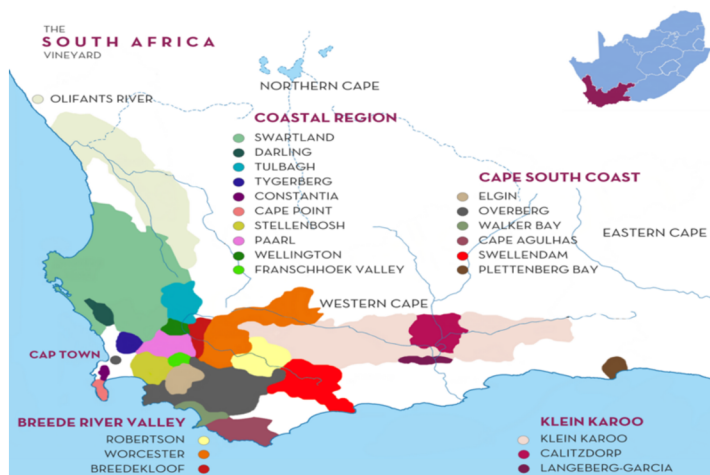


Source: TimesLive, 2019

Wine tourism is very popular in South Africa.

Franschhoek, Stellenbosch and Paarl wine farms, grape plantations and wineries in South Africa, where high-quality wine is produced. The farms were cultivated by French Huguenot settlers. South African wines are considered unique in taste characteristics, they have no analogues, as the grapes grow on sandy soil (Figure 3).

Figure 3 Wine farms in South Africa



Source: Vineyards, 2022

In 2018, income from winemaking accounted for almost 3% of the direct contribution to GDP and accounted for approximately 4.5% of the total number of employed.



### 3.3 Namibia

The Republic of Namibia is located in the southwestern part of the African continent (Area: 825,418 km<sup>2</sup>). It borders South Africa to the southeast and south, Angola to the north, Zambia to the northeast, and Botswana to the east. In the west it is washed by waters Atlantic Ocean (Figure 4).

*Figure 4 Map of Namibia*



*Source: Worldometers, 2020*

Namibia is rich in minerals. The most important are diamonds, uranium, copper, lead, zinc, tin, silver, gold, pyrites, manganese. Diamond placers are concentrated on the Atlantic Ocean coast, especially in the area from Luderitz to the mouth of the Orange River and in the adjacent shelf zone. The Orange Maute diamond mines (north of the mouth of the Orange River) are the largest in the world. The total diamond reserves exceed 35 million carats, of which 98% are high-quality jewelry. There are deposits of precious and semi-precious stones - tourmaline, aquamarine, agate, topaz - in a number of Caribiba, Omaruru, and Swakopmund districts. Gold has been discovered in the areas of Rehoboth and Swakopmund (Namibia, n.d.).

Namibia is one of the first countries globally in terms of uranium reserves. They are estimated at 136 thousand tons. To the north of Swakopmund is the largest uranium mine Rossing.

Almost 90% of the explored reserves of non-ferrous metals are concentrated in the north-east of the country (Tsumei, Hrutfontein, Otavi). Local ores are characterised by a high

content of lead, zinc, copper, cadmium and germanium. Rainerite, tsumebite and shtottite, which have semiconductor properties, were found here for the first time as accompanying minerals.

In the Abenab area, north of Hrutfontein, there is one of the world's largest deposits of vanadium ores with reserves of 16 thousand tons. There are deposits of beryllium and lithium ores in the Caribiba region and near the country's southern border, iron ores in Kaoko (total reserves of 400 million tons), and manganese ores in Ochivarongo (5 million tons). Namibia is one of the most sparsely populated countries in the world (Population - 2.54 million people): the average population density is 3 people per 1 sq. km (2020). More than 50% of the population is concentrated in the northern and central regions of the country, the vast territories of the Kalahari and Namib deserts are practically uninhabited. The average annual population growth is 1.86% (data for 2020) (Namibia Population, 2022).

Namibia is a multiracial and multi-ethnic state. The African population is 87.5%, Mulattoes – 6.5% and European (mainly Afrikaners, British and Germans) - 6%. The German community of Yu is the largest in Africa, numbering over 30 thousand people. The most numerous peoples are: Bantu – about 50% of the population, Kavango - 9%, Herero and Damara - 7%, Nama - 5%, Caprivi - 4%. The Kalahari Desert is home to Bushmen, who make up about 3% of the country's population. The urban population is 55%.

Windhoek is the capital and largest city of Namibia. The population is 334,580 people (according to 2012 estimates). Windhoek is the social, economic and cultural center of the country. In addition to Windhoek, the major cities are - Luderitz (port city), Rehoboth, Walvis Bay - the main port of Namibia, Swakopmund, Tsumeb (Towns and Cities of Namibia, 2021).

### **3.3.1 Industry**

The share in GDP is 30.8% (2004), more than 20% of the population is employed in industry. The basis of the sector is the mining industry. The main industry is diamond mining, which provides 30% of budget revenues. Namibia is one of the four largest (along with Botswana, Russia and Angola) global suppliers of jewelry-quality diamonds. The volume of offshore diamond mining is increasing on special vessels in a 17-mile zone from the sediments of the seabed (at a depth of 125 m). The main diamond mining company called Namdeb is a joint venture of the Namibian Government and the South African corporation

De Beers. In 2004, Namdeb produced 1.86 million carats of diamonds. There is also industrial production of zinc (2nd place in Africa), lead (3rd place in Africa), copper (4th place in Africa), uranium (Namibia has 6% of the world's uranium reserves, the Rossing mine is one of the largest in the world), tungsten, gold, cadmium, tin, silver and salt. Natural gas production in 2002 amounted to 31.15 billion cubic meters (Market Overview, 2021).

The main branch of the manufacturing industry is metallurgy (smelters and refineries, processing plants). There are also fish and seafood processing plants (factories in the cities of Walvis Bay and Luderitz), meat processing plants, sugar and breweries. The construction industry is developing at a slow pace, almost all building materials are imported from South Africa. There are factories for the assembly of cars and components for the electronic industry. In 1998, the first diamond processing factory (Namjem) was opened in Namibia. 37.6% of Namibia's exports are precious stones and metals, 13% — seafood, 12% — ores.

### **3.3.2 Agricultural industry**

The share of the agricultural sector in GDP is 11.3% (2004), it employs about 50% of the population. The agricultural sector provides 50% of the necessary food. There is not enough agricultural land, only 1% of the territory is cultivated. Commercial products are mainly beef (Agricultural Sector, 2021). The majority of the rural population is engaged in subsistence farming. Legumes, potatoes, root crops, corn, vegetables, millet, wheat, sorghum and fruits are grown. Since the 1990s, viticulture has been developing on the coast of the Orange River, products are exported to EU countries (in 2003, grape exports ranked 2nd in value after meat exports). Animal husbandry - breeding of goats, cattle, horses, mules, sheep, donkeys, pigs and ostriches, provides about 90% of marketable agricultural products.

### **3.3.3 Transport and communications**

The length of the railways is 2382 km (2003). It is planned to connect the railways of Namibia and Zambia. A developed network of highways (some of them have high-quality pavement) connects the capital with the coast and with densely populated northern areas. The total length of the highways is 64.8 thousand km (paved - 5.38 thousand km— - 2001 (Namibia - Infrastructure, power, and communications, n.d.).

Seaports: Walvis Bay (deepwater, through which about 50% of foreign trade is carried out) and Luderitz. The merchant fleet has 126 vessels. The country has one of the most modern digital telephone networks on the continent.

### 3.3.4 Tourism

Most tourists come to Namibia for safaris and hiking (Figure 5).

Figure 5 Map of National Parks in Namibia



Source: Mapsland, 2020

Namibia was one of the first countries to address the issues of habitat conservation and protection of natural resources. Now about 80 public nature reserves have been created and local residents are responsible for wildlife protection. Residents are also granted the rights to develop tourism, which means that local residents can engage in tourism and benefit from it.

Some of the most popular parks and reserves in Namibia:

#### 1) Etosha National Park

Etosha National Park is the most basic park in Namibia, where tourists will get acquainted with wildlife. The name Etosha means "great white area". The park became a protected wildlife sanctuary in 1907 and became a National Park in 1967 (Etosha National Park, n.d.). For many years it has been one of the best tourist destinations in Namibia. Etosha National Park is known as the main place for safari, where you can see many species of birds, hundreds of species of mammals, reptiles and predatory animals, including many endangered species not found anywhere else.

#### 2) NamibRand Nature Reserve

NamibRand is one of the largest private nature reserves in South Africa. One man dreamed of a nature reserve that would allow the wild animals of Namibia to walk freely on the territory not fenced. The reserve was opened in 1984 by Ja Bruckner and this place has

become the main wildlife reserve in Africa (NamibRand Nature Reserve, n.d.). There are four different habitats in the NamibRand: 1) sand plains; 2) mountains; 3) gravel plains and 4) a combination of sand and gravel plains. This reserve is home to such species as springbok and oryx gazelle (gemsbok). The abundance of various antelope species, like kudu, allows predators to hunt often and not be hungry. Ornithologists have discovered more than 150 species of birds in the reserve, there are also a large number of reptiles, invertebrates, amphibians and plants, and over time there are new species. A visit to Namibrand offers safari lovers an idea of how wild animals live in Africa. The Namibrand Nature Reserve is a non-profit private nature reserve and is financially independent due to tourism.

Namibia's tourism industry accounts for 10.2% of the country's GDP and creates jobs, accounting for approximately 15.5% of all employed.

### 3.4 Tanzania

Tanzania is a country located in East Africa. The area of the country: 945 087 km<sup>2</sup>. Tanzania includes the mainland and the large islands of Pemba, Zanzibar and Mafia. The state is a member of the British Commonwealth. Tanzania borders Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Zaire, Uganda and Zambia (Figure 6).

*Figure 6 Map of Tanzania*



*Source: IStock, 2020*

The population is about 62.544 million people (data for January 2022). Ethno-racial composition — in the mainland — 99% are Bantu peoples, 1% are descendants of immigrants from British India. In Zanzibar — mostly Swahili, Arabs, Persians, Mestizos (Tanzania Population, 2022).

Dar es Salaam is the largest city in Tanzania. The wealthiest city in the country and an important economic and administrative center. As of 2012, the population is 4,364,541; Mwanza- 581,000 people; Zanzibar- 495,000 people; Arusha - 448,000 people; Mbeya- 318,000 people.

### **3.4.1 Agricultural industry**

The basis of Tanzania's economy is agriculture, which accounts for more than 32% of gross domestic product (GDP). Agricultural exports account for 80% of the country's total export income, and agriculture employs approximately 80% of Tanzania's total workforce. The main agricultural crops are corn, cassava, sorghum, rice, millet, bananas, cashews, sugar cane, coffee. The country is the leading producer in Africa of livestock products (meat, leather, hides, milk) (Agriculture and Agricultural Processing, 2021).

### **3.4.2 Industry**

The industrial production sector also plays an important role in the Tanzanian economy, accounting for 12% of the country's GDP. This branch of the economy is exposed to a number of unfavorable factors, including inadequate provision of electricity. In 2013-2014, only 36% of the country's total population had access to electricity; in rural areas, 11% of the population had access to electricity, and in urban areas – 60%. The situation is complicated because electricity in the country is generated at hydroelectric power plants, the work of which is seriously affected by the amount of precipitation falling on the country's territory.

The main industries are mining, oil refining, woodworking, construction (cement production), tobacco, textile, and food.

### **3.4.3 Natural resources**

Numerous deposits have been developed on the territory of the country:

- Northwest - tin and tungsten (Bukoba), gold (Musoma and Geita), diamonds (Mt. Mwadui area);

- Western regions - lead, copper, gold, silver, graphite, mica, tungsten, nickel, chromium (Mpandi plateau);
- Southwest – gold (Chania), iron ore (Livingston Mountains), coal (Songea), nickel, copper (Nachingwea district), pyrochlore (Mbeya), beryllium (Lindi), titanium (Nyombe), graphite (Lindi and Nachingwea), phosphorus (Masasi), granites (Nwala), gypsum (Kilva), mica;
- Central regions – gold (Singida), graphite, mica, copper (Mpvapva), corundum (Dodoma), nickel, garnets;
- East - mica (Kilosa, Morogoro, Baga-moyo), graphite (Kilosa, Morogoro, Ulanga), kaolin (Pugu Hills), phosphorites and granites (Morogoro);
- North and northeast - magnesite (Longido, bordering Kenya), sea foam and red water (Arusha, Maasai region); phosphate (Kibo), soda (Manyara, Natron, Eyasi, Balagidi).

Active work is underway to search for and develop hydrocarbon deposits on the shelf of the Indian Ocean, in the Rukwa, Tanganyika, and Nyasa basins. The main natural gas fields are Songo-Songo and Mnazi Bay (Natural Resources and Mining in Tanzania, n.d.).

Tanzania has significant reserves of coal. Several large coal-bearing areas are located in the southern regions of the country - Ruhuhu, Kivira-Songwe, Mhukuru. The Muassa, Galula, Muse and Nambale-Mkomolo basins are north of the listed basins. Brown coals of low quality. The main deposit is located near the town of Lindi on the coast of the Indian Ocean.

#### **3.4.4 Tourism**

Tourism in Tanzania is developed quite widely due to the presence of many natural attractions. Nature reserves and national parks occupy more than 44 percent of the territory of Tanzania. There are 16 national parks, 29 nature reserves, 40 controlled nature reserves and marine parks in the country. The highest mountain peak of Africa, Kilimanjaro, is also located on the territory of Tanzania.

Tanzania is in the top league of African countries when it comes to safari and consistently ranks at the top of the ratings of safari lovers' preferences. The most famous tourist attractions of Tanzania are located in the northern part of the country (Figure 13).



Figure 7 Map of National Parks in Tanzania



Source: Mapsland, 2019

**Serengeti National Park** is one of the largest nature reserves in the world (its area is 14,763 sq.km.) and one of the oldest national parks on the African continent (established in 1951), located in northern Tanzania near the border with Kenya. The Serengeti is located at an altitude of 920 to 1850 m above sea level and its landscape varies from grass meadows in the south to savannas in the center and hills covered with forests in the north. The real forests are located in the western part of the park (Kaltenborn, B. P., Nyahongo, J. W., Kidegesho, J. R., & Haaland, H., 2008). In the Serengeti, the concentration of wild animals is one of the largest in the world (there are about 3 million of them). Here there is a unique opportunity to see the "Big Five" in full — a lion (their population in the Serengeti is 3000), a leopard, a buffalo, a rhinoceros and an elephant. Other common animals include giraffes, wildebeest, gazelles, zebras, impalas, cheetahs (more than 500), crocodiles, hippos and others, as well as more than 500 species of birds. The main part of the Great Migration of Animals takes place in the Serengeti. Safari in the Serengeti is considered one of the best in Africa, it is an example of a classic African safari.

**The Ngorongoro Nature Reserve** (its area is 8288 sq.km.) is located in the north of Tanzania between the Oz parks. Manyara and the Serengeti. The reserve was established in 1959, in order to preserve the Ngorongoro crater and the Olduvai Gorge. The Ngorongoro crater is included in the UNESCO World Natural Heritage List. It is the sixth largest crater in the world, with a depth of 610 meters and an area of 260 square kilometers (crater diameter from 16 to 19 kilometers). The Ngorongoro crater was formed 2.5 million years ago. It used



to be a huge volcano, but after the biggest eruption, its top collapsed and formed a caldera (crater) (Briggs & McIntyre, 2013). Its landscape is very diverse: volcanoes, mountains, plains, lakes, forests. The Ngorongoro crater is unique in that over the years it has formed its own habitat for many species of animals that do not have the opportunity to get out. In this regard, the crater is one of the most "densely populated" animal areas of the African continent, it is home to 25,000 large mammals, mainly zebras and antelopes. Gazelles, buffaloes, warthogs, elephants, lions, leopards, hyenas, hippos, monkeys also live here. On the territory of the crater there are "white" and "black" rhinos, which are an endangered species in the world. More than 100 species of birds have been registered, many of which are found only here. Countless flamingos form a pink blanket over the alkaline waters of the picturesque Lake Magadi, which is located inside the crater. Not far from the crater is the Olduvai Gorge, which is called the site of the richest excavations of the prehistoric period.

**Lake Manyara National Park** - was founded in 1960. It is located in the Great Rift Valley, in the northern part of Tanzania. The park is located between Lake Manyara itself and the 600-meter cliffs of the Great African Rift and occupies 325 square kilometers, 229 of which fall on the lake. (Travel and Tourism in Tanzania, 2022). There are meadows, mountains, forests, and swamps on the remaining small part of the land. On the park's territory, there is the only rainforest in Tanzania, where hordes of baboons and blue monkeys live. Buffaloes, elephants, giraffes, antelopes, zebras, hippos are found in the park. The main feature of the park are lions climbing acacia trees. Lake Manyara is a bird paradise for waterfowl, there are more than 380 species of them here: huge flocks of pink flamingos, pelicans, storks, ibises, cormorants, cranes and others.

**Tarangire National Park** is located 118 km from Arusha. The park's name was borrowed from the Tarangire River flowing through its territory, which supplies the surrounding flora and fauna with fresh water necessary for life. One of the largest colonies of long-lived baobabs grows in Tarangire Park itself. Many herbivores, hoping to find salvation from drought in the dry season, migrate to the river (Tanzania safari planning with the experts, n.d.). Herds of wildebeest, zebras and buffaloes gather near the dried-up lagoon, attracting the attention of lions and leopards. Tarangire is famous for its elephants. Predators are not uncommon here - a large number of lions and cheetahs. Other inhabitants of the park include giraffes, zebras, hyenas, Thomson's gazelles, mongooses and rare gerenuki.

Beach tourism is also developed in the country, especially on Zanzibar, Pemba and Mafia islands, where diving and sport fishing are especially developed. The country also has many places for cultural tourism, such as Maasai settlements and bushmen settlements.

Tanzania's tourism industry accounts for 11.6% of the country's GDP.

## **4 Practical Part**

The practical part consists of an analysis, which is based on theoretical information obtained in the literature review and presented statistical data. Consider the economic situation in each individual country - South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania.

### **4.1 South Africa**

#### **4.1.1 GDP**

According to data in constant prices relative to 2015, for the period from 2000 to 2019, the gross domestic product of South Africa increased from 221.691.970.228 billion dollars to 358.712.444.718 billion dollars, that is, it increased 1.62 times over 20 years. This means that over 20 years the real purchasing power in South Africa has increased by 1.69 times. Changes in the dynamics of GDP growth can be seen in the data below in Table 1.

*Table 1 GDP of South Africa*

Year	GDP in constant prices of 2015 (billions US \$)	Change. %	GDP based on PPP (Purchasing power parity) in constant prices of 2011 (US \$)	Change, %	GDP per capita in constant prices of 2015 (US \$)	Change, %	GDP per capita, based on PPP (Purchasing power parity), constant prices 2011 (US \$)	Change, %
2000	221.691.970.228	4,20%	496.167.283.802	4,20%	4930	2,75%	11034	2,75%
2001	227.677.653.425	2,70%	509.563.800.465	2,70%	4996	1,34%	11182	1,34%
2002	236.102.579.036	3,70%	528.419.568.910	3,70%	5116	2,40%	11450	2,40%
2003	243.065.422.272	2,95%	544.003.060.782	2,95%	5203	1,70%	11644	1,69%
2004	254.135.982.543	4,55%	568.780.006.083	4,55%	5374	3,29%	12027	3,29%
2005	267.546.870.424	5,28%	598.794.822.616	5,28%	5588	3,98%	12506	3,98%
2006	282.539.679.230	5,60%	632.350.125.561	5,60%	5827	4,28%	13041	4,28%
2007	297.685.145.427	5,36%	666.247.089.972	5,36%	6060	4,00%	13564	4,01%
2008	307.184.409.061	3,19%	687.507.327.004	3,19%	6171	1,83%	13811	1,82%
2009	302.459.639.040	-1,54%	676.932.851.504	-1,54%	5992	-2,90%	13411	-2,90%
2010	311.653.604.140	3,04%	697.509.801.975	3,04%	6085	1,55%	13619	1,55%
2011	321.528.523.982	3,17%	719.610.792.599	3,17%	6183	1,61%	13838	1,61%
2012	329.233.094.599	2,40%	736.854.339.455	2,40%	6232	0,79%	13947	0,79%
2013	337.416.077.838	2,49%	755.168.618.330	2,49%	6285	0,85%	14066	0,85%
2014	342.186.555.601	1,41%	765.845.392.015	1,41%	6274	-0,18%	14041	-0,18%
2015	346.709.790.459	1,32%	775.968.813.044	1,32%	6260	-0,22%	14010	-0,22%
2016	349.013.858.373	0,66%	781.125.531.699	0,66%	6209	-0,81%	13897	-0,81%
2017	353.055.253.707	1,16%	790.170.550.983	1,16%	6193	-0,27%	13860	-0,27%
2018	358.307.364.997	1,49%	801.925.265.374	1,49%	6200	0,11%	13876	0,11%
2019	358.712.444.718	0,11%	802.831.871.531	0,11%	6126	-1,20%	13710	-1,20%

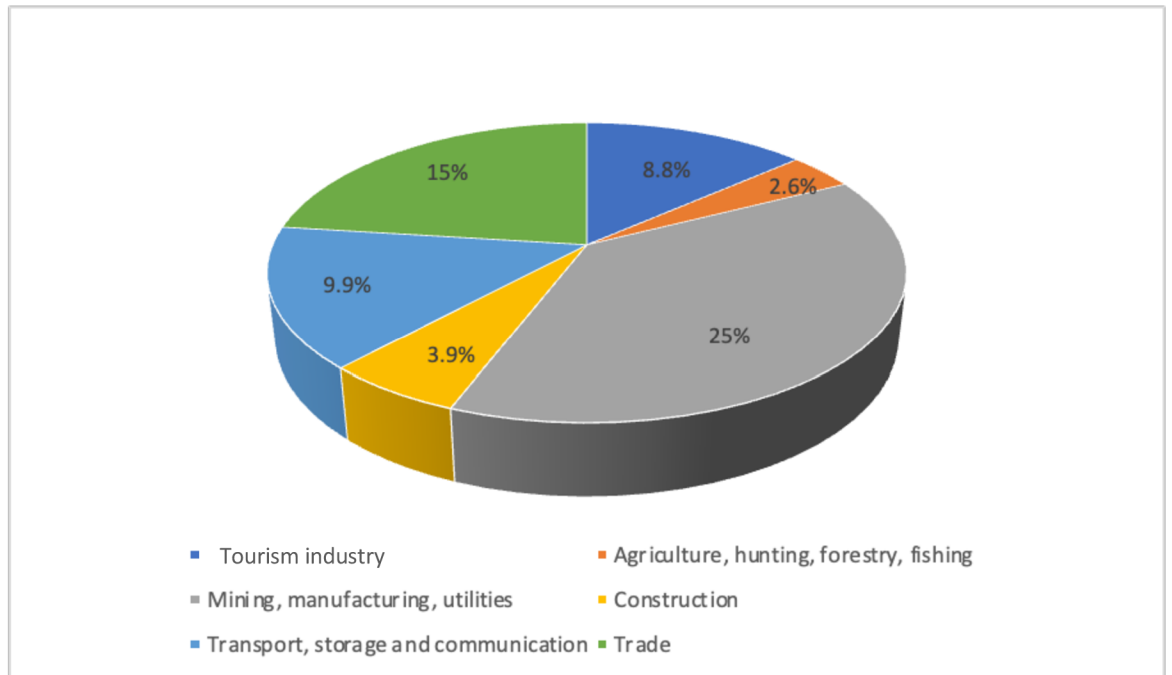
*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*

The constant prices of 2015 are what the GDP of South Africa would be if the purchasing power of the dollar was the same as in 2015.

The gross domestic product per capita in accordance with the purchasing power at constant prices in 2015 for 2000 was \$ 4,930, and for 2019 it was \$6,126. Based on the above data, Table 1, you can see how the purchasing power of the average South African increased from 2000 to 2019. At constant prices in 2015, the purchasing power increased by 1.24 times.

The main components of the economy of South Africa are Services - 34.8% ; Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities - 25%; Trade - 15% ; Transport, storage and communication - 9.9%; Tourism industry - 8.8%. In the figure 8 shows the structure of the South African economy in 2017.

Figure 8 Structure of South Africa economy in 2017



Source: Knoema, 2020

#### 4.1.2 Population

According to the data, the population of South Africa in 2000 was 44,967,713 people, and in 2019 it was 58,558,267 people. The population of South Africa has increased 1.3 times in 20 years. The dynamics of population growth in South Africa can be observed in Table 2 below. South Africa has a high unemployment rate. In 2000, the unemployment rate was 23.0%, and in 2019 it was 27.8%.

*Table 2 Population of South Africa*

Year	Population, total (million)	Change, %	Employment to population ratio, 15+ 65, total, % (modeled ILO estimate)	Change, %	Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force), %	Change, %
2000	44.967.713	1,42	38,8	-0,26%	23,0	-1,29%
2001	45.571.272	1,34	38,3	-1,29%	26,0	13,04%
2002	46.150.913	1,27	36,8	-3,92%	27,8	6,92%
2003	46.719.203	1,23	37,3	1,36%	27,7	-0,36%
2004	47.291.610	1,23	38,9	4,29%	25,2	-9,03%
2005	47.880.595	1,25	39,1	0,51%	24,7	-1,98%
2006	48.489.464	1,27	39,6	1,28%	23,6	-4,45%
2007	49.119.766	1,30	40,7	2,78%	23,0	-2,54%
2008	49.779.472	1,34	43,1	5,90%	22,5	-2,17%
2009	50.477.013	1,40	41,3	-4,18%	23,7	5,33%
2010	51.216.967	1,47	39,5	-4,17%	24,9	4,96%
2011	52.003.759	1,54	39,6	0,15%	24,8	-0,30%
2012	52.832.659	1,59	39,9	0,86%	24,9	0,30%
2013	53.687.125	1,62	40,5	1,50%	24,7	-0,60%
2014	54.544.184	1,60	40,6	0,17%	25,1	1,52%
2015	55.386.369	1,54	41,5	2,09%	25,4	1,00%
2016	56.207.649	1,48	40,8	-1,59%	26,7	5,42%
2017	57.009.751	1,43	41,0	0,49%	27,5	2,71%
2018	57.792.520	1,37	40,9	-0,15%	27,1	-1,18%
2019	58.558.267	1,32	40,1	-1,98%	27,8	5,81%

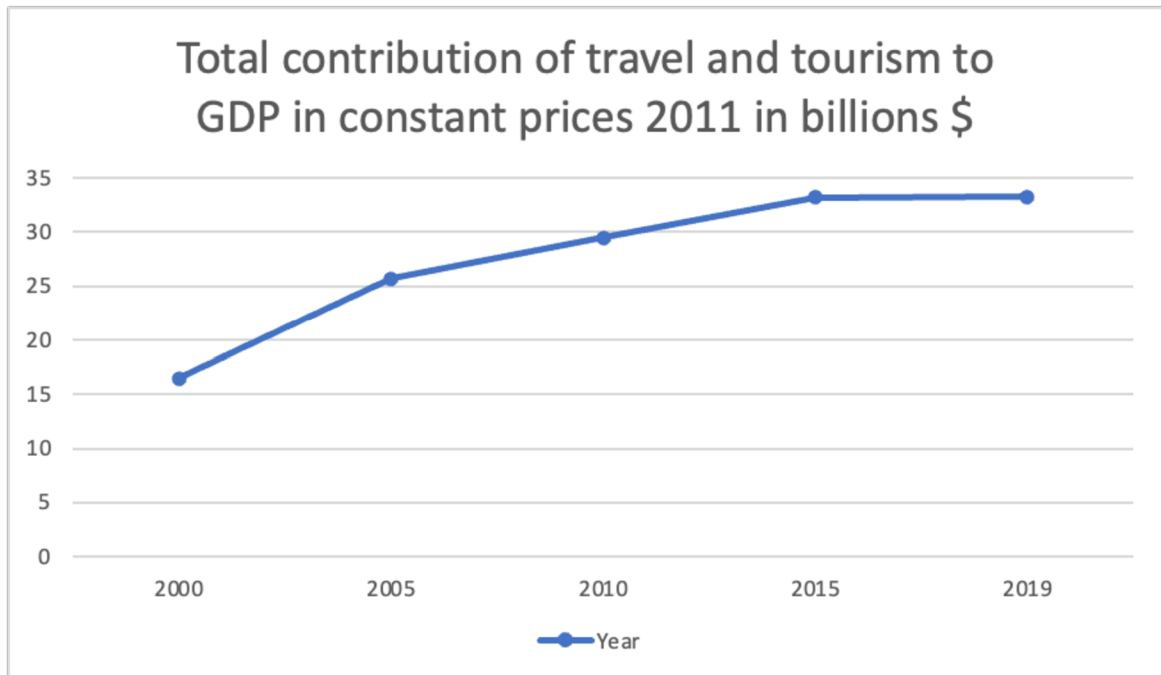
*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*

#### **4.1.3 Tourism**

According to data in constant prices in 2011, for the period from 2000 to 2019, the total contribution of tourism to the GDP of South Africa increased by 2.02 times.

The total contribution to GDP in 2000 amounted to \$ 16.5 billion, and in 2019 - \$ 33.3 billion. The change occurred by \$16.8 billion. The changes are shown in the graph (Figure 9).

Figure 9 Total contribution of tourism to GDP of South Africa in constant prices 2011 in billions \$



Source: Knoema, 2020

The data is presented below (Table 3).

*Table 3 Tourism in South Africa*

Year	Total contribution of travel and tourism to GDP in constant prices 2011 in billions US \$	Change. %	Total contribution to GDP – Percentage of GDP	Change. %	Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels in constant prices of 2015 (US \$)	Change. %	Visitor exports (foreign spending) constant prices 2011 in billions US \$	Change. %	International tourism, number of arrivals	Change. %	Total contribution to employment - Percentage share of total employment, %	Change. %
2000	16,5	4,43%	7,1	0,00%	26.283.525.359	8,06%	5,6	1,82%	6.001.000	-0,41%	7,1	-4,05%
2001	18,4	11,52%	7,7	8,45%	26.779.413.305	1,89%	6,37	12,5%	5.908.000	-1,55%	7,7	8,45%
2002	21,3	15,76%	8,6	11,7%	27.390.487.821	2,28%	7,8	23,81%	6.550.000	10,87%	8,7	12,99%
2003	22,1	3,76%	8,7	1,16%	28.120.653.536	2,67%	9,5	21,79%	6.640.000	1,37%	8,8	1,15%
2004	22,8	3,17%	8,6	-0,13%	29.638.613.218	5,40%	8,6	-9,47%	6.815.000	2,64%	8,7	-1,14%
2005	25,7	12,72%	9,2	6,98%	31.727.078.535	7,05%	9,2	6,98%	7.518.000	10,32%	9,2	5,75%
2006	29,9	16,34%	10,1	9,89%	33.618.262.440	5,96%	9,9	7,61%	8.509.000	13,18%	10,1	9,78%
2007	30,7	2,68%	9,8	-2,97%	35.500.387.504	5,60%	10,5	6,06%	9.208.000	8,21%	9,9	-1,98%
2008	30,4	-0,98%	9,5	-3,06%	36.122.629.183	1,75%	10,1	-3,81%	9.729.000	5,66%	10,2	3,03%
2009	29,5	-3,05%	9,3	-1,53%	35.719.007.518	-1,12%	9,1	-9,90%	9.532.000	-2,02%	10,0	-2,05%
2010	29,5	0,14%	9,1	-2,82%	37.300.278.429	4,43%	8,8	-3,30%	11.303.000	18,58%	9,8	-1,90%
2011	28,9	-2,35%	8,6	-5,45%	38.821.760.993	4,08%	8,5	-3,41%	12.097.000	7,02%	9,5	-3,04%
2012	31,3	8,53%	9,1	6,18%	40.335.925.934	3,95%	9,6	12,94%	13.069.000	8,04%	9,9	4,42%
2013	32,3	3,23%	9,2	0,72%	41.164.175.802	2,00%	10,0	4,17%	14.318.000	9,56%	9,7	-2,00%
2014	33,4	3,31%	9,3	1,44%	41.753.805.655	1,43%	10,6	6,00%	14.530.000	1,48%	9,9	1,64%
2015	33,2	-0,65%	9,1	-1,90%	42.613.288.297	2,06%	10,3	-2,83%	13.952.000	-3,98%	10,0	1,22%
2016	33,3	0,47%	9,1	-0,10%	43.321.991.574	1,66%	10,8	4,85%	15.121.000	8,38%	9,5	-4,77%
2017	32,7	-1,90%	8,8	-3,19%	43.203.018.804	-0,27%	10,2	-5,56%	14.975.000	-0,97%	9,2	-3,04%
2018	32,1	-1,70%	8,6	-2,33%	43.449.117.300	0,57%	9,7	-4,90%	15.004.000	0,19%	9,2	-0,61%
2019	33,3	3,66%	8,7	1,69%	43.454.241.432	0,01%	10,2	5,15%	14.797.000	-1,38%	9,2	0,50%

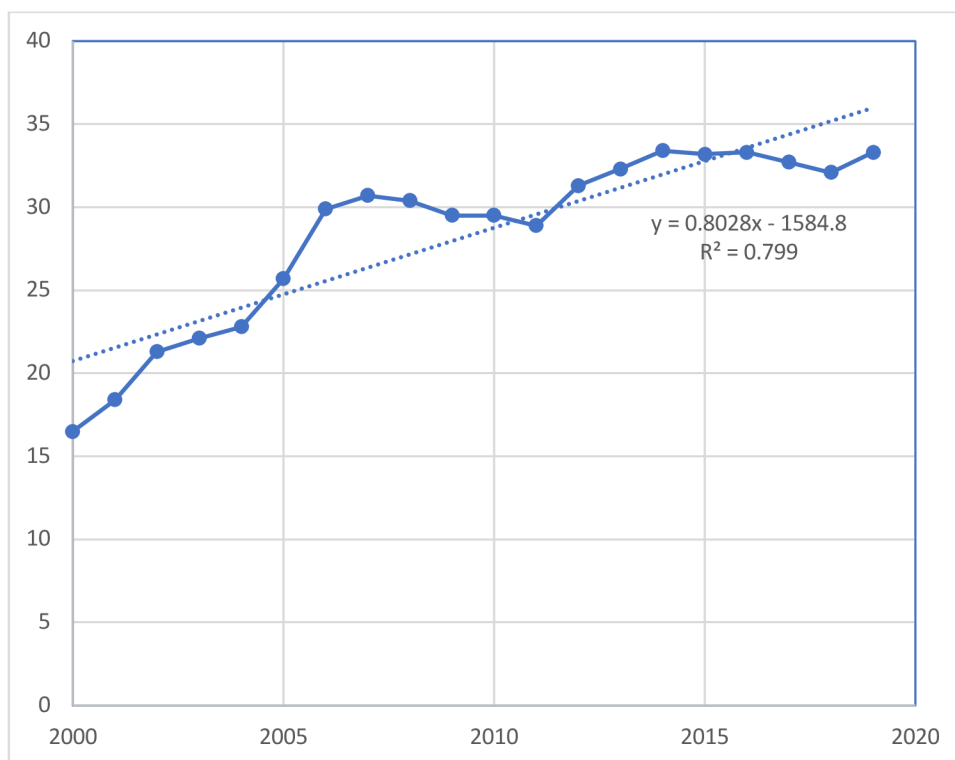
*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*



The total share of tourism in GDP (Total contribution tourism industry to GDP) in 2000 was 7.1%, in 2020 – 8.7%. The highest value was in 2006 and the share in GDP was 10.1%.

Changes in the contribution of tourism to the GDP of South Africa are described by a linear correlation and regression model:  $y = 0.80x - 1584.8$ , where  $y$  is the estimated value of the contribution of tourism to GDP,  $x$  is the year. Correlation coefficient = 0.894. Determination coefficient = 0.799. According to the coefficient of determination, the calculated parameters of the model explain by 79.9% the dependence between the studied parameters, which means that our model represents a good dependence (Figure 10).

*Figure 10 Changes in contribution tourism industry to GDP of South Africa*



*Source: own calculation based on Knoema, 2020*

The expenses of international tourists within the country for the period from 2000 to 2019 in constant prices in 2011 increased by 1.82 times.

In 2000, foreign tourists spent 5.6 billion dollars, in 2019 - 10.2 billion dollars. In 2000-2019, expenses increased by \$4.6 billion. The highest figure was in 2016 and amounted to \$ 10.8 billion, the lowest in 2000 – \$ 5.6 billion.

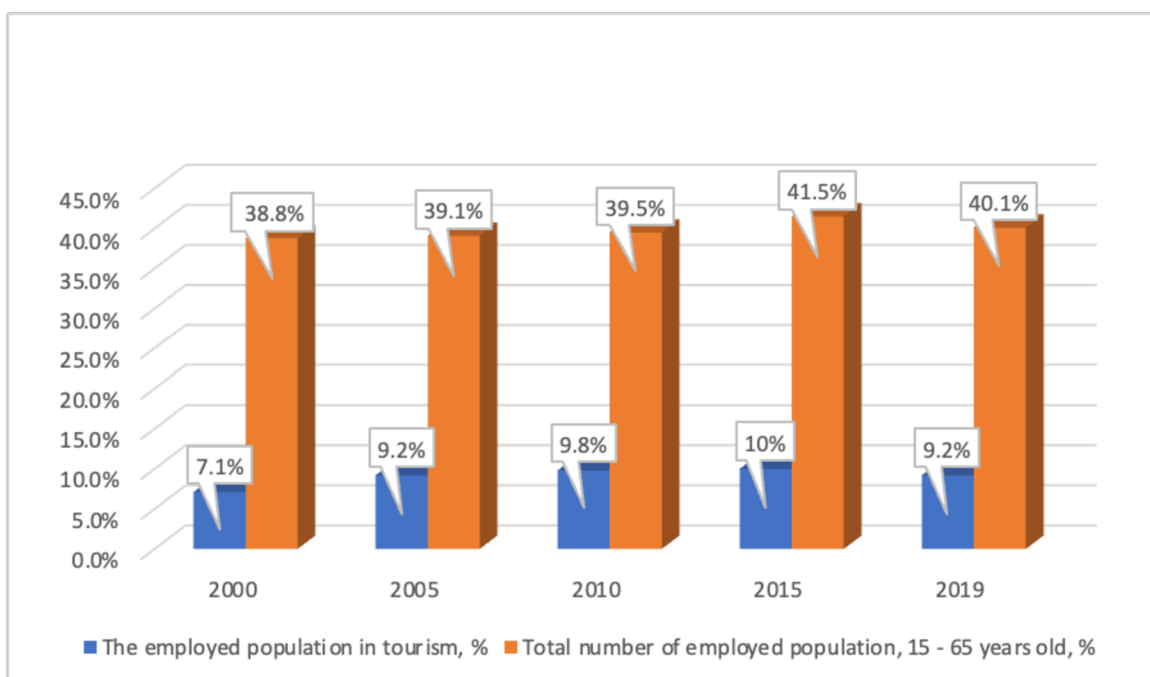
The number of foreign tourists arriving in the period from 2000 to 2019 increased by 2.47 times. In 2000, the number of arrivals was 6,001,000 people, and in 2019 there were

already 14,797,000 people. The highest rate of arrivals of foreign tourists was in 2016 and amounted to 15.121.000 people.

The data changes are presented in Table 3 above.

The total contribution to the employment of the tourism industry in 2019 is 9.2% of the employed population of the country aged 15 to 65 years. This indicator has been stable for the last 3 years. The bar chart below (Figure 11) shows the data presented in Table 2 above.

*Figure 11 The total contribution to the employment of the tourism industry in South Africa*



*Source: Knoema, 2020*

## 4.2 Namibia

### 4.2.1 GDP

According to data in constant prices relative to 2015, for the period from 2000 to 2019, the gross domestic product of Namibia increased from 5.607.982.809 billion dollars to 11.240.759.011 billion dollars, that is, it has grown 2 times in 20 years. This means that in 20 years the real purchasing power in South Africa has increased by 2 times. Changes in the dynamics of GDP growth can be seen in the data below in Table 4.

The constant prices of 2015 are what Namibia's GDP would be if the purchasing power of the dollar were the same as in 2015.

*Table 4 GDP of Namibia*

Year	GDP in constant prices of 2015 (billions US \$)	Change. %	GDP based on PPP (Purchasing power parity) in constant prices of 2011 (US \$)	Change, %	GDP per capita in constant prices of 2015 (US \$)	Change, %	GDP per capita, based on PPP (Purchasing power parity), constant prices 2011 (US \$)	Change, %
2000	5.607.982.809	3,49%	12.211.898.182	3,49%	3125	1,73%	6805	1,72%
2001	5.674.041.970	1,18%	12.355.748.077	1,18%	3111	-0,45%	6775	-0,44%
2002	5.945.752.617	4,79%	12.947.422.993	4,79%	3211	3,21%	6993	3,22%
2003	6.197.840.297	4,24%	13.496.367.095	4,24%	3298	2,71%	7182	2,70%
2004	6.958.287.294	12,27%	15.152.310.348	12,27%	3647	10,58%	7943	10,60%
2005	7.134.280.656	2,53%	15.535.552.075	2,53%	3681	0,93%	8015	0,91%
2006	7.638.900.835	7,07%	16.634.408.910	7,07%	3875	5,27%	8438	5,28%
2007	8.049.418.738	5,37%	17.528.349.389	5,37%	4012	3,54%	8736	3,53%
2008	8.262.713.205	2,65%	17.992.817.701	2,65%	4044	0,80%	8805	0,79%
2009	8.287.168.433	0,30%	18.046.071.208	0,30%	3982	-1,53%	8672	-1,51%
2010	8.787.651.209	6,04%	19.135.918.470	6,04%	4147	4,15%	9031	4,15%
2011	9.235.060.247	5,09%	20.110.192.785	5,09%	4282	3,25%	9325	3,25%
2012	9.702.509.635	5,06%	21.128.106.808	5,06%	4421	3,24%	9627	3,24%
2013	10.247.278.348	5,61%	22.314.390.766	5,61%	4588	3,78%	9991	3,78%
2014	10.871.595.744	6,09%	23.673.899.299	6,09%	4782	4,23%	10413	4,23%
2015	11.335.179.562	4,26%	24.683.395.685	4,26%	4897	2,40%	10663	2,40%
2016	11.339.010.224	0,03%	24.691.737.303	0,03%	4809	-1,80%	10471	-1,80%
2017	11.222.530.147	-1,03%	24.438.091.227	-1,03%	4671	-2,86%	10171	-2,86%
2018	11.341.482.623	1,06%	24.697.121.180	1,06%	4632	-0,83%	10087	-0,83%
2019	11.240.759.011	-0,89%	24.477.786.254	-0,89%	4506	-2,72%	9813	-2,72%

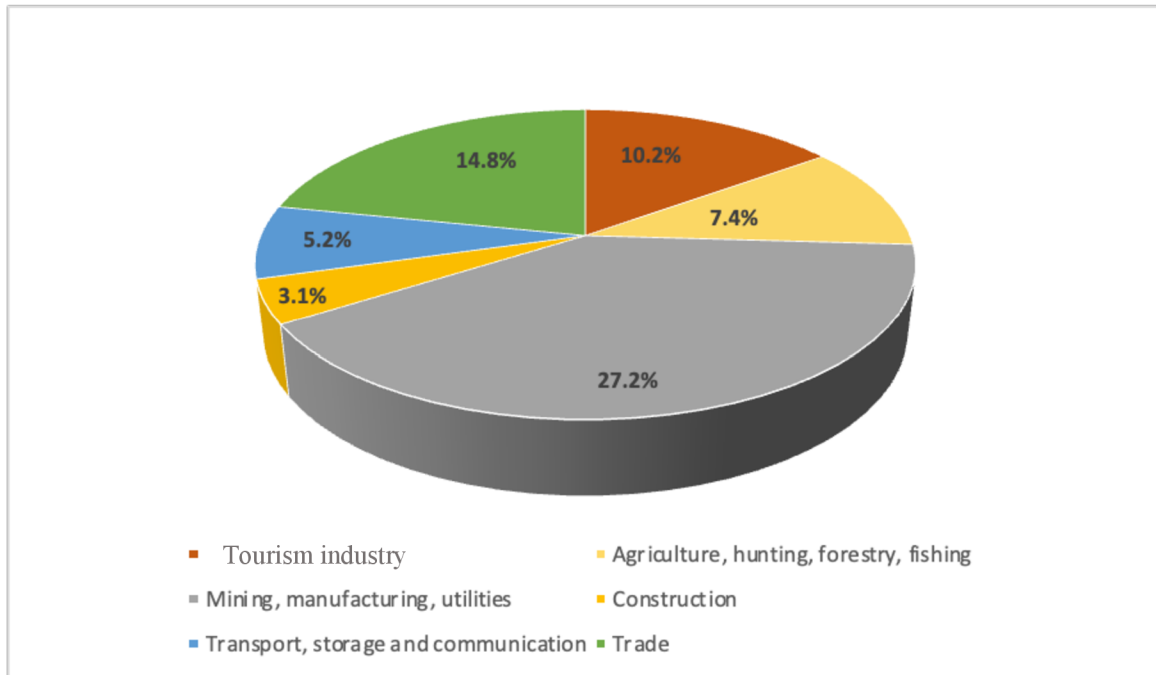
*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*

The gross domestic product per capita in accordance with the purchasing power at constant prices in 2015 for 2000 was \$ 3,125, and for 2019 it was \$ 4506. Based on the above data, Table 4, we can see how the purchasing power of the average Namibian increased from 2000 to 2019. At constant prices in 2015, the purchasing power increased by 1.44 times.

The main components of the Namibian economy is Services to 32.1% ; Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities – 27,2% ; Trade – 14,8% ; Tourist industry 10.2 percent; Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing and 7.4% ; Transport and communication storage – 5,2% ; Construction – 3.1 percent.

Figure 12 shows the structure of the Namibian economy in 2017.

Figure 12 Structure of Namibia economy in 2017



Source: Knoema, 2020

#### 4.2.2 Population

According to the data, the population of Namibia in 2000 was 1,794,583 people, and in 2019 it was 2,540,916 people. The population of Namibia has increased 1.42 times in 20 years. The dynamics of population growth in South Africa can be observed in Table 5 below. Namibia has a high unemployment rate. In 2000, the unemployment rate was 20.3%, and in 2019 it was 19.8%.

*Table 5 Population of Namibia*

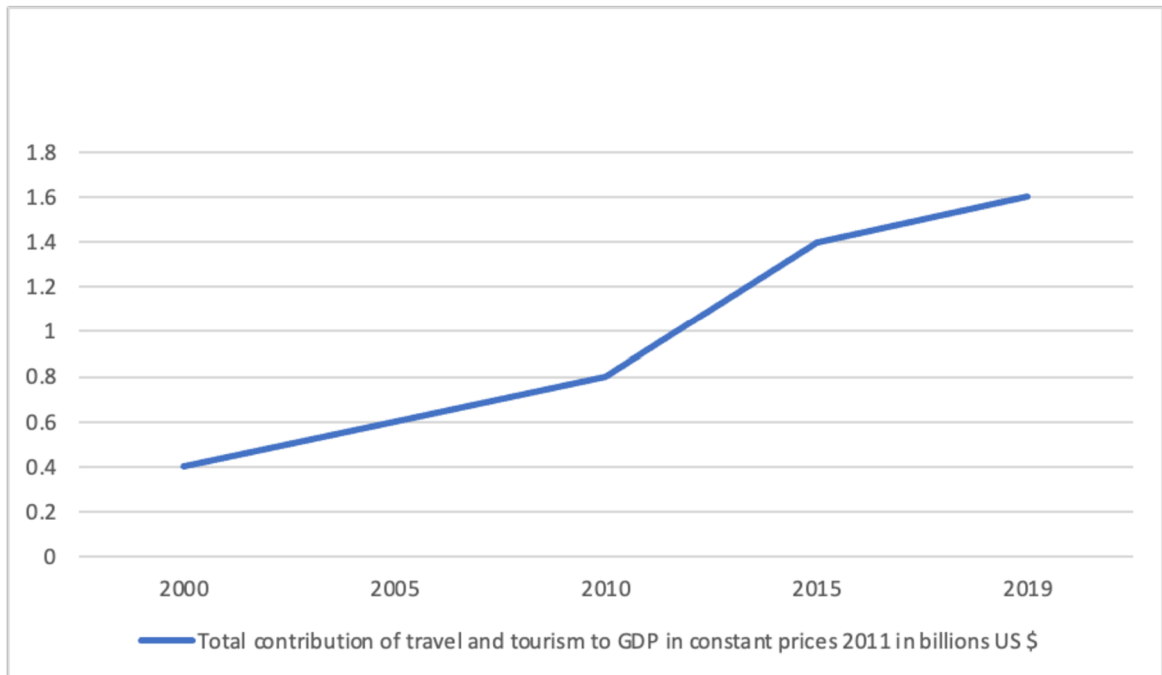
Year	Population, total (million)	Change, %	Employment to population ratio, 15 - 65 , total, % (modeled ILO estimate)	Change, %	Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force), %	Change, %
2000	1.794.583	1,74	43,8	2,58%	20,3	-6,45%
2001	1.823.667	1,62	43,8	0,00%	20,7	1,97%
2002	1.851.519	1,53	43,6	-0,46%	21,3	2,90%
2003	1.879.113	1,49	43,6	0,00%	21,7	1,88%
2004	1.907.737	1,52	43,5	-0,23%	22,4	3,23%
2005	1.938.316	1,60	43,7	0,46%	22,0	-1,79%
2006	1.971.318	1,70	44,1	0,92%	21,8	-0,91%
2007	2.006.516	1,79	44,4	0,68%	21,6	-0,92%
2008	2.043.382	1,84	44,7	0,68%	21,5	-0,46%
2009	2.081.039	1,84	44,6	-0,22%	22,0	2,33%
2010	2.118.877	1,82	44,8	0,45%	22,1	0,45%
2011	2.156.698	1,78	46,7	4,24%	19,3	-12,8%
2012	2.194.777	1,77	48,5	3,85%	16,8	-13,24%
2013	2.233.506	1,76	49,6	2,27%	19,0	13,48%
2014	2.273.426	1,79	49,7	0,20%	18,5	-2,68%
2015	2.314.901	1,82	48,0	-3,42%	20,9	12,80%
2016	2.358.044	1,86	46,2	-3,75%	23,4	11,78%
2017	2.402.623	1,89	46,8	1,30%	21,6	-7,62%
2018	2.448.300	1,90	47,3	1,07%	19,9	-7,83%
2019	2.494.524	1,89	47,7	0,78%	19,8	-0,65%

*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*

According to data in constant prices in 2011, for the period from 2000 to 2019, the total contribution of tourism to Namibia's GDP increased 4 times.

The total contribution to GDP in 2000 was \$ 0.4 billion, and in 2019 – \$ 1.6 billion. The change occurred by \$1.2 billion. The changes are shown in the graph (Figure 13).

Figure 13 Changes in contribution tourism industry to GDP of Namibia in constant prices 2011 in billions \$



Source: Knoema, 2020

The data is presented below (Table 6).

*Table 6 Tourism in Namibia*

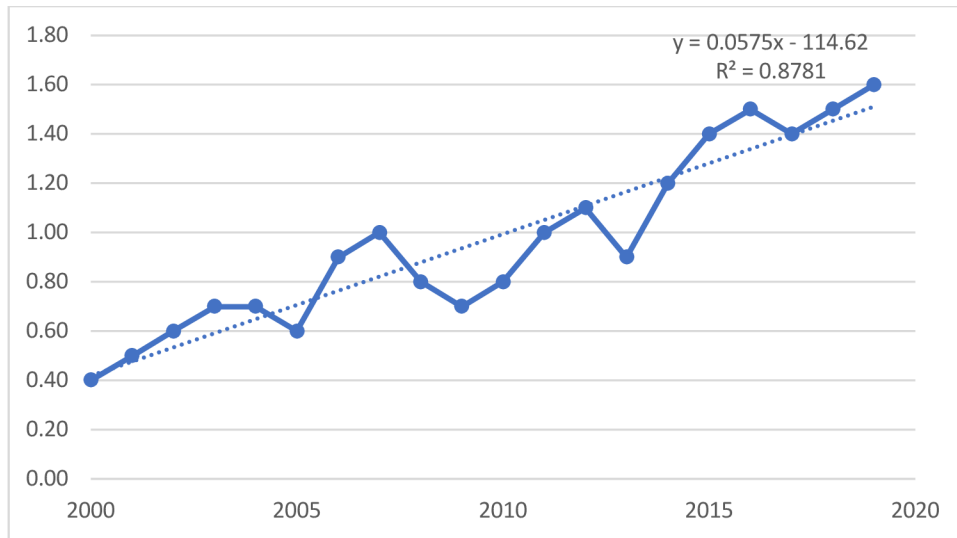
Year	Total contribution of travel and tourism to GDP in constant prices 2011 in billions US \$	Change. %	Total contribution to GDP – Percentage of GDP (%)	Change. %	Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels in constant prices of 2015 (US \$)	Change. %	Visitor Exports (Foreign spending) constant prices 2011 in billions US \$	Change. %	International tourism, number of arrivals	Change. %	Total contribution to employment – Percentage share of total employment %	Change. %
2000	0,4	-20,0%	5,2	-35,00%	530.100.215	5,70%	0,3	-25,00%	759.000	9,37%	7,2	-31,10%
2001	0,5	25,0%	8,0	53,85%	554.948.568	4,69%	0,5	66,67%	700.000	-7,77%	9,7	34,72%
2002	0,6	20,0%	8,9	11,25%	590.368.044	6,38%	0,5	0,26%	799.000	14,14%	9,5	-2,06%
2003	0,7	16,67%	9,5	6,74%	625.127.753	5,89%	0,5	0,19%	739.000	-7,51%	9,3	-2,11%
2004	0,7	0,00%	8,8	-7,37%	676.848.134	8,27%	0,6	20,00%	986.000	33,42%	9,5	2,15%
2005	0,6	-14,29%	7,2	-18,18%	734.971.666	8,59%	0,4	-33,33%	856.000	-13,18%	8,0	-15,79%
2006	0,9	50,0%	10,1	40,28%	790.507.824	7,56%	0,5	25,00%	961.000	12,27%	13,0	62,5%
2007	1,0	11,11%	10,5	3,96%	855.738.826	8,25%	0,6	20,00%	1.048.000	9,05%	17,0	30,77%
2008	0,8	-20,0%	7,8	-25,71%	831.122.967	-2,88%	0,6	0,03%	1.079.000	2,96%	12,7	-25,29%
2009	0,7	-3,92%	7,4	-4,17%	908.426.492	9,30%	0,6	1,30%	1.100.000	1,95%	12,2	-4,15%
2010	0,8	11,66%	7,9	5,47%	975.237.861	7,35%	0,4	-23,12%	1.114.000	1,27%	12,5	2,66%
2011	1,0	17,40%	8,8	11,74%	1.037.456.837	6,38%	0,5	5,31%	1.163.000	4,40%	13,8	9,94%
2012	1,1	13,29%	9,5	7,86%	1.087.712.631	4,84%	0,6	22,22%	1.245.000	7,05%	14,7	6,93%
2013	0,9	-18,46%	7,3	-22,85%	1.238.469.294	13,86%	0,4	-38,70%	1.327.000	6,59%	11,4	-22,37%
2014	1,2	29,37%	8,9	21,61%	1.396.210.716	12,74%	0,6	62,09%	1.429.000	7,69%	13,6	19,52%
2015	1,4	23,42%	10,3	16,14%	1.487.212.912	6,52%	0,6	14,17%	1.488.000	4,13%	15,6	14,14%
2016	1,5	6,01%	10,9	5,28%	1.534.353.910	3,17%	0,5	-27,23%	1.551.000	4,23%	16,1	3,16%
2017	1,4	-7,18%	10,2	-6,11%	1.408.171.439	-8,22%	0,4	-12,38%	1.581.000	1,93%	14,8	-7,71%
2018	1,5	6,87%	10,9	7,15%	1.358.700.085	-3,51%	0,5	16,14%	1.639.000	3,67%	15,7	5,88%
2019	1,6	3,01%	10,9	-0,49%	1.276.588.357	-6,04%	0,5	5,95%	1.651.000	0,73%	15,5	-1,36%

*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*

The total share of tourism in GDP (Total contribution tourism industry to GDP) in 2000 was 5.2%, in 2020 - 10.9%. The share of tourism in GDP has increased 2.1 times in 20 years.

Changes in the contribution of tourism to the GDP of Namibia are described by a linear correlation and regression model:  $y=0.58 x - 114.62$ , where y is the estimated value of the contribution of tourism to GDP, x is the year. The correlation coefficient = 0.937. The coefficient of determination = 0.878. According to the coefficient of determination, the calculated parameters of the model explain the dependence between the studied parameters by 87.8%, which means that our model represents a good dependence (Figure 14).

Figure 14 Changes in contribution tourism industry to GDP of Namibia



Source: Knoema, 2020

The expenses of international tourists within the country for the period from 2000 to 2019 in constant prices in 2011 increased by 1.67 times.

In 2000, foreign tourists spent 0.3 billion dollars, in 2019 – 0.5 billion dollars. In 2000-2019, expenses increased by \$0.2 billion. The highest figures were in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2014 and 2015 and amounted to 0.6 billion dollars, the lowest in 2000 – 0.3 billion dollars.

The number of foreign tourists arriving in the period from 2000 to 2019 increased 2.18 times. In 2000, the number of arrivals was 759,000 people, and in 2019, the number of arrivals was 1,651,000 people. The highest rate of arrivals of foreign tourists was in 2019 and amounted to 1,651,000 people.

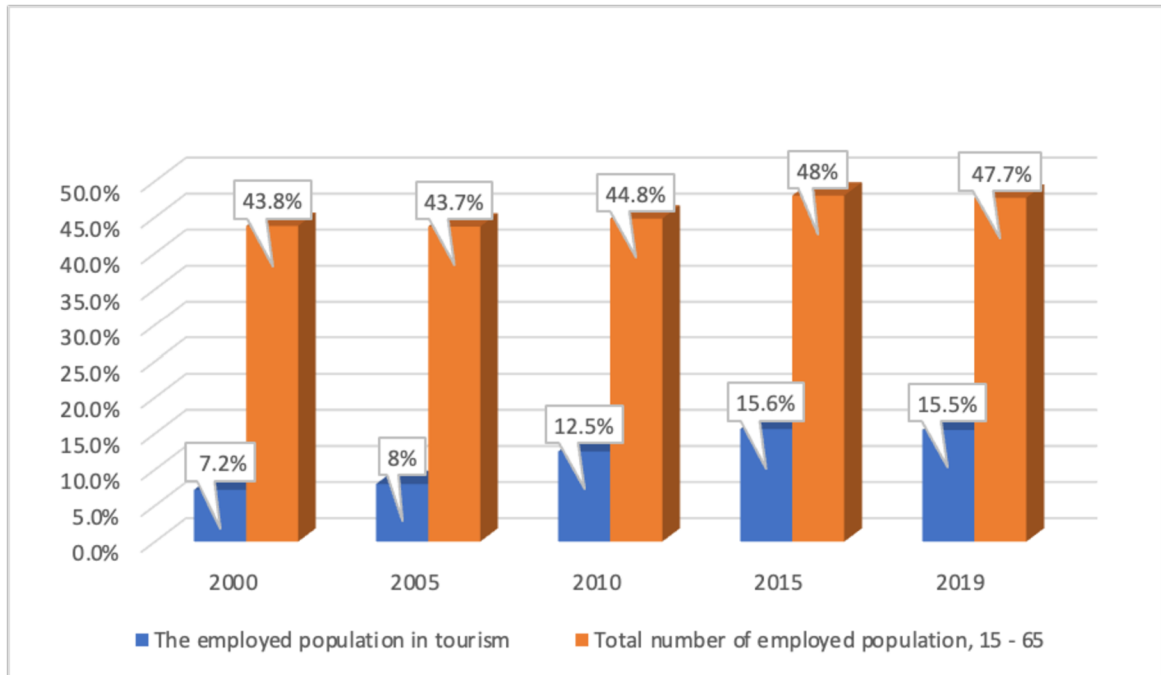
The data changes are presented in Table 6 above.

The total contribution to the employment of the tourism industry in 2019 is 15.5% of the employed population of the country aged 15+ to 65 years.

Over the 20 years from 2000 to 2019, the total contribution to employment of the tourism industry increased by 2.15 times. This indicator has been stable for the last 2 years. The histogram below (Figure 15) shows the data presented in Table 6 above. below you insert a rectangular bar chart with the employment of Namibia.



Figure 15 The total contribution to the employment of the tourism industry in Namibia



Source: Knoema, 2020

## 4.3 Tanzania

### 4.3.1 GDP

According to data in constant prices relative to 2015, for the period from 2000 to 2019, the gross domestic product of Tanzania increased from \$18,472,709,780 billion to \$60,318,543,761 billion, that is, it has grown 3.27 times over 20 years. This means that over 20 years, the real purchasing power in Tanzania has increased by 3.27 times. Changes in the dynamics of GDP growth can be seen in the data below in Table 7.

Constant prices in 2015 are what Tanzania's GDP would be if the purchasing power of the dollar was the same as in 2015.

*Table 7 GDP of Tanzania*

Year	GDP in constant prices of 2015 (US \$)	Change. %	GDP based on PPP (Purchasing power parity) in constant prices of 2011 (US \$)	Change, %	GDP per capita in constant prices of 2015 (US \$)	Change, %	GDP per capita, based on PPP (Purchasing power parity), constant prices 2011 (US \$)	Change, %
2000	18.472.709.780	4,52%	45.875.932.293	4,52%	568	1,97%	1409	1,95%
2001	19.594.152.576	6,07%	48.660.972.194	6,07%	587	3,35%	1457	3,41%
2002	20.984.004.024	7,09%	52.112.589.832	7,09%	611	4,09%	1518	4,19%
2003	22.384.222.510	6,67%	55.589.953.426	6,67%	634	3,76%	1575	3,75%
2004	24.063.893.080	7,50%	59.761.320.501	7,50%	663	4,57%	1646	4,51%
2005	25.862.986.553	7,48%	64.229.267.614	7,48%	692	4,37%	1720	4,50%
2006	27.552.414.093	6,53%	68.424.865.572	6,53%	717	3,61%	1781	3,55%
2007	29.417.308.940	6,77%	73.056.226.685	6,77%	745	3,91%	1849	3,82%
2008	31.090.099.755	5,69%	77.210.508.277	5,69%	765	2,68%	1899	2,70%
2009	32.728.269.833	5,27%	81.278.811.220	5,27%	782	2,22%	1943	2,32%
2010	34.802.104.318	6,34%	86.429.062.135	6,34%	808	3,29%	2007	3,29%
2011	37.472.175.856	7,67%	93.060.034.123	7,67%	845	4,55%	2098	4,55%
2012	39.158.481.312	4,50%	97.247.878.561	4,50%	857	1,44%	2129	1,44%
2013	41.814.047.242	6,78%	103.842.826.691	6,78%	888	3,64%	2206	3,64%
2014	44.629.162.028	6,73%	110.834.005.400	6,73%	920	3,58%	2285	3,58%
2015	47.378.599.025	6,16%	117.662.077.029	6,16%	948	3,03%	2354	3,03%
2016	50.632.142.473	6,87%	125.742.068.577	6,87%	983	3,72%	2442	3,72%
2017	54.067.877.696	6,79%	134.274.523.120	6,79%	1019	3,64%	2531	3,64%
2018	57.011.856.119	5,44%	141.585.727.400	5,44%	1043	2,36%	2590	2,36%
2019	60.318.543.761	5,80%	149.797.699.557	5,80%	1071	2,72%	2661	2,72%

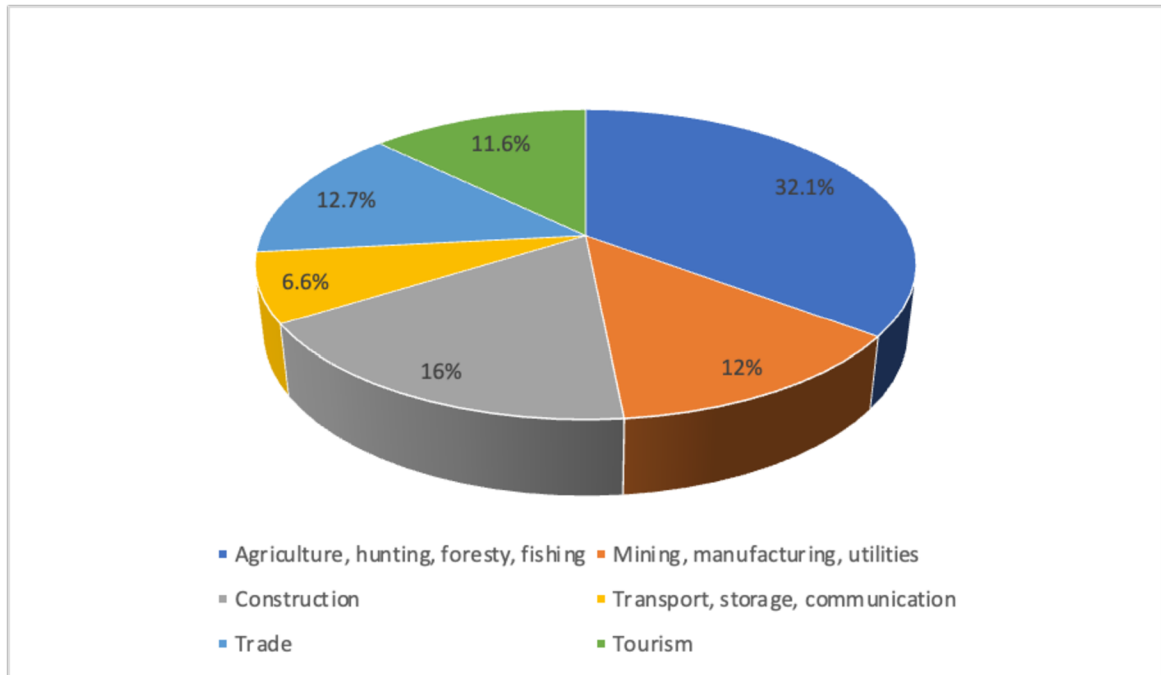
*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*

The gross domestic product per capita in accordance with the purchasing power at constant prices in 2015 for 2000 was \$ 568, and for 2019 it was \$ 1071. Based on the above data, Table 7, we can see how the purchasing power of the average Tanzanian increased from 2000 to 2019. At constant prices in 2015, the purchasing power increased by 1.89 times.

The main components of the Tanzanian economy are Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing - 32.1%; Construction - 16.0%; Trade – 12.7%; Mining, Manufacturing, Utilities - 12.0% ; Tourist industry - 11.6% ; Services - 9.0%; Transport, storage and communication - 6.6%.

The figure 16 shows the structure of the Tanzanian economy in 2017.

Figure 16 Structure of Tanzania economy in 2017



Source:Knoema, 2020

### 4.3.2 Population

According to the data, the population of Tanzania in 2000 was 33,499,177 people, and in 2019 it was 58,005,461 people. The population of Tanzania has increased 1.73 times in 20 years. The dynamics of population growth in Tanzania can be observed in Table 8 below. Tanzania has a low unemployment rate. In 2000, the unemployment rate was 3.1%, and in 2019 – 2.0%. Over the past 3 years, the unemployment rate in the country has been constant, does not rise above 2%.

*Table 8 Population of Tanzania*

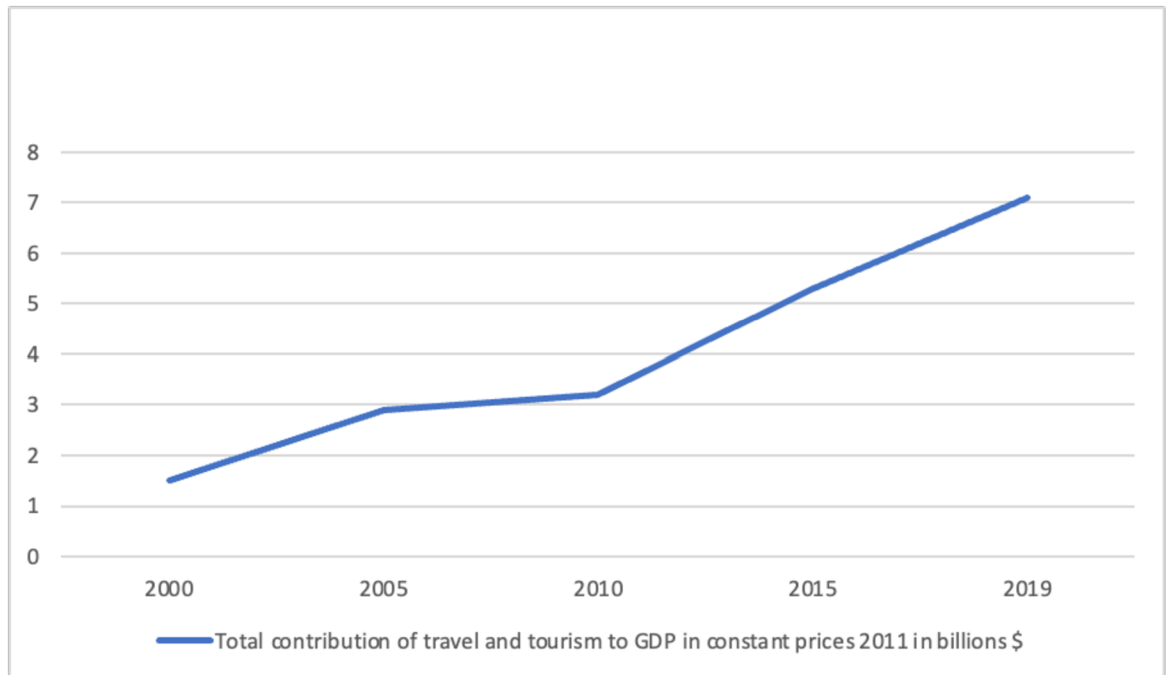
Year	Population, total (million)	Change, %	Employment to population ratio, 15+ 65, total, % (modeled ILO estimate)	Change, %	Unemployment rate (Percent of total labor force), %	Change, %
2000	33.499.177	2,50	84,5	0,00%	3,1	-3,12%
2001	34.385.849	2,65	84,5	0,00%	3,0	-3,23%
2002	35.334.790	2,76	84,8	0,36%	3,1	3,33%
2003	36.337.778	2,84	85,0	0,24%	3,2	3,23%
2004	37.379.766	2,87	85,2	0,24%	3,3	3,13%
2005	38.450.323	2,86	85,4	0,23%	3,3	1,50%
2006	39.548.666	2,86	85,7	0,35%	3,3	-1,28%
2007	40.681.416	2,86	85,6	-0,12%	2,9	-12,12%
2008	41.853.944	2,88	85,4	-0,23%	2,6	-10,34%
2009	43.073.830	2,91	85,0	-0,47%	2,5	-3,85%
2010	44.346.532	2,95	84,1	-1,12%	3,0	19,20%
2011	45.673.520	2,99	83,1	-1,20%	3,5	16,44%
2012	47.053.033	3,02	82,7	-0,48%	3,2	-8,07%
2013	48.483.132	3,04	82,2	-0,57%	2,9	-8,15%
2014	49.960.563	3,05	82,1	-0,12%	2,1	-27,30%
2015	51.482.638	3,05	82,1	-0,01%	2,1	-1,41%
2016	53.049.231	3,04	82,0	-0,07%	2,1	-0,95%
2017	54.660.345	3,04	82,0	-0,06%	2,0	-2,40%
2018	56.313.444	3,02	81,9	-0,10%	2,0	-1,97%
2019	58.005.461	3,00	81,8	-0,13%	2,0	-1,51%

*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*

According to the data in constant prices of 2011, for the period from 2000 to 2019, the total contribution of tourism to the GDP of Tanzania increased by 4.73 times.

The total contribution to GDP in 2000 was \$ 1.5 billion, and in 2019 – \$ 7.1 billion. The change occurred by \$5.6 billion. The changes are shown in the graph (Figure 17).

Figure 17 Changes in contribution tourism industry to GDP of Namibia in constant prices 2011 in billions \$



Source: Knoema, 2020

The data is presented below (Table 9).

*Table 9 Tourism in Tanzania*

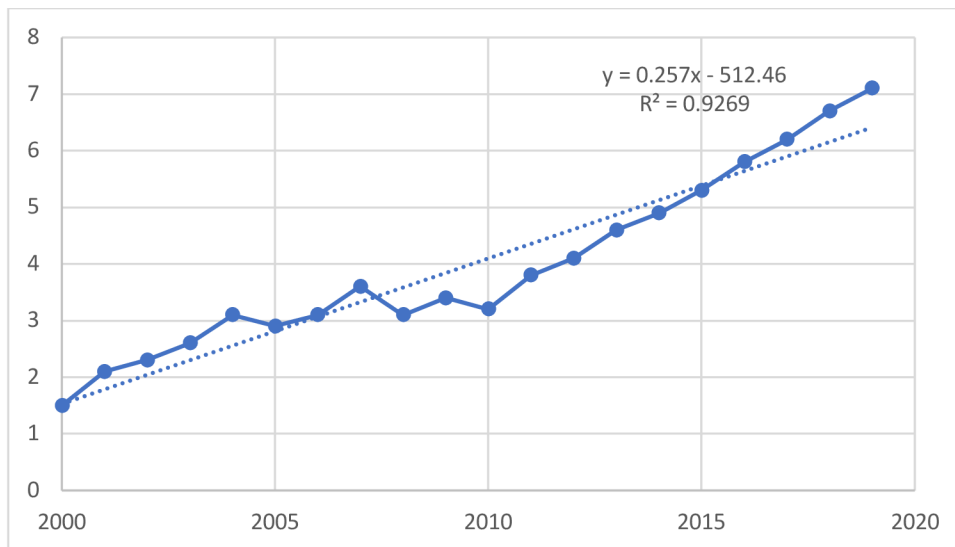
Year	Total contribution of travel and tourism to GDP in constant prices 2011 in billions US \$	Change. %	Total contribution to GDP – Percentage of GDP	Change. %	Wholesale, retail trade, restaurants and hotels in constant prices of 2015 (US \$)	Change. %	Visitor Exports (Foreign spending) constant prices 2011 in billions US \$	Change. %	International tourism, number of arrivals	Change. %	Total contribution to employment - Percentage share of total employment, %	Change. %
2000	1,5	0,00%	8,3	-5,68%	1.903.67	4,29%	0,7	-2,50%	501.000	9,37%	7,3	-5,19%
2001	2,1	40,0%	11,4	37,35%	2.020.77	6,15%	1,1	57,14%	525.000	4,79%	10,0	36,99%
2002	2,3	9,52%	11,8	3,51%	2.182.75	8,02%	1,2	9,09%	575.000	9,52%	10,2	2,00%
2003	2,6	13,04%	12,1	2,54%	2.369.96	8,58%	1,2	0,00%	576.000	0,17%	10,5	2,94%
2004	3,1	19,23%	13,4	10,74%	2.498.40	5,42%	1,4	16,67%	583.000	1,22%	11,6	10,48%
2005	2,9	-6,45%	11,6	-13,43%	2.660.65	6,49%	1,2	-14,29%	613.000	5,15%	10,0	-13,79%
2006	3,1	6,90%	12,0	3,45%	2.884.47	8,41%	1,4	16,67%	644.000	5,06%	10,4	4,00%
2007	3,6	16,13%	12,6	5,0%	3.216.80	11,52%	1,6	14,29%	719.000	11,65%	10,9	4,81%
2008	3,1	-13,89%	10,4	-17,46%	3.409.87	6,00%	1,4	-12,50%	770.000	7,09%	9,0	-17,43%
2009	3,4	8,94%	10,8	3,38%	3.493.59	2,46%	1,3	-6,86%	714.000	-7,27%	9,0	-0,10%
2010	3,2	-4,08%	9,7	-9,81%	3.809.25	9,04%	1,4	3,80%	783.000	9,66%	8,2	-8,83%
2011	3,8	17,57%	10,6	8,96%	4.201.27	10,29%	1,5	8,28%	868.000	10,89%	8,9	8,19%
2012	4,1	8,73%	10,9	3,42%	4.376.50	4,17%	1,7	15,51%	1.077.00	24,08%	9,2	3,58%
2013	4,6	11,67%	11,4	4,11%	4.538.78	3,71%	1,8	4,39%	1.096.00	1,76%	9,9	8,03%
2014	4,9	6,66%	11,4	-0,29%	4.942.28	8,89%	1,8	3,99%	1.140.00	4,01%	9,9	-0,21%
2015	5,3	7,29%	11,4	0,30%	5.106.87	3,33%	2,0	6,24%	1.137.00	-0,26%	9,9	0,34%
2016	5,8	8,68%	11,6	1,61%	5.393.59	5,61%	2,3	15,48%	1.284.00	12,93%	10,1	2,11%
2017	6,2	7,53%	11,6	0,39%	5.697.96	5,64%	2,3	3,17%	1.327.00	3,35%	10,5	3,83%
2018	6,7	7,79%	11,7	1,02%	6.026.48	5,77%	2,5	7,05%	1.506.00	13,49%	10,7	1,74%
2019	7,1	6,60%	11,7	-0,19%	6.332.75	5,08%	2,6	5,28%	1.527.00	1,39%	10,8	0,54%

*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*

The total share of tourism in GDP (Total contribution tourism industry to GDP) in 2000 was 7.1%, in 2020 – 8.7%. The share of tourism in GDP has increased 1.23 times in 20 years.

Changes in the contribution of tourism to the GDP of Tanzania are described by a linear correlation and regression model:  $y = 0.80x - 1584.8$ , where  $y$  is the estimated value of the contribution of tourism to GDP,  $x$  is the year. The correlation coefficient = 0.963. The coefficient of determination = 0.927. According to the coefficient of determination, the calculated parameters of the model by 92.7% explain the dependence between the studied parameters, which means that our model represents a good dependence (Figure 18).

Figure 18 Changes in contribution tourism industry to GDP of Tanzania



Source: Knoema, 2020

The expenses of international tourists within the country for the period from 2000 to 2019 in constant prices in 2011 increased by 3.71 times.

In 2000, foreign tourists spent 0.7 billion dollars, in 2019 – 2.6 billion dollars. In 2000-2019, expenses increased by \$1.9 billion. The highest figure was in 2019, the lowest in 2000.

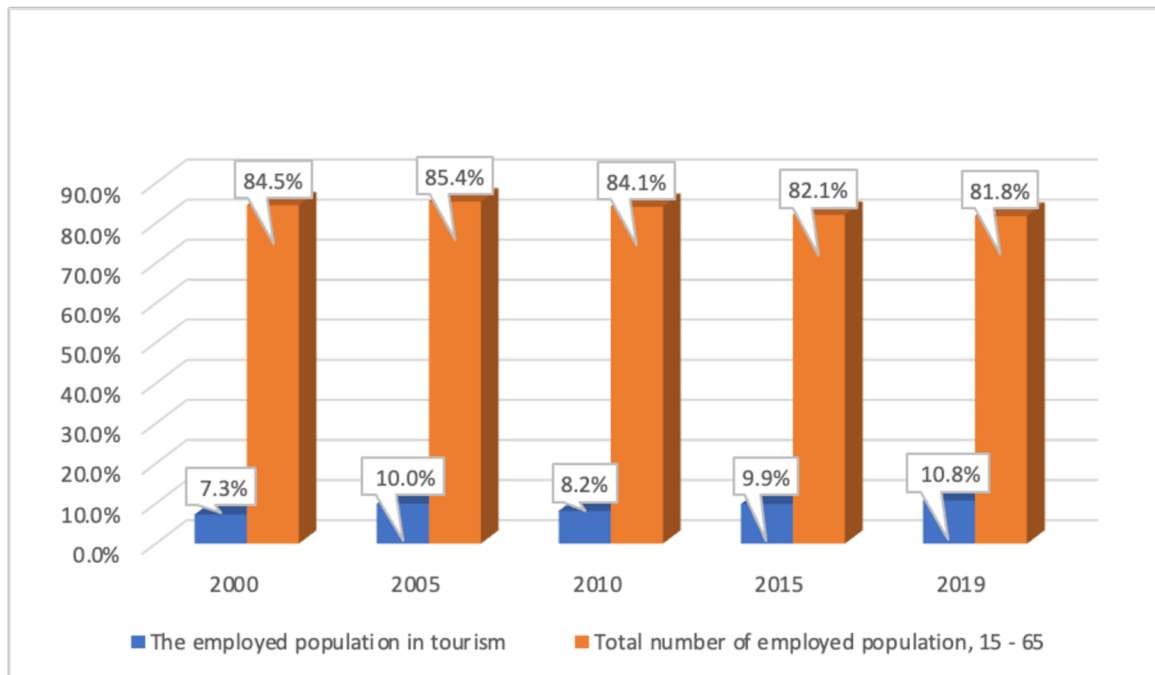
The number of foreign tourists arriving in the period from 2000 to 2019 increased by 3.05 times. In 2000, the number of arrivals was 501,000 people, and in 2019, the number of arrivals was 1,527,000 people. The highest rate of arrivals of foreign tourists was in 2019 and amounted to 1,527,000 people.

The data changes are presented in Table 9 above.

The total contribution to the employment of the tourism industry in 2019 is 10.8% of the employed population of the country aged 15 to 65 years.

Over the 20 years from 2000 to 2019, the total contribution to employment of the tourism industry increased by 1.48 times. This indicator has been stable for the last 2 years. The bar chart below (Figure 19) shows the data presented in Table 6 above.

Figure 19 The total contribution to the employment of the tourism industry in Tanzania

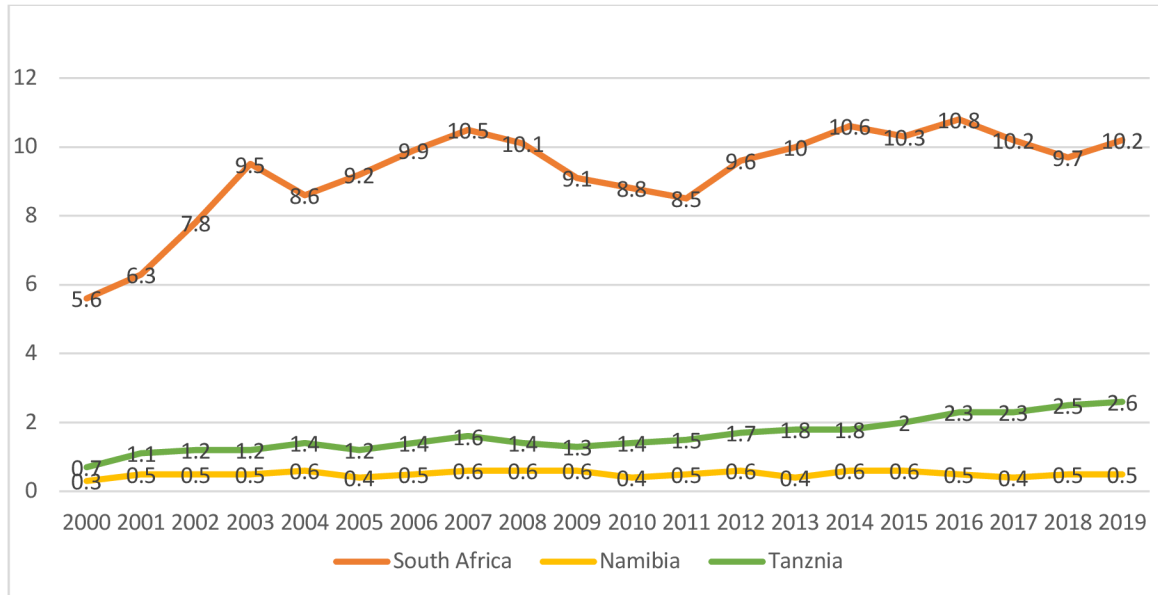


Source: Knoema, 2020



## 5 Discussion

Figure 20 Visitor Exports (Foreign spending) constant prices 2011 in billions of US \$



Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020

Based on the data obtained, it can be concluded that the expenses of international tourists within the countries in constant prices in 2011, for the period from 2000 to 2019 increased:

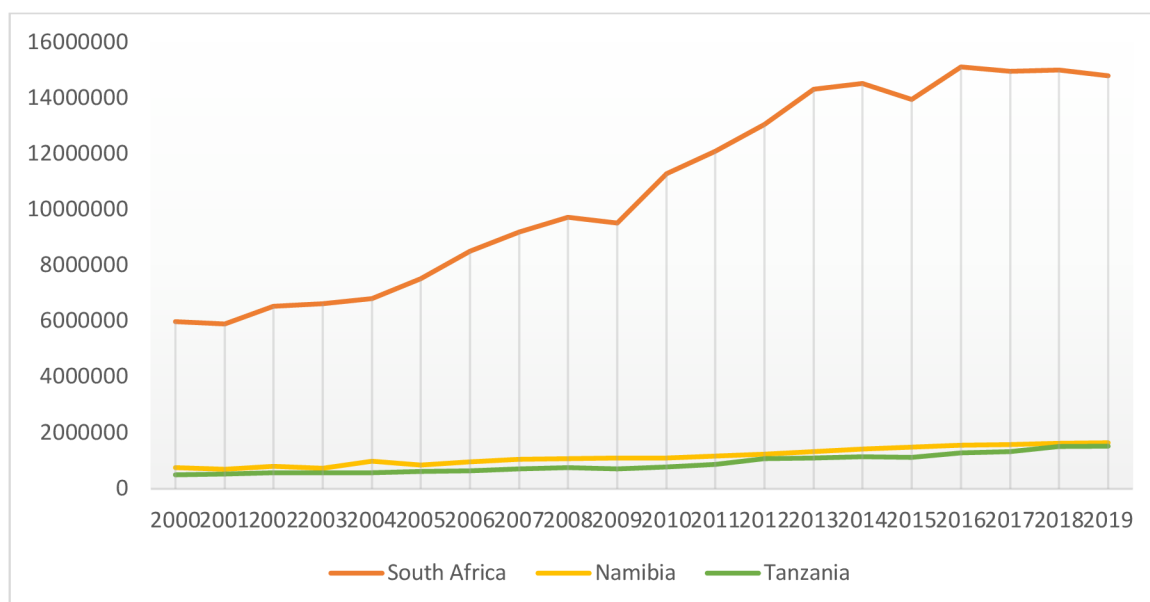
- In South Africa by 1.8 times from 5.6 billion dollars (\$US) to 10.2 billions of dollars (\$US). The biggest changes occurred in the period from 2000 to 2007, the growth of expenses of international tourists in the country increased by 1.9 times. As can be seen from the graph, the changes show a stable annual growth from \$5.6 billion to \$10.5 billion. Starting from 2008 to 2011, there was a decline, indicators show a decrease from 10.1 to 8.5 billion dollars, the level of spending by international tourists fell by 16%. From 2012 to 2019, there was a slight increase in indicators and a slight decrease to \$ 9.7 billion.
- The expenses of international tourists in Namibia have increased 1.7 times in 20 years from \$0.3 billion to \$0.5 billion. The graph illustrates a slight increase with small annual changes in indicators. The largest expenditures with indicators of 0.6 billion dollars were observed in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2012, 2015, 2016 years.
- The expenses of international tourists in Tanzania for the period from 2000 to 2019 increased 3.7 times, from \$ 0.7 billion to \$2.6 billion. From the changes in statistical data, it can be concluded that the indicators are steadily increasing annually. In 2005, there was a slight change from \$1.4 billion in 2004 to \$1.2 billion in 2005. In 2008, the expenses of

foreign tourists decreased by 12.5% compared to 2007 and amounted to \$1.4 billion instead of \$1.6 billion in 2008.

The following conclusions can be drawn from the data obtained:

- most of the expenses of international tourists in South Africa. Tourists spend the most money in this camp;
- the least expenses for international tourists in Namibia;
- but if we look at how many times the expenses of international tourists increased in the period from 2000 to 2019, then Tanzania will be the leader among these three countries. The expenses of international tourists in this country have increased 3.7 times. In South Africa, this figure was 1.8 times, and in Namibia – 1.7.

*Figure 21 International tourism, number of arrivals*



*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*

The number of arrivals of foreign tourists to South Africa for the period from 2000 to 2019 increased 2.5 times from 6,001,000 people to 14,797,000 people. As can be seen from the graph, we see a stable annual growth of indicators, only in 2019 there was a slight decline from 15,007,000 to 14,797,000 people.

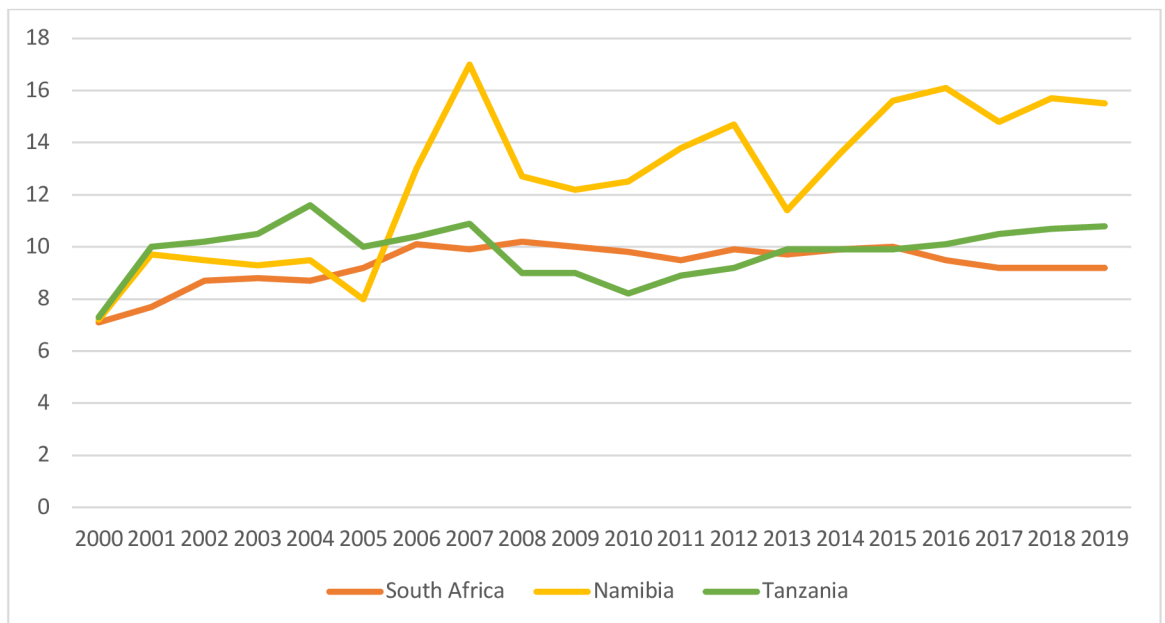
The number of arrivals of foreign tourists in Namibia has increased 2.2 times in 20 years from 759,000 to 1,651,000. The changes show a steady annual increase in arrivals of foreign tourists.

The number of arrivals of foreign tourists in Tanzania over the period from 2000 to 2019 increased 3 times from 501,000 people to 1,527,000 people. For 20 years, this indicator has been steadily increasing annually.

If we compare these three countries by the number of international tourists arriving, then South Africa will lead the leading position in this list. South Africa is the undisputed leader in the number of visits by foreign tourists to African countries. This country has a developed transport infrastructure, high-class hotel and restaurant services, and a developed banking system. All this cannot but attract foreign tourists.

If we consider how many times the tourist flow of international tourists has increased, then Tanzania will be the undisputed leader among these three countries. More and more foreign tourists visit this country. They are attracted by beach tourism on the islands of Tanzania, and of course safari, with unique national parks in this country. In Namibia, the international flow of tourists has grown less, compared with Tanzania and South Africa, by only 2.2 times.

*Figure 22 Total contribution to employment - Percentage share of total employment, %*



*Source: Own elaboration based on data from Knoema, 2020*

The total contribution to employment, the share of the employed population of South Africa in the tourism sector, was 7.1% in 2000. In 2019, this figure was 9.2%. The highest figure was in 2008 and amounted to 10.2% of the total employed population of the country. From the statistical data obtained, it can be seen that over the past 4 years this indicator has

not changed and averaged 9.2%. This suggests that every 11th employed resident of South Africa works in the tourism sector.

The total contribution to employment, the share of the employed population of South Africa in the tourism sector, was 7.1% in 2000. In 2019, this figure was 9.2%. The highest figure was in 2008 and amounted to 10.2% of the total employed population of the country. From the statistical data obtained, it can be seen that the share of employment in tourism has increased 1.3 times over 20 years. Over the past 4 years, this indicator has not changed and averaged 9.2%. This suggests that every 11th employed resident of South Africa works in the tourism sector.

The total contribution to employment in the tourism sector in Tanzania from 2000 to 2019 increased 1.5 times from 7.3% to 10.8%. From 2000 to 2004, this indicator steadily grew from 7.3% to 11.6%, then gradually began to decrease and in 2015 it was already 9.9%. Since 2015, it has started to grow steadily again and by 2019 it has increased to 10.8%. Over the past 3 years, the share of employment in the tourism sector as a whole remained unchanged and averaged 10.7%. In Tanzania, every 10th employed resident works in the tourism sector.

If we compare the indicators of these three countries – South Africa, Namibia and Tanzania, the highest will be in Namibia - 15.5%, then in Tanzania - 10.7%, and the lowest value of the share of the employed population in the tourism sector in South Africa, with an indicator of 9.2%.

## 6 Conclusion

International organizations (UN, UNWTO) name the political environment and the underutilization of human capital among the critical factors hindering economic growth and the development of the tourism industry in African countries, and hindering the achievement of development goals outlined in international programs.

Despite this, the development of tourism in South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania has a progressive tendency to increase the indicators of this sector of the economy. These countries have high dynamics of development of tourist services and a large amount of income from tourism activities.

As noted above, the market of tourist services increased from 2000 to 2019 in South Africa by 2 times, in Namibia by 4 times, in Tanzania by 4.7 times. The influx of international tourists from 2000 to 2019 increased 2.5 times in South Africa, 2.2 times in Namibia, and 3 times in Tanzania.

Forecasts of international organizations such as UN, UNWTO confirm the conclusions that tourism will increasingly play an active role in the economy of these countries.

The competitive advantages of tourism in South Africa, Namibia and Tanzania consist in the diversity, originality of objects, novelty of destinations and uniqueness of natural and cultural values.

The importance of tourism in these African countries is constantly increasing. This is due to the increased influence of tourism on the economy, where international tourism performs a number of important functions:

- is a source of foreign currency receipts to budgets;
- contributes to the diversification of the economy by creating industries that serve the tourism sector and the needs of the national economy;
- increases employment in the service sector, stimulates the growth of incomes of the population and the improvement of the welfare of the country as a whole;
- empowerment of women and youth;
- tourism and its rapidly developing direction in recent years — ecotourism, in addition to economic tasks, solve the problems of preserving the environment, historical and cultural values, as well as the traditional foundations of the life of local peoples;
- improving the image of these countries - South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania.

It should be noted that these African countries have an inexhaustible potential for the development of almost all types of tourism. There are 96 African sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List, 38 of them are natural. Many of them are located in South Africa, Namibia and Tanzania.

Potential opportunities for the development of international tourism in South Africa, Namibia, Tanzania are the development of transport infrastructure, energy supply, communications, the development of hotel and restaurant business, the creation of a proper financial system serving the needs of small businesses in the field of tourism and services, the creation of a business environment and the development of travel agencies in these countries.

UN Agenda for Africa - tourism as a factor of inclusive growth, 5 main areas of activity:

- unlocking growth potential through investment promotion and public-private partnerships;
- promotion of innovations and technologies;
- facilitating travel (transport connectivity/visas);
- increasing the counteraction potential (security+security, communication);
- promotion of the brand "Africa".

The development of tourism in African countries is the way to fight poverty. This is stated in the report prepared by the UN Conference on Trade and Development. Tourism in Africa is a dynamic sector with phenomenal potential. Proper management of this sector can make a huge contribution to its diversification and will lead to the fact that the fruits of tourism will be available to vulnerable segments of the population.

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